

LYNN COUNTY NEWS.

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 19.

TAHOKA, LYNN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1909

\$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Mrs. H. C. CRIE, Editor

THE ONLY PAPER IN LYNN COUNTY

H. C. CRIE, Manager

Santa Fe Began Grading Yesterday Will Complete Grade April 1

The Railroad Is Now Building To TAHOKA, The Coming Town of the Great Plains of West Texas

The right-of-way for the Santa Fe railroad has been secured through Lynn county via Tahoka and grading is now in actual operation.

This line intersects the Texico Coleman Cut-off in the south-east corner of Lubbock county, thence south-west to Tahoka the county seat, and only town in Lynn county, thence south to Lamesa, Dawson county, a distance of 56 miles. This grade is contracted to be completed by April 1st, 1910. Said line is also being extended to San Angelo. This will put Tahoka on the main line to the Gulf.

The Texas Central Will Cross The Santa Fe At Tahoka, The Coming Plains Town

Situated in the center of a county comprising the greatest variety of fine farming soil of any county on the Plains, ranging from the dark rich loam of the North Plains to the deep sand of the West Plains, we are in a position to suit every individual want in farming land.

Neither Tahoka, nor Lynn County have been boomed, consequently property can be purchased at reasonable prices. Now is the time for you to
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Last Saturday afternoon at one thirty o'clock in the clerks office at the court house, was held one of the most important railroad meetings ever held in Tahoka.

The meeting was called to order H. M. Larkin, chairman of the Commercial Club, and Mr O'Donnell requested to state the object of the meeting; which he did in a very few words. Which were to the effect that the citizens of Lynn county must get busy, at once and secure the right-of-way through the county. He stated that two contractors came down with him and that they controlled 55 teams, and he further stated that he would put about 180 teams on the job. Mr. O'Donnell also stated that he would be ready to begin grading by the time we could secure enough of the right-of-way for him to work on. He then turned the meeting over to C. E. Brown, of Tahoka, and left on his auto for his home at Lamesa, having been away several days.

Mr. Brown then read two letters from G. W. Harris, of Amarillo, chief construction engineer of the Santa Fe., confirming every thing Mr. O'Donnell had said and stating that the grade contracts called for the grade to be completed to Lamesa by the 1st of April 1910, which both he and Mr. O'Donnell said meant that the grade would reach Tahoka by the middle or last of February and as the steel would be laid as soon as possible, right after the grading crews; trains should be running into Tahoka by the first of April at the latest.

Mr. Brown also opened two packages he had just received. One of them was a map ten or fifteen feet long, showing the route taken by the railroad from the cut-off through Tahoka, to Dawson county. The other package was a bundle of deeds one for the right-of-way through each piece of land that the railroad will pass through in Lynn county, except for the town lots which will be prepared later. Mr. Alley made a motion which was carried, that a committee of two be appointed by the chair and that they be allowed \$5. per day each for their services while actively engaged in securing the right-of-way. The chairman appointed Hon. Jno. P. Marrs and E. F. Cusley as the committee, and J. P. Marrs was also made attorney for carrying out the condemnation proceedings when necessary to do so. \$67 was subscribed to pay the committee.

Jack Alley made a short but excellent talk along the line, that Tahoka and Lynn county should be very thankful of such an opportunity of contributing toward securing a railroad and especially such a great system as the Santa Fe.

Mrs. L. Lumsden paid The News a very pleasant visit Thursday afternoon and did the right thing by sending the paper to a friend for a year. If more of our subscribers could only realize what an acceptable Christmas Present the Lynn County News would make to their friends at a distance, it would be a great pleasure to all concerned.

Jack Alley, of Tahoka, and Mr. Mayes, of Tucumcari, left Tuesday for the latter place on a business trip of several days duration.

Quite a number of freight outfits left for Big Springs Thursday; several also left for Lubbock. Considerable freight is coming in lately from both directions.

A. R. McGonagill left for Lubbock Thursday to go to work for the Double U Company of Post City, receiving freight for them. This is the same work that Mr. McGonagill did for the Company at Snyder and then at Fluvanna. All their freight will be shipped to Lubbock until the track is laid to the division point near the southeast corner of Lubbock county when Mr. McGonagill will likely be moved down there.

Jack Blankenship and his dogs have killed 36 wolves since the last of June, and Jack says he is trying to make the number up to 50 by January first.

Work On Road Is Delayed Immense rain causes dump to give under engine

The heavy rain of this week has done one thing which the residents of the Lockney country cannot say they are proud of. This has been to delay the work of track-laying on the Santa Fe Extension through this county. If clear weather had prevailed the track would have been laid to within two or three miles of town, but the continuous down pour has soaked the earth and the dump will not stand the great weight of the working engine, sinking under the load.

Until Saturday night just about one-half the distance from Lockney to Plainview had been covered and the rest of the work will continue as soon as dry enough.—Lockney Beacon.

Mrs. J. P. Callaway, and son A. H. Hardin arrived from Lubbock Friday, and spent several days visiting relatives, Mrs. L. D. Webster and Mrs. J. D. Donaldson.

Frank R. Crews and Miss Clara Pillely, of the Lynn community, were married Sunday Dec. 5th. in the afternoon about 3:30, at the home of the brides parents. Rev. T. E. McKenzie officiating. A few of the intimate friends being present.

A. H. Moyers, formerly of this county, but now of Eldorado Okla. was here last week prospecting and left for home Monday, after having purchased 220 acres of good Lynn county dirt about 11 miles southeast of town in the Redwine neighborhood, consideration \$2,000 cash. Mr. Moyers stated that it was not at all impossible that he might become a citizen of Lynn, the banner county of Texas.

Mrs. R. T. Davis, of east of Tahoka, accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Cash, called at The News Office Friday.

Since printing our list of small grain sowers last week, we have learned that J. S. Wells has 15 acres of oats Rube Lewis 6 acres of wheat, and R. C. and Will Montgomery 30 acres of oats. Are there others?

Bob Majors was a Tahoka visitor Thursday.

C. H. Doak, of Lamesa, was in Tahoka this week.

Misses Lillie Harrison and Beulah Womack, of east of Tahoka attended preaching services at the Methodist church Sunday evening.

Grubbing Crew Now At Work

C. E. Brown left Tahoka Thursday, with men and wagons, for the north end of the line, to begin grubbing. C. E. has the contract of grubbing from the Coleman cut-off to Lamesa a distance of 56 miles. This is the first work that was done on the road.

We will attempt to give below the route of the Santa Fe railroad through Lynn county and Tahoka as shown by the blue print map furnished the right-of-way committee by the Santa Fe engineer.

This line leaves the Cut-off at the north-west corner of section 18 and the south-east corner of section 41 near the south-east corner of Lubbock county; thence through sections 19, 22 and 23 in Lubbock county, then it crosses the line to section 6, block O, in Lynn county; thence through sections 3, 4 and 2, block J., tips section 1, through 3 into the Wilson country school land passing west of Ranch headquarters; thence through section 12 block D23; sections 5, 6 and 24 in block D20; 13 and 12 in block 7; 512 in block 1; thence nearly due south through sections 509, 503, 500 and 491. Here the road enters the Chambers addition in the middle of Owen street, passing through blocks 8, 8, 10, 11, 27 and 26; thence through the north-west corner of the Shook addition passing through blocks 1, 2, and 3, just touching the corner of 4. The road enters the town section 19 just touching the south-east corner of blocks 16 and 17, passing through blocks 44, 45, 66, 67, 88, 89, then down Standerfer street touching blocks 110, 109, 111 and 112; thence west of the cemetery into the C. G. Alford section No. 488, touches 475, passes through sections 489 and 470 block 1, 205 block 4; 206, 209, 214, 15 in block 8; 30, 29, 33, 42, 41, 47 and 48; then through section 53, owned by C. H. Doak and T. J. O'Donnell. This is where the new town of O'Donnell will be located. The road then passes through section 67 in block 8 Dawson county.

Train Ditched

Last Monday morning the north bound train from Lubbock to Plainview was ditched near Abernathy. The two-day's rain made the newly made track bed too wet to stand the weight of the train. No body was hurt.—Lockney Beacon.

SWEETWATER GETS SHOPS

Sweetwater, Nov. 29.—The people of this city are highly elated over the closing of the contract for the Santa Fe machine shops, and feel that they have landed one of the greatest enterprises in West Texas. It is understood that the important division points on the Santa Fe cut-off will be at Clovis, N. M., Sweetwater and Temple. The shops will be located one mile from the court house on a tract of land donated by the citizens. This afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, a big jollification meeting will be held at the opera house, and there will be addresses by local orators and business men. Hon. Fred Cochrel of Abilene will deliver the principal address.—Trent Banner.

The house owned by T. J. O'Donnell, and being constructed by D. Rogers, is under good head way and will be completed in a short time.

LYNN COUNTY NEWS

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FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1909.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For District Attorney, 64th District.
REUBEN M. ELLERD.

The former editor of this paper went over to Tahoka last week and one or two of Tahoka's citizens bounced him about writing the article about "Lynn county farmers coming to Terry county to buy corn." Of course he had nothing, whatever to do with the writing of said article. On the other hand we claim to be the daddy of same.

We did not write it as a slur on Lynn because that county is o. k. (of wet years) and besides, we have some staunch friends in that county, whose feelings we would not wound for all the corn Terry county raised this year.

One of these gentlemen made the assertion that one of the men, calling his name, that come to Terry county after corn, was never known to raise a crop, which was just as emphatically denied by parties in Terry county, who have known this man for several years.

Now brother, you just shell down the corn and acknowledge that Terry is a better corn county than Lynn. An honest confession is good for the soul.—Terry County Herald.

We thought that Bro. Strick-

len was running a news daper over in Brownfield and that he mentioned the Lynn County men coming over to Terry after corn simply as a news item, but from the above article we presume he is simply running a debating sheet, and having failed to get noticed in the first article, he shies a second at us.

Lynn county seems to be unfortunately located: The North Plains papers throw slurs at us because we have nothing but sand here. The Herald jumps us because we have no sand. Every one knows that corn grows well in the sandy soil, therefore Terry is a good corn county. About one fifth of Lynn is identical with Terry county sandy land; Two fifths is what is called tight land identical with the land of Floyd and Hale counties, the other two fifths is betwixt and between, and to our own personal opinion, superior to either extreme. Lynn county can and does raise corn equal to Terry county, and can also raise wheat and oats with Floyd and Hale counties, which Terry cannot do. Now brother we will ask you a question. How do you account for the fact that land may be bought for six miles on either side of the Terry and Lynn county line for from \$5 to \$8 per acre, while land is selling the same distance from Tahoka on the east for from \$8 to \$15 per acre?

Railroad traffic has been very much delayed up at Amarillo by the rain and snow storms, which have filled all the lakes and streams to their fullest limit, and snow drifts being six feet deep in places. No such trouble down here in Lynn county. We have had fine rains but no snow, floods or storms.

We see by the Eye Witness of Richland Springs, Texas, that the paper has passed from the ownership of Munsey and Burleson to a stock company, and our old friend W. J. Croach will be editor and manager. We hope the Eye Witness and its editor much prosperity and success.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

Must Have training before entering upon the work of Instructing

Every teacher, before he begins the work of instruction, should have some definite idea of what constitutes an education; otherwise he may work to very little purpose. The painter who would execute a beautiful picture must have beforehand a true and clear conception of beauty in his own mind. The same may be said of the sculptor. That rude block of marble, unsightly to the eyes of other men, contains the God-like form, the symmetrical proportion, the life-like attitude of the finished polished statue; and the whole is as clear to his mental eye before the chisel is applied as it is to his bodily vision when the statue is completed. With this perfect ideal in the mind at the outset, every stroke of the chisel has its object. Not a blow is struck, but it is guided by a consummate skill; not a chip is removed but to develop the ideal of the artist. And when the late unsightly marble as if by maraculous power, stands out before the astonished spectators in all the perfection of beauty; when it almost breathes and speaks—it is not the artist but the realization of his own conception.

Now, let the same astonished spectator, with the same instruments, attempt to produce another statue from a similar block. Indeed it would be a matter of strange surprise if in a thousand efforts he should once succeed. Now the difference between the artist and the spectator lies chiefly in this: the one knows beforehand what he means to do; the other works without any plan. The one has studied beauty till he can see it in the rugged block; the other only knows it when it when it is presented to him. The former having an ideal, produces it with unerring skill; the latter, having no conception to guide him, brings out deformity.

What sculpture is to the block of marble, education is to the human soul; and I may not assert that the sculptor is a true type of the educator, while the spectator, of whom I have been speaking, may aptly represent too many of our false teachers who without study or forethought, enter upon the delicate business of fashioning the human soul, blindly experimenting amidst the wreck of their heaven descended material, maiming and marring, with scarcely the possibility of final success, almost with the certainty of a melancholy failure!

In other things besides education men are wiser. They follow more the teachings of nature and of common sense. But in education, where a child has but one opportunity for mental training, as he can be a child but once" where success, unerring success, is everything to him for time and eternity, and where a mistake may be most ruinous to him, in education men often forget their ordinary wisdom and providence and commit the most important concerns to the most incompetent hands. "The prevailing opinions in regard to this art are such as the common sense of mankind the experience of centuries have shown to be absurd as to every other art and pursuit of civilized life.

The man who takes upon himself the responsibility, to train the body in its most tender years according to the laws of health, so that it should be strong to resist disease; to fill the mind with useful knowledge, "to educate" it to comprehend all the relations of society, to bring out all its powers into harmonious action; to educate the moral nature, in which the very sentiment of duty resides, then it may be fitted for an honorable and worthy fulfillment of the public and private offices of life; to do all this is supposed to require no study, no apprenticeship, no preparation!

Many teachers, therefore, encouraged by this unaccountable indifference in the community, have entered the teacher's profession without any idea of the responsibilities assumed or of the end to be secured by their labors, will make the most deplorable mistakes from a want of an adequate idea of what constitutes an education. Education has too frequently been held to be a cultivation of the intellectual to the neglect of the moral powers; and the poor body, too, except among savages, has had but little share in its privileges or ben fits. The training of our physical and moral powers are being sacrificed to the intellectual. Education without moral principle to direct and regulate it, might become the very engine through which evil men might effect our overthrow. Who has not seen that the educated man without virtue is but the more capable of doing evil? Who does not know that knowledge misdirected becomes, instead of a boon to be desired, a bane to be deprecated?

I place it among the highest qualifications of the teacher that he should have just views of education. I consider it all-important that he should a well-defined object it which to him, whenever he meets a young mind in the transition state. He should have an ideal of a well-educated human soul, tenanted a healthy, well-developed human body; an ideal which he at once and systematically labors to reach, as does the sculptor when he commences his work upon the quarried marble. "What is it to educate a human soul aright?" should be one of the first questions a candidate for the teacher's office should ask himself with the deepest seriousness. Let him be enlightened by the experience and wisdom of the great teachers before the present day; carefully

observe human nature around him consider its tendencies, its wants and its capabilities; and after a patient survey of all the truth he can discover upon the subject, let him come to an honest conclusion as to what is a correct answer to the query with which he started. What is it to educate a human being aright.

Education is development; it is discipline, it is a working up of the mind, a growth of the mind, growth by a healthy assimilation of wholesome ailment. It is an inspiring of the mind with a thirst for knowledge, growth, enlargement and then a disciplining of its powers so for that it can go on to educate itself. It is the arousing of the child's mind to think, without thinking for it; its the awakening of its powers to observe, to remember, to reflect, to combine, it is a calling forth of all the faculties into harmonious action.

Let me drop a thought here. Knowledge is not education, yet there will be no education without knowledge. Knowledge is ever an incident of true education. No man can be properly educated without the acquisition of knowledge; the mistake in considering knowledge the end when it is either the incident or the means of education. The discipline of mind, then, is the great thing in intellectual training.

The intellectual should not be earlier cultivated than the moral powers of the mind. The love of moral truth should be as early addressed as the love of knowledge.

Nor should the powers of the mind be earlier cultivated than those of the body. It is the theory of some, indeed, that the body should engross most of the attention for several of the first years of childhood. This, I think, is not nature's plan. She cultivates all the powers at once, the body, mind and heart. So should the teachers do. "Education has reference to the whole man, the body, mind and the heart; its object and, when rightly conducted its effects is, to make him a complete creature after his kind. To his frame it would give vigor, activity, and beauty; to his senses, correctness and acuteness; to his heart, virtue. If you would mark the perfect man, you must not look for him in the circus, the university, or the church, exclusively; but you must look for one who has a healthful body. The being in whom you find this union is the only one worthy to be called educated. To make all men such, is the object of education.

How many there are who are called "good scholars" in our schools of whom we hear nothing after they go forth into the world. Their good scholarship consists in that which gives them no impulse to go on to greater attainment by themselves. Their education is not discipline; it kindles none of those desires which nothing but further progress can satisfy; it imparts none of that selfreliance which nothing but impossibilities can ever subdue. I infer that there is such a thing as teaching a mind naturally active too much, exciting it too much, so that it will prematurely exhaust its energies and gladly settle back into almost imbecility; that there is such a thing as leaving the mind so much to its own resources that without dazzling the beholder like the flash of the meteor when it glares upon the startled vision, it may be silently gathering materials to support the more enduring light of the morning star which anon will rise in majesty and glory.

It will be well for our youths when our teachers shall understand human nature, and so comprehend the science and the art of education, that they can teach that redeeming education, and when he who tills the noble soil of the mind, shall, with as much faith and as much certainty as he who tills the literal field, rely upon the fulfillment of heaven's unchangeable law; "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.

—Charles Nunnally

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"Railroading Began Yesterday. Read The News"

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A GOOD PLAINS LETTER
As seen By a Prospector from a Northern State, Written on the South Plains
GOOD CROPS ARE SEEN IN TEXAS
The writer with many others from the North well pleased with Texas and the Plains especially

The W. P. Soash excursion for Big Springs, Texas, left Columbus at 9:00 a. m. Tuesday on scedule time. Those on the Ohio car were as follows: J. T. Townsley, F. Brunner and E. Penney, of Waterloo, Iowa; Fred S. Schleich of Williamsport, J. B. Wheeler of South Charleston, Wm. S. Beatty of Jeffersonville, Harry J. Msutz, John Rutter and Perry Ringer of Marion, G. W. Sharr of Ashland, and O. P. Gayman of Canal Winchester.

Nearly every place in Ohio has fared well with crops-moreso than other states through which we passed. Corn was very good in the vicinity of Marion, and Mr. Mautz said good land sold at from \$125 to \$200 an acre. A number joined the excursion at Lima, and and they kept coming all the way to Kansas City. W. P. Soash, wife, son and daughter joined the party at Chicago, and Mrs. Townsley and son at Kansas City.

O. C. Belt and several friends appeared at the same place, the latter leaving the party at Wichita, Kansas. The northern part of Indiana had been drowned out in the flat lands; where at intervals ditches as large as canals appeared. The same kind of ditches were seen in Missouri, in the low black lands. Corn was very nubbing in the low lands.

Some beautiful alfalfa fields were seen in Kansas, but we passed through Oklahoma in the night. Thursday at 9:30 we reached Ft Worth, Texas, where we stopped until a little after 11:00. In the vicinity of Ft. Worth some nice land was seen, and some fairly good cotton and corn. A pack of dogs after a rabbit caused a good deal of excitement, and every fellow wished he had his gun.

From Ft. Worth to Abilene most of the country was rough, but there was some good land. It was dark before we reached Abilene. The party had a jolly time all the way, and Big Springs was reached about midnight.

Soash, Texas, October 23 '09. The Soash party left Big Springs in autos Friday morning, and all to dinner at Hotel Fornia, Soash.

Big Springs is on the Texan and Pacific railroad, and claims a population of 5000. It does not look like a city of that population, but it is improving and a number of substantial buildings are going up. Soash is 20 miles north of Big Springs, and th auto line between the two cities runs near the proposed line of the Santa Fe branch. An excellent dinner was served at the hotel and after dinner about a dozen autos took the party out over a part of the 300,000 acres that composed the ranch of Col. C. C. Slaughter, known as the cattle king. The past season has been the worst in 25 years, and the effect of the drouth was noticeable all the way from Ft. Worth to Soash. Despite the drouth there were fields of kaffir corn and milo maize (thaa) was a surprise to us all. Cotton was as good as any we saw in Texas. But a very small percent of the land is in cultivation. The party stopped number of times during the afternoon for water, nearly all the wells being bored and pumped with windmills. One well, about 25 feet deep, in addition to the windmill, had a rope and bucket with which to draw water. At one time the thirst of the party was quenched with watermelons fresh from the patch. The sun was hot but the mellons were relished nevertheless. One farmer had piled several windrows of peanuts, which he feeds to his hogs vines and all. For this purpose the peanuts are gathered before they are ripe. The soil was a chocolate and runs very deep, although a foot deep the soil, or rather subsoil is a little lighter in color. There seems to be enough sand to make it work well, and it certainly will be easily cultivated. When I come home I will bring samples of the soil, also of the kaffir corn and milo maize. Indian corn did not do so well, but did look as well as in parts of Indiana and Kansas, where the wet weather injured it. Plenty of game was seen on the trip, in the way of rabbits and birds, but antelope was encountered but one coyote caused a good deal of excitement, and several revolver shots were fired at him at long range. Quite a number bought land. We did not mention the boys from Lima when we wrote before, they were Milton Walfe, T. L. Hahn, Dr. I. L. Underbrinte, J. A. Arthur and J. N. Carter. The autos seem to run anywhere wire fencer were pressed to the ground and the machines went over them. 8000 acres were sold during the first excursion, and in all about 72,000 acres have already been sold, ranging from \$17 to \$25 an acre. A great many lots have also been sold in Soash. All the improvements are of a permanent nature. R. L. Slaughter runs wolves down with his auto, and has done the same with antelope. Rabbits are easy unless they run in a prairie dog burrows. His greatest beat was running down an eagle. It is said that he kept after it about six hours, until the bird was so worn out that it was easily captured. The firm that made the auto is now using it as an advertisement for their machine. Coyotes are caught in the same way. Coyotes steal chickens, and are said to howl near the town about 5:00 a. m., but we did not hear them, as that was too early. Land is rapidly advancing here despite the drouth.

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no longer butopen an account with this bank now. When you sell your stock deposit the money with us where it will be safe and handy. No matter how small the sum, deposit it at once; and it will surprise you how fast a bank account grows. With a bank account there will be no more **BROKEN PROMISES**
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For Information of Lynn County TEXAS

Write The

Woman's World

MRS. OSCAR STRAUS.

Wife of American Ambassador to Aid Jews in Turkey.

Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, wife of the American ambassador to Turkey, is said to have decided to make personal investigation of the leading Jewish communities of Turkey. She desires to make a thorough study of the economic conditions of the Jewish people in the empire. She is an officer of the Jewish Council of Women of this



MRS. OSCAR STRAUS.

country and has done work for girls' homes and other philanthropic institutions. The problem of the Jewish poor in Constantinople and other cities has become one of interest to the very charitable people of this race, who never allow any suffering that they can prevent. Mrs. Straus will especially interest herself in the work that is being carried on to save the young Jewish girls.

Wedding Day Omens.

The bride who dreams of fairies the night before her marriage will be thrice blessed.

If the groom carries a miniature horseshoe in his pocket he will always have good luck.

Don't wear an opal. Some people declare that opals are lucky. History proves the contrary.

The bride who finds a spider on her wedding dress may consider herself blessed.

No bride if she would have good luck should bake her own wedding cake. To do so invites ill fortune.

Should a bride perchance see a funeral while being driven to the railway station prior to departing upon her wedding tour she should order the driver to turn back and start over again or else she will surely meet with bad luck.

No bride or groom should be given a telegram while on the way to church. It is a sign of evil.

To try on the wedding ring before the day of the marriage is considered very unlucky. And for the groom to drop it while placing it on the bride's finger is also held to betoken misfortune.

To lose the ring or even to remove it from the finger is another unlucky sign.

Don't Want to "Be Teacher."

Everybody remembers how superior the teacher used to look when she said in her most acid tone, "If any of you think that you can teach this lesson better than I can you may come up here on the platform and do so, but if I am going to teach it I wish to do so without interruptions," and so forth and so on.

Of course nobody went up on the platform. Even the culprits who had been talking out loud in school made no move in that direction, but slunk down behind the fellows in front and had nothing more to say for a few minutes.

There is a little joke of this kind on the women.

A certain congressman, whose methods had been criticised by his women constituents, was the teacher.

Mrs. Sara Platt Decker is said to have refused the offer of A. W. Rucker to take his seat in congress. After her refusal he offered it to any other woman who would take it, the reason for his generosity being that the women politicians had criticised his work in congress. But none of the women cared to accept the offer, and now he will probably be left alone during the coming session.

Girl Bound to Get Education.

A strange story of a girl's determination to obtain an education comes from Clarkson, Miss. There is a girls' industrial school in Clarkson, and many of the pupils are so poor they are supported by the churches to which their families belong. The other day a girl seventeen years old drove a cow up to the school and said she had walked with the animal twenty-five miles and was seeking an education. She was asked what she intended to do with the cow, and in simple sincerity she replied, "I haven't any money, but I brought the cow to sell milk and pay my way through school." The girl was taken in, an arrangement was made for her to continue as a permanent pupil. She is the daughter of a poverty stricken mountain family. The cow

was the family's most valuable, and the parents agreed to part with it to assist their daughter. Persons in Clarkson sent the girl home with the cow before she settled down to her studies.

THE KISS HYGIENIC.

Not the Thing Poets Rave Over, but It's Germ Proof.

And now we have the kiss hygienic—an answer to those who have started a crusade against the kiss on the ground that it spreads contagion.

The kiss hygienic is made possible through the medium of a very simple little contrivance designed by a German genius named Herr Herman Sommer. It consists of a small ivory or metal frame, made something like a tennis racket, across which is stretched a bit of silk gauze. This gauze is soaked in disinfectant and then interposed between the kisser and the kissee at the psychological moment, and then—well, then follows the kiss robbed of all its terrors and but few of its delights, so the inventor says. There can be no exchange of disease germs in the kissing when this device is used. The disinfectant gauze prevents that absolutely.

Of course this kiss hygienic isn't quite the old time kiss. For instance, the disinfectant isn't particularly



A KISS 'S A KISS FOR A' THAT.

agreeable to the taste even when its flavor has been concealed by perfumes, as the inventor advises. Then, too, the interposition of the device may seem something like the presence of a third party. Also the device raises a question that is highly embarrassing to the modest young woman—Shall she presume to provide herself with the contrivance in anticipation of the visit of the young man who is attentive to her, but who as yet is nothing more? Then, too, something of the spontaneity of the old fashioned kiss is likely to be lost, and also something of that thrill which poets have sung of the meeting of lip with lip.

But, then, with the alternative of kissing hygienically or not at all, it is not easy to guess what the world will say—at least that part of the world that is still young enough for romance. It will again offer thanksgiving that necessity is the mother of invention.

STEALING MELONS.

How General Grant's Namesake Was Caught by a Ghost.

By MARY BRITTON TOWNSEND. (Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

It is now nearly half a century since the Union and Confederate armies contended at Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river. Few, if any, who read this story were living when, day after day, month after month, General Grant hammered at the fortifications that have long since given way to new blocks of buildings or which beyond the city limits have been leveled to make way for the fruits of the earth. The hero of Vicksburg has for nearly two generations been the popular idol of the colored people living in that part of the country. Doubtless there are many white children named Pem-



"DO YOU WANT TO WAKE THE DEAD?"

berton from the Confederate general who defended the city, but among the blacks there are probably Ulysses Grants enough to fill a tea acre lot. Grant was born some time after the fall of Vicksburg. His "mammy" boasts that she saw "General Grant onct," but there is an opinion current among those who know Hannah that she draws on her imagination when she tells what she has seen in her wanderings.

I am inclined to think that her account of meeting with General Grant and his asking her to name her boy after him is, to say the least, rather apocryphal. Grant's name has, Sir Peter Chillingly to the contrary notwithstanding, had no effect on his character. He is a regular little vagabond, liar and small thief.

Mr. Henry, on whose place this young hopeful lives, turning the corner of the house one morning, saw Grant a little way ahead of him with a tin bucket in his hand. Grant saw him at once, darted under the house and then came out without the bucket.

This roused Mr. Henry's suspicion. He called to mind many instances in

which he had caught Grant pilfering. "Come here, you young rascal!" he cried.

"What has I done?" asked Grant, with an injured air.

"That's what I want to know! What was in that bucket?"

"I hain't got no bucket," sullenly. "But you had one a moment ago."

"Deed, Mr. Henry, you is 'staken! I didn't hab no bucket."

"Do you think I'm blind? Go under that house at once and bring me that bucket!"

Very slowly Grant crept under the house, when, getting behind a pillar and, as he thought, out of sight, he emptied the contents of the bucket on the ground.

An exclamation from Mr. Henry told him that this piece of strategy had failed, and, much crestfallen, he "scooped" the sugar back into the bucket and came out. On being taxed with his roguery he exclaimed:

"I 'clar fo' goodness, Mr. Henry, I hain't stole nuffin!"

"Where did you get this sugar, then?"

"I didn't 'tend fer ter stole hit, Mr. Henry. I was jest gwine ter borry hit till I c'u'd sell dem watermillions an' pay yer."

"Perhaps you will borrow my watermelons, too?" exclaimed Mr. Henry indignantly. Grant assumed an injured look.

"Yer sp'illin' my reperitishun by such talk es dat," he said. "Yer ain't never kotched me a-stealin' nuffin of yourn, sah."

"Nothing except this sugar and a good many other things," Mr. Henry answered angrily, and he added sternly, "It won't be good for you if I catch you in my melon patch."

Mr. Henry's farm was historic ground. Confederate batteries had been located on it, and during the long siege of Vicksburg many a man met his death there. Negroes who were out after dark and compelled to pass it or go over the road which skirted it held their breath and traveled as fast as they could go. Many a story was told in their cabins how the ghost of an artilleryman in gray or a cavalryman in blue, minus either head or arms, had chased some poor darky till he reached a point beyond where the batteries of wartime had been placed.

"Oh, I will be all right," she answered. "Indeed, you mustn't say—"

Impulsively Evelyn threw her arms around her adoring friend.

"Forgive me, Della," she cried. "Of course I'll let you help me, and I know no one else could pull me through like you!"

Through the weeks that followed Della stuck faithfully to her task, encouraging the weaker girl to renewed efforts when she would have given up the fight.

Almost every moment of her afternoons was taken up in this way. Occasionally thoughtless Evelyn gave thought to Della's neglected duties, but the other put her off with a laugh, saying she had had a windfall.

Evelyn could not know of the long hours of the night when her friend sat by her student lamp in her cold room sewing with cramped fingers until the first gray light came through the faded curtains of her poor little room.

Neither could she know how often the little monitor came to chapel without breakfast or when her dinner was an éclair from the candy man on the corner.

Examination day came, and it was a different Evelyn who faced it. At the close of the day she rushed to her friend.

"Oh, I've won! I've won!" she cried, with a bear hug. And Della went home with the lightest heart she had known since she had been ignored by the Deltas.

There was a queer feeling in her head, and her hands were dry and hot, as was her mouth. She had just sat down wearily to her sewing when there came a tap at the door. It was only her landlady, who had come in for a chat, but Della inconsiderately greeted her by fainting.

The poor woman was panic stricken. Hastily she got the girl to bed and sent for the doctor.

"H'm!" he said, shaking his head at sight of the girl. "She's in for a siege. Lack of nourishment and too great mental and bodily strain have conspired to bring on a bad fever. You say she's a college girl? Has she any people? You'd better send for them."

The Ladies Aid will give A BAZAAR

On the 17th and 18th, in the Building one door west of the Post-office. Every one is invited to COME, COME!

Our Aid, to you it's greeting sends, To all acquaintances and friends. To relieve us from our church debt. We take this way some cash to get. In December Nineteen Nine, We'll sell presents coarse and fine; Christmas gifts both high and cheap We'll sell singly, or in a heap. All kinds of gifts for rich or poor, We have for sale here at your door. If Santa Claus you want to play, Please let us help you without delay. We want you to come, see our display If there's nothing you want There's nothing to pay. Come Dec. 17th and 18th to our store, Only this and nothing more.

J. F. Meeks and Walter Forrester were in town Thursday. They spent the night with Mr. Forrester's sister, Mrs. R. J. Roberts.

Miss Orene Millman was the guest of Miss Viola Roberts Thursday evening.

How is this for hog killing weather?

"I'm afraid her mother can't afford to come unless the college people"—answered Mrs. Hobbs doubtfully.

"I'll speak to the president," said the doctor as he left the room. "She must have a better place than this and a nurse if she's to pull through."

The president was bland and apologetic. He was "so sorry," but there seemed nothing to do. The girl was a scholarship girl, and they had already done their duty by her. Could not she be sent to a public hospital?

The doctor bounced out of the president's study without a word. As he strode across the campus a group of laughing girls sitting on the steps of a building singing in the twilight caught his eye. He stopped abruptly and went over to them.

"Young ladies," he said, "I don't believe you are as heartless as your president, and I'm going to appeal to you. There is one of your fellow students dangerously ill, without money, and if she don't get the proper attention she is going to die, and her death will be on the head of this school's president if she does," he added bitterly.

"I know most of you belong to wealthy families and think you will be willing to help this girl, who is sick only because of lack of proper nourishment and because, as her landlady informs me, she has been sitting up till morning every night trying to eke out an income. It was noble of her, of course, to try to get an education under such conditions, but it is likely to be fatal. Her name is Della Henning, and"—

Evelyn Parks jumped up from the steps.

"Della," she cried remorsefully. "Why, it's all my fault! Well, I should say we would help her, doctor! Come on, girls! We'll go at once!"

When Dr. Martin led the group of girls into Della's cold little hall room she was raving with fever. She knew Evelyn, though.

"Oh, have you brought them to tell me I've been picked for the Deltas, Evelyn?" she cried thickly. "I knew you would do it! You're so good to me!"

The girls looked at each other remorsefully (it was their first intimation that the "greasy griud" had such an ambition) as she went on: "Oh, and won't mother be pleased! She can't understand why I've failed in that, and she set her heart on it so!"

"Girls," said Evelyn, "she must be moved out of this at once. Can't she be carried on her mattress to a better room, doctor?" she asked. Then she rushed out to a telegraph office and sent for a trained nurse from the city.

In three hours the nurse was in charge of the sick girl, who had been removed to a big room downstairs where there was a cozy open fire, and it was the nurse herself who had to chase Evelyn Parks and her chums away later.

At the meeting of the Delta Kappas the next night Evelyn Parks told them the whole story.

"We have never known what real nobility and worth were, girls," she said soberly, "and we came near losing the grandest girl in school through our snobbishness." When she was through Della Henning was unanimously chosen.

A few weeks later, when the sick girl was able to sit up by her fire, she wrote a long letter to her mother, who had not known of her illness.

"I have been a little sick," she wrote, "but still I'm the happiest girl in the world. My illness has shown me the girls as I never knew them before, and—just think of it—I'm to be a real Delta Kappa at last, and an officer at that! Isn't it just too wonderful to be true?"

J. E. Stokes was in Lubbock the latter part of the week.

Bert Ramsey returned to his home in Big Springs Thursday morning. Mr. Ramsey has been in Tahoka several weeks clerking for Jack Alley.

Guy King finished drilling a well for Mrs. R. T. Davis east of town this week. Mrs. says she has the finest water in Lynn County and her well is only 65 feet deep.

Guy King and Frank Cash went to the railroad this week for coal.

Miss Horace Shattuck was a pleasant caller at The News Office Monday morning.

You can save more money by buying from our advertisement.

Mrs. LeVern turned Sunday where she spent her parents' Hog killing of things in

H. E. Randall

W. T. Petty Friday morning

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Born, -Nov. Mrs. D. M. Est

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