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Vol. 19

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1908.

No. 39

Alfaifa Smith Invites Press Gang.

R. E. Smith, the alfalfa king, will be at Mineral Wells at the meeting of the Texas Press Association to invite the members to hold their next meeting in Sherman. He is mailing the members a letter in which he says:

"I have been honored by the good business men of Sherman with an invitation to visit the annual meeting at Mineral Wells in the interest of its candidacy, at which time, should Sherman be selected, it will be my pleasure to extend to each member of the association attending the Sherman meeting, an invitation to visit in a body at my expense my celebrated fourteen hundred acre alfalfa meadow, upon which can be witnessed in full operation, all the machinery, including horse, steam and gasoline power presses, putting out four bales per minute; clover hullers, threshing out the golden alfalfa seed that are sought throughout the agricultural world, closing the visit with a sumptuous feast, consisting in addition to other things, of alfalfa fed fowls, alfalfa roast pig and veal, including whole barbecued alfalfa-ed Angora kids, after which each member of the association can readily determine how easy it was for Jacob to fool his father, Isaac, with kid for venison.

"In view of the many good things in store here for the association, I sincerely hope that each member will go to Mineral Wells wearing a badge upon which will appear this inscription. 'Sherman for 1900.'"

Ship Flour to England.

The Wichita Falls Times says their local mill received an order Friday for 3,000 barrels of flour to be shipped to London, England.

"This mill, while not the largest in the state, stands at the head of the list as a money maker, and its products are eagerly sought for. It runs twenty-four hours per day, six days in the week, and has not lost more than sixty days since it was constructed some six or seven years ago.

"The volume of business transacted by this concern for one year was more than \$5,000,000. It is perhaps the greatest industrial enterprise that Wichita Falls can boast, and employs a large number of men."

Evans Retires.

Saturday ended Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans' command of the Atlantic fleet. He is to be succeeded as commander-in-chief by Rear Admiral Chas. M. Thomas, who will retain the office but five days, stepping aside on May 15 in favor of Rear Admiral Chas. G. Sperry.

Physicians who have been in constant attendance upon Admiral Evans for months state his health is steadily improving, notwithstanding his exertions of the past week. He is in better physical condition than when he left the springs to return to the fleet.

An attempt is about to be made in Paris to break the world's record for the length of time spent in the air in a balloon. The existing record is forty three hours. M. Capazza, a well-known aeronaut, with M. Leblanc, who took part in the International Cup race, and is the present holder of the record, are preparing to leave Paris as soon as they have a favorable westerly wind. They intend remaining up at least forty eight hours.

Human nature is a funny thing, and after Anna Gould has had her second bitter lesson with fake "noblemen" there will be plenty of her country people sorry for her.

The Childress school closes next Friday with five graduates.

Negroes Legally Excluded From White Church.

In Oklahoma a negro cannot attend religious services at a white church if his presence is distasteful to the members of the congregation, no matter how good his behavior may be. This is the substance of the decision of a jury in the case of Louis Tucker, tried before Judge Parks at Tahlequah.

Mrs. Wright, a woman evangelist, was conducting a series of meetings and it appears that she first invited the negro to attend. He did so and became interested. At first his presence created no disturbance, but finally some white members of the congregation objected, but the negro refused to stay away. A charge was brought against him for disturbing religious worship. The case was bitterly contested. The evidence showed that the rules and regulations forbade the attendance of negroes, and it was held that to do so after he had been notified that he was not wanted, was an act of discourtesy which caused a disturbance in the church.

The jury which found Tucker guilty was composed of men above the average in intelligence and of unquestioned integrity. It is understood the negro will appeal the case.

To Knock Out Anarchist Papers.

Approval of the recent action of President Roosevelt in denying the use of the mails to an alleged anarchistic publication of Patterson, N. J., will find an expression in the postoffice appropriation bill, the consideration of which by the senate committee on postoffices and postroads is completed, of an amendment suggested by that committee which proposes to amend the law on the subject of suppressing immoral periodicals. The proposed addition reads as follows:

"And the term 'immoral' within the intent of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder or assassination, and the postmaster general is hereby authorized to exclude from the second class mailing privileges anarchistic publications which contain matter that suggests, advocates or approves the abolition or overthrowing or destruction of any and all governments, or to the commission of arson, murder or assassination."

The way to live cheaply is to substitute comfort for show; put convenience in the place of fashion; study simplicity; refuse to be beguiled into a style of living above what is required by your position in society and is justified by your resources; set a fashion of simplicity, neatness, prudence and inexpensiveness which others will be glad to follow and thank you for introducing; teach yourself to do without a thousand and one pretty and showy things which wealthy people purchase, and pride yourself on being just as happy without them as your rich neighbors are with them; put so much dignity, sincerity, kindness, virtue and love into your simple and inexpensive home that its members will never miss the costly flippers and showy adornments of fashion, and be happier in the cosy and comfortable apartments than most of our wealthy neighbors are in their splendid apartments.—Ex.

The anti saloon league and prohibition submissionists are beginning to open up their fight in earnest in Texas. But, on the other hand, the saloon element are not asleep and are telling the democrats that the question has no place in the state fight as a party question. And, as it seems Mr. Bailey dominates the party, who knows but what it will be squelched?

Memphis Railroad Proposition.

Bonus seekers have struck Memphis, as well as every other county seat in the Panhandle. The ones that were there last week call their line the Altus, Roswell & El Paso line, and, according to the Herald, this is their proposition:

"If the city will give them \$75,000 in money and 35 acres of land for depot and yard room that they will build their line through this city. Work will be carried on from this point toward the east and materials will be concentrated here to be used. This will be the base of supplies and the city will be very much alive for the next two years that will be required to get the trains running between here and Altus. After this is finished the line will be pushed on the south-west, crossing the river at Oxbow, crossing and going out by the way of Turkey and on beyond. There is no doubt of the great interests it would concentrate here for the next few years, and it would make a jobbing and manufacturing center here that would mean everything to our future."

The citizens offered a counter proposition in substance similar to the one by them proposed, except that it made some additional safeguards around the money bonus offered.

The Ear-Marks of Guilt.

If Bailey is innocent of the charges against him he has been greatly wronged. If guilty, he has greatly wronged Texas. Every man makes his own deductions and applies his own surmises, but the fact still remains that Bailey's conduct has been questionable, and that the temper of the American people will not tolerate double dealing in officials. Such a temper is to be commended, and while every one should strive to attain an unprejudiced opinion of officials, at the same time every officer should be subjected to a strict account of his stewardship, elsewhere as well as in Texas.—Hagerman (N. M.) Messenger.

Memphis Court.

The following cases in district court, decided at Memphis last week, are reported by the Herald:

Continental Land and Cattle Co. vs. D. M. Wright, suit for 157 lots in Estelline; judgment for plaintiff.

C. L. Benson vs. Gertrude Benson, divorce; judgment for plaintiff.

M. M. Brumley vs. Ft. Worth & Denver Ry. Co., cross bill against Pullman Co., refused.

In the case of A. E. Box vs. Ft. Worth & Denver road, the jury returned a verdict for \$1,000 for personal injuries.

Nine indictments have been returned by the grand jury. We understand they are all in the jail cases.

Middling cotton sold in Texas at 14c, when the 1907 crop promised three and a half million bales, and when the total for this country bid fair to reach thirteen million bales. Now, when the total for the south is known to be two or three million bales shy, cotton goes at about 10c. This is one of the reasons why the farmer knows there is a conspiracy to rob him, and accounts for his determination to fight the conspiracy to a finish.—Southwestern Farmer.

There's nothing done about electing United States senators by the people direct, because nobody does anything about it, and because the senators themselves do not desire that anything should be done. Of course, the people all favor it, but it is everybody's business. And the legislature likes to elect the senators, you know.—Southwestern Farmer.

Obnoxious New Mexico Law.

Washington, May 9.—Under suspension of the rules the House today on a ye and nay vote passed unanimously the Senate resolution repealing the act of the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, which passed over the governor's veto March 11, 1903.

The Territorial act deals with civil procedure in personal injury cases. The resolution now goes to the president for his signature, having passed the Senate in March. Mr. Birdsell of Iowa, having the bill in charge, declared that the law was the most remarkable piece of legislation ever enacted. Instead of being "an act to regulate the law and procedure in certain cases," he said, it should be entitled "an act to prevent the recovery of damages for injuries received in accidents or otherwise by rail roads in the Territory of New Mexico."

It was, he asserted, an iniquitous act of the legislature and demonstrated the wisdom of the law giving to congress absolute control over the legislation of Territories.

The passage of the resolution was urged by Mr. Henry of Texas, who characterized the act of the legislature as infamous.

In the opinion of Mr. Clayton of Alabama, no layman could read the law, without being horrified at its outrages. That law, he charged, was passed at the instance of railroads, which he said tyrannized the people of New Mexico and deprived them of public justice.

Short on Judgment.

A Pittsburg judge recently threatened to prosecute the publisher of a paper because the headlines, "Blank's Lies Read to the Jurors," appeared in his paper while a trial was going on in which Blank was a witness, although the evidence of ferred showed pretty plainly that Blank was a liar. The judge held that it might influence the jury. Bosh! A jury that can be influenced to form an opinion contrary to the evidence in a case simply because of a headline in a paper is not sufficiently intelligent to serve, and a judge who does not realize that hasn't any judgment to spare.—Buckeye Informer.

The national democratic convention at Denver will be composed of 1,006 delegates. The republican convention at Chicago will seat 980 delegates. The reason for the difference in the number of delegates for the two parties lies in the rule by which they are pro-rated. The democrats allow two delegates for each congressman and four at large from each state. In the territories six delegates are allowed, except from the District of Columbia, which is limited to four. These territories are Alaska, Arizona, New Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and the District of Columbia. The republicans differ with the democratic usage by allowing only four delegates from each territory. The national committee of each party makes the rules by which this matter is governed.

The farmer may not have as much time to read as would be good for him, but he has plenty of time to think. And the thinking farmer, if he thinks along right lines and backs his thought with his muscle, is a sure thing winner.—Ex.

Clyde Bruce escaped from the jail at Mobeetie, where he was held on a charge of forgery, yesterday; and last night he was apprehended in Miami and returned to the jail.—Miami Chief.

The Higgins News is putting on airs. It has installed a Simplex type-setting machine.

Mexican War Veterans—160 Pensioners.

It has been disclosed that there are 160 veterans of the Mexican war now drawing pensions from the state. It was generally believed that most of these old soldiers had passed away. These veterans get more allowance than the Confederate veterans. The pension of a Mexican war veteran is \$12 a month while that of a Confederate veteran is \$4 a month.

The last legislature appropriated \$25,000 for pensions for the Mexican war veterans and \$500,000 for the Confederate veterans.

No Animals in Japan.

Japan is a land without the domestic animals. It is this lack which strikes the stranger so forcibly in looking upon Japanese landscapes. There are no cows—the Japanese neither drink milk nor eat meat. There are but few horses, and these are imported mainly for the use of foreigners. The wagons in the city streets are pulled and pushed by coolies, and the pleasure carriages are drawn by men.

There are but few dogs, and these are neither used as watchdogs nor in hunting, except by foreigners. There are no sheep in Japan; the wool is not used for clothing, silk and cotton being the staples. There are no pigs—pork is an unknown article of diet, and lard is not used in cooking. There are no goats or mules or donkeys. Wild animals there are, however—in particular bears of enormous size. One of these Mr. Finck saw stuffed in a museum, and he described it as being "as big as an ox." War, of course, is acquainting the Japanese with the use of animals. The army has cavalry horses and others to drag field arms. The empress also, in obvious imitation of European royalties, is an expert horsewoman and saddle horses are kept for her use.—Ex.

"Hello" Out of Date.

"Yes," said the telephone girl, "the word 'Hello' is going out as an introduction to wire talks. There was a time when everybody used it, but now people are trying to get away from it; they're tired of it, I guess. I am, for one, I know."

"What are the substitutes? Well, they are many and various. I've just used one. What is it? Why, it's 'Well.' Lots of folks announce themselves by 'Well' nowadays. Others say 'Yes' with a rising inflection. Men, when they get a connection, are apt to say 'That you?' It all helps to break up the monotony, and there is a big field for originality in the innovations.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Get Rid of Your Quarters.

Those who believe that thirteen is an unlucky number should fight shy of silver quarters. A startling discovery has been made by a writer in the current Harper's Weekly which should give pause to all possessors of quarters. The typical United States quarter, it appears, has thirteen stars, thirteen letters in the scroll held in the eagle's beak, thirteen marginal feathers on each wing, thirteen lines in the shield, thirteen horizontal bars thirteen arrowheads and thirteen letters in its name. Now, if you would turn them into quarters of good luck, just get six of them together and pay for a years subscription to the Chronicle.

The Angel Makers.

Robert Smith, brother of Sydney Smith and an ex-advocate general, on one occasion engaged in an argument with a physician over the relative merits of their respective professions. "I don't say that all lawyers are crooks," said the doctor, "but you'll have to admit that your profession doesn't make angels of men." "No," retorted Smith, "you doctors certainly have the best of us there."—St. James' Gazette.

STATE NEWS.

At Jolntown, Red River county, George Kasner was shot and killed Friday. His slayer escaped.

At Caddo Mills last week while reading a book Burgess Clark, a Confederate veteran, expired.

The First National Bank of Lockney, Floyd county, opened its doors for business Thursday. It is capitalized at \$25,000, with J. S. Baxter, president; J. D. Griffith, vice president, and Ghent Carpenter, cashier.

E. A. (Pat) Paffrath has sold to Lee Bivins of Amarillo, Tex., one-half interest in what is known as the L. I. T. ranch, two miles east of Tascosa, Tex., and adjoining the L. S. ranch. There are 50,862 acres of the L. I. T. land.

James Warner, a charcoal burner aged about 60 years, was killed Friday night at the doorway of his little tent, which was pitched on the Mahon farm, about three miles north of Hutchins. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive.

Tom Yance, a farmer who lived a mile south of Robert Lee, was dragged and kicked to death by his horse last week. He had gone out into a small pasture to get the horse, and his little girl found him dead an hour or two later, still being dragged by the horse.

At El Paso Mark Goode, agent of the department of the interior, has been suspended from the government service pending an investigation of charges that he kidnapped five Kickapoo Indians from the Indian reservation in order to keep them away from a tribal conference called for deciding how to divide the \$215,000 appropriated to Indians by congress.

State Prohibition Convention.

E. H. Conibear, chairman of the state executive committee of the prohibition party, has called a mass state convention, to be held in the auditorium of the Dallas Commercial club May 26, for the purpose of selecting 32 delegates to the national prohibition convention, to be held in Columbus, O., June 16 and 17.

Chairman Conibear said yesterday that the question of presidential electors and of a state ticket would be passed on by the mass convention. The affairs of the party in the state were somewhat complicated, he said, by the movement for a prohibition amendment to the constitution, and that on this he did not care to make a statement in advance of the state mass meeting, at which some sort of an adjustment would be effected.—Dallas News.

The citizens of the southwest part of Armstrong county, south of Red River Canyon, are working for a severance from Armstrong and ask to be attached to Swisher county, the county seat of which is nearer than Claude and much better road, besides, they would avoid crossing the canyon some eight miles wide.

The president has signed Representative Beall's joint resolution giving the Elks the use of 2,500 tents for the national convention at Dallas.

One Kentucky tobacco grower has had the grit to resist the night riders. They called him out one night, after making threats to scrape his tobacco beds, and he came out shooting, and when the melee was over there were two dead negroes and one white man minus an arm. The rest escaped. This occurred in Madison county.

Engine for Sale.

One-horse engine with two-horse boiler at a bargain price, at this office.

The Clarendon Chronicle.
Published Twice-a-Week by
W. P. BLAKE, Editor and Proprietor.
Subscription.....\$1.50 a year
Entered February 10, 1903, at Clarendon, Tex.,
as Second class matter, under Act of Congress
March 3, 1879.
CLARENDON, TEX., MAY 13, 1908.

The bill prohibiting race track gambling in the District of Columbia has passed in both branches of congress.

It is almost a foregone conclusion that Bryan and Taft will get the nomination for president of the two old parties. However, there will be scheming in both conventions to defeat them.

We would like for some devoted republican to tell us what benefit the public has received from their freight regulation measure, the pet of Mr. Roosevelt, and one commended by Mr. Bryan. Instead of the transportation trust reducing rates, we are told in the dispatches that rates are to be advanced. In speaking of it the Wall Street Journal says, "Railroad men maintain that the proposed advances are reasonable and just and proper upon their own merits, whether the immediate future of wage scales is up or down". The raise will put into the railroad till over \$200,000,000.

It seems that congress is getting its optics open to some of the evils in Washington. During the past week it has voted down canteens in soldiers' homes and a bill is before congress that will reduce by half the number of saloons in Washington. Added to this Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou has announced that after the first of July the pure food law with reference to alcoholic beverages will be enforced. This means that only pure whisky, aged by time, will be permitted to be sold under the simple label of whisky. All other compounded drinks and by far the greater number of whiskies heretofore sold are compounded drinks have got to be sold as imitation goods and so clearly labeled that the average mind may be able to know that they are not pure whisky and also to know the precise adulterant or adulterants which they contain.

Wonder if Hobson and President Roosevelt have some pecuniary interest in some ship-building concern? It looks like there might be something in the background from their persistence in urging the building of more battleships. Those who have believed there was need of them might rest easy now. Secretary Root and Baron Takahira have signed a treaty between the United States and Japan. The treaty binds both countries to settle by arbitration for a period of five years all disputes not involving national honor or territory. Now congress will be able to say "We knew those gun boats were not needed" and that the president was keeping this treaty up his sleeve until he should get appropriations for more war ships. This is one view to take of the subject; another view is that we will have five years to build "Dreadnoughts" and that we can possibly by working days, nights, and Sundays finish the Panama Canal in that time. It is said that a number of other treaties on the arbitration basis have been arranged between the United States and foreign countries and that they will soon be published.

The Federal grand jury at Kansas City has returned an indictment against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad for violating the interstate commerce law. The indictment charges in nineteen counts that they charged certain cattle shippers in Kansas and Oklahoma more than the through rate. It is alleged that in several instances a rate higher than the published tariff was charged.

The Erie railroad will shortly place in service on the eastern divisions the most powerful locomotive ever constructed. The locomotive weighs over 200 tons, is supported on 16 drive wheels and is capable of pulling a train of an average length of a mile and a half or 210 cars.

Swarm to the Murder Farm.
Laporte, Ind., May 11.—Fifteen thousand morbid curiosity-seekers visited the charnel farm of Mrs. Bella Guinness Sunday to view the scene of the most noted series of murders for years. So many persons have been to the place that it has been almost impossible for the sheriff and his men to continue their work of excavation in search for other bodies.

It is hoped the curious crowds will lessen now, and then further revelations may follow. Shreds of evidence are being gradually un- wound which are likely to convict Ray Lamphere, Mrs. Guinness' hired man, now in jail, with some of the crimes.

Tightly grasped in the clenched hand of Andrew Helgelien, one of the identified victims, was found a tuft of short light hair. It is believed to be hair from the head of Lamphere, pulled out by the man in his death struggle. This information is disclosed in a deposition made by Dr. Myer, a physician who examined the body.

It is now thought she was responsible for some 19 murders.

Fairbanks Favors Schools More Than Navy.

Vice-President Fairbanks is nearer right on some questions than is Roosevelt. Sunday he made an address at the dedication at a school in Chicago in which he said he would rather see the people spend their money in building great schools and churches than to see them spend it in unduly expanding armies and navies. During the course of the address he said:

"The armies of young men and young women who are trained in schools, colleges and universities are the armies which shall most dignify and glorify American achievement.

"They are the armies of peace, and, in the final analysis, the armies of our enduring national security. I have faith to believe that Christian civilization is laying securely the foundation of domestic and international tranquility, and that an appeal to the reason among men will more and more render less necessary an appeal to the sword. We must not introduce into our American civilization the pomp and pageantry of European military and naval establishments.

"We have frequently heard men undertake to justify an increase of the army on the ground that the organization of workingmen into large, compact bodies was a possible source of danger. There is, it seems to me, no possible justification of such a suggestion. It is an unwarranted impeachment of the patriotism of the great body of the American people.

"The workingmen of America are friends and not enemies of the government, and will respond when there is a national peril, as they have done in every emergency which has confronted us.

"The relation of labor and capital to each other is a matter of transcendent importance, and it was never more important than now. In the presence of this question others are essentially of minor concern. How to divide fairly the fruit of their joint effort has always been a perplexing problem. Political laws do much to solve some of these problems, but they fall far short of a satisfactory, just and final solution. We must look chiefly to the churches and the schools for help. Teach the new generation the peril of undue centralization of power. Teach them the necessity of keeping the government close to the people, for power in the hands of the people will not be abused."

After taking a whack at socialism, he then denounced anarchy in this language:

"There has been transplanted to our soil an enemy to our institutions. It is a protest against republican government. Yes, it is a challenge to all government established by the virtues and patriotism of men. Anarchy is un-American and un-Christian. The church and the school must fill the minds of men with a true conception of the object of this arch enemy of our most cherished ideas of liberty

and law. We have no hospitality for those who seek to raise the red flag above the cross and the banner of the Republic."

Congress Nearing End.

Washington, May, 10.—The supply bills of congress, in which appropriations are to be made for the support of the government for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, are in such condition in both houses that if no complications arise in connection with other legislation it will be possible to reach a final adjournment by May 25. There are fourteen of these general measures, carrying an aggregate of almost \$1,000,000,000 and of these the house of representatives, in which all of them originate, has passed twelve—all excepting the military academy and the general deficiency bill. Both of these carry comparatively small sums, both are of such character that they seldom arouse opposition and both could be disposed of in very brief order if necessary.

The senate is not so well along as it could be because that body must necessarily take up the bills after they have been considered and passed upon by the house. The senate is, however, unusually close upon the heels of the lower body and in addition to the deficiency and academy bills it has left only the postoffice and the sundry civil bills. These however, are two of the largest of the appropriation bills, carrying, as they do, between them about one-third of the aggregate appropriation made for the session. Both unquestionably will arouse much discussion in the senate and it is probable that the greater part of the time for the next two weeks will be given to their consideration.

Government by Newspapers.

Mr. Jerome's assertion that New York is governed by newspapers is another of his delusions. If New York were governed by newspapers there would be more subways and no \$300,000,000 Catskill water expenditure. Both traction corruption and insurance corruption would be punished. The tenement house law would be enforced, taxes would be collected, expenses would be lowered, public affairs would be conducted with publicity, not secrecy. And perhaps Thomas F. Ryan and Edward H. Harriman would be in jail.—New York World.

Movement of cattle from Panhandle and Pecos valley ranges to summer pastures in the northwest has begun and will continue heavy for the next few weeks. This shipping goes up over the Fort Worth & Denver to Denver and from there by various lines to Wyoming, Montana and Dakota ranges. The mild winter has been felt in the northwest as well as on the ranges here and the ranges there are said to be much further along now than is usual at this time of the year.

A tornado passed over four counties of Western Oklahoma Sunday and did damage at Arnett, Vici, Mutual, Estelle, Cooley, Richmond, Cestos and Little Robe. At Little Robe Mrs. J. E. Hale was killed; at Arnett a man named Hale was killed; at Vici Dr. Hauser was fatally injured; at Mutual Arthur Sibel and wife and several others were seriously injured.

Stricklin & Son of Tulsa filed a deed of assignment Friday, naming A. B. Martin as assignee and giving liabilities as about \$7,300, assets about \$2,800.

Ancient Gallantry.

The respect and veneration paid to the fair sex formed an essential ingredient in chivalry. Principle of female adoration so prominently displayed in every aspect of chivalry extended its influence to the laws of the times, for we find James II. of Aragon ordering in this manner: "We will that every man, whether knight or no, who shall be in company with a lady pass safe and un molested unless he be guilty of murder."

And Louis II, duke of Bourbon, instituting the order of the Golden Shield, enjoins his knights to honor, above all, the ladies and not permit any one to slander them, "because," adds he, "from them, after God, comes all the honor that man can acquire."

Playing to the Catholics.

There was a somewhat remarkable luncheon given at the White House this week. All those present except the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Secretary Root were Catholics. There were two cardinals, a number of bishops and archbishops, Attorney General and Mrs. Bonaparte, and a number of others prominent in the church and in official life in Washington. The luncheon doubtless was not without political significance. The president and Secretary Taft stand very well with the Catholic church. Secretary Taft especially is persona grata with the church in the Philippines, Cuba, Panama, and in Rome, where he managed for the United States a transaction which was very satisfactory to the Vatican inasmuch as this country, through his agency, paid a large sum of money for the church holidays in the Philippines. In appointments to office members of the Catholic church have been treated very fairly by the president and Cardinal Gibbons and Cardinal Logue and other church dignitaries have not been slow to let the laity know.

STATE NEWS.

John A. Williams fell from a small row boat at Fort Worth Sunday and was drowned. He was 35 years old and leaves aged parents who were dependent upon him for support.

Cooke county was visited by a heavy rain Monday and destructive hail, which ruined the crops. Wind blew down the residence of Tom Nance and his family had a narrow escape.

The Southwestern Portland Cement company of El Paso, capitalized in the sum of \$2,000,000, has been organized. The company will erect a \$1,000,000 cement plant in the Eagle Valley, four and a half miles west of El Paso.

Prof. J. H. Grove, who for the last 18 years has been at the head of Howard Payne college at Brownwood, has announced his resignation, which will take effect at the close of this term. The step is taken because he desires to retire from the work, and is deeply regretted by all who know the professor.

At Wortham the confectionery store belonging to Tom Hood was completely destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Total loss on stock and fixtures, \$2,100; insurance, \$1,500. Loss on building, belonging to T. E. Longbotham, was \$2,500; insurance, \$1,500. The second floor was occupied by the Knights of Pythias and ladies of the Maccabees lodges. The lodge furniture is a complete loss, with no insurance. Supposed to have been fired by burglars.

Three brothers—Luther Cooper, aged ten, Lee aged seven, and Sidney aged four—arrived in Fort Worth Monday, penniless. They are on their way to their grandfather's farm near Memphis, Tex. The boys had nothing to eat for two days. Bystanders at the train station made up a fund and bought them food, clothing, and car fare. The youngsters came from Arkansas, where their father has lately died, leaving them alone in the world. The boys had walked and ridden in freight cars and wagons from Pine Bluff, being a week on the way.

"I wonder why people always speak of the earth as she."
"It's natural enough. Nobody knows exactly what her age is."

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"WORLD"

The above trotting horse will serve a limited number of mares this season at my place in Clarendon. Following is **Pedigree of "WORLD"**

By Election, record 2:22; he by Electioneer, one of the greatest sires in the world. "WORLD'S" first dam is Ivana by Ivaneer, he by the great Electioneer. This shows that "WORLD" is richly bred, and I hereby certify that his dam and sire both are standard and registered. I guarantee that this colt will be registered.—J. L. MURPHY, V. D. S.
E. C. BRITAIN

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The City Barber Shop,
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New shop, new building, new fixtures and furniture, large clean bath room with cold or hot water, the best of workmen and our service will please you. This is what we are here for.
A trial will convince. Call in.

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Physician & Surgeon.
Special attention given to disease of women and children and electro therapy.
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Special attention given to obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
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CLARENDON, : TEX.
Office in Dr. Standifer building. Office phone, 245; residence, 188.

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Old newspapers for sale at this office.
Engine for Sale.
One horse engine with two-horse boiler at a bargain price, at this office.

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The Home of the Buffalo
The School Town of the Panhandle, Good Baptist College and Public School, Good Churches, Good Land, Pure Water. An ideal place for a home. Land in large and small tracts. Prices reasonable.
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Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agent.
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Merchant Tailor.
Fashion, Neatness and durability are special points in all work.
This office for neat job work.

Business locals five cents per line for first insertion and 3 cents for subsequent insertions. All locals run and are charged for until ordered out. Transient notices and job work are cash, other bills on first of month.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Travis Braley is up from Dallas for a visit.

Frank Prachar, of Goodnight, spent yesterday here.

Dan Foster and wife visited in Memphis Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. Stocking reports a boy born to Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Waldrip Sunday, two miles east of town.

J. Loving White is spending a few days here this week in the interest of the Standard Trust company.

Mrs. Thomas Willis is enjoying a visit from her brother, G. W. Kinzer, and wife, from Christiansburg, Va.

A. E. Benson, of Brice, spent Monday in town. Like all the rest of the farmers, he would like to see a good rain.

W. D. Rathjen, the Canadian postmaster, visited the Rathjen family here while en route to attend the republican convention.

Prof. N. C. Duggins is now teaching a good school at Groom. The school population there is growing, there being some 50 scholars or more.

Rev. and Mrs. V. H. Trammel, of Bovina, are the happy parents of a fine boy born May 8. Rev. and Mrs. Trammel are alumni of Clarendon College and both have many friends in Clarendon.

Press Smith, who is now farming near Wellington, spent Monday in town. He reports his sister, Frankie Smith, at Rowe, who was threatened with pneumonia, as being better. Mrs. Smith, mother of Frankie, has returned from New Mexico.

Dr. J. D. Stocking left Sunday night for Corpus Christi to attend a meeting of the Texas Medical Association, which held for three days, after which he will also attend the meeting of the state health officers next Friday. We presume the Doctor will be able to tell some fish stories when he returns.

Judge O'Neill, Guss Johnson, J. M. Clower, Sheriff Patman, Marlon Williams, J. J. Alexander, G. W. Baker and F. A. White were among those who went to Hedley to attend the Woodman supper Friday night. They report a most enjoyable time, say the Hedley people are royal entertainers. We bet the Hedley people concluded that the Clarendonites had been fasting several days previous.

One item we missed during the dedication last week was an accident that befell Mrs. S. C. McCarty, of Claude. A loose scantling fell from the new building striking her on the nose and upper lip, cutting the lip nearly off, loosening several teeth, and bruising the nose quite seriously. Mrs. McCarty was knocked to the ground and her wounds bled very profusely for a time. Every attention possible was rendered her, and she was able to return home that evening.

Residence Burned.

The residence of J. B. McClelland burned Monday between one and two o'clock. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as there had been no fire in the part of the house where the fire started for 48 hours. The kitchen had been cut loose from the main house and the latter was on timbers and dolies, preparatory to moving, so as to give place for the new building, and several men were working under the building when the fire was discovered above them, the whole interior being aflame.

Practically nothing was saved, all the furniture, library, piano, silver and chinaware and all their clothing being a complete loss.

Insurance on house, \$2,750; on contents \$1,250. Loss, some \$6,000 or more.

Lost—K. P. watch charm. Finder return to this office.

College Student Badly Hurt.

Paul Stwall, a boy aged about 13, whose home is at Texhoma, but a student in college here, was seriously injured Monday evening after the workmen had ceased work. Harry Gilbert, Ray Sherwood and Willie Dodson were on an elevator at the first floor of the new colleg building, when a boy named Littlefield turned it loose to fall some 15 feet to the basement floor, where it caught the unfortunate boy standing beneath, crushing him to the ground. While no bones were broken, his left side is badly crushed and the lung very badly bruised. The spine is also injured and his kidney affected. While Dr. Standifer is hopeful as to the results, it cannot be determined yet what complications may set up. His father, a prominent business man of Texhoma, was at once notified and arrived last night, and may conclude to take his son to a Ft. Worth hospital today. It is a most unfortunate affair and the parents have our deepest sympathy.

Republican Convention.

The 13th congressional district republican convention was held in Clarendon yesterday with 22 delegates present. Hon. I. W. Carhart, of this city, was elected temporary and permanent chairman, and C. J. Farrell of Vernon, secretary.

Credential committee—W. H. Ingerton of Amarillo, E. H. Denny of Childress, and W. H. Featherston of Henrietta.

Organization committee—Jasper W. Haney of Canyon City, W. F. Pugh of Higgins, and J. L. Hickson of Gainesville.

Committee on delegates—J. L. Hickson, Pat Doolin, W. H. Ingerton of Amarillo, L. M. Kealy of Denton, and C. C. Crane of Sherman county.

Committee on resolutions—Jasper N. Haney, T. Barner of Henrietta, and J. E. Lutz of Vernon.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows: "We, the republicans of the 13th congressional district of Texas, herein reaffirm our unflinching allegiance to the principles of the national republican party and pledge to it our cordial support, recognizing it as the party of the American people and for the people.

"With the knowledge that our noble President, Roosevelt, will not stand for and submit to his name being used for nomination in the national convention, it is with modest party pride that we refer to and most cordially endorse the administration of Theodore Roosevelt and challenge comparison with any previous record made since the days of Washington.

"We endorse the administration of our able and patriotic state chairman and national committeeman, Hon. Cecil A. Lyon, of Sherman, Texas, and recommend his re-election.

"We tender our most cordial thanks to Hon. I. W. Carhart, district chairman, and to Hon. A. L. Journeay, the mayor of Clarendon, and the people generally of this lovely and thriving city for their warm reception and many courtesies to this convention and its individual delegates.

The delegates to the national convention are Thos. S. Bugbee of Clarendon and J. E. Lutz of Vernon; alternates, W. D. Garwood, of Amarillo, and W. B. Carson, of Denton county.

W. H. Featherston was chosen as presidential elector from this district.

The instructions were for Taft for president and Cecil Lyon for delegate at large.

Capt. I. W. Carhart was reelected chairman of this congressional district.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Our rates for candidates' announcements are as follows, strictly cash in advance: District and county, \$10; precinct, \$5.

- For District Attorney, A. A. LUMPKIN.
- For County Judge, J. H. O'NEALL, GEO. F. MORGAN.
- For County and District Clerk, C. A. BURTON, WADE WILLIS, J. J. ALEXANDER.
- For Sheriff and Tax Collector, J. T. PATMAN, J. MARION WILLIAMS.
- For County Treasurer, GUSS JOHNSON, J. M. CLOWER.
- For Tax Assessor, R. H. ELKINS, G. W. BAKER, J. H. RUTHERFORD.
- For County Commissioner Precinct No. 2, R. E. WILLIAMS.

How It Was.

Gliston—Where did you get that \$5? I thought you were dead broke. Tiller—I was, but I met Ricker and borrowed it of him. Gliston—Why, I didn't know that Ricker was acquainted with you. Tiller—Well, I'll tell you how it is. I'm acquainted with him, but I suspect he isn't acquainted with me. If he was I am inclined to think I shouldn't have got the liver.

A young prince of the house of Monaco was asked why he had married a rich old woman.

"My word!" was the gay young prince's reply. "What poor fellow in a hurry to get a bank note cashed troubles himself to look at the date of it?" —Liverpool Mercury.

Market Report.

The following is the Fort Worth stock market report for Thursday: Steers \$4.00 to \$5.50. Cows \$2.75 to \$3.75. Calves \$3.25 to \$4.50. Hogs \$5.30 to \$5.57.

For the best hard wheat flour see Bryan & Land.

If it isn't an "Eastman" It isn't a Kodak.

Rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. C. C. Bearden.

Just in—Latest up-to-date sailor and Merry widow hats for sale by Miss Porter at Burdett's store.

Stock of Merchandise for Sale.

A \$3,500 stock of general merchandise in Goodnight, Tex. Post-office kept in same building. Doing good business; only one other store in town. Call for further particulars and see the stock.

J. A. GRUNDY, Proprietor.

A NEW BUSINESS OPENED

Kushion Komfort Shoe and Hat Parlor at the old Noland building. Shoes made to order that are easy and comfortable and will not hurt your feet. Shoes and hats for everybody at half price, and in connection I run my tailoring department, cleaning and pressing, ordering suits to fit U. Men and ladies' work neatly done. Call and see me.

R. T. JOHNSON, The Old Reliable Tailor.

Water Coolers,

the kind that keeps your water palatable. Call and see the nice ones at Kerbow & Asher's.

Try our screw worm medicine. We guarantee satisfaction. Prescriptions is also our specialty. Fleming & Bromley.

Cottage Hotel.

Just opened; newly furnished, neat and clean. One block from depot, adjoining opera house. \$1.50 per day. M. F. LEE, Prop.

Summer Cots.

You will need a cot or two for the summer. Buy them at Kerbow & Asher's.

728 Acres of Land for Sale

Nine miles from Clarendon, three miles from Southard; sell all or part; 150 in cultivation, 4-room house, well and windmill, good orchard, sheds, etc. 92-11 B. J. RHODERICK.

K. of P.—Panhandle Lodge, No. 90. Meets every Tuesday night. Visiting Knights invited to attend. J. T. BELL, G. C. H. W. KELLEY, K. of R. & S.

Pythian Sisters—Panhandle Temple, O. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday nights at Pythian Hall. Mrs. H. B. WHITS, M. E. C. Mrs. JOHN M. CLOWER, M. of R. & C.

Modern Woodmen of America—Clarendon Camp No. 12,422. Meets every Saturday night at Woodman Hall. R. T. JOHNSON, Clerk. Royal Neighbors—Auxiliary to Modern Woodmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month in Woodmen Hall. Mrs. R. T. JOHNSON, Gracie Mrs. H. W. KELLY, Recorder.

Scale Books For Sale.

Scale Books with 500 neatly printed, perforated tickets for sale in this office, only 75c.

L. F. HARRIS, President.

F. E. WHITEHEAD, Sec. and Treas.

MONEY AT FIVE PER CENT The Standard Trust Company

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00

(Incorporated without Banking Privileges)

621-622 First National Bank Building, Birmingham, Alabama.

Monthly Payments on a \$1000 Loan—\$7.50 per Month, with 5 per cent Interest if made when \$27.00 in Dues have been Paid.

ILLUSTRATION:

Amount paid in as dues \$ 72.00
Deducted out of dues for expenses 18.00

Amount to your credit \$ 54.00
Amount added by the company 946.00

A loan of \$1,000.00

NOTE—The advance payment of \$6 being purchase price of each contract, will be added to the above expense.

YEARLY	Balance Due on Loan	5 Per Cent Interest	Prin'pl yearly at \$7.50 per Month	Total paym'ts on both Prin and Interest, Yearly	Divided in 12 Monthly Notes of	of	\$11.44	Each
1	\$946 00	\$47 30	\$ 90 00	\$137 30	"	"	"	"
2	856 00	42 80	90 00	132 80	"	"	"	"
3	766 00	38 30	90 00	128 30	"	"	"	"
4	676 00	33 80	90 00	123 80	"	"	"	"
5	586 00	29 30	90 00	119 30	"	"	"	"
6	496 00	24 80	90 00	114 80	"	"	"	"
7	406 00	20 30	90 00	110 30	"	"	"	"
8	316 00	15 80	90 00	105 80	"	"	"	"
9	226 00	11 30	90 00	101 30	"	"	"	"
10	136 00	6 80	90 00	96 80	"	"	"	"
6 Months	46 00	1 15	46 00	47 15	"	"	"	"
Total Int. 10 1/2 years		\$271 65	\$946 00	\$1,217 65				

If you borrow \$1,000 at straight 5 per cent. in 10 1/2 years you pay \$275 interest and still owe \$1,000. If you borrow \$1,000 from THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY, in 10 1/2 years you pay ONLY \$271.65 interest and OWE NOTHING.

The above calculation is on the basis of a loan being made after \$72.00 in dues have been paid on a contract which has been in force six months.

The loan, with accrued interest, can be paid at any time, thus stopping further interest.

After you have paid \$72.00 in dues and don't wish a loan you can accept a Paid Up Certificate bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable to you semi-annually.

We allow you 3 per cent. interest on all monthly installments of dues after third installment, for the average time, and before the loan is made.

Your equated monthly payments on a \$1,000 loan of both principal and interest would only be \$9.66 per month.

Why not put \$100,000 in Clarendon? They have the money. You need it. Let every one take at least \$1,000.

For Particulars, See

J. LOVING WHITE, Special Agent

At First National Bank

CLARENDON, TEXAS

BUSINESS LOCALS.

For the best flour go to Bryan & Land's.

The only place to get the Eastman Kodak is at Stocking's store. Bryan & Land's Royal No. 10 flour is the best on the market.

For the best up-to-date Jewelry go to Clowers. New stock just in.

You will find the latest samples of 1908 wall paper at Stocking's store.

See our swell line of Misses' and Children's oxfords. Rathjen, The Shoe Man.

Souvenir post cards, pretty views in colors, of every town of importance in Texas. I have them; 2 cents each, postpaid. Henry Law, Goodnight, Tex. 9 tf

Jewelry of the best quality, newest pattern and beautiful in design at Clowers. Be sure and see his new watches, lockets, pins, etc.

JUST IN—Our line of Dorothy Dodd oxfords. They are just the thing you want. Rathjen, The Shoe Man.

F. H. Besaw's horse, Ben Butler, will stand in Clarendon Saturdays, Mondays and Tuesdays. At Lelia Lake Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Ora Liesberg DRAYMAN Coal Dealer

Careful hauling and transferring. Best Maitland coal and correct weights. Your patronage invited Phone 23-3r

City Meat Market

G. S. PATTERSON, Prop.

Best Beef, Pork and Sausage

That can be had. Every effort to satisfy our customers. Phone 17

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J. H. Hodges' Transfer and Bus line meets all trains and calls day and night. WE KNOW THE ROAD. Phone 62. Clarendon, Texas

Never Buy Real Estate Without an Abstract of Title.

Donley County Land Title Abstract Company. UNINCORPORATED.

I. W. CARHART, Abstractor. Clarendon, Texas. I have abstract books complete up-to-date in the county, of land and city property. Eighteen years experience in the land business.



We Have Some Big Snaps This Week

We are snap specialists. This week it is barn bills that we are specializing. We're figuring them so close that if you are thinking of building a barn, either now or in the near future, it will pay you in dollars and cents to get busy and order your material now, while we are splitting profits with our friends.

Or maybe it's a house bill that you're interested in just now, or a barn, granary, crib, chicken house, pig pen, sheds, or other outbuildings. All right! Just trot along with your bill, whatever it might be. We'll take a heavy fall out of the profits on any old bill you can scare up.

It will pay you to get in on our present prices, even if you have to drive quite a bit out of your way to get here.

KIMBERLIN LUMBER COMPANY CLARENDON, TEXAS

H. D. RAMSEY, President P. R. STEPHENS, Vice-President WESLEY KNORPP, Cashier

The Donley County State Bank

CLARENDON, TEXAS

CAPITAL \$50,000.00

STOCKHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS: H. D. Ramsey, Jno. C. Knorpp, P. R. Stephens, N. T. Nelson, Wesley Knorpp, T. S. Bugbee, J. L. McMurry, Chas. T. McMurry

We Will Appreciate Your Account Irrespective of Amount We Will Take as Collateral Land and Other Good Notes

Let Us Do Business With You

THEY'RE BEAUTS!

Have you seen our NEW SPRING STYLES!

Everything up-to-date in PHOTOGRAPHY

H. MULKEY

Farming On Arid Land.

Speaking of dry farming, Commissioner of Agriculture Milner says: "Dry farming, as it is termed, is no new method of agriculture. In all sections of Texas it is essential to plow crops after each rain, as a rule, until late in the season. Corn is a very thirsty plant, requiring more moisture than it usually receives in Texas, unless it is plowed after each rain so as to conserve and hold the moisture in the earth in such a way as to supply the plant between rains, which is frequently several weeks. Plowing, though frequent, should be shallow.

"The depth at which the land should be plowed before planting depends upon the nature of the soil. The less rainfall, the deeper should the land be plowed before planting; the larger the sponge, the more water it will hold. Fall and early winter plowing is to be recommended in the arid sections. In the sandy lands of Eastern Texas it is not wise to plow in the fall and early winter unless there is a good thick coat of vegetation to be turned over. Excessive winter rains in that section leach the soil, thus depriving it of its soluble fertilizing material gained in the summer; but the dust mulch in that section in the growing season is as profitable in a 'dry spell' as it is on the plains.

"Dry farming in the black lands is also necessary. A prominent lawyer who farmed in North Texas in his early life, informed me recently that he never failed to produce forty bushels of corn per acre, and frequently more, his reason being founded on the fact that he plowed his corn with sweeps after each rain until late in the season, thus producing a thick dust mulch, thereby husbanding the moisture and killing the weeds. Often, he said, his neighbors would make less than half the amount produced on his farm, by neglecting late and frequent plowing. Close observers have understood the importance of this theory for many years. The Mormons, fifty years ago, discovered that constant cultivation of the soil in the deserts of Utah made good crops. In the late bulletin issued by the Utah State Agricultural college the history of 'arid farming' is given by Dr. John A. Midtsoe, from which I clip the following:

"From the existing records and from the words of many of the veterans who still survive, it is evident that attempts on a small scale were made in the early 50's to grow grain, especially wheat, without irrigation. Most of these attempts have failed because they were generally made on portions of irrigated farms. The farmers of that day were not aware of the fact, so well understood by us, that farming without irrigation cannot be practiced successfully on soils that in occasional years are flooded with irrigation water.

"Then, about 1865, came an experiment on a much larger scale. A company of immigrants, most of whom hailed from the Scandinavian countries, had settled in what is now known as Bear River City, and had diverted water from the Malad river. The waters of this stream are heavy with alkali, and it was only a matter of a few years until the land of the settlers became so largely impregnated with obnoxious salts that the crops were unable to grow upon them. In desperation the settlers then put the plow into the sage brush ground, and with a hopeless hope planted seed in soil that was not to be irrigated. The community watched and prayed; the seeds grew into sturdy plants which fought the summer sun, and flowered and produced seed and made farming without irrigation a permanent institution around Bear River City and in the valley in which it is located.

"About the same time or a few years later, some time before 1870, Father Christopher Lawton, one of the old type of the pioneers, who loved not civilization well, but preferred the conquest of the unconquered, plowed up the soil of

the sand ridge between Salt Lake and Ogden, and in the prepared soil planted wheat. The hot winds came down the mountain-side and picked up the sand in clouds, but the wheat grew and prospered, and arid farming has ever since been established on the famous ridge of Salt Lake valley. Even Major J. W. Powell thought the sight of these farms was strange and felt impelled to make special mention of it in his volume on the "Lands of the Arid Region," published in 1879.

"To the thinkers of Utah, such beginnings were of course prophetic of things to come. Brigham Young, in his travels up and down the valleys of Utah, predicted to all who would listen to him that in time to come the lands above and away from the irrigation canals would be covered with profitable fields of wheat and other crops. The listeners to such doctrines were not many, for the few people in the state at that time were so busily engaged with the diverting of the waters of the rivers at the easiest places that they had no time to give to the reclamation of the desert without irrigation. Only as the rivers and streams passed into private ownership and the population increased, did the people of Utah begin to turn their attention seriously to arid farming.

"Thus it happened that though the possibilities of arid farming were known in the 60's, the real beginning of farming without irrigation in Utah can scarcely be said to have occurred before the early years of the 80's. In the early 90's it flourished in the northern counties of the state but the people in the south looked upon it as a practice which never could cross the east and west line running through Salt Lake City, and it was only in the late 90's that a few venturesome spirits at tempted farming without irrigation in the central and southern part of the state. The results there obtained were so wonderful that it took a vigorous hold on the public imagination. The state gave its aid; individuals lent their influence to the movement, and today there are few people in the state who do not honestly believe that, judging from the experience of the past, farming without irrigation promises to be the leading branch of the agricultural industry of our state.

"During the period of twenty years of limited, and twenty years of extensive arid farming in Utah, distinguished by an almost unvarying success, there have been learned, of course, many principles which are almost axiomatic to the arid farmer of the state."

BASEBALL FOR GERMANS.

Attempt to Introduce Sport in Fatherland to Be Made This Year. A number of young German athletes intend to make a serious attempt during the coming summer to popularize American baseball in Berlin and other leading cities of the fatherland.

The call to arms issued by the organizers of the movement points out that scores of America's most prominent professional baseballers are Germans or Americans of German extraction. Therefore, it is argued, there is no reason why home talent in plenty should not be developed.

Both the kaiser and the crown prince are lending support to the movement.

Egg Contest For Hens. The Connecticut Agricultural college is to endeavor to ascertain "what does a hen's keep cost?" An egg laying contest is to be commenced at the college Oct. 1, to be continued for one year, in which any poultryman may take part in the state, says a dispatch from Winsted. Those who take part will send six pullets to the college agricultural station, where they will be cared for and fed according to a regular system. A careful record of expenses and number of eggs laid will be kept. Each man's chickens will be kept in separate coop and pen.

Making Church Pleasant. After all, those old Puritans had the right idea of making the church pleasant. Now, in Brunswick, Me., the first church had a powder magazine in the garret, the stocks in front, the whipping post behind, the graveyard to the north and beyond that the pond. What more could one desire? Yet the town had to be fined in 1810 for having gone without a competent pastor for more than six months. And not far away from there twenty-one poor Mainettes were sent to jail for not paying their church taxes.—New York World.

FLOWER DAY FOR THE FLEET.

Beautiful Festival on Santa Barbara's Palm Lined Avenue.

FLORAL GEMS FILLED THE AIR

Sailors of Atlantic Warship Fleet Battle With Blossoms After the Procession—Admiral Thomas Voted. Jack's Feet Never Touch Ground.

If Admiral Evans could have been in Santa Barbara the other day he undoubtedly would have congratulated the California city for "the handsome way she did the trick." Her floral festival captured the Atlantic battleship fleet. The boys surrendered. The show was all that its managers wanted it to be. It was artistic, delicate and entirely devoid of the spirit of commercialism that has thrust itself to the front in Santa Barbara and other places that the fleet has visited on the Pacific coast.

The setting for the show was along a palm lined avenue fronting on the ocean. On the land side there was one complete line of grand stands a quarter of a mile long, says a Santa Barbara correspondent of the New York Sun. Poles with banners and garlands depending from them were erected back of the stands. A bridge of green with interspersed flowers screened the front of the stands. On the other side of the boulevard the populace who had no seat tickets stood.

At the far western end of the drive was erected a circular tribune for Rear Admiral Thomas and his officers. The parade circled in front of them. Every person who had a seat along the boulevard seemed to bring a basket of flowers. Nearly every one was dressed in white.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Admiral Thomas was driven down the line of people in a gorgeous coach of white carnations and roses. A blue admiral's flag with two white stars depended from the back. Four white horses in yellow floral harness drew the coach. Six outriders heralded the way. The admiral was received with tremendous cheering. Admirals Sperry and Emory followed in bowers of violet sweet peas drawn on wheels. The admirals and captains took seats under a gorgeous red canopy.

Then came the parade. Twenty girls in Spanish dress came down the highway scattering petals for the sailors to tread on. About a thousand sailors followed. They were entirely in white. They wore no belts. Flowers of all kinds were protruding from the muzzles of their rifles. As they marched by Admiral Thomas he stood at attention and saluted each detachment that each ship sent—sixty-four in all.

The line of march was policed at intervals by marines. The sailors counter-marched up the boulevard and then stood at rest along the entire length of the ocean side of the boulevard. After the sailors had taken their stations horsemen with floral lances topped with American flags took places at intervals of about 100 feet. The picture was then complete, and the real show was on.

A company of marching girls in blue headed the floral part of the procession. Then came Grand Army men (great cheers for them), schoolboy zouaves, riders in colonial dress, then horses blanketed with blankets of roses, lilies and sweet peas. Siffrups and horse collars were also of flowers. Then came a company of girls in Spanish costumes, with flowers for the officers to repel boarders. They were called "powder monkeys." Miss Josefa de la Guerra, great-grandniece of the first Spanish grandee to rule in the United States, dressed as Carmen, advanced to Admiral Thomas and presented him with floral ammunition, and her company of "powder monkeys" stood at salute. Admiral Thomas is a notably gallant man. He never played the graceful militant figure more to perfection than when he saluted those girls.

Then came a company of matrons, the Woman's Relief corps, carrying floral parasols of red, white and blue. They got seats near the admiral, where they grouped themselves to resemble a human flag. Then came a shower bouquet made up entirely of marching children almost smothered with flowers.

More knights and fair ladies followed, and a little tot of three years, dressed in pink and riding a white horse, captured the plaudits of the crowd by the nonchalance she displayed. Admiral Thomas took off his cap to her. She was Gertrude Arms. Then came the carriages. They were simply moving masses of flowers. The women inside the bowers were dressed to match the flowers. Scores of women drove their own rigs and gave pretty exhibitions of skill as they made their animals prance and dance. Automobiles followed. The first held two boys dressed as red devils, and the machine had satanic emblems galore on it, all in flowers. Then came an auto turned into a battleship, with men peering out of a conning tower. A great horn of plenty followed. One auto was made up to resemble a war canoe.

An effective float was a representation of the famous Santa Barbara mission in flowers. Twelve students from St. Anthony's college and dressed in

the original gray costume of the Franciscans marched on either side of the float and sang a Gregorian chant as they walked.

Another float held the beauty of the Santa Barbara high school. She was dressed as Unkova. Then came the float of the native sons and daughters. The girls were in white and wore yellow sashes. On their float was a tremendous brown California bear, very dead and stuffed. The float was decorated with gaudy flowers.

A stagecoach dressed in white mustard rumbled past next. Then came a farm wagon representing a load of hay all made up of flowers. Beneath the body of the wagon great crates of oranges swung. At the rear were crates containing chickens and ducks. When this float stopped in front of Admiral Thomas half a dozen white doves were released from a mound of flowers.

So the parade passed along with companies of garlanded boys and girls, groups of horsemen in all sorts of beautiful costumes, carriages and carts, some of the latter even being drawn by dogs; automobiles and floats, all being moving masses of flowers of every description with which this choice spot of Uncle Sam's realm is fairly burdened. And all this was in a setting of ocean front, with garlanded stands and Jack tars, all captured by the golden flora, to give color to the scene.

The procession made one complete turn of the boulevard and then came back for the battle of flowers. It was not hoisterous, but for hundreds of yards the air was filled with flowers. You could scarcely see the sky. The thousands of baskets on the stands were emptied. The heaps in the various vehicles and in the baskets that the horsemen carried went flying through the air.

Every one was hit, and every one hit somebody else. Admiral Thomas was pelted until he threw up his hands. His powder monkeys supplied him with ammunition fast enough. He said the hoists were all right, but his arms gave out and his turret went out of commission. One by one his captains and other officers capitulated.

Then Miss Ynez Dibblee, the Spanish dancer who was the queen of the parade, got into the admiral's coach and drove away, laughing, while the throng applauded. Uncle Sam's tars can fight with real guns and projectiles. When it comes to flowers they are helpless, especially when the friendly enemy consists of thousands of pretty women and girls.

After it was all over the sailors marched down a highway strewn with flowers. You couldn't see the ground. A boy's mate summed it up: "Gee, this walking on flowers beats getting married. This beats 'em all. I'm ready to sing 'No Wedding Bells For Me.' This is good enough in the flower line."

ALLIES ACROSS THE SEA.

Professor Burgess Wants England, Germany and America Leagued.

Professor John W. Burgess of Columbia university, Roosevelt professor to Germany, made an address at the celebration of Shakespeare's birthday at the Arion society in Park avenue, New York, the other night on "The Principal Questions of Present Day American Politics."

Professor Burgess made the chief feature of his address an appeal for a new triple alliance between the United States, England and Germany for the preservation of the world's peace and the peaceful settlement of the far eastern question.

"Such an alliance," said Professor Burgess, "would unite the three great Teutonic peoples, which are the richest and most advanced in civilization in the world, and provide a combination which could guarantee the peace of the world and the orderly progress of civilization for years to come. England with her position in Asia, her navy and her alliance with Japan; Germany with her army, the United States with its newly acquired and growing prestige as one of the great nations—no stronger or more rational alliance of nations could be made nor one which could exert a stronger and more continuous influence for the orderly yet steady progress of civilization."

Professor Burgess devoted the remainder of his talk to a discussion of internal questions of American politics.

Forest Destruction.

When the cutting up of the public domain began a century ago the lands so cut as well as large parts of the original states contained the most abundant forests then standing in the temperate zone. To illustrate what their destruction has been and how needless it is only necessary to consider the pine forests about the great lakes, says J. L. Mathews in the Atlantic Monthly for May. There were in that region sixty years ago upward of 350,000,000 board feet of white pine lumber, standing in almost continuous forests over northern Michigan, northern Wisconsin and a good half of Minnesota. The cutting of this timber began in a small way, a few million feet a year. Gradually this increased until it reached two, three and even four billion and then swept upward with a rush to aggregate nearly 8,000,000,000 in a year. Then as the forests gave out it dropped until today it is less than 3,000,000,000 feet a year, at which rate the end is fast approaching.

BOTTLED GAS.

German Invention That Compares Favorably With Electric Light.

Blaugas, a compressed illuminant which can be taken home in steel bottles and fed into the burners by means of little copper tubes no larger around than ordinary wires, was recently introduced to the Society of Chemical Industry in New York by Professor William Hallock. He is the dean of the department of physics in Columbia university and has given much attention to illuminating methods.

This new kind of lighting vapor, which resembles ordinary gas, was invented by Herman Blau of Augsburg, Germany. It is made at a somewhat lower temperature than is needed in the retorts in the United States, and the product is compressed until it takes liquid form. The turning on of the stopcock of the cylinder in which it is placed causes the fluid to expand into gas, and out it comes like the genie which the gentleman of the "Arabian Nights" tale found in the bottle he took from the sea.

It burns with a bright light which compares favorably with electricity in brilliance. Professor Hallock declared, however, that it was more expensive than the ordinary gas of the street mains, which, he said, was good enough in its way, but "horribly inefficient."

Blaugas, however, is a very portable commodity, and it can be taken aboard yachts and "wired" in country houses and made available very easily on short notice. Professor Hallock said that it was not affected by temperature changes and could be kept indefinitely.

He installed several cylinders filled with the new illuminant in the lecture room of the Chemists' club and turned on a few liters of it for the benefit of the scientists. The tubes which he employed were of finely drawn copper and were only one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. They were curled about just like electric wires, and at a distance they looked just as though they might be part of some electric machine.

Professor Hallock declared that a ten kilo cylinder of Blaugas, which costs \$1.50, would supply a fifty candle power incandescent burner for four months provided it was used four hours a day. Cylinders of Blaugas such as are sold in Germany vary from half a kilo, or a little more than a pound each, to twenty-five kilos. In illumination of country houses a large cylinder is used, and a part of its contents at a time is permitted to escape into an intermediate tank, from which it is turned into pipes.

Fossil Hunting Expeditions.

Four expeditions will be sent out this summer by the American Museum of Natural History to search in certain western states for paleontological specimens. One will look for three toed horses in Nebraska, the second will search for four toed specimens of the same family in Wyoming, and the third will be on the watch for any specimens of the age of the dinosaurs which may exist in Montana. The scientists especially desire to secure a dinosaur with horns. The fourth and last group of scientists will search in Texas for specimens of the first dawn of animal life.

Paper Coffins In Use.

Some Chicago undertakers whose customers are poor people are using coffins made of paper. The coffins are made in all styles of pressed paper pulp, the same as the common paper buckets. When they are varnished and stained they resemble polished wood, and in point of duration it is claimed they are much better than wooden ones.

Among the old fountains in the temple area at Jerusalem one of the finest is Bab Silsilah. The inscription states that it was erected about 800 years ago, and for centuries it has been fed with water brought in pipes from Solomon's pools, nine miles away.—New York American.

Watson's Publications.

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