

THE RANDALL COUNTY NEWS.

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No. 19

BIRTHDAY OF OLD GLORY HONORED.

Origin of Flag Day and Story of Nativity of
Freeman's Banner 133 Years Ago.

On June 14 nearly every state in the Union took official cognizance of the natal day of the Star Spangled Banner, 133 years ago, June 14, 1777. With formal ceremony tribute was paid to the banner that has never been trailed in the dust. The story of its victories will be recounted and the lives of those who fought and died beneath its glorious folds were set forth with patriotic zeal. The symbolic meaning of its red and white stripes, its blue union and its white stars will be retold, and its history, from its infancy to its maturity, was the theme of many a speaker.

"Old Glory" did not spring fullgrown into being. It was not mature at its birth. As all things worth while it was a growth. The origin of its pattern is unknown, although a number of theories are advanced and stoutly supported by various adherents. George Washington is generally given credit for the idea of the alternating stripes and the stars. The bookplate of the Washington family shows five stripes and the stars. Many contend that this argument scarcely holds, for the Father of his Country could then be accused of placing his own family bookplate in the national standard—an act decidedly at variance with his character.

Indeed, the beautiful story of Betsy Ross is severely arraigned by several parties. They hold that Washington did not draw a rough pencil design for her in Philadelphia, which she followed except in changing the stars from six-point to five-point, and that she did not make the first American flag. Others hotly contend she did.

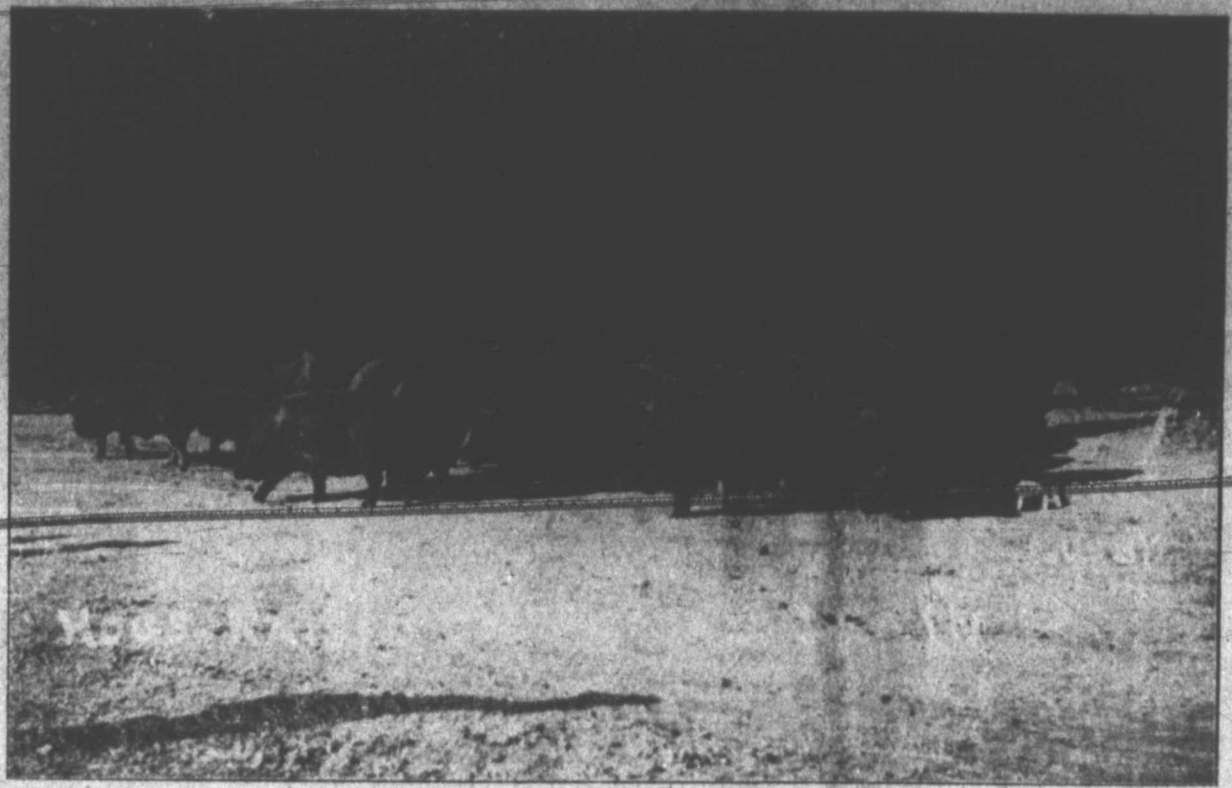
It is pretty generally agreed that the very first flag in America that showed thirteen stripes was one presented by a Captain Abraham Markoe to his troop of light horse at Philadelphia in 1775. This flag is still extant, being kept in a safe by the City Troop of Philadelphia as a precious inheritance.

The red of the flag was considered symbolical of energy and war, the white of justice, and the blue sky with the thirteen stars a new constellation typifying the thirteen colonies united. This was the first flag of the American republic.

It is claimed by some that John Paul Jones first raised the new flag on his ship, the *Ranger*, in Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire. This flag was said to have been made by a number of patriotic women of the town and is believed to have floated over the famous *Bon Homme Richard*. This entire statement is contested by authorities who claim that the flag was first given to the breeze by another American, Joseph Barney, at Baltimore.

Vermont was admitted to the Union in March, 1791, and Kentucky in June, 1792. In January, 1794, congress changed the flag to fifteen stripes and fifteen stars, in recognition of the entrance of the two new states. No further change was made in the flag for about twenty-three years. So the war of 1812, as a matter of fact, was fought under a flag with fifteen stripes and fifteen stars, and furthermore, the flag to which Francis Scott Key penned his immortal verse was not the Star Spangled Banner of the present day, but the one with fifteen stripes and fifteen stars.

In January, 1817, congress met in committee to take action on the flag. The number of



states had increased to eighteen and it was obvious that with the entrance of each new state an increasing inconvenience would have to be met in adding additional stripes. After much discussion, congress finally decided on the fourth of July, 1818, to reduce the stripes to the original number, thirteen, and to add a new star for each new state. By this time there were twenty stars and they were so arranged on the blue field as to form of themselves a five-pointed star. The army and navy departments made several other arrangements of the stars in 1818, and from then on placing them in rows.

Texas came into the Union in December, 1845, with a flag with a blue perpendicular stripe next to the staff, one third of the total length of the flag, and a lone, white, five-pointed star in the center; besides this perpendicular stripe were two horizontal ones, equal in size, the top one white and the bottom one red.

For this reason Texas was known as the "Lone Star State." The story of the flags used on American soil could scarcely be complete without mention of the Confederate flag. Many of the Confederate states and military organizations used their own flags. In 1861 the Confederacy adopted a flag with a red field, diagonal white stripes through the center one-third the width of the flag and a blue union with a circle of stars corresponding with the number of Confederate states. There were several changes, however, as the war progressed.

Hog Raising in Texas.

Tarrant County, Texas, topped the Ft. Worth hog market Saturday, June 18, with Poland-Chinr hogs selling at \$9.55 per hundred pounds, which was 10 cents higher than the same class of hogs sold in Chicago on that date.

The hogs that brought this top of the market price were raised by T. J. Lewis of Crowley and they averaged 335 pounds. Each hog brought \$31.99 and one fourth cents and were a little over a year old. They were pronounced by hog buyers to be as pretty hogs as were ever sold on the Ft. Worth market.

The present reign of high prices in the hog raising industry in the United States is without precedent in the history of pork in times of peace and plenty. The average price of hogs during the decade of 1900-1909 was higher by at least 20 per cent than during any recent decade, and yet the figures for 1910 have gone far above the average for the decade. The fact that the population has increased more rapidly than has the number of hogs is largely responsible for this, although the prevalence of tuberculosis and cholera among hogs is believed to have had something to do with it. It is

said that 2 per cent of all the hogs slaughtered at the abattoirs of the country are afflicted with tuberculosis, and that one-tenth of these are so badly diseased that they have no value except for the making of fertilizer or grease.

One of the principal ways of spreading tuberculosis among hogs is the returning of unpasteurized skimmed milk to the farm from creameries. One tubercular cow may spread the infection to a whole neighborhood. The susceptibility of hogs to infection in this way is illustrated by the fact that in one instance 88 per cent of a herd of healthy hogs contracted tuberculosis after being fed only three days on milk from tubercular cows.

Among the domestic animals of the world, the hog ranks third in number, there being 138,000,000 hogs. Sheep have the first place with 594,000,000, and cattle second place, with 431,000,000. There is one sheep in the world for every three persons, one bovine for every four, and one hog for every eleven. The United States leads all the countries of the world in hog production, with 49,000,000 swine on its farms, while Europe has more than any other continent, there being 71,000,000 on that continent as compared with 53,000,000 in North America. Among the states of the Union, Iowa holds the palm for hog production, being accredited with a stock of 6,485,000 swine. Illinois, Texas and Nebraska follow in order, each of these states having more than 3,000,000 hogs.

TEXAS HEALTHY FOR HOGS

It is said that nowhere else in the United States are the hogs so healthy as in Texas, this being due to the fact that they are raised largely on ranges, and come in contact with few of the diseases that are peculiar to the hog in the eastern states. The department of agriculture believes that it is incumbent upon the hog raisers of the country to improve their stock, asserting that pork will feel the first pinch of under-production in the United States. The average value per head of the hogs in the United States, even under the high prices prevailing at the beginning of the year, was only \$9.14. It is believed to be possible to produce a standard with a value of at least \$15. To do this, it will be necessary to improve the stock of more than half the hogs of the United States, and to adopt more modern methods of feeding and fattening.

SPECIAL TRAIN WILL ENCOURAGE

In order to aid in the work of inducing farmers in Texas to raise more hogs and to place Texas at the head of the hog raising states in the Union, the Cotton Belt and the Texas & New Orleans railways will run a hog demonstration train between Dallas and different points in

East Texas. The first train will leave Dallas at 4 p. m. July 1.

This demonstration train will be for the sole purpose of encouraging the important work of raising hogs in Texas and cooperating with those who are desirous of furnishing practical assistance to farmers and others in Texas by providing them with information in regard to the best breeds of hogs, raising, feeding and marketing them. The railroad company will furnish cars for this purpose to be run over its lines, the cars to be fitted up specially for demonstration purposes.

These cars will start from Dallas and will stop and give demonstrations at all prominent points on the line of the Texas & New Orleans between that city and Beaumont.

America's Hand in Manchuria.

From whichever side we may view the matter, it seems obvious that neither Russia nor Japan would countenance any such proposal as has been made by Mr. Knox, (i. e. That the Manchuria railways be neutralized). Why, then, did a statesman of Mr. Knox's sagacity put forward such an obviously unfeasible proposition? Perhaps, however, the real significance of the project lies not so much in its own merits as in the indication, it affords of America's determination to play a leading role in the Manchurian drama. Small wonder that in certain quarters it has been intimated that Mr. Knox himself did not expect either Russia or Japan to accept his recommendation. The proposal was rejected, but it made the powers recognize that America is no longer a negligible quantity in the disposition of the Manchurian question. But the Washington Administration is not content with exercising such moral influence; so far from it, it has launched a more substantial project which will be of immediate benefit to this country. That project is the construction of the Chinchou-Tsitsiha or rather Chinchou-Aigun railway, which is the impelling force of American industrial life.

In the execution of this gigantic project America must overcome the objection which Russia has offered against it. It was also feared that Japan would join hands with Russia in the effort to prevent the realization of the American scheme, but this apprehension has been dispelled by the report that the Mikado's Government notified the Chinese Government, endorsing the project on the condition that China should allow Japan to build a line which would effect a junction between the South Manchuria Railway and the projected Chino-American line. On the other hand, Russian objection is of more vigorous nature. The fact that the proposed Chinese-American line must necessarily tap

and make junction with the Eastern Chinese Railway requires Russia to secure Russia's consent. But the granting of such a consent would mean to Russia the abandonment of her cherished hope of making the Eastern Chinese Railway the trunk line in the great trans-continental system, thus making Vladivostok the first port in the commerce and intercourse between Europe and the Far East. The addition of another line whose advantages promise to eclipse even those of the South Manchuria Railway is all but certain to nullify the *raison d'être* of the Russian system. China says it is no business of Russia's to interfere with the Chino-American scheme but Russia thinks otherwise, and has proposed an alternate line. It seems inevitable that prolonged negotiations should be entered into between St. Petersburg and Washington. —K. K. Kawakami, in July Pacific Monthly.

Official Democratic Ticket.

The committee on official ballot submitted their report to the State Democratic Executive Committee on June 13th during their recent session at Dallas. The following was presented:

Dallas, June 13, 1910.—To Hon. A. B. Story, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee: We the committee on official ballot, beg leave to make the following report:

We find the following names entitled to be placed on the official ballot:

Candidates for Governor—William Poindexter of Johnson County; Robert Vance Davidson of Galveston county; O. B. Colquitt of Kaufman county; Cone Johnson of Smith county; James Martin Jones of Cherokee county.

Lieutenant Governor—H. Bascom Thomas of Hopkins county; A. L. Hawkins of Midland county; James T. Hammons of Eastland county; J. H. Webster of Dallas county; A. B. Davidson of De Witt county.

Attorney General—Jewell P. Lightfoot of Camp county.

Comptroller—W. P. Lane of Tarrant county; D. C. Burkes of Bell county; B. F. Teague of Washington county; Bob Baker of Bexar County.

State Treasurer—William Wingham of Limestone county; Sam Sparks of Bell County.

Railroad Commissioner (regular term)—Therodore B. Thomas of Harris county; L. T. Dashiell of Leon county; Allison Mayfield of Grayson county.

Railroad Commissioner (expired term)—William D. Williams of Tarrant county.

Land Commissioner—J. T. Robison of Morris county; Chas. W. Geers of Tarrant county; H. Ellis Hill of Harrison county.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Ed R. Kone of Hoys county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. M. Bralley of Fannin County.

Court of Criminal Appeals—A. J. Harper of Limestone county; Felix J. McCord of Smith county; P. A. Tuaner of Bowie county.

Associate Justice of Supreme Court—T. J. Brown of Grayson county.

United States Senator—Chas. A. Culberson of Dallas county.

Respectfully Submitted,
H. F. O'NEAL, Chairman

Mrs. W. S. Keiser, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Ecker, and grand child, Jenette, left on the morning train, Monday, for Long Beach, California, to be gone for an indefinite period. Their many friends join the News in hoping that the change and trip will prove beneficial to Mrs. Keiser's health.

Star Forty-Six.

The skies north of Red river are lit by a lurid and unnatural glare as we go to press.

Star 46 has thrown off a wildly scintillant segment, and the nucleus has developed several large patches of special red fire.

From this distance, the phenomenon looks decidedly portentous and full of eruptions, and we earnestly hope it will not move southward during our own political upheaval in Texas.

Apparently the newest state now has constitutional government at Guthrie and carpet bag rule in Oklahoma City.

Governor Haskell, holding that the capital location election changed the seat of government automatically—just as a barber's chair shifts from a shaving slant to a hair-cut uprightness—looked at the bulletin board, sized up St. Petersburg and Washington, and moved his washing to Oklahoma City.

The citizens of Guthrie, about to be stripped of their capitaline dignity and left forlorn among a lot of empty boarding houses, hugged the enabling act and hurried to the Federal court, with shooting pains in their patriotism, and pleaded for injunctive relief. The enabling act declared Guthrie should remain the hub of Oklahoma and the hinge of civilization until 1913. The Federal court found it was so nominated in the bond and granted tentative assuagement to the Guthrie paroxysm.

Then some of the state officials hesitating between the hegira and the old home nest, sat down, opened their books and began to consider their county's call to service and the patriotic purposes of pay day in almost their usual placidity of mind and mood.

In the meantime Governor Haskell had housed the great seal in an Oklahoma City hotel, and was suavely but informing a Federal process server that he would kick him downstairs if he foiled with the prerogative or tacked his little old subpoena on the palladium which was under bureau in his room.

With one horn of the dilemma in Oklahoma City, the other grasped by frightened local pride at Guthrie, the best constitution in the world hanging between, thus a matter of great pith and moment awaits the turn of fortune's wheel.

The old capital has the records and the pay rolls; the new has the executive ear and the pardoning power.

The paramount issue, the per capita of farm loans, the initiative and referendum, imperial mandate and recall are supposed to be scattered along the road and will no doubt be found after the excitement has passed.

But—The contest in the courts has perhaps just commenced, and in advertising for bids and bonuses and trying to get a state house for nothing there will possibly be as much worry and expense in straightening out the muddle as a good capitol building constructed in the usual way would have cost.

Oklahoma is a fine, rich and promising state, in resources, production and industrial pursuits; but as headquarters of political wisdom, as an instructor pre-eminent to show the rest of the world how constitutions should be built and model commonwealths are conducted, it has not so far proved a conspicuous success.—Star Telegram.

Judge Hunt left on the Tuesday evening train for the prosperous city of Claud to address the citizens in advocacy of his candidacy for representative from this 106th district.

EXCURSIONS

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

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

To Mineral Wells, Texas and return 16.35. Final limit sixty days from date of sale.

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NOTICE—To the party who borrowed my History of the Civil War, written by W. C. Oats, will confer a very great favor if they will return the same to J. W. Cowart.

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

For a reliable piano on easy terms see W. T. Gilliam. 96f

T. B. Slaughter and wife were shopping in Canyon Wednesday. M. L. Hardy of Lubbock was a sojourner in Canyon Sunday.

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

Mrs. J. W. Boyle of Itasca, Texas, was in Canyon Wednesday.

W. J. Gate and wife of Dallas were in the city a short time Wednesday.

J. B. Rattiff and J. T. Mon of Amarillo were short-time business callers in Canyon Tuesday.

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

Mrs. E. H. Humphrey and daughter of Plainview were short-time visitors in Canyon Sunday.

Messrs. Oldham and Money and families left Monday to spend the week at the Palo Duro Club.

James Redfean of Plainview, who was visiting his parents a few days last week, left Saturday for his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Miller of Topeka, Kansas, are visiting with Mrs. Miller's parents, Geo. Ditto and wife of this city.

FOR SALE—Several Persian Kittens. Inquire of Miss Rose McNeil, Six miles south and Six miles east of Canyon. 13-4tp

The Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday Schools enjoyed a picnic on the Palo Duro creek on the Bates place Thursday. All report a delightful time.

Will Skinner was shaking hands with friends Tuesday. He came from Amarillo and was expecting to go to Lubbock soon to look after a large contract.

Young man desires place to work for board while attending West Texas State Normal College at Canyon. Address H. G. S. care of E. H. Colburn, Ballinger, Texas.

Geo. Abbott returned Monday from a trip to the hot springs, at which place he has been the past month. He thinks that the water of the springs is a great nerve restorer.

Mrs. Howard Stephenson and son left Wednesday for a two week's trip to Cordell, Okla. Her sister, Miss Jesse Long, is expected to accompany her home. Her many friends will be glad to meet Miss Long.

Joe Black returned home Friday evening from attending Trinity University at Waxahachie during the winter. He went to Wolf City where he joined his mother in a short visit with relatives.

W. E. Bates commenced to harvest his wheat this week and it is turning out in quantity and quality much better than he expected. He exhibited samples of what he considered the poorest piece of twenty acres, and we thought it was fine flouring wheat of good quality.

On last Saturday there was an exhibition at the White Swan Grocery Store corner, a large, live badger. It had been caught by N. E. Root who resides two miles northeast of Canyon. It was of a different species than that which the editor of the News had the pleasure of pulling when a sojourner of only two days in Canyon. The badger on exhibition Saturday, would have given "Jack" more for the money had he undertaken to put up a fight for it had its fighting clothes on all the time. The News man saw a very small attendance at the badger exhibit as compared with the time he figured so conspicuously last season. The absence of betting was also noticeable, and the one noted sport who made so much vociferous noise last fall, probably did not know that a badger was in Canyon Saturday. It can be said, "Such is life in Texas."

Saturday, June 18th, T-R Day.

If you want pure home made lard, phone 18, City Market.

Chas. E. McDonald of Cherokee, Okla., was in Canyon Sunday.

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

J. E. Nance and wife of Wichita, Kansas, were stopping in Canyon Monday.

W. L. Morgan of Dallas was in Canyon Wednesday looking after some business matters.

Mrs. Moreland and friends from Plainview are spending the week at the Palo Duro Club.

Jim Black and wife returned Friday from a short visit with Mr. Black's relatives at Wolf City.

The Whittaker Big Tent Show had nine members of the company stopping in Canyon Sunday between trains.

FOR SALE—Grain bags heavy and of the very best quality, \$3. per hundred. Address M. Hess, Umbarger, Texas. 12-2tp

J. W. Turner has shaken the dust of Canyon City from off his shoes and moved to Umbarger. The first load was taken Wednesday.

Roy Rudolph, a student at the A. & M. College and while enroute home, stopped off to visit his sister, Mrs. D. K. Usery, a few days. He left Monday for Stratford, Texas.

Baraca Business Meeting.

A meeting of the Baraca Class of the Methodist Church was held on last Friday evening at the residence of Stirling Coffee, it being the regular monthly business meeting also the election of officers for the ensuing term. The following named were duly elected for the ensuing term of six months: Sterling Coffee, President; Tom Stewart, Vice-Pres.; John Bates, Sec'y; James Vetesk, Treas.

After all business had been transacted, refreshments consisting of lemon sherbet and cake and the large gathering present expressed themselves as having had a delightful time.

Saturday a Busy Day.

Last Saturday, the streets were crowded with farmers' teams, bringing their owners and families to town to trade, and the merchants were busy early and late. As an old resident stated, it reminded him of olden times when all of the supplies were hauled from Canyon for hundreds of miles. It is a noticeable fact that Canyon is considered a good trading point; the merchants are all good, obliging Christian gentlemen, and when you can find a business so constituted, you will find a good class to trade with. It is a business that will win out in the long run. The farmers should, to a man, congratulate themselves that they have such a class of business men to deal with.

Judge Yeale will Speak.

Senator Jno. W. Veale of Amarillo, candidate for Congress from this Congressional District, will speak at the court house in Canyon City in the interest of his candidacy on Friday, July 1st, at 2:30 p. m. We bespeak for our neighbor a good crowd and an attentive hearing.

New Store at Umbarger.

A new stock of goods consisting principally of dry goods, groceries and hardware has been placed in the building formerly occupied by the Wood Company in Umbarger. The new proprietors expect to branch out to other lines. For a while the management will be under Mr. Wm. Erdman.



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CO-OPERATION IN ROAD WORK.

There is no sort of public work in which folks are interested generally where the principle of co-operation could be followed to better advantage than in the care of the public highways. In some sections this fact seems to be recognized, in some others not. Especially is there need of this co-operation in those sections where earth roads are the rule and where the character of the soil is such that there is need of working it at a critical time following heavy rains or wet seasons. Particularly is this true of stiff clay or adobe soils, which can be advantageously worked and leveled only when they possess the proper amount of moisture and the right consistency. Under such conditions it is impossible for one road superintendent and his helpers to give all the road of their territory treatment at the proper time. As a result many such highways dry up rough and hard and remain in this condition for months. Could a system have been followed which would have enlisted the aid of property owners or renters along the highways and the roads have been dragged at the proper time a good highway would have been secured. The benefit of this co-operative system is recognized in some states, the road tax being remitted in case property owners give a stipulated amount of aid in keeping in condition the roads abutting their own premises. This plan gives excellent results and should be adopted in other places where the roads at certain seasons of the year are little short of unspearable, yet for the attempt to keep which in repair large sums are expended annually, but to little purpose.

HOW HE BESTED QUACK GRASS.

A Minnesota farmer who has had an intimate acquaintance with quack grass covering a period of about twenty years rid his land—six acres—of the pest in the following manner. Beginning in 1908 he allowed the grass to grow until it blossomed, but before any seed formed he cut the patch and made hay of it. He then plowed the stubble under smoothly, using the disk harrow to work up a seed bed and aiming to disturb the soil as little as possible. On this he sowed German millet the 15th of July. The seed came up well, but owing to dry weather following the millet did not do well. He turned steers in to pasture the patch in October and plowed the ground the latter part of November. In the spring of 1909 the quack grass looked sick, but soon began to take on life. He disked the patch about once a week until the middle of June, when he again plowed it, harrowed it fine and drilled in a peck and a half of fodder corn to the acre. Last fall he harvested three and a half tons of dry fodder per acre, one-third of which had produced good sound corn. The field is at present completely controlled, and he says that any kind of a tilled crop can be raised this year without any trouble from the quack. Corn with thorough cultivation, in this farmer's opinion, must enter largely into any rotation whose purpose is to kill out quack grass, while disk tools should be used so far as possible in the tilling of the soil.

VARIEGATED ALFALFAS.

The ordinary alfalfa, whose original home was probably Persia, has come to be considered a standard and valuable forage crop in the western half of the United States. This variety has blue flowers and a rolled pod. Within a few years there has been introduced in the country a variety of yellow flowered alfalfa, which grows wild in Siberia and several countries of Europe, that does not have the upright habit of produce as much seed, but that in point of resistance to extremes of drought and cold is decidedly superior to its blue flowered relative. In some cases these fields have grown side by side, and hybrid or variegated alfalfas have resulted, combining some of the best qualities of both varieties. The best of these variegated strains, which bear both blue and yellow flowers, are said to be Grimm's alfalfa and Canadian alfalfa. Of this last the second strain has been very successfully grown in Minnesota and North Dakota, where it has withstood cold winters remarkably well and has produced a larger yield of hay than the blue flowered variety.

ABOUT DURUM WHEAT.

Durum wheat, quite commonly known under the name of macaroni wheat, seems especially adapted to soil and climatic conditions existing in the great plain west of the Mississippi river, where the rainfall ranges from ten to twenty inches per year. It is not only quite drought resistant, but seems largely free from rust. In humid sections it does not do so well as other standard varieties of wheat. In price it ranges a few cents per bushel lower than other wheat of like grade.

While not ranking with California or Florida in the production of oranges, Louisiana produced 141,700 boxes in 1908.

There were imported into the United States in 1908 1,479,431 bushels of fax seed as compared with 44,731 bushels in 1908.

Russia is one of the leading sugar beet producing countries, her output for 1908 being 7,562,854 tons as compared with 6,257,854 tons for the preceding year.

The flock of hens appreciate shade in hot weather just as do folks and other animals. If there are no trees in the yard a few sunflowers protected while young from the hens will answer the purpose well.

The slugs that pester the rosebushes may be easily put out of business by sprinkling the vines with white hellebore when the dew is on or with just plain fine road dust, which is cheaper and will insure the same results.

There is hardly any article in common use that is more easily or more often adulterated than paint. In case a make of paint cannot be secured which one knows to be reliable or which a reputable dealer will guarantee as such one has the recourse of buying white lead and oil and doing his own mixing. This will require some care, but it will give a paint which will afford the most possible satisfaction.

Exhaustive investigations which have been made into the matter of tuberculosis among food producing animals by the bureau of animal industry place the annual loss from this one disease to the stock raising interests of the country at \$24,000,000. These same investigations prove conclusively that bovine tuberculosis is easily communicated to human beings and that cows which are sleek and apparently healthy may be far advanced in the disease and a positive menace to the health of all who consume their milk.

Carrying out its purpose of protecting the fauna of the country and of making special studies of those birds and animals which may be of economic value to man, the United States department of agriculture has recently issued as farmers' bulletin No. 390 the results of its recent investigations on pheasant raising. The bulletin contains a concise account of the methods used by many pheasant raisers, including propagation, care of the young birds, protection from enemies, housing, feeding and marketing, as well as other interesting and practical phases of the industry. The treatise may be obtained through one's senator or representative or by making request of the department of agriculture at Washington.

"The Economic Use of Meats in the Home" is the caption of a bulletin lately put out by the agricultural department at Washington. The treatise has been prepared for the especial benefit of the housewife, who, with prices for the best cuts of meat which have prevailed, has had a problem on her hands to provide the family with an economic and satisfactory meat ration. It takes up general methods of preparing meats, the utilizing of cheaper cuts in palatable dishes, as well as other matters of interest. At the close of the bulletin are given fifty recipes for savory meat dishes collected from a wide range and suited to the needs of the average home. The bulletin will be forwarded free to any who may make request of the agricultural department at Washington.

That the feeding of silage to dairy cows in large quantities does not seriously affect the quality of milk was demonstrated by a test made by the Illinois experiment station not long ago. Samples of silage and non-silage milk were tasted by some 300 members of the faculty and student body, including eighty-one ladies. In all 90 per cent preferred the silage milk, 29 per cent preferred the non-silage milk, while the remainder had no preference. Samples of the silage and non-silage milk were submitted to five dairy experts in several large cities, and of these one had no choice, one preferred the non-silage milk, while three preferred the silage milk. The cows which produced the silage milk used in this test were given forty pounds of silage a day, which is considerably in excess of the ration usually fed.

While melons will do well on a great variety of soils, they seem to flourish best on a mellow, friable loam which has been well enriched with barnyard manure. About a dozen seeds should be planted to the hill, the planting being delayed until danger of frost is past. When the young vines have got past the striped beetle stage the plants should be thinned to three or four in a hill. Like all other growing things, melons will do best if given frequent cultivation with both wheel cultivator and with hoe, which will insure a moist and mellow condition of the soil. If the melon patch is so large that it is not feasible to protect the hills from the striped beetle by means of shallow frames covered with mosquito netting the bug may be put out of business by spraying the vines with arsenate of lead at the rate of about half a pound to twelve gallons of water. This may be applied with fair pressure by a hand sprayer, the nozzle of which should be so adjusted that some of the poison will be lodged on the underside of the leaves where the beetle often works. The size of the melons may be increased by restricting those on a single vine to two or three.

If the pieces of window glass used to stop up shoots from the old roots they should be hoed off or mowed down as fast as they appear, preferably by the former. If the roots are kept from developing leaf systems during one season they will give no further trouble.

Rundown trees, like rundown folks, now and then use a tonic, and their condition (the trees) can often be materially improved by spreading the ground about the roots and applying a good mulch of manure, while during the dry weather an occasional watering will help materially.

Scrub dairy aires have no place on farms where sufficient progress in the dairy business has been made to install the cream separator and the Babcock tester, yet now and then a fellow gets an economical streak and cups up this very thing. The scrub aires have no place in any section where brains and prudence are the agricultural guides.

Many of the owners of the big poultry ranches at Petaluma, Cal., where more poultry is raised and more eggs are produced than in any corresponding section of the country, make a business, among other things, of hatching chicks by the thousand and selling them when a few days old. These little fellows are put in a comfortable and safe receptacle and are shipped to their destination by express, fetching about 10 cents apiece.

The painting of the trunks of the orchard trees with a good lime wash in which several pounds of salt and a few ounces of carbolic acid have been mixed will not only improve the condition of the bark and kill insect pests, but by reflecting the rays of the sun will tend to prevent sun scald. Carefully slacked stone lime should be used for the purpose, this being diluted to the consistency of paint after the slacking process is completed.

Size in fruit or vegetable is usually the result of limiting considerably the quantity or number produced. Prize winning tomatoes are secured by growing a thrifty vine and then restricting the fruit it is allowed to produce to two or three. In the same way big melons and squashes are the result of snipping off all but one or two blossoms, fertilizing the vines heavily and covering the joints which touch the earth with soil, when new root systems are developed which aid in the feeding of the plants. As soon as the desired fruit or vegetable is set the vines should be so pruned as to throw the whole strength of the plant into them.

With the price of concentrates—bran, oilmeal and the like—soaring to between \$28 and \$40 a ton, especial interest attaches to the raising on the home lands of feeds which can take the place of these high priced stuffs. The best substitutes are the legumes—alfalfa for the drier sections west and southwest, the clovers for the northern and eastern states (alfalfa where it will do well) and cowpeas and soy beans for those sections of the south where the rainfall is so heavy as to seriously interfere with the proper curing of alfalfa. The problem of providing a cheaper ration can be simplified if the silo is installed, which will mean the carrying of a maximum amount of stock on a minimum acreage.

The several blights that attack potato vines during the muggy midsummer weather are of fungous origin and may be prevented or checked by spraying the field with bordeaux mixture, which is easily made by taking a small amount of quicklime, slaking it to a fine paste and diluting it in half the volume of water needed for the spraying. With this should be mixed a solution made by dissolving an equal number of pounds of copper sulphate in a like amount of water. For instance, if one wished twenty gallons of the spray mixture two pounds of stone lime should be slaked and diluted to ten gallons of water and two pounds of bluestone in ten gallons and these two mixed. If potato beetles are on the vines they may be disposed of in the same spraying operation by adding about two ounces of paris green to twenty gallons of the bordeaux or a little less than a pound of commercial arsenate of lead.

A Kentucky farmer who has reported his experience recently speaks favorably of the wild sweet clover as a farm crop, the variety so often seen growing in unlikely places along roadsides, railroad cuts or in abandoned stone quarries or gravel pits. He finds it an excellent renovator for wornout soils and for subduing rough places on his farm which have been pre-empted by weeds and briars. He harrows the land in the spring so as to give a good seed bed and sows from fifteen to twenty pounds of seed per acre with half a bushel of oats. To produce seed he sows fifteen pounds per acre on fertile land. For fall seedling he prepares the land and sows in October. To be used for hay he finds that sweet clover should be cut when the first blossoms appear, before the stalks become woody. He also reports that the sweet clover is an excellent crop with which to precede alfalfa, as it keeps the land free from weeds and inoculates the soil with the bacterial life necessary for the best development of the alfalfa plant.

J. C. Jugg

Chronology of Roosevelt's Trip.

March 23, 1909—Sailed from New York for Naples.
 April 6—Sailed from Naples for Mombasa, British East Africa.
 April 21—Arrived at Mombasa and received with honors by the provincial governor.
 April 22—Left Mombasa to begin the wild game hunt in the interior.
 June 4—Arrived at Kijabe en route for the great Sotik district.
 July 12—Arrived at Lake Naivasha on the return trip.
 Aug. 9—Left Naivasha on march to Nyeri and the Kenya province, where he shot his first elephant.
 Oct. 20—Returned to Naivasha.
 Oct. 25—Left for Londiani, for a three weeks' shoot on the Guasho Nguisho plateau, where many lions, giraffe and other game were secured.
 Dec. 18—Left Nairobi for Lake Victoria Nyanza.
 Dec. 20—Arrived at Entebbe, Uganda, by lake steamer. On this trip the American flag was flown for the first time on Africa's inland sea.
 Dec. 23—Left on 23 mile automobile trip to Kampala.
 Dec. 23—Left Kampala for Kisingo, where two elephants were secured.
 Jan. 7—Left for Rhino camp and Wadelai, Belgian Congo.
 Feb. 4—Arrived at Nimule, Uganda.
 Feb. 7—Left Nimule for Gondokoro, a 100 mile march through unbroken jungle.
 Feb. 17—Arrived at Gondokoro, Upper Sudan.
 Feb. 26—Epidemic broke up and porters returned to Uganda.
 Feb. 28—Roosevelt left Gondokoro via steamer for Khartum, 800 miles distant.
 March 14—Arrived at Khartum and was joined by Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt.
 March 24—Arrived at Cairo and was given an enthusiastic reception.
 March 30—Sailed from Alexandria for Naples to begin tour of Europe.
 April 2—Arrived at Naples and was greeted by many American tourists.
 April 4—Arrived at Rome, where he was received by King Victor Emmanuel.
 April 7—Started with Mrs. Roosevelt on carriage drive through northern Italy over the same route they had followed on their honeymoon.
 April 8—Arrived at Genoa and passed the next few days at the villa of Mrs. Roosevelt's sister, Miss Carew, at Porto Maurizio.
 April 16—Arrived at Vienna, where the Emperor Francis Joseph made the distinguished visitor his guest.
 April 17—Arrived at Buda Pest, where he was enthusiastically received.
 April 21—Arrived at Paris, where he was received by President Fallieres and delivered an address at the Sorbonne.
 April 28—Visited Brussels and met King Albert.
 April 29—Visited the Hague.
 May 2—Arrived at Copenhagen and was the guest of King Frederick.
 May 4—Arrived in Christiania, where he delivered the Nobel address, outlining a plan for bringing about a world's peace.
 May 7—Arrived at Stockholm, where he was received with high honors.
 May 9—Arrived at Berlin, where much of the formality which was to have attended his visit was abandoned because of the death of King Edward. The Emperor, however, found occasion to bestow upon Mr. Roosevelt many marks of his friendship.
 May 16—Arrived in London, where he acted as official representative of the United States at the funeral of King Edward. Later he delivered several public addresses and received the Freedom of the City of London and honorary degrees from Ox-

ford and Cambridge universities.
 June 11—Boarded the steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria at Southampton for the homeward voyage to New York where he arrived Saturday, June 18.

A WOMAN'S TACT.

The Actress Spoiled a Scene, but Soothed the Angry Star.
 There is a pretty story of Modjeska and a new leading woman who was to play the part of Elizabeth in Schiller's dreary play, "Mary Stuart."
 The new leading woman, who was to assume the part of the red haired sovereign, was a beautiful young person whose acting experience had been limited to a few seasons in modern society plays. On the night of the first performance, in the most important scene of the drama, where the captive Mary confronts Elizabeth in Fotheringay park, all was not well. The new leading woman, wearing a wig for the first time in her career and looking uncomfortable in the high Elizabethan ruff, was ill at ease in the beginning, and losing one of the chief words and thereby the meter from her opening lines, she began to flounder and soon "dried up" completely.
 This left Schiller's unhappy Mary standing in the center of the stage waiting to be adequately insulted. But Elizabeth's mind was a blank, madam could see that, and, jumping to her last speech, the curtain was brought down. Everybody on the stage was distressed. But instantly the beautiful young woman, disguised as the irate Elizabeth, rushed to the star's side and said:
 "Dear madam, I am so sorry, but you know you do look so lovable in this part it was impossible for me to say those terrible things to you."
 For a second there was a mixed expression on Modjeska's face, and then she forgivingly patted the speaker's cheek and walked away.—Metropolitan Magazine.

THE STAGE DRINK.

Some Sarcastic Comments Upon Its Terrific Potency.
 What we have always noticed about the stage drink is its terrific potency. That there are other points of interest in this thing we do not deny, and we are inclined to agree with a writer in one of the weekly papers who says that "our actors, even the best and most experienced of them, haven't the faintest notion of how to drink naturally and with the air of men who are enjoying the process." And we have frequently noted that curious unspillable quality in the musical comedy drink. In this particular type of potation, which is set to music and which we may call the gay drink, the careless gestures of the fagon holders, who do not actually drink until they have waved the goblet upside down, have been known to make strong and thirsty galleryites burst into tears, commingled with reproaches. When falsely accused Frederick suffers a momentary attack of depression and decides to set out for territories exclusively canine he pours into a small liquor glass a little very-pale brandy and, with a desperate cry of frenzy and despair, drinks it at one go. "Sometimes it is half a glass of noncorporeal claret. But the result is the same. Falsely accused Frederick instantly starts his Apache dance with the grand pianoforte, and friends who believed in him, entering at that moment, say, "Good heavens, he's drunk!" The drink is potent. It cannot always be a case of weakness of head.—London Globe.

A Reluctant Candidate.

During a local election in a German town only one man appeared at the nomination desk.
 "Whom do you nominate?" inquired the official.
 "Myself," was the answer.
 "Do you accept the nomination?"
 "Well, no."
 The officer laughed and said:
 "Then we must try again. Whom do you nominate?"
 "Myself."
 "You accept the nomination?"
 "No."
 A subdued "Donnerwetter!" escaped the lips of the perplexed official, but he went on:
 "For the third time, whom do you nominate?"
 "Myself," came the invariable reply.
 "Do you accept the nomination?"
 The man rose up, and a smile of satisfaction spread over his face as he answered proudly:
 "Having been three times solicited by my fellow citizens to accept the nomination, I can no longer decline to accede to their wishes." He then retired.

The Opal.

In judging an opal color is of the greatest importance. Red fire or red in combination with yellow, blue and green is the best. Blue by itself is quite valueless, and the green opal is not of great value unless the color is very vivid and the pattern very good. The color must be true—that is to say, it must not run in streaks or patches, alternating with a colorless or inferior quality. Pattern is an important factor, the several varieties being known as "pin fire" when the grain is very small, "harlequin" when the color is in small squares, the more regular the better, and the "flash fire," or "flash opal," when the color shows as a single flash or in very large pattern. Harlequin is the most common and is also popularly considered the most beautiful. When the squares of color are regular and show as distinct minute checks of red, yellow, blue and green it is considered magnificent. Some stones show better on blue than on tan.—Exchange.

WHICH WAS MASTER?

By MARY A. BOWERS
 Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

It was a month after their marriage. Not a word had been spoken to interrupt that current of romance down which they had been sailing ever since they became conscious that they loved. But there is always a beginning.
 "My dear," he said pettishly, "I suppose I must go through another day with a safety pin for a suspender button?"
 "Another day, dear! What do you mean?"
 "If I remember aright this is the third time I have asked you to replace the button that came off a week ago."

She made no reply, but went to her workbasket, got out what was needed and sewed on the button.
 Romance had given place to reality. From that moment she began the duties of a wife. Her day was all for her husband. When she arose in the morning her first duty was to see that he had what pleased him for breakfast. She poured his coffee with her own hand. Then when he had gone for the day she superintended the household affairs, planning that every thing might be in order against his return. In the evening she consulted his pleasure. If he wished to go out she went out with him. If he preferred to stay at home she stayed home with him. It seemed to her that there was scarcely an hour in the day that she was not working for him.

And he? He went down to business in the morning and worked hard all day for her. When his competitors got ahead of him, when wrangling over disputed business transactions fretted him, when he failed to make money or when he met with success it was all for her. She needed expensive clothing, and he bought them for her. Every spring she must have new apparel, and the next spring, though it was not worn or faded, it was no longer in fashion. One season she must have a hat like an umbrella, and the next it must be replaced by one no larger than a dinner plate. Her winter coat must be short, and the next year it must be long. Since the hat could not be shrunken nor the coat lengthened, they must be cast off and new ones purchased. He wondered why garments never grew smaller, so that those purchased the year before might be reduced.

One day she reproached him.
 "The day is not long enough," she said, "for me to do all I know to do for my master. I did not know when I married you that I was bringing upon myself slavery. As a girl I could devote all my time to myself. Then I was light hearted because I was free. I had no one's clothes to mend except my own. I had no household duties. I spent my leisure time going to theaters, balls and such other amusements as I preferred. Oh, woe is me that I should have married and become a slave!"
 And he replied:
 "From morning till night I am downtown making money for you to spend for gowns and hats that won't stay in fashion long enough to get the 'new' off them. I must provide house rent and sustenance for you and the thousand other things that you require. I never go fishing or shooting, as I did before I was married, for now, having your necessities to supply, I have nothing left for indulging in those sports of which I used to be so fond. My fowling piece went into a fur coat for you, and you are wearing my fishing tackle on your head. Oh, woe is me that I married and became a slave!"
 One day a baby came.
 The duties of the wife were changed. The husband returned to the use of safety pins in lieu of buttons. She had no longer time to mend his linen. His clothing remained torn.
 The baby needed all her attention, requiring more changes of clothing in a day than her husband needed in a week. She spent much time preparing the child's food, and then after she had got it down him he would throw it up. He had colic most of the time, during which she must dandle him, walk him and give him medicines. "Every day he must have the sun and air in his carriage, and his mother, unwilling to trust him to a nurse, trundled him herself. When she was not trundling him she was making or buying clothes for him, and when she was not doing these she was receiving instructions from the doctor as to what she should put into his stomach and what she should put over it.
 And the husband. He was now glad to get downtown in the morning to escape the baby's squalls. He passed most of the night walking his son back and forth when the boy had colic and was tired out with loss of sleep. But in his office there was quiet. Besides, in his office he was master, which he was not at home.
 One morning the husband, who had taken care of the baby during the night that his wife might get "a little sleep," began the old plaint, "I am your slave." This awakened her own former words, "It is I who am your slave."
 This started the wrangle again. Words were getting high when there was a diversion.
 There came a sudden yell from the crib. Both rushed to the baby.
 "Here is our master," said the father. "We are both his slaves."

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CANYON, TEXAS

At the Close of Business, March 29, 1910

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$267,026.67	Capital Stock	\$100,000.00
Bonds and Premiums	155,992.50	Surplus	50,000.00
Banking House, other Real Estate	46,336.55	Undivided Profits	5,775.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	5,000.00	Circulation	98,150.00
Demand Loans	\$ 25,000.00	Bills Payable	20,000.00
Available Cash	112,559.02	Deposits	394,796.45
	137,550.02		
	\$612,815.45		\$612,815.45

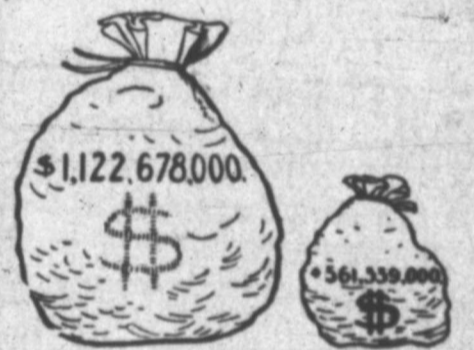
OFFICERS: L. T. LESTER, President; L. C. LAIR, Vice-President; D. A. PARK, Cashier; TRAVIS SHAW, Ass't Cashier.
 DIRECTORS: L. T. LESTER, L. C. LAIR, D. A. PARK, L. E. COWLING, R. G. OLDHAM

STATE DEPOSITORY

We offer to depositors every advantage consistent with conservative methods, and the most courteous treatment is extended to those who desire banking facilities.

Increasing Production.

The increase in agricultural production has both an individual and community interest. The farmer is vitally interested in increasing the yield, as it costs no more to cultivate an acre of land that produces two bales of cotton than it does an acre of land that produces one bale of cotton, and the second bale is clear profit to the farmer. The farmers who have followed the advice of our agricultural departments in selecting seed, methods of culture, character of crops, combating pests, etc., have been able to double production. The farms of Texas are yielding an average of \$1,340,000 per day, and by doubling production in that portion of the land now under cultivation we can produce \$1,122,678,000 instead of \$561,339,000 per annum as shown in the figure below.



Increase in Production.

A concrete example would perhaps be more satisfactory than an imaginary standard, says the Texas Commercial Secretaries' Association, and we will, therefore, compare Texas with Illinois. Our lands are more fertile, our seasons more reliable and our climatic conditions more favorable to farming than in Illinois. In Illinois the average farm contains 124 acres and yields \$1,399 per farm. In Texas the average farm contains 357 acres and yields \$681 per farm.
 The cut shown below illustrates the growth the Texas farmer must make to reach the Illinois standard.



The Farmer Must Grow.

To build up the Texas farmer we must improve our public highways, build railroads, build factories, open mines, build cities, and otherwise increase our markets and facilities for reaching the market. We must look to our Agricultural Department, A. & M. Colleges, Experimental Stations and agricultural agents to build up the farm and instruct the farmer. These institutions ought to be liberally supported by appropriations and co-operation in their work.

Moved Into New Location.

Monday evening the City Meat Market moved into the room occupied by the White Swan Grocery Company. This change was to get larger quarters to accommodate their increasing trade for their business had outgrown their quarters on the west side of the square. We think the move a good one as the new location will now assure them more room in which to serve their many friends and patrons.

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The Randall County News

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

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

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Two months35

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

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

Railway Time Table.

MAIN LINE, WEST BOUND.
No. 38 to Clovis 8:45 p. m.
No. 114 to Carlsbad from K. C. 10:05 a. m.
No. 74 Local Freight 10:55 a. m.

MAIN LINE, EAST BOUND.
No. 38 from Clovis 10:05 a. m.
No. 114 to Kansas City 8:10 p. m.
No. 74 Local Freight 9:30 p. m.

PLAINVIEW BRANCH, NORTH B'ND
No. 28 to Amarillo 3:55 p. m.
No. 94 Local Freight 3:45 p. m.

PLAINVIEW BRANCH, SO. BOUND.
No. 27 to Plainview 11:15 a. m.
No. 93 Local Freight 10:30 a. m.

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

Announcements.

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

- FOR DISTRICT JUDGE 47TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**
J. N. BROWNING.
A. S. ROLLINS.
- FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.**
HENRY S. BISHOP.
E. T. MILLER.
- FOR REPRESENTATIVE.**
J. C. HUNT.
- FOR COUNTY JUDGE.**
W. D. SCOTT.
- FOR SHERIFF AND TAX COLLECTOR.**
R. H. SANFORD.
J. T. SERVICE.
WORTH A. JENNINGS.
- FOR COUNTY AND DISTRICT CLERK.**
M. P. GARNER.
- FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.**
W. J. FLESHER.
- FOR COUNTY TREASURER.**
P. H. YOUNG.
- FOR TAX ASSESSOR.**
G. G. FOSTER.
T. V. SLACK.
WILL CAGE.
C. L. DANIELS.
CYRUS EAKMAN.
O. C. DAVIS.
H. J. CAVEY.
M. M. WESLEY.
- FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 1.**
HENRY J. WEBER.
W. J. REDFEARN.
- FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 2.**
T. F. REID.
E. W. NEECE.
- FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 3.**
W. S. COOK.
- FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 4.**
M. S. PARK.
- FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.**
W. J. REDFEARN.

A DEBT OF GRATITUDE DUE.

It is not a question of giving a vote of thanks but it is a question to whom is this vote of thanks due, for furnishing to the citizens, or rather to the patrons of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, the board box that has done service as a depot elsewhere,—lo! for a number of years, and is being erected in Canyon for a depot.

The serious question now for the wise judges to decide is, "Who shall receive this vote of thanks?" The committee of the commercial club, a like-committee from Plainview for getting rid of the box depot or the high officials of the Santa Fe Railway for locating the box depot in Canyon? These are some of the vital questions called for judges

to decide. All of which reminds us that along about last February the Commercial Club was informed by the State Railroad Commission that they had notified the railway company to make suitable plans for a new depot at Canyon, and all records show that this was done, and all preliminary legal steps taken to see that the Railway Commission's orders were complied with. Then matters stopped until now when the time limit for commending the depot was about up, the railway company now seek to comply with the orders of the State Railroad Commission by moving an old box depot from some other place as a substitute for the new \$30,000 brick building promised, or in other words instead of getting a suitable depot which was supposed to cost \$30,000, they get off with a \$3.00 pine box depot.

GOV. GILLETT AND THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Thousands of people all over the country will sympathize with Governor Gillett of California in his effort to stop the abominable prize fight which is scheduled for July 4th, and for several reasons. First, prize fighting is against the law; second, it is not particularly conducive to public morality, or to private morality, either, for that matter. And again it should be prohibited if for no other reason than, the prize fight is a fine scheme for making promoters, principals and a few assistant promoters and hangers on immensely wealthy without working at all, except with their mouths, a little with the pens of shrewd press agents and a little with the fists of the principals. As a scheme for separating the gullible public from a large amount of their coin, the prize fight has any and all other schemes beaten ten city blocks.

Cone Johnson in Canyon.

Hon. Cone Johnson of Tyler, candidate for the office of Governor of Texas, arrived in Canyon Thursday morning from Amarillo, which place he addressed the citizens, the evening before in a very stirring speech, and one of the salient points in his address was on statutory prohibition which was presented at length. It is said that he won many strong friends in Amarillo. After reaching Canyon he was unable to stop and address the citizens, as the local committee was in hopes, as he had two addresses to make, the first at Plainview and the other at Floydada. The local committee was disappointed in that they were informed that he would make this place one of his stopping points some time ago. It would have been a treat to have heard him.

Meetings Closed.

The series of protracted meetings that were being held the past few weeks at the tabernacle that was constructed at the rear of the Baptist Church, were closed Wednesday evening. The evangelist, Rev. J. Morrow, left on Monday for his home in Ft. Worth. There were many conversions and very interesting meetings held during the time they lasted.

Grand Picnic July 4th.

An invitation is extended to everybody to attend a basket picnic at the falls, east of Canyon on July 4th. Arrangements are completed to have plenty of refreshments such as lemonade and other kinds on the grounds. So everybody come and bring your baskets. See program in next issue of the News.

COMMITTEE

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

Mrs. Mary Dunn Dead.

Mrs. Mary Dunn died Sunday afternoon at five o'clock at the home of her son, C. H. Dunn, 1016 Fifteenth street.

Mrs. Dunn was a Philadelphian, but with her husband and family settled in Iowa forty-three years ago. She came to Greeley one year ago to make her home with her son's family.

Having arrived at the advanced age of nearly eighty-eight years, she had been seen little from her home here, but was much beloved by those who were fortunate enough to meet her.

She was a member of the Presbyterian church for more than seventy years. She was also a member of the D. A. R., and her name is enrolled as "Honorary Regent" on the charter of Alden Chapter of Alden, Iowa.

She is survived by five children, C. H. Dunn of Greeley, Dr. J. Elwood Dunn of Chicago, Mrs. W. J. Collar and Mrs. S. A. Tisher of Denver, and Mrs. R. B. Vanderburg of Los Angeles, Cal.

Her husband and two sons are buried at Springville, Iowa, to which place she will be taken for burial.—Greeley (Colo.) Tribune.

It is with deep grief that the managing editor of the News learns of the death of Aunt Mary Dunn. It was our good fortune in our boyhood days to be privileged to live neighbors to her in Iowa, and our admiration and reverence for her was equal to that of a mother. She was a kind, lovably, motherly, christian woman, and those who knew her best, loved her most.

No riches, however treasured,
Of houses, or gold, or lands,
Compare with her wealth, unmeasured,
The woman who understands.

No duchess, or queen, or other,
Such title as she may hold,
The beautiful name of "Mother,"
More precious than crown of gold.

Faith, honor and trust unbroken,
Our homage her life commands;
For her is our love, unspoken,
The woman who understands.

Do You Really Love Dogs?

Perhaps the final test of anybody's love of dogs is willingness to permit them to make a camping ground of the bed. There is no other place in the world that suits the dog quite so well. On the bed he is safe from being stepped upon; he is out of the way of drafts, he has a commanding position from which to survey what goes on in the world, and, above all, the surface is soft and yielding to his outstretched limbs. No mere man can ever be so comfortable as a dog looks. Some persons object to having a dog on the bed at night, and it must be admitted that he lies a little heavily upon one's limbs, but why be so base as to prefer comfort to companionship? To wake up in the dark night and put your hand on that warm, soft body, to feel the beating of that faithful heart—is not this better than undisturbed slough? The best night's rest I ever had was once when a cocker spaniel puppy, who had just recovered from stomach ache (dosed one to two soda-minutes) and was a little frightened by the strange experience, curled up on my shoulder like a fur tippet, gently pushed his cold, soft nose into my neck and there slept sweetly and soundly until morning.—H. C. Merwin in Atlantic.

Peaceful.

Mrs. Frost—Who was it that said "Peace, perfect peace?" Frost—Some one whose telephone was out of order.—Life.

Cheerfulness is one of the surest indications of good sense.

J. E. Winkelman and family are rustivating out at the Palo Duro club grounds this week.

Mrs. A. K. Christman spent a very pleasant day Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. D. Bush out on the Keiser ranch.

I. N. Hicks and family have gone to the Canyon club for the week. So be prepared for a fish story when I. N. returns.

Mrs. James Redfearn and son returned to their home in Plainview after visiting a few days at the home of her parents here.

Hon. J. C. Hunt speaks at Hale Center, Saturday, June 25th; Wheeler, Wednesday, June 29th; Wellington, Thursday, June 30th; Claude, Saturday, July 2nd; Cleardon, Monday, July 4th. □

A RARE COIN.

It is Called a "Mistrike" and is Very Seldom Seen.

"See this penny I got today at the postoffice," said the cashier. "There aren't five other pennies like it in the United States."

He handed out a cent piece with the die impression half off the face of the coin and with a big half moon of blank metal showing along one side.

"They call it a mistrike," he continued. "Perhaps once in 10,000,000 times the two little notched fingers on the minting machines that grip the blank disk and draw it forward to the die fall to spring away. In this case the left hand finger struck and pushed the coin halfway over the die. That is how the impression is only half on the disk."

"You can see the raised edge on the blank portion of the metal," the cashier went on as he took up his pen. "It isn't everybody knows that each coin goes under the dies twice. The first time it is struck with a blank, dome shaped set of dies to put an edge on the disk. Then it gets the regular die with the familiar head on it."

"What's it worth? Oh, I'll say probably \$25 or so. I see it's been in circulation for nine years. It's a wonder some coin collector hasn't nabbed it. I'm going to keep it as a rarity."—New York Times.

SENSE OF HEARING.

Sound Waves and the Way They Act Upon the Ears.

The detection of the direction of a sound by the sense of hearing is, like the rapid focusing of the eye on objects at different distances, one of those instinctive operations which are continually done without any conscious method.

Sound waves traverse the air as ripples stir the water, and the ear by experience acquires some slight power of detecting the direction in one case, as the eye does with far greater accuracy in the other. Usually we unconsciously receive assistance from other senses as well. Often we fail to locate at once some hidden source of sound, such as a singing bird, and then our instinctive ingenuity displays itself.

The intensity of sound is, of course, by no means so great behind a screen as in front of it, and every one carries with him the screen of his own head, which may prevent a particular sound from being heard so well by one ear as by the other. If, then, the head is turned until this inequality disappears and both ears hear equally well we know that we must be directly facing or turned from the source of sound, and our previous rough idea of its whereabouts generally prompts us to face it.

Wind and Temper.

There is a closer connection between wind and temper than at first sight appears. A coldish wind has a bracing effect and, on the whole, is beneficial. In countries where hot winds occur periodically, on the other hand, these are regarded as a nuisance, if not a curse. Every one almost gets cross, weary and done up and has a headache daily. In Egypt the season when crimes are committed is when the hot khamsheen blows. Nearly always during a severe-strocco the Arabs in Algeria were restless, if they did not attempt an actual rising. The solano, which now and then rushes across the Mediterranean in fiery blasts from Africa, upsets every one in Spain and is the worst wind in that country. And even in the Pearl of the Antilles the fierce hot wind is such a pest that it is recorded of a family living in Havana that they made it a rule in the household to preserve absolute silence until the wind disappeared. It was the only plan they could think of to avoid family quarrels.

Profane History.

"Pop." "Well, what is it now? If it's foolish question No. 9,897 I'll spank you and put you to bed."

"No, pop; I just want to know what is profane history."

"Profane history, eh? Well—it's just a term to distinguish it from sacred history."

"But why is it called profane, pop?"

"How the—that is, how do I know? I suppose it—say, you know when little George Washington cut down his father's pet cherry tree?"

"Yes, pop."

"Well, what little George's father said to little George is profane history. I should think you could get your lessons without bothering me with your fool questions."—New York Times.

Encouraging.

A Philadelphia clergyman tells of an incident in connection with his first visit to a town in Pennsylvania, where he expected to be called as pastor.

While tramping along a dusty road he was so fortunate as to encounter a man in a wagon who gave him a lift. During the conversation that ensued between the two the divine chanced to ask:

"Do the folks hereabout enjoy religion?"

"I don't know, exactly," replied his companion, "but I s'pose that them that has it enjoys it."

His Angel.

Miss Rogers—How did you imagine anything so beautiful as the angel in your picture? Artist—Got an engaged man to describe him hence to me.—Brooklyn Life.

Avarice is to the intellect and heart what cannibalism is to the morals.—Jameson.

PAY YOUR BILL WITH A CHECK. THEN YOU HAVE A CHECK ON YOUR BILL.



Those who have never had a bank account know not the convenience of one. Each check you write is a RECEIPT; you know just how much you are spending; you've always "got money," and you can't lose it if deposited in—

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WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

Taking Off the Horse's Overcoat

A prominent breeder has the following to say regarding the clipping of horses: A serviceable hand power horse clipping machine may be bought for from \$5 up to \$25, a very satisfactory one for the former price, though, where there are several horses to be clipped, it is better to get a higher priced one. It takes two men to run the ordinary hand power clipping machine. The work can be done by the regular farm help, and there are usually off days in the spring when not much else can be done, so that very little time need be lost from the regular field work.

Farmers do not appear to appreciate the advantages of clipping the horses. In the spring, when hard work begins for the farm horse, the coat of hair is long, coarse and heavy. Nature furnishes it to serve the same purpose for the animal that the fur coat does for its owner. When the horse is put to work the long hair is at once a burden, and the animal becomes covered with sweat upon even light exercise of a warm spring day.

When this heavy coat becomes wet it takes it a long time to dry. The spring nights are often quite cold, in strong contrast with the temperature during the day. Naturally the thick wet coat which the animal is forced

Temples of Siam.
 Once a year all the Buddhist temples in Siam are visited by the king or his deputies, bearing the phra katin (yellow robes), in conformity with an ancient custom by which the priests were made to seek their apparel for the ensuing year. During the lifetime of Buddha monks and priests were sent out to beg for old castoff garments, which were afterward dyed yellow and patched together to form the required robes. This ancient mendicant custom gradually gave place to the present one of making the garments from a new cloth of a bright canary yellow, provided by joint contributions of king, princes, nobles and commoners. When the king goes in the royal throne barge to present the robes in person he does so with great pomp and ceremony. The priestly garments, folded in bundles, are carried to the door of the temple to await the appearance of his majesty and his suit. The king on arriving takes a priestly robe and places it on a decorated altar. The chief priest then lays his hands on the garment and chants an acknowledgment.—Wide World Magazine.

Won by His Wit.
 A story is told of an English clergyman who owed his appointment to a rich living to a lucky pun. He was tutor to the son of a nobleman and had not long taken orders when he attended the funeral of the rector of the parish in which the nobleman's seat was situated. The father of his pupil was patron of the living and was also present at the funeral of the deceased rector. There was a young clergyman present also whose grief was so demonstrative that the noble patron was much affected by the sight and asked if the young man was a son of the deceased gentleman.

"Oh, dear, no, my lord—no relation at all," said the tutor.

"No relation!" exclaimed the nobleman in a surprised tone.

"None, my lord. He is the curate, and I think he is not weeping for the dead, but for the living."

His lordship, who was something of a wit and a cynic himself, was so delighted with the bonnet that he conferred the living upon the ready punster.

Through a Big Telescope.
 The first look through a great telescope is disappointing, but the novice soon sees that the flat appearance which the heavens present to the naked eye is replaced by a curious concavity; the moon and stars seem to be hung in space rather than spread out on a flat surface. For a moment one feels at the telescope like a child watching the swift moving balls kept in the air by a juggler and expecting to see one of those great, bright bodies fall. Then comes the thought, "What keeps them there, apparently suspended in space with absolutely nothing to hold them firm? The explanation of the terrified astronomer causes the brain of the layman to whirl, and he sees himself, perhaps for the first time, as a child gathering pebbles on the great shores of the sea of knowledge or as "an infant in the night, an infant crying for the light, and with no language but a cry."—National Magazine.

The New Men.
 Of the late Atherton Blight, one of the founders of fashionable Newport, a Philadelphian said:

"Mr. Blight was amused by the antics of the militant suffragettes. At a luncheon at the Bellevue he once sat next to a lady with suffragette notions. Plovers' eggs, hard boiled, formed one course, and the lady called Mr. Blight's attention to the high cost of plovers' eggs that year.

"Even though," she said, "they have to be shipped from England, I don't see why their price should have nearly doubled, do you?"

"Well—er—not exactly," murmured Mr. Blight, "though they do say the hen plovers have taken to acting very oddly of late—strutting around, and growing topknots and spurs, and even trying to learn to crow."—Exchange.

Court Dress of Laureate.
 Tennyson's court dress when he received the laureateship did not cost him much, for it was the same court dress worn by Wordsworth, who in turn had it from the old poet Rogers, and it is still in the Wordsworth family. It is a wonder how Tennyson and Wordsworth got into it, for Rogers was a little fellow. Tennyson had no passion for courts, and so he went in second hand to save cost.—New York Press.

Hot Air Rates.
 Benham—I wish you wouldn't use the telephone so much for out of town calls.

Mrs. Benham—I like to talk to mother.

Benham—That's what I object to: I'm tired of paying gas bills.—New York Press.

A Careless Man.
 Father—Why have you quarreled with Harry? Daughter—Because he proposed to me last night. Father—Well, there was no harm in that, was there? Daughter—But I had accepted him the night before.—Illustrated Bits.

Perseverance.
 Perseverance is more prevailing than violence, and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together yield themselves up when taken little by little.

Strict Obedience.
 Salesman—Shirt, sir. Will you have a negligee or a stiff bosom? Customer—Negligee, I guess. The doctor said I must avoid starch.—Illustrated Bits.

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J. E. ROGERS.



WORKING THE HAND POWER CLIPPER

to wear at night, after perspiring freely at work, subjects it to colds and pneumonia. Many a good horse has been injured in this way, not by overwork when it was soft from the lack of exercise, but by having to stand through a long cold night in its wet winter overcoat. It is as though you should be forced to sleep between wet blankets.

With this heavy coat removed by the clippers the horse does not get so warm when at work, perspires much less, and the moisture evaporates from its hair much more rapidly. When a horse perspires copiously its vitality is greatly lowered, and it is naturally much less able to resist the attacks of those ailments which horses are subject to in the spring. The clipped horse can stand more and handle work than the one in long hair, just as a man can chop wood on a warm day in his shirt sleeves.

The long hair also becomes more or less filthy, no matter how carefully the horse may be groomed. Many have the idea that the state of the blood is bad when the skin of the horse gets out of condition toward the end of winter. They endeavor to correct the condition by the use of tonics when in fact the trouble is an ill cared for skin. Besides, the task of caring for the shedding work horse is a disagreeable job. The process of shedding covers several weeks, and every one knows how unpleasant it is to get covered with discarded horsehair in tending and working with the horses. Principally for this reason the liverymen and city horsemen adopted clipping long ago.

The farmer is supposed in some quarters not to have as subtle sensibilities as city folks, but that like many notions of urban people concerning ruralities, is a heresy. The farmer philosophically endures many distasteful things simply because he does not know how to avoid them economically. As he learns that he can enjoy his breakfast food in the springtime without horsehair accompaniments by the outlay of a few dollars he will no doubt avail himself of the opportunity and especially so when he discovers the fact that the possession of a good clipping machine is a paying investment otherwise.

Where sheep are kept on the farm a shearing attachment may be had for the machine at small additional cost, which does the shearing at a great saving in labor and cost. The machine clips closer than the hand shears. Some claim that the wool saved by the machine will average a pound to the sheep.

Best Methods For Churning.
 To make butter that will keep well churn only till the butter globules in the churn are about the size of a pea. Without collecting or gathering the butter drain off the buttermilk and wash in five times the amount of cold water. The smaller the particles of butter when the washing is done the better can the wash water get among them for cleaning. When butter is collected in one large mass before washing the water can reach only the outside of the mass; and hence much buttermilk will remain in the butter to cause it to become rancid sooner than when it is washed clean.

Good Food For Brood Mares.
 Brood mares when carrying foals require an abundance of nutritious food of the best quality. The foal produced by a mare that is thin in flesh and weak from lack of proper food will seldom amount to much. It is just as injurious for a foal to receive a severe strain when in the uterus as after coming into the world.

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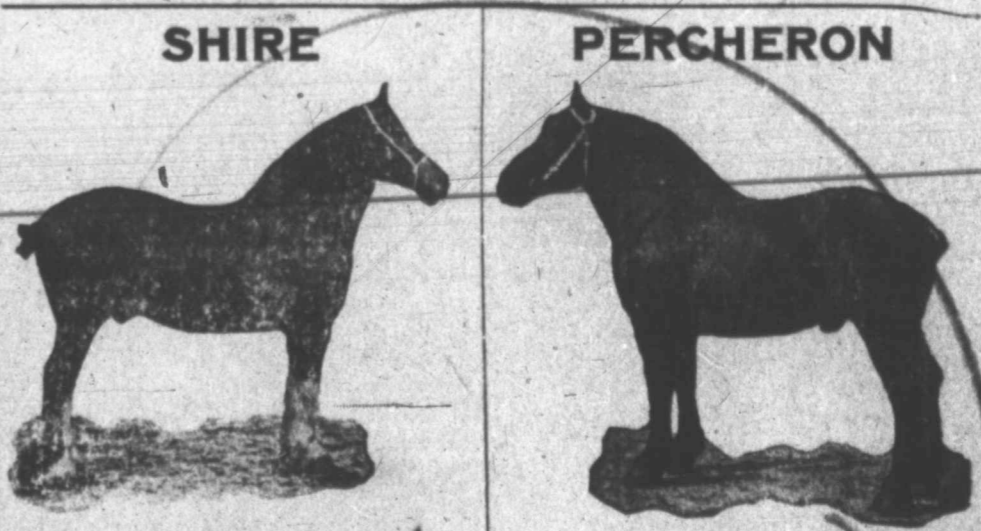
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Draft Stallions



BEN J., No. 9539, sire, Rembridge Plover, 5837; dam, Somersham, 7292 by Dexter, 4980, is a beautiful bay, five years old.

ROY, No. 45641, sired by Levain, No. 40583; dam, Bell, No. 34200; is a aad grey, four years old.

One of these horses, **BEN J.**, will make the season on the Younger place, half mile south from Canyon City. The other horse, **"ROY"** will make the season 4 1-2 miles south from Canyon City on the Leslie Crowley place, except Monday and Tuesday of each week, when he will be on the W. T. King place 4 miles north and 1 mile east of Happy.

These horses are large, heavy boned drafters of fine quality and style, beautiful colors and good dispositions. They are the kind that every breeder of draft horses should be looking for.

Season: \$15.00 to insure colt.

See the News Printery
 FOR THE SUPERIOR KIND OF

FRENCH DETECTIVES.

They Are Trained For Their Duties In a Regular Police School.

In Paris aspirants for positions in the detective force are taught in a regular school, where day after day they are put through various exercises until they become proficient and receive appointments or show that they have not the detective instinct in them.

The students first are trained in the use of their eyes and their hands. One of the lessons consists in placing the pupil in a brilliantly lighted room full of furniture and ornaments. Then he is taken to another room and required to make a sketch of the room he just has left, indicating the position of all the objects in it. He is allowed to look at a face for a minute and then required to describe the color of the hair, the eyes, the general form, etc. He afterward is required to pick out a photograph of the face from among several hundred others.

In educating the hand the student is placed in a dark room in which are many curious and unusual objects. These he feels over and then writes a description of them. He must remember even the slightest details. One test is to let him handle gems in the dark and then tell what they are, whether diamonds, rubies or what not. This is, of course, an exercise for the more advanced pupils.

CHINESE PRINTING.

The Compositors Are Staid and Dignified and Never Rush.

A font of type in the Chinese language requires 11,000 spaces, and in the large and spacious rack each word, instead of each letter, as in English, has a place by itself. There is also a peculiar grouping or classification of symbols into groups to further facilitate the mental labors of the typesetters. Thus in the immediate vicinity of the symbol for fish would be found the symbols of scales, net, fins, tail, gills. This simplifies the labor, which in any event must be so strenuous that it is evident that the compositor's end of the Chinese newspaper should, if perfect justice ruled, be the highest paid.

The compositor is a staid and dignified individual, and as he slowly walks from symbol to symbol, picking up those which he requires with provoking calmness, the American compositor might well wonder when the work would be completed, and to set up the type required for a small four page daily paper the constant labors of eight or nine skilled Chinamen are required for twelve or thirteen hours, the entire work in every department being the antipodes of the rush and whirl and marvelous celerity of the modern American publication.

He Obeyed Orders.

Old world domestics make the best possible servants because they work like machines, never forgetting an order and doing exactly as they are told, without presuming to think for themselves. But once in awhile this literal adherence to duty produces some awkward results. An American woman living in India, with native servants, once told her butler to see that there was always a napkin at the bottom of the fruit dish, cake basket, etc., when these were brought to the table. The napkin was thereafter always seen in its place. But one day a tureen of vegetable soup was served, and the hostess began to wield the long, old fashioned silver ladle about in it. Something very like a fringed rag made its appearance in the first plateful. The butler was summoned to remove the dish. "It cannot be that the mem sahib found no napkin at the bottom," he hazarded, much distressed because of this "unexplained" disapproval, "for I myself placed there the largest one I could find."

Queer Goldfish.

Beautiful and most interesting of all goldfish is a native of Japan, and it is noted for the beauty of its tail and the abnormal length of its fins. The tail resembles a delicate veil, and the fins are developed to such an extent that it is impossible for the fish to make rapid progress in the water. It is therefore solely on account of its beauty that it is prized and because in this respect it differs widely from other varieties of goldfish, such as the "telescope fish," the eyes of which bulge out of the head in most unsightly fashion; the "celestial eyed fish," which is also uncommon because its eyes are bullet shaped and are ever turned skyward, and the "egg fish," which is so called because its body is somewhat amorphous, but resembles an egg more than anything else.

His Impartiality.

Lord Lansdowne once congratulated Lord Crewe on an eloquent speech in the house of lords. "I have followed it," he said, "with earnest attention, not only on account of the importance of the subject, but also on account of the noble lord's judicial attitude. I admired his earnestness and his eloquence, but what impressed me most was his impartiality." A pause. "Yes, until the last minute I did not know on which side of the fence his lordship was coming down."

Thoroughly Broken.

"Rubber is a perfect husband." "I never heard he was so wonderful." "Well, every time he sees a mail box he puts in his pockets."—Buffalo Express.

There Was Fruit.

There was fruit.

CARE OF BREEDING EWES.

Much Depends on the Food and Manner in Which It is Given.

In caring for breeding ewes one should first see if they show any symptoms of being affected with stomach worms. If they do, have them drenched with gasoline at once. After this treatment keep salt to which have been added some worm powders constantly before them. There are a number of different brands of medicated stock salt and worm powders in the market, all doubtless possessing some good qualities, and they act as a good preventive, but it is impossible to find any that would expel worms from sheep after they become badly affected. Tobacco mixed with salt is also to be recommended as a preventive, and some breeders prefer it to the specially prepared worm powders and so called stock salts referred to.

The sheep should also be examined for ticks. It will pay to dip them



MOVING THE FLOCK HOME.

even though the weather is cold. In this case they can be protected until dry.

The method of feeding depends very much upon local conditions. It pays to feed a light ration of grain during the winter even though the sheep are in good condition. The grain ration, of course, depends upon the kind and condition of roughage to be fed. If feeding liberally of clover or alfalfa hay not as much protein is required as when the hay fed is largely timothy or meadow grass. With mixed hay, clover and mixed grasses feed oats, bran and cracked corn.

To the growing animals give some oilcake meal, always feeding the oilcake meal in lump form. Sheep prefer to do their own grinding, especially with this kind of grain, which is of a sticky nature. Make the grain half bran by bulk, balance equal part corn and oats. Silage is also very good for sheep. A good way to feed the grain ration is to scatter it on the silage, although not necessary, as they will very soon eat the silage with a relish. It is hardly necessary to say that the feeding should always be done regularly, and the feeding time should be as early in the morning and as late in the evening as the length of days will permit.

Hints For Raising the Colt.

Don't break the colt; train him. Begin as soon as he is born and pet, lead, feed and water him. In fact, treat him as though he were a horse. Teach him what whos, get up, gee and haw mean by gently pushing him the way he is wanted to go; then when old enough to work he will know what is wanted of him.

Get him used to the harness by adding a strap at a time and to the shafts by fastening poles on either side of him occasionally. Teach him to draw by putting on very light loads at first and heavier as he gets used to it.

A colt handled in this way will be true and honest, as he will never know he is being made to work. He will love his master and delight in doing what he is told to do, while the one that is taken from the field in a wild state will rear and plunge, smash things and probably get loose and run away, after which he is almost spoiled for a trusty horse. Besides, it is cruel to treat a colt thus, as he never knows what is wanted of him.

THE DAIRYMAN

It is not time yet to hang up the currycomb. As long as the cows are in the barn use it freely and carefully.

The Only Milk Preservative. The best preservative for milk is cold, and it is the only one to use. The two best friends of the dairyman are ice and cleanliness.

Good Point When Buying a Cow. Don't be fooled when buying a cow with the assertion that "she is an easy keeper." You want a cow that is a hearty eater and a big drinker.

Clean Dairying Profitable. Clean dairying pays. It was never otherwise. There has always been a big difference in price between butter made in a clean dairy and the other kind.

Don't Sell the Best Cows. Never let a buyer go in your herd and pick the best cow unless you are going out of the dairy business. Better sell the poor ones at a crushing price.

Value of Proper Feeding. To make dairying profitable the cows must be of the best, and they must be

PIE FOR BREAKFAST.

Once Considered as Much a Virtue as Early Rising.

I am aware that, according to the latest edition of the revised statutes, eating pie at breakfast is now a penitentiary offense, punishable by hard labor on the farm for a period not exceeding eighty-five years. But it once shared with early rising the reputation of a virtuous act. There are people today who are well thought of in the community—who even "dress for dinner," bless your heart—who have, none the less, eaten pie for breakfast and have tipped back on their chairs' hind legs and sat thus with such a smile upon their faces as spoke of peace with all the world, themselves included.

But nowadays merely to talk of so much fried stuff, pork and eggs and potatoes and pancakes and so much sweet stuff, molasses, fruit preserves, coffee cup a puddle of sugar, pie and all that, sends us who hear it to the kitchen cupboard, where the cooking soda is, first aid to the indigestive. To eat such a meal seems hardly less barbarous than wearing feathers in a scalp lock. But remember that we didn't work all day yesterday from before daylight till after dark. We didn't tumble into bed and fall sound asleep ere our heads had touched the pillow, so anxious was the night shift of the body's repair gang to get on the job of tearing out old tissues and putting in new. We didn't waken in the morning to find a hurry order for more raw material hanging on the hook, and we didn't put an edge like a broken bottle on that hurry call by stirring around at fifty-seven kinds of temper sparring chores.

We haven't before us a whole long morning with a mail and glut, splitting rails or breaking up new ground with a balky team—a morning so long that it becomes a young eternity about 10:30 o'clock, when the front of the body below the waist begins again to chafe and grind on the backbone in spite of all the fats and sweats that can be put in between at breakfast to act as fender.—Everybody's Magazine.

FIRST CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Sheets of Horn Protected the Pages From Soiled Fingers.

The earliest English book for children was "The Babies' Book, or a Little Report of How Young People Should Behave." The horn books existed in Elizabeth's reign. The writing was covered with a sheet of horn in order to protect the lettering from contact with dirty fingers.

The chap book contained most of the familiar nursery rhymes and stories which have appertained to nursery lore for generations. They exhibit very crude woodcuts, often daubed with inappropriate color, and the commonest paper as a rule was used. They were hawked about by the chapman or peddler and cost only a few pence apiece.

They served to perpetuate such familiar ditties as "Sing a Song of Sixpence," which dates from the sixteenth century; "Three Blind Mice," in use, with music, in 1609; "The Frog and the Mouse," in existence in 1580, and "Girls and Boys Come Out to Play," which was sung by the villagers in the time of Charles II. "Little Jack Horner," we know, is older than the seventeenth century, and last, but not least, "Lucy Locket," the tune from which originated "Yankee Doodle."

A few of what were called "battledoor books" have been handed down to us. They were three leaved cards which were folded up into oblong pocket shaped volumes. These taught reading and numerals in the dame schools in town and country. The little gilt books, as they were called, adorned on the outside with gilt Dutch paper colored flowers, were much prized gift books of that period. Children were employed coloring such picture books by hand, one child doing all the red in the series of illustrations, another all the blue, and so on. Of course they gained precision by repetition, but we very often find the tints overlapping as if carried out by an inexperienced hand.—London Queen.

Presenting Arms to a Cat.

About the middle of the last century a very high English official died in a fortress at a place that is one of the centers of Brahmanic orthodoxy, and at the moment when the news of his death reached the sepoy guard at the main gate a black cat rushed out of it. The guard presented arms to the cat as a salute to the dying spirit of the powerful Englishman, and the coincidence took so firm a hold of the locality that up to a few years ago neither exhortation or orders could prevent a Hindoo sentry at that gate from presenting arms to any cat that passed out at night.—Bombay Times.

Her Proof.

"Why," asked the judge, "do you think your husband is dead? You say you haven't heard from him for more than a year. Do you consider that reasonable proof that he has passed out of existence?" "Yes, your honor. If he was still alive he'd be asking me to send him money."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Her Mild Complaint.

Patient Parent—George, what do you think I found in my bed last night? George—What was it, mamma? Patient Parent—A railroad train and a fire engine.—Harper's Bazar.

Sure.

Mrs. Church—Are your children be-

PASTEURIZING MILK.

Simple and Convenient Method of Doing It at Home.

Milk is most conveniently pasteurized in the bottles in which it is delivered. To do this use a small pail with a perforated false bottom. An inverted pie tin with a few holes punched in it will answer the purpose. This will raise the bottles from the bottom of the pail, thus allowing a free circulation of water and preventing bumping of the bottles. Punch a hole through the cap of one of the bottles and insert a thermometer. The ordinary floating type of thermometer is likely to be inaccurate, so if possible a good thermometer with the scale etched on the glass should be used.

Set the bottles of milk in the pail and fill the pail with water nearly to the level of the milk. Put the pail on the stove or over a gas flame and heat it until the thermometer in the milk shows not less than 150 degrees or more than 155 degrees F. The bottles should then be removed from the water and allowed to stand from twenty to thirty minutes. The temperature will fall slowly, but may be held more uniformly by covering the bottles with a towel. The punctured cap should be replaced with a new one or the bottle should be covered with an inverted cap. After the milk has been held as directed it should be cooled. To avoid danger of breaking the bottle the water should be warm at first. Replace the warm water slowly with cold water. After cooling milk should in all cases be held at the lowest available temperature.

DOGS' BAD HABITS.

How to Break Them by the Persistent Use of the Lead.

Dogs are very useful animals on the farm, especially where there are sheep. Collies are about the best breed to be used for driving sheep, and if properly and thoroughly trained when young they can be made to drive cows as well as any hired man. One thing that troubles many farmers is the bad habits acquired by dogs. One of the worst of these habits is that of rushing at vehicles and barking furiously. It is, unfortunately, one of the most difficult to cure, and it is only by stern measures that anything in the way of improvement can be made. The collie is one of the greatest offenders in this way. One of the best means found to



A FAITHFUL COLLIE COURTESANCE

cure him of this habit is to provide a lead, and whenever the dog starts attach the lead to his collar, thereby letting him know that he is being disciplined.

Another habit which is almost as bad is the persistent way a dog, on being let loose, will rush up to people, barking furiously. Many accidents have been caused in this way and old people as well as young frightened. To prevent this the only thing to do is to insist upon the dog being put on a lead before he is let loose. If this is persisted in it will in time break him of the habit.

THE FEEDER

To make the mash properly the bran should be stirred in the boiling water, just as our mothers made cornmeal mush.

Feed Rack Easily Constructed.

A good rack handy for feeding sheep can be made by any one handy with tools. It will soon save its cost in the economy with which one can feed.

Do Not Overfeed Sows.

Sows overfed or made extra fat with an extravagant allowance of corn will not breed so surely as if their systems are in a cooler and less feverish condition.

Separate Cattle From Sheep. Sheep graze closer than cattle and therefore should not be crowded into the same lot with them. They chew off the grass so short that the cattle cannot get a good nibble.

Necessity For Feeding Shed.

Generally speaking, it is probable that anywhere in the corn belt fattening steers are nine-tenths of the time as well off in an ordinary yard as they would be anywhere else, but one-tenth of the time a shed is absolutely essential.

Salt For the Stock.

Salt is necessary to the health and thrift of the domestic animals, and they should have it in winter as well as in summer. They need more of it probably during the period of abundant succulent feed, but the animal system requires more or less of it all the time. A good plan is to keep salt in shaltered boxes where the stock can get at it at will. This is a safeguard against neglect, and being accustomed to salt, there is no danger

Turk & Armstrong
The New Store

Have just received a new lot of Dress Goods, Lawns, Ladies Vests, Mens and Ladies Hose, Mens Shirts, Suspenders and Notions. Also our line of Silver and Glass Ware that is to be given away as premiums. With each dollar purchase at our store you get a ticket that is good on any item in our premium department. We have over 500 pieces now in our store to be given to our customers. Come, do your trading with us; get value received for your money, also a nice premium. We will appreciate your business.

Yours Truly

Turk & Armstrong

LET ME FIGURE WITH YOU ON YOUR
Brick and Cement Work
Foundations and Flues
Cement Walks and Curbing

Prices right

Best workmanship

JOHN BEGRIN

Phone 161.



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

Terms: \$10.00 to insure a colt to stand and suck.

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

J. P. ANDERSON.

Fire! Fire!

But it is in Harter & May's Forge

Having opened a new shop, North-east corner of [] we are now prepared to do all kinds of **BLACKSMITH and WOOD WORK** Horseshoeing and repair work a specialty. "Shorty" is from Missouri, he will show U. "Doc" is the same old Yankee. Call and see us, we are behind with our arguing.

Harter & May
"The Old Blacksmiths"

H. Holte,
Watchmaker, Jeweler.
 In City Pharmacy, West Side Square.
 PHONE 32

D. M. Stewart,
Physician and Surgeon
 Office in Wallace Building on East side of square. Calls answered day or night. Office Phone, No. 90, Residence Phone, No. 24.

F. M. Wilson,
Physician and Surgeon
 Office, City Pharmacy. Calls answered day or night. Residence phone No. 44.

S. L. Ingham,
Dentist
 Canyon National Bank building. All work warranted.

Rollins & Woolley,
Lawyers

Court practice solicited. Will attend to cases in all courts of the state. Examination of land titles a specialty. Notary in office. Office in Smith building. Phone 62.

Mrs. B. Manley,
Trained Nurse

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

J. C. Hunt,
Lawyer

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

Scott & Flesher,
Lawyers

Civil practice solicited. Office in courthouse. Notary in office.
 CANYON CITY, TEXAS.

H. V. Reeves,
Physician and Surgeon,
 Office in Wallace Building on East side of square. All calls promptly answered.
 Office Phone 90. Residence Phone 2337

T. P. Turk,
Fire Insurance—Real Estate

List your property with me and give me your fire insurance. Prompt and careful attention given to all matters. Offices in Store of Turk & Armstrong.

Northwestern Title Co.
 Complete Abstract of All Randall County Property

R. A. TERRILL, - MANAGER

Prohibition Party Mass Meeting.

A Prohibition Party mass meeting is called for Saturday, June 18th, 2 p. m. at the court house. By order of the COMMITTEE.

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

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

Subscribe for the News.

METHODIST
 Sabbath school at 9:45 a. m. G. G. Foster, Superintendent. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. Pastor, Rev. Hawkins Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Evening services at 7:30. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, evening at 7:30. All are invited to these services.

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

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

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

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

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will brace up the nerves, banish sick headaches, prevent dizziness and invigorate the whole system. Sold by City Pharmacy.

If you are not satisfied after using according to directions two-thirds of a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets you can have your money back. The tablets cleanse and invigorate the stomach, improve the digestion, regulate the bowels. Give them a trial and get well. Sold by City Pharmacy

LOST.—A brooch with a small diamond setting. The finder will please return to the News office and get reward. 11-3t

Lame shoulder is almost invariably caused by rheumatism of the muscles and yields quickly to the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment is not only prompt and effective, but in no way disagreeable to use. Sold by City Pharmacy.

For the right piano at price and terms see our home man, W. T. Gilliam. 9tf

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is sold on a guarantee that if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of a bottle according to directions, your money will be refunded. It is up to you to try. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Pictures framed on short notice at Thomas Bros.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa hay good quality for \$15.50 per ton

Keiser Bros. & Phillips.

CATTLE DRIVING

Now that summer is at hand and the cattle roam about the fields, many farmers are at loss for a good means of keeping tabs on the ones that are in the habit of going astray. Why not get a good dog to drive the cattle? There are three breeds of dogs good for driving cattle—the rough coated collie, the smooth or close haired collie and the old English bobtail sheep dog.

The latter has never become very popular either in the field or at dog shows. It possesses a heavy dense coat, but distinctive points are a heavily built head and muzzle, the whole profusely coated with long straight



A VALUABLE FARM CANINE. hair, nearly hiding its eyes, and it is usually tailless; though occasionally a tail asserts itself.

The first two breeds mentioned are very similar save for the great abundance of coat of the one and the short close coat of the other. There are many dogs used for cattle purposes and some with great satisfaction to their owners. These are not pure breeds, still they show much of the collie blood in them. Some have pricked or cat ears, unlike the semi-erect ear of the collie, but they could not be accepted as certain or established breeds.

As a rule, such dogs are a failure, for even if some may prove to be useful animals they cannot reproduce others of like value.

All pure breeds of animals have distinct characteristics, and when a dog of one breed is crossed with another, however good the individuals may be the offspring is naught but a mongrel, and his character and temperament are matters of chance. It takes many generations of carefully selected matings to establish the certain positive traits of character.

To make an out and out cross means an end to all that has been accomplished during the years of careful breeding. If we hold steadily to the mark we are sure of the result, but if we take no aim nothing can be expected from it.

The dominant characteristic in the pure bred collie is much more than one of mere instinct. It is the direct result of breeding for a purpose. The dogs have been well selected for this purpose—not on account of their beauty, but for their intelligence and proved usefulness in this line of work—and thus the animal instinct has been greatly tempered with reason.

Instinct depends chiefly upon self preservation, selfish interests, and is an unreasoning prompting to action independent of any prior experience or instruction. The range of instinct is too limited to cover the collie's wonderful ability of self control, the doing of things beyond the possible scope of instinct, understanding the purpose and accepting the teaching of the master who does reason. Dogs have been taught very difficult and amazing tricks, but the collie is not a "trick dog." He works for his master, and his record shows marvelous acts—not by imitation, but done wholly independently of any previous teaching. Tricks are of repeated particular acts. The collie is a skilled workman in a field of labor both difficult and perplexing, requiring courage and persistence until the object of his task has been accomplished. In this work he has no equal.

A Good Way to Veal Calves.
 Calves that are to be vealed should receive whole milk for at least two or three weeks. It may seem a little expensive to feed whole milk for so long a period, but we believe that if the calves are to be vealed at all it pays to follow this system rather than attempt to raise them entirely upon skim milk. The first three or four days the milk from the mother is not fit for other purposes except to use for her calf. If account is kept of all the whole milk used it will be found that it will not amount to a great deal. Gradually changing at the end of the second or third week to skim milk and permitting the calf to eat all the dry grain and mixing a little blood meal in the skim milk is probably as good a practice as any to follow.

Training the Horses.
 It is claimed by those who have trained many horses that taking the colt when training first begins, they can be trained to walk over four miles an hour. The walking gait is the most important one to the farm and road horse. The mistake with many in training young horses is that they are too soon put to trotting, which is a gait they more readily learn than fast walking.

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

NOTICE.—I have a new steam thrashing outfit ready to commence business at any time. Also am prepared to do all kinds of breaking. Address me at Canyon or Umbarger. 7tf H. G. BRACKENRIDGE

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

Paragon Horse No. 42028

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

For Sale.

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

"It cured me," or "It saved the life of my child," are the expressions you hear every day about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is true the world over where this valuable remedy has been introduced. No other medicine in use for diarrhoea or bowel complaints has received such general approval. The secret of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is that it cures. Sold by City Pharmacy.

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

Bargains in Alfalfa Land.

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

Notice.

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

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

Estray Notice.

Taken up by B. C. Taylor and estrayed before W. J. Redfearn, Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, of Randall County, Texas, one light bay pony, about 12 or 14 years old, no marks or brands, about 14 and a half hands high, wire cut on right foot. Same having been estrayed according to law, the undersigned will sell said animal at public outcry before the Court House door of Randall County, in Canyon City, on the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1910, within lawful hours. 13-3t B. C. TAYLOR

Notice - Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Texas, County of Randall: By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the Honorable District Court of Randall County, on 30th day of May A. D. 1910, by the Clerk thereof, in the case of J. M. Burkhalter versus W. H. Newberry, No. 466, and to me, as Sheriff, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell for cash, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on the First Tuesday in July A. D. 1910, if being the 5th day of said month, before the Court House door of said Randall County, in the town of Canyon the following described property, to-wit: All the West one-half of Section No. 102, Block M. 9, John H. Gibson Land in Randall County, Texas, levied on as the property of W. H. Newberry to satisfy a judgement amounting to \$3488.06 in favor of J. M. Burkhalter and costs of suit. Given under my hand, this 8th day of June A. D. 1910. R. H. SANFORD, Sheriff.

A Resident of Canyon City, Randall County, Texas.

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

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

JOHN KNIGHT

Canyon Coal & Elevator

INCORPORATED. **Company** W. H. HICKS, Mgr.

Successors to Canyon Coal Company

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal, Grain, Hay, Field Seeds

We Sell the Best Quality at Lowest Prices.

Genuine "Nigger Head" Maitland

COAL

We pay the highest price for Grain and Hay.

Strictly a Home Concern.

Office at the Elevator.

Telephone 72.

J. L. PRICHARD

are prepared to do all
**Plumbing and
 Steam and Water Heat**

All work Guaranteed. Licensed
Plumber in charge of all works.
 Every one desiring work done
 please figure with us.

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

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

Reference: All the Liverymen in Amarillo, Texas

YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT

When you let

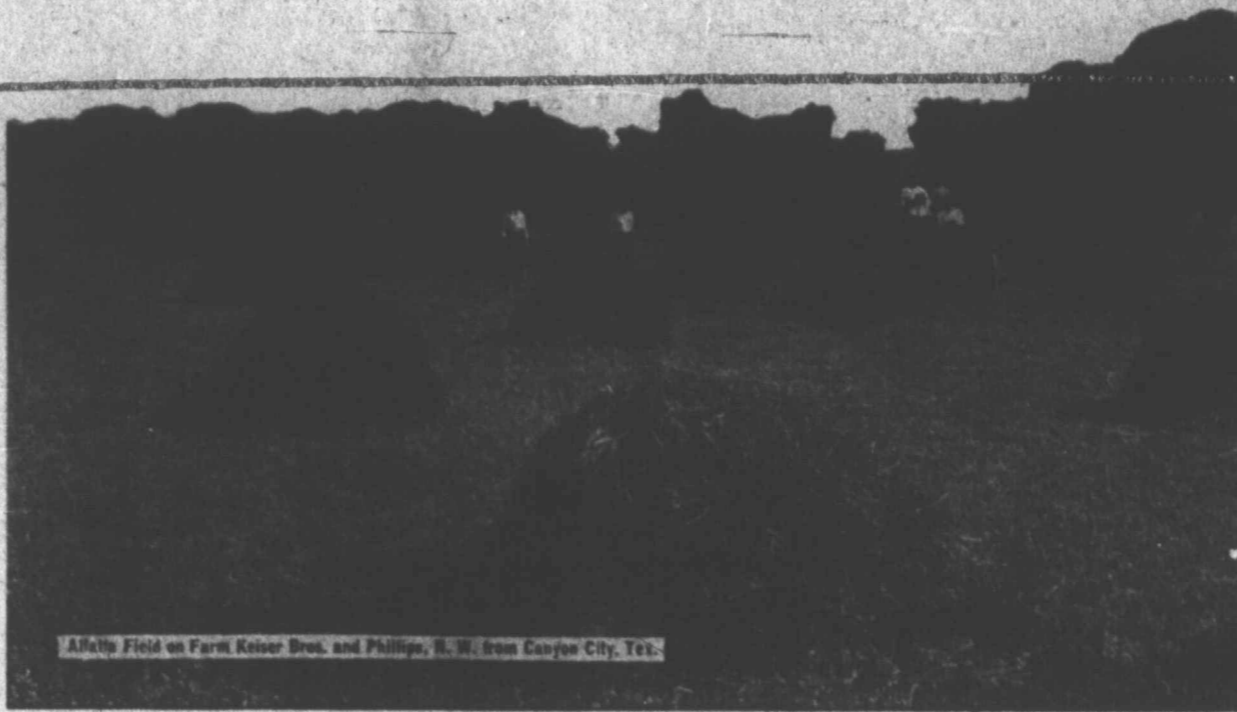
THE PEELER ABSTRACT COMPANY

Do your work.

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

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

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



Alfalfa field on Farm Keiser Bros. and Phillips, S. W. from Canyon City, Tex.

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

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

Do It Now!

Keiser Bros. & Phillips Buys and Sells Panhandle Lands

Canyon City, Texas

Keota, Iowa

Redkey, Indiana

Wayside Notes.

Revival services have been in progress at Beula since Monday night. Rev. J. F. Black, a well Baptist evangelist of Dallas, has done all the preaching and the meeting is still in progress. Rev. Black is well known as a minister of fine ability and has given a series of sermons on the "Mission of the Holy Spirit," which has been well received and endorsed. Rev. J. P. Cope from near Claude and Rev. Arthur Coleman, the resident pastor, have been regular attendants.

An auto crowd from Tulla came Wednesday night to attend the meeting. Among them were: Rev. Holt, pastor of the Baptist church at that place; Messrs. Todd, Floris and two ladies whose names we failed to get. Tom Rice and son, John, of Tulla attended a night or so and were welcomed among their old friends and neighbors, who rejoice to see Mr. Rice looking so well.

We are needing rain in this locality very much and high winds continue to blow almost continually.

Wheat harvest is in full blast. More headers than binders are being used on account of short straw. So many machines have been brought out, we trust that all crops can be saved in good shape. It is thought the yield will be good but the late dry spell may cause shortage.

Curtis McGehee made a business trip to Happy Monday.

Grandma Cook returned Saturday from about a month's visit in Oklahoma. She and Grandma Gilham were in attendance at the Children's Day exercises.

Children's Day exercises were rendered at Beula last Sunday and right well was the program carried out. Bro. Black gave the morning hour and a large crowd was present. The church

was artistically decorated in ferns and flowers. Much credit is due Mrs. McCrery and helpers in their efforts to entertain the public and improve the young people.

Rev. Polk Murray, wife and little daughters, Mamie and Grace, from Cenna, N. M., passed through these parts the past week on their way to Van Zandt County. They have many warm friends here who were glad to see them. They made a short visit in Canyon where they were lovingly remembered in a substantial way by old friends of former days. Bro. Murray and his good wife are the same whole-souled christians of old. To know them is to love them.

Little Nelda Coleman is thought to be some better. Marvale McCrery has been sick but is improving. Miss Clara McLain is up again. Mrs. Lou King has been quite sick but is able to be around again.

TEDDIE

Umbarger Notes

This part of the Panhandle received a nice shower of rain Tuesday night.

Mrs. Clint Abbott was a business visitor in Canyon Tuesday.

Mr. Mantz left Saturday for Peoria, Ill., to join his wife who has been at that place for the past few weeks visiting friends and relatives.

Will Coge, Otto Barley and Charley Hasty of Hoffman attended church in Canyon Sunday morning.

Mesdames Straton and Bernham spent Wednesday with Mrs. Al Parish.

Charley Slaughter was a business visitor in Canyon Saturday. Jess Saunders and wife visited friends in Hereford over Saturday.

Miss Bernice Williams visited friends in Canyon Tuesday.

Miss Charlotte Easter of Hoffman spent Tuesday night with Miss Nellie Conrad.

Henry Beckman and wife were Canyon visitors Saturday.

Misses Nellie and Irene Conrad visited Mrs. Charley Frans Wednesday.

E. A. Hunt and wife were business visitors in Canyon Saturday.

Little Misses Edith, Minnie and Lula Conrad and Arline Rose were guests of Miss Eula Frans, Thursday. They all reported a jolly good time.

PANHANDLE

Social Dance at Umbarger.

On Saturday evening the socially inclined young people of Umbarger held a public dance was well attended. Good music was furnished by the Hereford band and there was in evidence plenty of good refreshments during and after the dance. Everybody had a grand time. It is an old saying, that it takes the

Germans to have and enjoy the highest social life. The crop conditions is no bar to these good-souled, kind-hearted people to enjoy themselves as they go along life's journey.

Pleasantview News.

Wheat harvest is in full blast and so far we are having good weather to save it.

Last Saturday as Mitt Slack was returning home from Canyon, a horse, he was leading, got his foot entangled in the hind part of the buggy, scaring the other horse and he ran away, demolishing the buggy but no one was hurt.

Mr. Schnelle accidentally got his fingers caught in the chain wheel and mashed two of them very badly.

Emmet Prichard returned home last Saturday from Peniel,

Texas, where he has been going to school the past winter and spring.

BOOSTER

Southwest Neighborly Notes.

It is much cooler today which is gladly accepted as the weather has been warm and windy. A good soaker would be appreciated very much as crops are growing very slowly and the pastures are very dry and needing rain.

Mr. and Mrs. Deckman of California are visiting with Mrs. Saltzman. Mr. Deckman is a brother to Mrs. Saltzman.

H. Burtz and family spent Sunday afternoon with Jas. J. Leavitt and wife.

William Saltzman was a Canyon caller Monday.

Jas. J. Leavitt was in Canyon Thursday.

A NEIGHBOR

Dry Weather Causes Alarm.

Chicago, June 20—Private reports of weather conditions as affecting the spring wheat country of the two Dakotas and Minnesota hinted of sensational developments today. A report by one of the best known experts said the crop has deteriorated 15 per cent in North Dakota during the last week. Should another week elapse without general rains in that section it is said the damage will be so severe as to verge on the sensational. On the board of trade today September wheat sold early at 93 and a fourth cents, compared with Saturday's close of 91 and a half cents.

Chicago, June 21—Still no rains in the Northwest. This was the burden of messages from the Dakotas and Minnesota today, and as a result the wheat pit of and Board of Trade fairly

boiled with excitement. In the spring wheat country the weather is said to be scorching with a temperature averaging over 90 degrees. September wheat showed an opening of bids of 2 3/4 cents up from yesterday's close.

Canyon City Masons.

Saturday night Canyon City Lodge No. 730, A. F. and A. M., elected officers as follows: Geo. A. Brandon, W. M.; W. T. Moreland, S. W.; Roy Cullum, J. W.; R. G. Oldham, Secretary; L. S. Carter, Treasurer and J. S. Christian, Tiler.

Monday night Canyon City Chapter No. 293 R. A. M. elected Cyrus Eakman, M. E. H. P.; Geo. A. Brandon, E. K.; J. L. Prichard, E. S.; R. G. Oldham, Secretary; L. S. Carter, Treasurer; S. B. Lofton, C. H.; W. E. Lair, P. S.; E. W. Pipkin, R. A. C.; J. T. Service, M. 1st Vail; J. S. Christian, M. 2nd Vail; Roy Cullum, M. 1st Vail.

The Council R. and S. Masters elected Cyrus Eakman, T. F. M.; S. B. Lofton, R. F. D. M.; F. N. Hicks, F. P. C. W.; E. W. Pipkin, Tr.; I. L. Hunt, Recorder; Roy Cullum, Cap. Guard.

Everybody Come.

The Civic Improvement Society will serve ice cream and sherbet in the room recently vacated by the Dawson Meat Market, Friday evening, June 24th. The proceeds will be used in improving the Cemetery. Let every public spirited man, woman and child come and help on this good cause. Ice cream and cake, 15c. Don't forget date and place.

Committee

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

Special Offer.

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

Notice to Commissioners Court.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners' Court of Randall County will convene as a Board of Equalization on Monday, June 27, 1910 to hear reasons of tax-payers, if any, why their renditions for taxes should not be raised.

Mr. Reid of Oklahoma made a flying trip to Hereford this week and in conversation with the reporter for the News, he stated that the crop prospects in that locality were not very flattering. It has been too warm and dry the past month, which materializes the crop average, besides business matters seem rather quiet and outlook hazy.

N. Thompson and wife of Valera, Texas, arrived in Canyon Thursday and are visiting at the home of their son, T. C. Thompson and family. As we understand, this is their first visit to Canyon, and we are in hopes that they will have a favorable opinion of this country.

Tom Rowan arrived home on the morning train Thursday from a trip north, and informs the News reporter that it is dry and hot all the way down, starting in Iowa and it gets hotter all through Kansas.

Ledger Blackwell, wife and son, of Cleburne, Texas, arrived in Canyon Thursday and are visiting at the home of T. B. Reid and family.