

# THE RANDALL COUNTY NEWS

Vol. XVII.

CANYON, RANDALL COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1914.

No. 51

## MORE EVIDENCE ON THE PROPOSED LAW

GEO. C. BRANDON DISCUSSES PROVISIONS OF "HOG LAW."

Quotes Highest Court of the State in Condensing that this Would Give the Lawful Fence.

The difference of opinion between Bro. Wallace and the writer on the "stock law" proposition now before the people of Randall county as evidenced by his article in last week's paper in reply to what the writer had to say in the issue of the preceding week, grows more, perhaps, out of his interpretation of what the law really is than because of any real conflict in judgment as to just what is best for the country at this time. It may be, however, that the writer was not clear enough in the matter and the purpose of this epistle is not so much to criticize Bro. Wallace, as to further explain, if such be necessary.

To begin with, the writer will say that the Criminal Court of Appeals, a court of last resort, has decided that chapter 5 of the Revised Civil Statutes, which provides for the election "to determine whether hogs, sheep and goats shall be permitted to run at large" is ONE LAW and that chapter 6 of said civil statutes under which election may be had "to determine whether horses, mules, jacks, jennets and cattle shall be permitted to run at large" is still ANOTHER LAW. This holding of the highest court of the land, where violations of the law are concerned, settles the matter with the writer and should be satisfactory to Bro. Wallace.

Now, assuming that the Criminal Court of Appeals is to be accepted as to there being two separate and distinct acts, as above stated, we advance to the consideration of said chapter five.

Suppose we say that the people of Randall county acting under the provisions of said chapter five have voted to prohibit the running at large of hogs, sheep and goats; that the county judge has declared the result, etc., and the same has become law. Then a following provision of said chapter five declares a lawful fence to be as stated in the writer's first communication to the News, "three barb wires with posts not more than thirty feet apart, and one or more stays between them."

Again, for argument sake, say that all this is done. That is, that we have a law prohibiting hogs, sheep and goats from running at large and that our people, those of them engaged in farming operations, have adjusted their fences so as to consist of three wires as stated, what remedy, you ask, would they have, if any, to protect themselves against the trespass of cattle, horses, mules, jacks and jennets?

Replying to that very pertinent question the writer quotes from said chapter five as follows: "When a trespass has been committed by any cattle or horses on the cleared or cultivated land of any person who has complied with the provisions of THIS CHAPTER in the erection of a lawful fence (the three wire fence) it shall be lawful for such person to complain thereof to the justice of the peace of the precinct in which such trespass shall have been committed; and such justice is hereby authorized and required to cause two

distinterested and impartial free holders to be summoned who shall on oath view and examine whether such complaint be sufficient or not, and what damages he has sustained by said trespass, and certify to same in writing; and if it shall so appear that said fence be sufficient, then the owner of such cattle or horses shall make just satisfaction for the trespass to the party injured, to be recovered before any tribunal having proper jurisdiction. In case of a second trespass by the same cattle or horses the owner or lessee of the premises upon which the trespass is committed may, if he deems it necessary for the protection and preservation of his premises or growing crops thereon, cause said stock to be penned and turned over to the sheriff or constable, and held responsible to the person damaged for all damages caused by said stock and all costs thereof."

Such, without question, would be the law did we vote the "hog law" on the county which the writer again remarks, ought to be done. Taking it for granted then that Randall county is ready for the "hog law" and that with its enactment would come a lawful fence of three wires, the question will likely arise with some as to the method of procedure under the law of compensation for damages above set out and answering this very important question the writer will submit his opinion as follows:

When the jury of freeholders, provided for in said law finds from a personal examination of the alleged injured person's fence that his three wires are fairly proportioned as to spacing, the top wire being four feet in height and reasonably tight, and the posts and the stays provided for are there; and they further find from such personal examination the amount of damage done by the trespassing cattle, their certificate to that effect—to the fence and the amount of damage done—would be like a promissory note, sufficient evidence upon which the court trying the case could render a judgment. What more could reasonable men ask?

In the above, at the risk of being tedious, the writer has gone to some length in an attempt to explain just how the situation under the law would be, provided Randall county voted to prohibit the running at large of hogs, sheep and goats. And, if we can attain that much, which in the humble opinion of this writer is all we need at the present time, why should we fasten upon the country the pernicious "no fence" or "herd law"? In this connection be it said that the writer speaks advisedly when he says "fasten upon the county" for the reason that while twelve qualified voters from each justice precinct may, with other help, vote it in, it requires double that number to repeal it. Come, let us reason together. Let us try the "hog law" with its three wire fence provision first and should it fail in getting the relief sought, then will still remain the other remedy—the "herd law", which we may then apply.

Geo. A. Brandon.

### Presbyterians Vote Union.

The members of the Presbyterian church voted Sunday to unite with the Christian church. The vote has not yet been taken in the Christian church.

Lost - Ladies checked coat Sunday afternoon west of town or in the west end of town. Mrs. C. N. Harrison. It

### E. H. Ackley Dead.

E. H. Ackley dies Wednesday morning in Dallas where he and Mrs. Ackley had been spending the winter. Mr. Ackley has been in very poor health for the past three years and at times his condition has become very alarming. Only a brief message was received of his death, which stated that the funeral services would take place in Waxahachie this afternoon.

Mr. Ackley was born in Ohio but came to Texas, many years ago. He has been engaged in the lumber business and was very successful in central Texas where he operated many years. Seven years ago he moved to Canyon and established his business headquarters, also owning the principal stock in lumber yards at Plainview, Tulia and two or three small towns in surrounding counties. Four years ago he built one of finest homes in the city, but his health has been so poor that the family have not been able to live in the city much of the time to enjoy their new home.

Mr. Ackley leaves his wife and two bright little sons, Hastings and John. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to them in this sad hour of death.

### Baseball Practise Started.

Baseball practise started at the Normal last week and nearly fifty men reported to Coach Terrill for work. With quite a number of last year's team in uniform and a wealth of new material, it looks like another championship team for the local school. Will Black is captain of the team this year and A. L. Tarlton is manager. The team will probably play the Amarillo high school March 21.

No. 5238.	
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The First National Bank	
At Canyon, in the State of Texas at the close of business, March 4, 1914.	
<b>RESOURCES.</b>	
Loans and discounts	\$171,100.26
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	5,881.10
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.	4,895.36
Banking House Furniture and fixtures	34,530.00
Other real estate owned	26,708.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	17.40
Due from State and Private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	3,491.79
Due from approved reserve agents	14,419.56
Checks & other cash items	2,017.69
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	144.78
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Legal-tender notes	1,544.35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	8,065.35
Resources other than those above stated	175.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$376,449.29</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,721.46
National bank notes outstanding	100,000.00
Due to other national banks	6,616.38
Due to State and Private Banks & Bankers	
Individual deposits subject to check	104,844.41
Time certificates of deposit	20,267.04
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,500.00
Bills payable, including obligations for money borrowed	30,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$376,449.29</b>
State of Texas, County of Randall, ss: I, D. A. Park, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
D. A. PARK, Cashier.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Mar., 1914.	
C. N. Harrison, Notary Public.	
Correct Attest:	
L. T. LESTER	} Directors.
F. M. LESTER	

### Light Manager Here.

Wm. Sydow arrived from Denver Monday and took charge of the Canyon Power Company as resident manager for A. E. Bent, the new owner of the plant. Mr. Sydow is a Texan by birth, but has made his headquarters at Denver for the past few years. He has been in the light business for eight years and has worked in every department of a large plant and has managed others which were larger than the one in Canyon. He comes highly equipped to make a very successful manager.

Mr. Sydow says that he is certainly well pleased with Canyon and that of all towns he has visited he has never received such a cordial welcome as in our city. Regarding the future policies and plans of the company, he states he is ready to make no announcement. However, he says that the company he represents take special pains to put their plants in first class condition and to give the people the kind of service they want. He states that practically every man he has met in Canyon has asked for day current, and he hopes that it will be possible soon to put on enough day service to enable the ladies to use electric irons, and to increase the day service to meet the demands of the town.

Mr. Sydow is a pleasant gentleman to meet and Canyon is to be congratulated that the plant has become the property of such a strong company and that they have sent Mr. Sydow here as manager.

### BANKS OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE FIRST STATE BANK

at Canyon, state of Texas, at the close of business on the 4th day of March 1914, published in the Randall County News, a newspaper printed and published at Canyon, State of Texas, on the 12 day of March 1914

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts, personal or collateral	\$50,138.92
Loans, real estate	2,957.45
Overdrafts	102.57
Furniture and Fixtures	1,794.30
Due from Approved Reserve Agents, net	\$10,832.34
Due from other Banks & Bankers, subject to check, net	20.79
Cash Items	1,243.52
Currency	2,590.00
Specie	1,870.67
Interest in Depositors Guaranty Fund	598.54
Other Resources as follows: Assessment Guaranty Fund	43.55
Transient account	606.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$72,706.93</b>
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$15,000.00
Surplus Fund	500.00
Undivided Profits, net	236.58
Individual Deposits, subject to check	50,349.11
Time Certificates of Deposit	6,135.34
Cashier's Checks	485.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$72,706.93</b>

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF RANDALL, We, R. G. Oldham as president, and F. E. Chamberlain as cashier of said bank each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

R. G. OLDHAM, President.  
F. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Cashier.  
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 9th day of Jan., A. D. nineteen hundred and fourteen. WITNESS my hand and notarial seal on the date last aforesaid.  
(Seal)  
J. R. Cullum, Notary Public.  
CORRECT—ATTEST:  
GRADY OLDHAM  
T. J. COCHRAN  
L. A. PIERCE,  
Directors.

### Normal Notes.

Compulsory Education and the Rural High School were the subjects discussed by the members of the Cousins society at their regular meeting Saturday night.

Miss Kline has returned from Dallas, Waco and Denton where she has been visiting schools.

Prof. Geller spent Monday in Plainview.

The following officers were elected in the Palo Duro society Saturday February 21:

W. O. Hopper, Pres.  
Fremont Mead, vice pres.  
Earl-Lust, treas.

W. M. Hale, sergeant at arms.  
J. T. Hale, chaplain.

The officers of the Sesame society are:

Ruth Demick, Pres.  
Eunice Estes, Secretary.  
Helen Gerlach, treas.

Mary McClean, sergeant at arm.

The officers of the Barrett Browning society are:

Ruth Harding, Pres.  
Mary Westmoreland, secy.  
Clarice Angel, treas.

### Society Notes

The Merry Maids and Matrons club was delightfully entertained at the home of Mrs. C. O. Kieser Thursday afternoon from three to six. The rooms were beautifully decorated with pink and white roses and carnations. The hand painted score cards were decorated with pink carnations and forget me nots. The afternoon was spent at the usual game of 42.

Refreshments were served of pressed turkey, potato chips, fruit salad, coffee, and split rolls. Mrs. Keiser was assisted in serving by Miss Phyllis. Favors were given of pink carnations. The guests of the club were Mmes. Griffin, Harrison, Hanna, McAfee Hutson, and Miss Harrison.

### Agriculture Club Organized.

All the students in the agriculture department of the Normal held a mass meeting Tuesday afternoon and organized an "Agriculture Club" with the following officers: Frank Locke Pres; Chas. Smith, vice pres; Mary Grundy, secy; Ruth Wakefield, treas.

This club will study local conditions and will give lectures and papers on subjects of vital importance to the agriculturist. A meeting will be held each Friday evening in the Normal building. Farmers and the general public are invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Chapman are visiting in Amarillo this week.

### Political Announcements.

#### For District Judge.

JNO. W. VEALE.  
JAMES N. BROWNING.

#### For District Attorney.

HENRY S. BISHOP.  
A. S. ROLINS.

#### For County Judge.

C. E. COSS.

#### For Sheriff and Tax Collector.

WORTH A. JENNINGS.

#### For County Clerk.

C. N. HARRISON.  
T. V. (Vince) REEVES.  
JOHN W. BATES.

#### For Assessor.

J. C. BLACK.  
G. G. FOSTER.  
J. A. TATE.

#### For Treasurer.

W. T. GARRETT.

## STATES CONDITION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL

MONTHLY REPORT MADE BY SUPERINTENDENT E. F. KING.

Gives Names of Pupils Making the Highest Grades—Interest in Work is Increasing.

To the Hon. School Board, Canyon, Texas.  
Gentlemen:—

Your attention is hereby directed to the following report of your schools for the scholastic month ending Feb. 28.

Scholastics enrolled to date	Boys	Girls	Totals
Unders enrolled to date	119	130	249
Total enrollment to date	2	7	9
Average daily attendance	121	127	248
Number tardies this month	92	101.5	193.5
Number visitors	26	16	42
Tuition collected	30	42	72

The work during the past month has been very encouraging, a large majority of the pupils having made high grades. It is also encouraging to note that most of those pupils who have been somewhat indifferent are making an earnest effort to meet the requirements.

The fifty volumes of the Harvard Classics, purchased by the board recently were delivered during the month and were placed in the high school library. In addition to this fifteen volumes of Dickens' works bound in half morocco were placed in the high school library, the girls of the high school proposing to work to make the money to pay for them.

The following pupils hold highest honors in their respective grades for the month:

Eleventh grade, Frank Shotwell; tenth grade, Willie Mills; ninth grade, Pauline Burnett; eighth grade, Gray Dean Foster; seventh grade Estie King; sixth grade Winnie Mae Word; fifth grade, \_\_\_\_\_; fourth grade Custer Service; third grade Maudine Abbott; second grade Lillian Thompson; first grade—

The following pupils were perfect in attendance, department, and were not tardy during the month.

Ora Thompson, Foster Vansant, Estie King, Florence Trowbridge, Melvin Roberts, Mabel Steen, Nina Sherer, Dorothy Burrow, Lillian Thompson, Rena Bell Smith, Sue Smith, Egbert Hollandsworth.

Respectfully,  
E. F. King.

### Whitman Leaves Bank.

C. S. Whitman has sold his interest in the First National bank to L. T. Lester, president of the bank, and will soon leave the employment of the institution. He is contemplating returning to his farm. Mr. Whitman is a good business man and the people of the city are sorry to see him leave the bank.

Mr. Lester states that no arrangements have been made for an assistant cashier, but he will announce soon who will take the place.

**All Dogs Should Be Kept Muzzled**

By Dr. S. G. BRABROOK, Chicago

Notwithstanding the many articles that have been published during the last fifty years, in magazines, books and newspapers, on the subject of hydrophobia, written by those who are widely known as reliable authorities, when summer comes there are people who feel constrained to advise what should be done to prevent dogs from becoming rabid. Generally they urge that plenty of water, either at the base of street fountains or in pans placed about the city, will leave no occasion for "mad-dog scares." They would pronounce a person idiotic who held that unless a man ate cheese every day he would have smallpox, but that would be no more absurd than their notion that lack of water causes rabies. Both are infectious diseases; lack of food or drink or whether the weather is hot or cold makes no difference in producing either malady.

If a dog is not bitten by one that is rabid he will not have rabies. There is no case on record where the disease developed spontaneously in beast or man. The presence of negri bodies in the brain cells and spinal marrow is the proof of rabies in examinations made by expert bacteriologists everywhere and these cannot be produced by imagination or by the conditions named. The virus of rabies must come in contact with a wound or an abraded surface, practically always by the bite of a dog. This gives reason for the imperative demand that dogs at large be muzzled in such a way that they cannot bite any person or animal. Public safety can be secured in that way and not otherwise. The disease was stamped out in Great Britain about ten years ago by that means, combined with rigid quarantine regulations—the latter still enforced.

In some cities a wire muzzle is required—one that extends over the nose and is large enough so the mouth can be opened inside of it. With such a muzzle the dog is comfortable, can bark and drink, but cannot pick up poisoned food or bite anyone. Owners who pay license taxes will care for their dogs and can be compelled to muzzle them under penalty of arrest and a fine. The rest are properly considered ownerless vagrants, which it is the duty of the poundmaster to catch and destroy.

Hydrophobia has prevailed so extensively and so long that it is now seldom that anyone disputes its existence. Occasionally the statement is made that "rabies is extremely rare," but in the face of so much indisputable proof to the contrary, such an assertion shows ignorance or disregard of facts. Due concern for public welfare requires that no unmuzzled dogs be at large in a city at any time.

**Noise Enhances Value of Night's Rest**

By C. PARNELL STEWART, London

Both Bismarck and Pepys found that noise enhanced the value of a night's rest. Bismarck confided in his old age to an interviewer that he could "never sleep in Berlin at night when it is quiet, but as soon as the noise begins, about four o'clock in the morning, I can sleep a little and get my rest for the day."

Pepys records in his diary on September 23, 1661, that he slept at Welling "and still remember it that of all the nights that ever I slept in my life I never did pass a night with more epicurism of sleep; there being now and then a noise of people that waked me, and then it was a very rainy night, and then I was a little weary, that what between waking and then sleeping again, one after another, I never had so much content in all my life."

The probability that we get snatches of sleep at odd moments when we suppose ourselves to have remained continuously awake is supported by the phenomena of dreams. Mark Twain accounted for his own "disappearing visitor" by the belief that he had unconsciously had a very short nap, and many have explained visions of ghosts as due to dreams during such short naps.

For nothing is better established in connection with dreams than that an apparently very long one can occur during an almost infinitesimal time. Alfred Maury had a long, vivid dream of the reign of terror, including the trial of himself and his execution, and was able to show that it all happened during the moment of awakening by the fall of a rod from the bed canopy upon his neck.

**Fur Farming as Profitable Industry**

By H. S. BARROWS, Minneapolis, Minn.

There is no doubt that fur farming is full of both pleasure and profit. Under proper conditions, with intelligent care, no doubt, raising fur animals can be made to pay. The best animals to raise for the man with small capital are skunk, mink, marten and muskrat—silver and black foxes would take too much capital. Mink skins occasionally sell for \$10, depending upon the size and color. A man who has been in the fur farming industry for years, in response to the inquiry, "Will the business pay?" says: "Yes, it will pay the right man big dividends on the capital invested."

The man who tries his hand at fur farming must study the habits of the animals he wishes to raise and he must not be of a nervous trend and must have a great deal of patience.

Fur farming as an industry is only in its infancy; in fact, scarcely begun. The future looks bright to those who engage in the business. The business looks like a "gold mine" at present prices of fur and breeding stock. Even should prices be reduced by one-half or more, the business is likely to continue profitable.

The highest price ever paid for a silver fox skin was \$2,900. Some 1913 prices: Black fox, \$2,000; silver fox, \$1,000; otter, \$20; marten, \$20; lynx, \$17; bear, \$25-\$50. A man with forethought and sense can make the business pay.

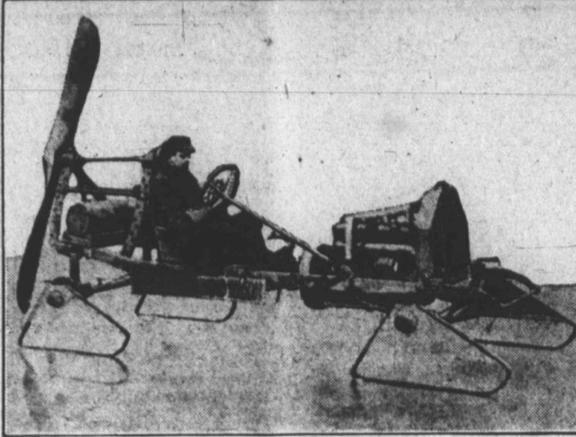
**More Danger in Drugs Than in Liquor**

By Dr. Edward E. Cuda, Paris, France

Cocaine and other drugs have done more to wreck strong constitutions and virile minds than liquor. There ought to be, I should say, the strictest federal regulation of the sale and importation of cocaine and drugs made from coca.

I had some experience with the Indians of Brazil a few years ago, when I discovered that the Indians of that country are largely addicted to the excessive use of coca. Nearly all these Indians chew the leaves. The effects are varied. Taken to excess, it is a terrible vice. Moderately used, it imparts endurance. It deadens hunger to such an extent that Indians under its influence have been known to work three days without food or other nourishment. Their priests chew it during religious services, and it was burnt like incense. Its leaves were placed in the mouths of the dead to insure their favorable reception in the next world, and in the mines the workmen throw it on the veins of ore, believing it to soften the metal.

**WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE OF WIND WAGON**



Wind Wagon Equipped With Runners Furnishes Much Good Winter Sport.

Surprises come often when the wind wagon performs. It has now been equipped with runners and has been driven at high speed over the snow-covered roads and the ice of the river and creeks around Indianapolis. The wind wagon is driven entirely by the wind resistance created by the revolving propeller in the rear. The differential is not connected with the drive shaft. In fact, there is no drive shaft, as a chain combination connects the motor and the eight-foot wooden aeroplane propeller in the rear. There is only a six-inch clearance between the wooden propeller and the ice and for this reason, and also because it frightens horses, it cannot be used much on the roads. One can have great winter sport "skating" with the wind wagon on the river when the ice is thick enough.

**MAKE-UP OF MONORAIL SLED**

In Coasting the Rider Lies at Full Length on the Top Board, With Hands on Steering Bar.

A monorail sled, having a simple tandem arrangement of the runners, is very easily constructed as follows: The runners are cut from one-inch plank of the size and shape given in



An Exhilarating Glide Accompanied by a Buoyant Sense of Freedom Only Obtained in the Monorail Type.

the sketch, and are shod with strap iron, one inch wide and one-quarter-inch thick. Round iron or half-round iron should not be used, as these are liable to skid. The square, sharp edges of the strap iron prevent this and grip the surface just as a skate.

The top is a board six feet long and 11 inches thick, securely fastened to the runners as follows: Blocks are nailed, or bolted, on either side of the upper edge of the rear runner and the top is fastened to them with screws. The runner is also braced with strap iron, as shown. The same method applies to the front runner, except that only one pair of blocks are used at the center and a thin piece of wood fastened to their tops to serve as the fifth wheel, writes Harry Hardy of Whitby, Ont., in the Popular Mechanics.

The hole for the steering post should be six inches from the front end and a little larger in diameter than the steering post. The latter should be rounded where it passes through the hole, but square on the upper end to receive the steering bar, which must be tightly fitted in place.

In coasting, the rider lies full length on the board with his hands on the steering bar. This makes the center of gravity so low that there is no necessity for lateral steadying runners, and aside from the exhilarating glide of the ordinary sled, the rider experiences a buoyant sense of freedom and a zest peculiar to the monorail type. Then, too, the steering is effected much more easily. Instead of drag-



The Construction is Much More Simple Than Making a Double-Runner Sled.

ging the feet, a slight turn of the front runner with a corresponding movement of the body is sufficient to change the direction or to restore the balance. This latter is, of course, maintained quite mechanically, as everyone who rides a bicycle well knows.

**Magnet.** Generally speaking, this word is thought to be derived from the word Magnesia, a city of Lydia in Asia Minor, where the peculiar magnetic properties of the ore of iron known as lodestone were first discovered.

Another authority, however, declares that the word can be traced back to Magnes, the name of a shepherd who was detained on Mount Ida by the iron in his shoes and found himself unable to move.

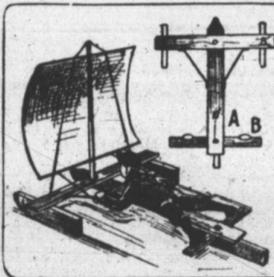
**Modern Childhood.** "New shall I tell you about the babes who got lost in the woods?" "Oh, you can't get lost in the woods, uncle. Woodcraft is the first thing you learn as a boy scout."—Kansas City Star.

**CONSTRUCTION OF ICE BOAT**

For Use on Lakes and Wide Rivers Craft Has No Equal—Three Boys Can Build One.

The ice boat shown in this sketch runs directly before the wind, with a square sail as shown in the picture. A three-cornered sail may be used, but it is harder to manage. The frame work of the craft consists of two two-inch planks, which are laid across each other as in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows the under part of the top plank at the rear end. Note how the planks are jointed and braced with wire.

The steering is done with the rear single runner. The lower part of Fig. 3 shows how it is made. A bolt in the center of "A" fits in a hole in the center of "C," not so tightly as to interfere with the free motion of the steering runner. The bottom of the runners should be shod with flat iron. Half round or round iron will not do. The mast is three inches in diameter by six feet long. The sail is six feet by four feet. The mast is braced by running two stout wires from the top to the cross plank. The sail is controlled by a wooden handle bar. For use on lakes and wide rivers this boat has no equal, writes Moses La Bom-



Ice Boat.

bard of New York in an exchange. Three boys should be able to construct it in a short time.

**MUST BE POLITE TO POLICE**

Visitor to Montevideo Finds It Necessary to Take Off His Hat When Addressing Patrolman.

The policemen of Montevideo are mostly of Indian origin. They are always courteous and polite, but they are great sticklers for etiquette. Through ignorance of their customs, a foreigner sometimes finds himself in an embarrassing situation.

One day last summer a well-dressed American stepped up to a policeman in the Plaza Independencia and said in very good Spanish:

"Will you please tell me where the Calla Rincon is?"

The policeman looked haughtily at the stranger and turned away.

The American tried again with still more courtesy:

"Would you be so extremely kind as to very accommodatingly tell me where the Calla Rincon is?"

To his astonishment, the policeman retorted:

"You have no manners, sir!" Needless to say, the American was quite abashed, but he had to find the Calla Rincon, so he put the question to a Spanish youth who was standing near. The youth answered very cordially and went some little distance to direct the stranger properly. After the American had thanked him he asked:

"Why did the policeman refuse to answer me?"

"Because," replied the youth, "when you addressed him you neglected to take off your hat."—Youth's Companion.

**Important Islands.** "What are the most important islands on the globe?" asked the geography teacher.

And without hesitation the boy from New York answered, "Ellis, Manhattan and Coney."—Washington Star.

There is No Feeling More Gratifying Than to Know You Can Get

What You Want When You Want It At the Right Price

You Can Enjoy That Feeling by Giving US Your Business

**Canyon Lumber Co.**

The House of Quality and Courteous Treatment

**Use Electric Light Everywhere**

Why not have a light placed on your front and back porch or under the eaves of the house? It is useful when you do the chores after dark. Let us wire your barn or put a light just outside of it.

At this time of year people naturally use two or three times as much light as in the summer. Often, however, it will be found that much current is being consumed unnecessarily. We sell three sizes of lamp at forty-five cents. The larger size is good for a reading lamp where several people are congregated, but furnishes more light than most people require for other places. If your current consumption is greater than you like you can often greatly decrease it by using a smaller size lamp in many places and without sacrificing any needed light. It does not pay to use a lamp so dim as to strain the eyes. Use Mazda lamps to get the best light at the least cost.

**Canyon Power Co.**

Office in First National Bank.

**INSURANCE**

- Fire, Tornado, Hail, Automobile,
- Burglar, Plate Glass, Bonds, Life,
- Health, Accident.
- None but the best companies, represented.

**J. E. Winkleman**

**S. A. Shotwell & Co.**

Wholesale and Retail

Coal, Grain, Hides and Field Seeds

Best Grades of Nigger Head and Maitland Coal

TERMS CASH

**Plainview Nursery**

Has the best stock of home-grown trees they have ever had. Propagated from trees that have been tested and do the best; are hardy and absolutely free from disease. We have no connection with any other nursery.

L. N. Dalmont, Mgr. N. J. Secrest, Gen. Agt.

Salesmen—Roy Terrell, Jeff Pippin, Jim Celsor.

If you want trees that will give satisfaction and good results send in an order or see salesman.

**Subscribe for The News**

# FRAN

BY JOHN BRECKENRIDGE ELLIS

ILLUSTRATIONS BY O. IRWIN MYERS

(COPYRIGHT 1912 BOBBS-MERRILL CO.)



### SYNOPSIS.

Fran arrives at Hamilton Gregory's home in Littleburg, but finds him absent conducting the choir at a camp meeting. She repairs thither in search of him, laughing during the service and is asked to leave. Abbott Ashton, superintendent of schools, escorts Fran from the tent. He tells her Gregory is a wealthy man, deeply interested in charity work, and a pillar of the church. Ashton becomes greatly interested in Fran and while taking leave of her, holds her hand and is seen by Sapphira Clinton, sister of Robert Clinton, chairman of the school board. Fran tells Gregory she wants a home with him. Grace Noir, Gregory's private secretary, takes a violent dislike to Fran and advises her to go away at once. Fran hints at a twenty-year-old secret, and Gregory in agitation asks Fran to leave the room. Fran relates the story of how Gregory married a young girl at Springfield while attending college and then deserted her. Fran is the child of that marriage. Gregory had married his present wife three years before the death of Fran's mother. Fran takes to the story. Mrs. Gregory insists on her making her home with them and takes her to her arms. Fran declares the secretary must go. Grace begins nagging tactics in an effort to drive Fran from the Gregory home. Abbott, while taking a walk alone at midnight, finds Fran on a bridge telling her fortune by cards. She tells Abbott that she is the famous lion tamer, Fran Nonpareil. She tried to elude seeing Fran come home after midnight with a man. She guesses part of the story and surprises the rest from Abbott. She decides to ask Bob Clinton to go to Springfield to investigate Fran's story. Fran enlists Abbott in her battle against Grace. Fran offers her services to Gregory as secretary during the temporary absence of Grace. The latter hearing of Fran's purpose, returns and interrupts a touching scene between father and daughter. Fran goes fishing with Mrs. Gregory's brother, Abbott, whose retention as superintendent, is to be decided that day, finds her sitting alone in a buggy.

### CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

She slipped her hand into his. "Didn't I have a mother? Oh, these mothers! And you can make mother-wishes come true? Well! And you just studied with all your might; and you'll keep on and on, till you're out of my reach, of course. Which would have suited your mother, too." She withdrew her hand.

"My mother would have loved you," he declared, for he did not understand, so well as Fran, about mothers' liking for strange young ladies who train lions.

"Mine would you," Fran asserted, with more reason.

Abbott, conscious of a dreadful emptiness, took Fran's hand again. "I'll never be out of your reach, Fran."

She did not seek to draw away, but said, with dark meaning, "Remember the bridge at midnight."

"I remember how you looked, with the moonlight silencing your face—you were just beautiful that night, little Nonpareil."

"My chin is so sharp," she murmured.

"Yes," he said, softly feeling the warm little fingers, one by one, as if to make sure all were there. "That's the way I like it—sharp."

"And I'm so ridiculously thin—"

"You're nothing like so thin as when you first came to Littleburg," he declared. "I've noticed how you are—have been—I mean . . ."

"Filling out?" cried Fran gleefully. "Oh, yes, and I'm so glad you know, because since I've been wearing long dresses, I've been afraid you'd never find it out, and would always be thinking of me as you saw me at the beginning. But I am—yes—filling out."

"And your little feet, Fran—"

"Yes, I always had a small foot. But let's get off of this subject."

"Not until I say something about your smile—oh, Fran, that smile!"

"The subject, now," remarked Fran, "naturally returns to Grace Noir."

"Please, Fran!"

"I'll tell you why you hurt my feelings, Abbott. You've disappointed me twice. Oh, if I were a man, I'd show any meek-faced little hypocrite if she could prize secrets out of me. Just because it wears dresses and long hair, you think it an angel."

"Meaning Miss Grace, I presume?" remarked Abbott dryly. "But what is the secret, this time?"

"Didn't I trust you with the secret that I meant to apply for the position of secretary as soon as Grace Noir was out of the way? And I was just about to win the fight when here she came—hadn't been to the city at all, because you told her what I meant to do—handed her the secret, like a child giving up something it doesn't want."

"You are very unjust. I did not tell her your plan. I don't know how she found it out."

"From you; nobody else knew it."

"She did not learn it from me."

"—And that's what gets me!—you tell her everything, and don't even know you tell. Just hypnotized! Answer my questions: the morning after I told you what I meant to do—standing there at the fence by the gate—confiding in you, telling you everything—I say the next morning, didn't you tell Grace Noir all about it?"

"Certainly not."

Abbott tried to remember, then said casually, "I believe we did meet on the street that morning."

"Yes," said Fran ironically, "I believe you did meet somewhere. Of

course she engaged you in her peculiar style of inquisitorial conversation?"

"We went down the street together."

"Now, prisoner at the bar, relate all that was said while going down the street together."

"Most charming, but unjust judge, not a word that I can remember, so it couldn't have been of any interest. I did tell her that since she—yes, I remember now—since she was to be out of town all day, I would wait until tomorrow to bring her a book she wanted to borrow."

"Oh! And she wanted to know who told you she would be out of town all day, didn't she?"

Abbott reflected deeply, then said with triumph, "Yes, she did. She asked me how I knew she was going to the city with Bob Clinton. And I merely said that it was the understanding they were to select the church music. Not another word was said on the subject."

"That was enough. Mighty neat. As soon as she saw you were trying to avoid a direct answer, she knew I'd told you. That gave her a clew to my leaving the choir practice before the rest of them. She guessed something important was up. Well, Abbott, you are certainly an infant in her hands, but I guess you can't help it."

Self-pride was touched, and he retaliated: "Fran, I hate to think of your being willing to take her position behind her back."

She crimsoned.

"You'd know how I feel about it," he went on, "if you understood her better. I know her duty drives her to act in opposition to you, and I'm sorry for it. But her religious ideals—"

"Abbott, be honest and answer—is there anything in it—this talk of doing God's will? Can people love God and hate one another? I just hate shams," she went on, becoming more excited. "I don't care what fine names you give them—whether it's marriage, or education, or culture, or religion, if there's no heart in it, it's a sham, and I hate it. I hate a lie. But a thousand times more, do I hate a life that is a lie."

"Fran, you don't know what you are saying."

"Yes I do know what I'm saying. Is religion going to church? That's all I can see in it. I want to believe there's something else, I've honestly searched, for I wanted to be comforted, I tell you, I need it. But I can't find any comfort in mortar and stained-glass windows. I want something that makes a man true to his wife, and makes a family live together in blessed harmony, something that's good on the streets and in the stores, something that makes people even treat a show-girl well. If there's anything in it, why doesn't father—"

She snatched away her hand that she might cover her face, for she had burst into passionate weeping. "Why

her closer, and stroked her hair tenderly, trusting himself.

Presently she pulled herself to rights, lifted his arm from about her, and rested it on the back of the seat—a friendly compromise. Then she shook back her hair and raised her eyes and a faint smile came into the rosy face. "I'm so funny," she declared. "Sometimes I seem so strange that I need an introduction to myself." She looked into Abbott's eyes fleetingly, and drew in the corners of her mouth. "I guess, after all, there's something in religion!"

Abbott was so warmed by returning sunshine that his eyes shone. "Dear Fran!" he said—it was very hard to keep his arm where she had put it. She tried to look at him steadily, but somehow the light hurt her eyes. She could feel its warmth burning her cheeks.

"Oh, Fran," cried Abbott impulsively, "the bridge in the moonlight was nothing to the way you look now—so beautiful—and so much more than just beautiful . . ."

"This won't do," Fran exclaimed, hiding her face. "We must get back to Grace Noir immediately."

"Oh, Fran, oh, no, please!"

"I won't please. While we're in Sure-Enough Country, I mean to tell you the whole truth about Grace Noir." The name seemed to settle the atmosphere—she could look at him, now . . .

"I want you to understand that something is going to happen—must happen, just from the nature of things, and the nature of wives and husbands—and the other woman. Oh, you needn't frown at me, I've seen you look that other way at me, so I know you, Abbott Ashton."

"Fran! Then you know that I—"

"No, you must listen. You've nothing important to tell me that I don't know. I've found out the whole Gregory history from old Mrs. Jefferson, without her knowing that she was telling anything—she's a sort of 'Professor Ashton' in my hands—and I mean to tell you that history. You know that, for about three years, Mrs. Gregory hasn't gone to church—"

"You must admit that it doesn't appear well."

"Admit it? Yes, of course I must. And the world cares for appearances, and not for the truth. That's why it condemns Mrs. Gregory—and me—and that's why I'm afraid the school board will condemn you: just on account of appearances. For these past three years, the church has meant to Mrs. Gregory a building plus Grace Noir. I don't mean that Mrs. Gregory got jealous of Grace Noir—I don't know how to explain—you can't handle cobwebs without marring them." She paused.

"Jealous of Miss Grace!" exclaimed Abbott reprovingly.

"Let's go back, and take a running jump right into the thick of it. When Mr. Gregory came to Littleburg, a complete stranger—and when he married, she was a devoted church-member—always went, and took great interest in all his schemes to help folks—folks at a distance, you understand . . ."

She just devoured that religious magazine he edits—yes, I'll admit, his religion shows up beautifully in print; the pictures of it are good, too. Old Mrs. Jefferson took pride in being wheeled to church where she could see her son-in-law leading the music, and where she'd watch every gesture of the minister and catch the sound of his voice at the high places, where he cried and, or nevertheless. Sometimes Mrs. Jefferson could get a Josef and's butts out of one discourse. Then comes your Grace Noir."

Abbott listened with absorbed attention. It was impossible not to be influenced by the voice that had grown to mean so much to him.

"Grace Noir is a person that's superhumanly good, but she's not happy in her goodness; it hurts her, all the time, because other folks are not as good as she. You can't live in the house with her without wishing she'd make a mistake to show herself human, but she never does, she's always right. She's so fixed on being a martyr, that if nobody crosses her, she just makes herself a martyr out of the shortcomings of others."

"As for instance—?"

"As for instance, she suffered martyrdom every time Mrs. Gregory nestled in an arm-chair beside the cozy hearth, when a Ladies' Aid, or a Rally was beating its way through snow-drifts to the Walnut Street church. Mr. Gregory was like everybody else about Grace—he took her at her own value, and that gave the equation: to him, religion meant Walnut Street church plus Grace Noir. For a while, Mrs. Gregory clung to church-going with grim determination, but it wasn't any use. The Sunday-school would have button contests, or the Ladies'

Aid would give chicken pie dinners down-town, and Mrs. Gregory would be a red button or a blue button, and she would have her pie; but she was always third—in her home, or at church, she was the third. It was her husband and his secretary that understood the Lord. Somehow she seemed to disturb conditions, merely by being present."

"Fran, you do not realize that your words—they intimate—"

"She disturbed conditions, Abbott. She was like a turned-up light at a séance. Mr. Gregory was appalled because his wife quit attending church. Grace sympathized in his sorrow. It made him feel toward Grace Noir—but I'm up against a stone wall, Abbott, I haven't the word to describe his feeling, maybe there isn't any."

"Fran Nonpareil! Such wisdom terrifies me . . . such suspicions!"

In this moment of hesitancy between conviction and rejection, Abbott felt oddly out of harmony with his little friend. She realized the effect she must necessarily be producing, yet she must continue; she had counted the cost and the danger. If she did not convince him, his thought of her could never be the same.

"Abbott, you may think I am talking from jealousy, and that I tried to get rid of Grace Noir so I could better my condition at her expense. I don't know how to make you see that my story is true. It tells itself. Oughtn't that to prove it? Mrs. Gregory has the dove's nature; she'd let the enemy have the spoils rather than come to blows. She lets him take his choice—here is she, yonder's the secretary. He isn't worthy of her if he chooses Grace—but his hesitation has proved him unworthy, anyhow. The old lady—her mother—is a fighter; she'd have driven out the secretary long ago. But Mrs. Gregory's idea seems to be—if he can't want her, after I've given him myself, I'll not make a movement to interfere."

Abbott played delicately with the mere husk of this astounding revelation: "Have you talked with old Mrs. Jefferson about—about it?"

"She's too proud—wouldn't admit it. But I've shyly hinted . . . however, it's not the sort of story you could pour through the funnel of an ear-trumpet without getting wheat mixed with chaff. She'd misunderstand—the neighbors would get it first—anyway she wouldn't make a move because her daughter won't. It's you and I, Abbott, against Grace and Mr. Gregory."

He murmured, looking away, "You take me for granted, Fran."

"Yes," Fran's reply was almost a whisper. A sudden terror of what he might think of her, smote her heart. But she repeated bravely, "Yes!"

He turned, and she saw in his eyes a confiding trust that seemed to hedge her soul about. "And you can always take me for granted, Fran; and always is a long time."

"Not too long for you and me," said Fran, looking at him breathlessly.

"I may have felt," he said, "for some time, in a vague way, what you have

told me. Of course it is evident that he prefers Miss Noir's society. But I have always thought—or hoped—or wanted to feel, that it was only the common tie of religion—"

"It was not the truth that you cling to, Abbott, but appearances. As for me, let truth kill rather than live as a sham. If Grace Noir stays, the worst is going to happen. She may not know how far she's going. He may not suspect he's doing wrong. People can make anything they want seem right in their own eyes. But I've found out that wickedness isn't stationary, it's got a sort of perpetual motion. If we don't drive Grace away, the crash will come."

"Fran—how you must love Mrs. Gregory!"

"She breaks my heart."

"Dear faithful Fran! What can we do?—I say we, Fran, observe."

"Oh, you Abbott Ashton . . . just what I thought you! No, no, you mustn't interrupt. I'll manage Grace Noir, if you'll manage Bob Clinton."

"Where does Bob Clinton come in?"

"Grace is trying to open a door so he can come in. I mean a secret in Mr. Gregory's past. She suspects that there's a secret in his past, and she intends to send Bob to Springfield where Mr. Gregory left that secret. Bob will bring it to Littleburg. He'll hand it over to Grace, and then she'll have Mr. Gregory in her power—there'll be no getting her hands off him, after that."

"Surely you don't mean that Mr. Gregory did wrong when he was young, and that Miss Noir suspects it?"

"Bob will bring home the secret—and it will kill Mrs. Gregory. Abbott—and Grace will go off with him—I know how it'll end."

"What is this secret?"

"You are never to know, Abbott."

"Very well—so be it. But I don't believe Mr. Gregory ever did very wrong—he is too good a man."

"Isn't he daily breaking his wife's heart?" retorted Fran with a curl of the lip. "I call that murder."

"But still!—But I can't think he realizes it."

"Then," said Fran satirically, "we'll just call it manslaughter. When I think of his wife's meek patient face—don't you recall that look in her eyes of the wounded deer—and the thousands of times you've seen those two together, at church, on the street, in the library—everywhere seeing only each other, leaning closer, smiling deeper—as if doing good meant getting close—Oh, Abbott, you know what I mean—don't you, don't you?"

"Yes!" cried Abbott sharply. "Fran, you are right. I have been—all of us have been—clinging to appearances. Yes, I know what you mean."

"You'll keep Bob Clinton from telling that secret, won't you? He's to go tonight, on the long journey—tonight, after the board meeting. It'll take him three or four days. Then he'll come back . . ."

"But he'll never tell the secret," Abbott declared. His mouth closed as by a spring.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## AUSTRIA'S PROBLEMS

### Eagerness to Revise Peace of Bukarest Has Subsided.

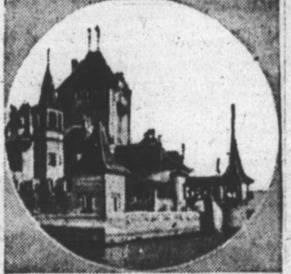
Vienna Paper Publishes Some interesting Facts on What Monarchy Has Accomplished in Course of War on the Balkan.

Vienna.—The eagerness to have the peace of Bukarest revised has now subsided. In fact, it may be stated with some degree of assurance that Austria-Hungary has abandoned all idea of altering that instrument. If Bulgaria herself, the party chiefly injured, is accepting her fate with equanimity, why should we at more or less risk and cost attempt to interfere? Thus runs now the argument of Austria-Hungary. And this argument was clinched, so to speak, when Bulgaria began direct negotiations with Turkey.

This line of action, however, does not mean that the recently-concluded treaty at the Roumanian capital is here looked upon as likely to last. It is rather regarded as an armistice which may possibly endure a twelve-month or more, but whose inherent weakness, together with the dissonant elements making a part of it, foreshadow beyond doubt another bloody and venomous war. Yet even this certitude for the future is here held as better than the immediate breaking out of another continued chapter of hostilities.

In a political review of the present situation on the Balkan, inspired by the foreign office in Vienna, the Tagblatt of this city publishes some interesting facts; mainly as to what this monarchy has accomplished, and what it has failed to accomplish in the course of the late unpleasantness on the Balkan. The article points out that the creation of Albania has been the work of Austria-Hungary; that the withdrawal of Montenegro from Scutari was due to her likewise; that Servia was kept from the Adriatic; but that, more important, the Dreibund has been knit more closely together, and that the relations with Italy particularly were never such intimate and friendly once before—all due to common interests in the unravelling of the Balkan problem; lastly, it is mentioned that the relations between England and Austria-Hungary have vastly improved, being never so good as now since England joined France and Russia as a political partner, and that England has all along appreciated the peculiar interests of Austria-Hungary in the Balkan settlement, owing to her geographical position.

But with so much to the right side of the ledger, the article goes on to state that the final outcome of the Balkan war has been entirely against the interests of the dual monarchy. In spite of all that Austria-Hungary



Emperor's Summer Palace.

could do, the enormous enlargement of Servia, due to the unfair partition of Macedonia, has been achieved. On the other hand, a Balkan alliance, with the point directed against Austria-Hungary, is not likely to be formed for many years to come, and this was the greatest danger this monarchy had to face before. With Russia, too, her relations are now decidedly better; in St. Petersburg they have become convinced that Austria-Hungary has no ulterior purposes at heart, and seeks only lasting peace on the Balkan.

Striking a sort of balance, then, the author arrives at the conclusion that Austria-Hungary issues out of the fiery furnace of the last year with no diminished prestige as a great power, with no loss of friends, but certainly with some economic losses and with more cares for the future.

### HIS BEARD IS SET AFIRE

#### Flame From Candle Causes Half-Blind Shipwright's Death in London.

London.—Richard Allison, an aged Hartlepool shipwright, who was nearly blind, was going upstairs with a candle when he accidentally set his beard alight.

All his hair was burned off, and he died in the hospital. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Dance Leads to Trouble.

New York.—Dancing on a corner to keep warm caused a revolver to drop from John Punt's pocket. He was shot in the leg, removed to a hospital, and now a prisoner for carrying concealed weapon.

Hen Covered With Fur.

Oley, Pa.—A hen owned by Elliot Herbine is covered with a growth of fur about five inches long, in lieu of feathers.

### MARRIAGE LAW IN ITALY

Ceremony is Only Legal When Performed by Mayor of Place Where Couple Reside.

Legal Opinion.

"A cat sits on my back fence every night and he yowls and yowls and yowls. Now, I don't want to have any trouble with neighbor Jones; but this thing has gone far enough, and I want you to tell me what to do."

The young lawyer looked as solemn as an old sick owl, and said not a word.

"I have a right to shoot the cat, haven't I?"

"I would hardly say that," replied young Coke Blackstone. "The cat does not belong to you, as I understand it."

"No, but the fence does."

"Then," concluded the light of law, "I think it safe to say you have a perfect right to tear down the fence."—New York Press.

Her Grief.

He—Why don't you give me a dance before midnight?

Young Widow—Well, you see at 11:30 tonight it will be a year since my husband's death. I must honor his memory properly, and not dance until after the year is up.



She Had Burst into Passionate Weeping.

**All Dogs Should Be Kept Muzzled**

By Dr. S. C. BRABROOK, Chicago

Notwithstanding the many articles that have been published during the last fifty years, in magazines, books and newspapers, on the subject of hydrophobia, written by those who are widely known as reliable authorities, when summer comes there are people who feel constrained to advise what should be done to prevent dogs from becoming rabid. Generally they urge that plenty of water, either at the base of street fountains or in pans placed about the city, will leave no occasion for "mad-dog scares." They would pronounce a person idiotic who held that unless a man ate cheese every day he would have smallpox, but that would be no more absurd than their notion that lack of water causes rabies. Both are infectious diseases; lack of food or drink or whether the weather is hot or cold makes no difference in producing either malady.

If a dog is not bitten by one that is rabid he will not have rabies. There is no case on record where the disease developed spontaneously in beast or man. The presence of negri bodies in the brain cells and spinal marrow is the proof of rabies in examinations made by expert bacteriologists everywhere and these cannot be produced by imagination or by the conditions named. The virus of rabies must come in contact with a wound or an abraded surface, practically always by the bite of a dog. This gives reason for the imperative demand that dogs at large be muzzled in such a way that they cannot bite any person or animal. Public safety can be secured in that way and not otherwise. The disease was stamped out in Great Britain about ten years ago by that means, combined with rigid quarantine regulations—the latter still enforced.

In some cities a wire muzzle is required—one that extends over the nose and is large enough so the mouth can be opened inside of it. With such a muzzle the dog is comfortable, can bark and drink, but cannot pick up poisoned food or bite anyone. Owners who pay license taxes will care for their dogs and can be compelled to muzzle them under penalty of arrest and a fine. The rest are properly considered ownerless vagrants, which it is the duty of the poundmaster to catch and destroy.

Hydrophobia has prevailed so extensively and so long that it is now seldom that anyone disputes its existence. Occasionally the statement is made that "rabies is extremely rare," but in the face of so much indisputable proof to the contrary, such an assertion shows ignorance or disregard of facts. Due concern for public welfare requires that no unmuzzled dogs be at large in a city at any time.

**Noise Enhances Value of Night's Rest**

By C. PARNELL STEWART, London

Both Bismarck and Pepsy found that noise enhanced the value of a night's rest. Bismarck confided in his old age to an interviewer that he could "never sleep in Berlin at night when it is quiet, but as soon as the noise begins, about four o'clock in the morning, I can sleep a little and get my rest for the day."

Pepsy records in his diary on September 23, 1661, that he slept at Welling "and still remember it that of all the nights that ever I slept in my life I never did pass a night with more epicurism of sleep; there being now and then a noise of people that waked me, and then it was a very rainy night, and then I was a little weary, that what between waking and then sleeping again, one after another, I never had so much content in all my life."

The probability that we get snatches of sleep at odd moments when we suppose ourselves to have remained continuously awake is supported by the phenomena of dreams. Mark Twain accounted for his own "disappearing visitor" by the belief that he had unconsciously had a very short nap, and many have explained visions of ghosts as due to dreams during such short naps.

For nothing is better established in connection with dreams than that an apparently very long one can occur during an almost infinitesimal time. Alfred Maury had a long, vivid dream of the reign of terror, including the trial of himself and his execution, and was able to show that it all happened during the moment of awakening by the fall of a rod from the bed canopy upon his neck.

**Fur Farming as Profitable Industry**

By H. S. BARROWS, Minneapolis, Minn.

There is no doubt that fur farming is full of both pleasure and profit. Under proper conditions, with intelligent care, no doubt, raising fur animals can be made to pay. The best animals to raise for the man with small capital are skunk, mink, marten and muskrat—silver and black foxes would take too much capital. Mink skins occasionally sell for \$10, depending upon the size and color. A man who has been in the fur farming industry for years, in response to the inquiry, "Will the business pay?" says: "Yes, it will pay the right man big dividends on the capital invested."

The man who tries his hand at fur farming must study the habits of the animals he wishes to raise and he must not be of a nervous trend and must have a great deal of patience.

Fur farming as an industry is only in its infancy; in fact, scarcely begun. The future looks bright to those who engage in the business. The business looks like a "gold mine" at present prices of fur and breeding stock. Even should prices be reduced by one-half or more, the business is likely to continue profitable.

The highest price ever paid for a silver fox skin was \$2,900. Some 1913 prices: Black fox, \$2,000; silver fox, \$1,000; otter, \$20; marten, \$20; lynx, \$17; bear, \$25-\$50. A man with forethought and sense can make the business pay.

**More Danger in Drugs Than in Liquor**

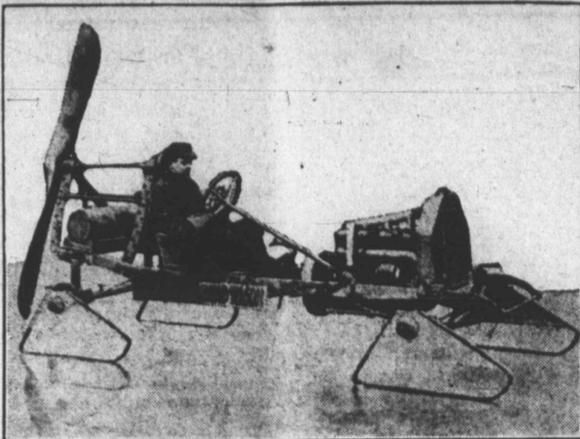
By Dr. Edward E. Cuda, Paris, France

Cocaine and other drugs have done more to wreck strong constitutions and virile minds than liquor. There ought to be, I should say, the strictest federal regulation of the sale and importation of cocaine and drugs made from coca.

I had some experience with the Indians of Brazil a few years ago, where I discovered that the Indians of that country are largely addicted to the excessive use of coca. Nearly all these Indians chew the leaves. The effects are varied. Taken to excess, it is a terrible vice. Moderately used, it imparts endurance.

It deadens hunger to such an extent that Indians under its influence have been known to work three days without food or other nourishment. Their priests chew it during religious services, and it was burnt like incense. Its leaves were placed in the mouths of the dead to insure their favorable reception in the next world, and in the mines the workmen throw it on the veins of ore, believing it to soften the metal.

**WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE OF WIND WAGON**



Wind Wagon Equipped With Runners Furnishes Much Good Winter Sport.

Surprises come often when the wind wagon performs. It has now been equipped with runners and has been driven at high speed over the snow-covered roads and the ice of the river and creeks around Indianapolis. The wind wagon is driven entirely by the wind resistance created by the revolving propeller in the rear. The differential is not connected with the drive shaft. In fact, there is no drive shaft.

as a chain combination connects the motor and the eight-foot wooden aeroplane propeller in the rear. There is only a six-inch clearance between the wooden propeller and the ice and for this reason, and also because it frightens horses, it cannot be used much on the roads. One can have great winter sport "skating" with the wind wagon on the river when the ice is thick enough.

**MAKE-UP OF MONORAIL SLED CONSTRUCTION OF ICE BOAT**

In Coasting the Rider Lies at Full Length on the Top Board, With Hands on Steering Bar.

A monorail sled, having a simple tandem arrangement of the runners, is very easily constructed as follows: The runners are cut from one-inch plank of the size and shape given in



An Exhilarating Glide Accompanied by a Buoyant Sense of Freedom Only Obtained in the Monorail Type.

the sketch, and are shod with strap iron, one inch wide and one-quarter-inch thick. Round iron or half-round iron should not be used, as these are liable to skid. The square, sharp edges of the strap iron prevent this and grip the surface just as a skate.

The top is a board six feet long and 11 inches thick, securely fastened to the runners as follows: Blocks are nailed, or bolted, on either side of the upper edge of the rear runner and the top is fastened to them with screws. The runner is also braced with strap iron, as shown. The same method applies to the front runner, except that only one pair of blocks are used at the center and a thin piece of wood fastened to their tops to serve as the fifth wheel, writes Harry Hardy of Whitby, Ont., in the Popular Mechanics.

The hole for the steering post should be six inches from the front end, and a little larger in diameter than the steering post. The latter should be rounded where it passes through the hole, but square on the upper end to receive the steering bar, which must be tightly fitted in place.

In coasting, the rider lies full length on the board with his hands on the steering bar. This makes the center of gravity so low that there is no necessity for lateral steadying runners, and aside from the exhilarating glide of the ordinary sled, the rider experiences a buoyant sense of freedom and a zest peculiar to the monorail type. Then, too, the steering is effected much more easily. Instead of drag-



The Construction is Much More Simple Than Making a Double-Runner Sled.

ging the feet, a slight turn of the front runner with a corresponding movement of the body is sufficient to change the direction or to restore the balance. This latter is, of course, maintained quite mechanically, as everyone who rides a bicycle well knows.

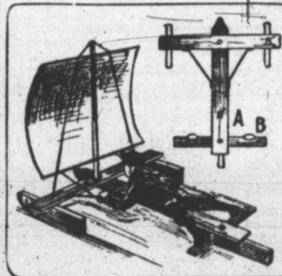
**Magnet.** Generally speaking, this word is thought to be derived from the word Magnesia, a city of Lydia in Asia Minor, where the peculiar magnetic properties of the ore of iron known as lodestone were first discovered. Another authority, however, declares that the word can be traced back to Magnus, the name of a shepherd who was detained on Mount Ida by the iron in his shoes and found himself unable to move.

**Modern Childhood.** "Now shall I tell you about the babes who got lost in the woods?" "Oh, you can't get lost in the woods, uncle. Woodcraft is the first thing you learn as a boy scout."—Kansas City Star.

For Use on Lakes and Wide Rivers Craft Has No Equal—Three Boys Can Build One.

The ice boat shown in this sketch runs directly before the wind, with a square sail as shown in the picture. A three-cornered sail may be used, but it is harder to manage. The frame work of the craft consists of two two-inch planks, which are laid across each other as in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows the under part of the top plank at the rear end. Note how the planks are jointed and braced with wire.

The steering is done with the rear single runner. The lower part of Fig. 3 shows how it is made. A bolt in the center of "A" fits in a hole in the center of "C," not so tightly as to interfere with the free motion of the steering runner. The bottom of the runners should be shod with flat iron. Half round or round iron will not do. The mast is three inches in diameter by six feet long. The sail is six feet by four feet. The mast is braced by running two stout wires from the top to the cross plank. The sail is controlled by a wooden handle bar. For use on lakes and wide rivers this boat has no equal, writes Moses La Bonté.



Ice Boat.

hard of New York in an exchange. Three boys should be able to construct it in a short time.

**MUST BE POLITE TO POLICE**

Visitor to Montevideo Finds It Necessary to Take Off His Hat When Addressing Patrolman.

The policemen of Montevideo are mostly of Indian origin. They are always courteous and polite, but they are great sticklers for etiquette. Through ignorance of their customs, a foreigner sometimes finds himself in an embarrassing situation.

One day last summer a well-dressed American stepped up to a policeman in the Plaza Independencia and said in very good Spanish:

"Will you please tell me where the Calla Rincon is?"

The policeman looked haughtily at the stranger and turned away.

The American tried again with still more courtesy:

"Would you be so extremely kind as to very accommodatingly tell me where the Calla Rincon is?"

To his astonishment, the policeman retorted:

"You have no manners, sir!"

Needless to say, the American was quite abashed, but he had to find the Calla Rincon, so he put the question to a Spanish youth who was standing near. The youth answered very cordially and went some little distance to direct the stranger properly. After the American had thanked him he asked:

"Why did the policeman refuse to answer me?"

"Because," replied the youth, "when you addressed him you neglected to take off your hat."—Youth's Companion.

**Important Islands.**

"What are the most important islands on the globe?" asked the geography teacher.

And without hesitation the boy from New York answered: "Ellis, Manhattan and Coney."—Washington Star.

There is No Feeling More Gratifying Than to Know You Can Get

What You Want When You Want It At the Right Price

You Can Enjoy That Feeling by Giving US Your Business

Canyon Lumber Co.

The House of Quality and Courteous Treatment

**Use Electric Light Everywhere**

Why not have a light placed on your front and back porch or under the eaves of the house? It is useful when you do the chores after dark. Let us wire your barn or put a light just outside of it.

At this time of year people naturally use two or three times as much light as in the summer. Often, however, it will be found that much current is being consumed unnecessarily. We sell three sizes of lamp at forty-five cents. The larger size is good for a reading lamp where several people are congregated, but furnishes more light than most people require for other places. If your current consumption is greater than you like you can often greatly decrease it by using a smaller size lamp in many places and without sacrificing any needed light. It does not pay to use a lamp so dim as to strain the eyes. Use Mazda lamps to get the best light at the least cost.

Canyon Power Co.

Office in First National Bank.

**INSURANCE**

Fire, Tornado, Hail, Automobile, Burglar, Plate Glass, Bonds, Life, Health, Accident. None but the best companies, represented.

J. E. Winkleman

**S. A. Shotwell & Co.**

Wholesale and Retail

Coal, Grain, Hides and Field Seeds

Best Grades of Nigger Head and Maitland Coal

TERMS CASH

**Plainview Nursery**

Has the best stock of home-grown trees they have ever had. Propagated from trees that have been tested and do the best; are hardy and absolutely free from disease. We have no connection with any other nursery.

L. N. Dalmont, Mgr. N. J. Secrest, Gen. Agt. Salesmen—Roy Terrell, Jeff Pippin, Jim Celsor.

If you want trees that will give satisfaction and good results send in an order or see salesman.

Subscribe for The News

# FRAN

BY JOHN BRECKENRIDGE ELLIS

ILLUSTRATIONS BY O. IRWIN MYERS

(COPYRIGHT 1912 BOBBS-MERRILL CO.)



### SYNOPSIS.

Fran arrives at Hamilton Gregory's home in Littleburg, but finds him absent conducting the choir at a camp meeting. She repairs thither in search of him, laughs during the service and is asked to leave. Abbott Ashton, superintendent of schools, escorts Fran from the tent. He tells her Gregory is a wealthy man, deeply interested in charity work, and a pillar of the church. Ashton becomes greatly interested in Fran and while taking leave of her, holds her hand and is seen by Sapphira Clinton, sister of Robert Clinton, chairman of the school board. Fran tells Gregory she wants a home with him. Grace Noir, Gregory's private secretary, takes a violent dislike to Fran and advises her to go away at once. Fran hints at a twenty-year-old secret, and Gregory in agitation asks Grace to leave the room. Fran relates the story of how Gregory married a young girl at Springfield while attending college, and then deserted her. Fran is the child of that marriage. Gregory had married his present wife three years before the death of Fran's mother. Fran takes a liking to Mrs. Gregory. Gregory explains that Fran is the daughter of a very dear friend who is dead. Fran agrees to the story. Mrs. Gregory insists on her making her home with them and takes her to her arms. Fran declares the secretary must go. Grace begins nagging tactics in an effort to drive Fran from the Gregory home. Abbott while taking a walk alone at midnight, finds Fran on a bridge telling her fortune by cards. She tells Abbott that she is the famous lion tamer, Fran Nonpareil. She tired of circus life and sought a home. Grace tells of seeing Fran come home after midnight with a man. She guesses part of the story and surprises the rest from Abbott. She decides to ask Bob Clinton to go to Springfield to investigate Fran's story. Fran enlists Abbott in her battle against Grace. Fran offers her services to Gregory as secretary during the temporary absence of Grace. The latter, hearing of Fran's purpose, returns and interrupts a touching scene between father and daughter. Fran goes dishing with Mrs. Gregory's brother, Abbott, whose position as superintendent is to be decided that day, finds her sitting alone in a buggy.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

She slipped her hand into his. "Didn't I have a mother? Oh, these mothers! And who can make mother-wishes come true? Well! And you just studied with all your might; and you'll keep on and on, till you're out of my reach, of course. Which would have suited your mother, too." She withdrew her hand.

"My mother would have loved you," he declared, for he did not understand, so well as Fran, about mothers' liking for strange young ladies who train lions.

"Mine would you," Fran asserted, with more reason.

Abbott, conscious of a dreadful emptiness, took Fran's hand again. "I'll never be out of your reach, Fran."

She did not seek to draw away, but said, with dark meaning, "Remember the bridge at midnight."

"I remember how you looked, with the moonlight silvering your face—you were just beautiful that night, little Nonpareil."

"My chin is so sharp," she murmured.

"Yes," he said, softly feeling the warm little fingers, one by one, as if to make sure all were there. "That's the way I like it—sharp."

"And I'm so ridiculously thin—"

"You're nothing like so thin as when you first came to Littleburg," he declared. "I've noticed how you are—have been—I mean . . ."

"Filling out?" cried Fran gleefully. "Oh, yes, and I'm so glad you know, because since I've been wearing long dresses, I've been afraid you'd never find it out, and would always be thinking of me as you saw me at the beginning. But I am—yes—filling out."

"And your little feet, Fran—"

"Yes, I always had a small foot. But let's get off of this subject."

"Not until I say something about your smile—oh, Fran, that smile!"

"The subject, now," remarked Fran, "naturally returns to Grace Noir."

"Please, Fran!"

"I'll tell you why you hurt my feelings, Abbott. You've disappointed me twice. Oh, if I were a man, I'd show any meek-faced little hypocrite if she could prize secrets out of me. Just because it wears dresses and long hair, you think it an angel."

"Meaning Miss Grace, I presume?" remarked Abbott dryly. "But what is the secret, this time?"

"Didn't I trust you with the secret that I meant to apply for the position of secretary as soon as Grace Noir was out of the way? And I was just about to win the fight when here she came—hadn't been to the city at all, because you told her what I meant to do—handed her the secret, like a child giving up something it doesn't want."

"You are very unjust. I did not tell her your plan. I don't know how she found it out."

"From you; nobody else knew it."

course she engaged you in her peculiar style of inquisitorial conversation?"

"We went down the street together."

"Now, prisoner at the bar, relate all that was said while going down the street together."

"Most charming, but unjust judge, not a word that I can remember, so it couldn't have been of any interest. I did tell her that since she—yes, I remember now—since she was to be out of town all day, I would wait until tomorrow to bring her a book she wanted to borrow."

"Oh! And she wanted to know who told you she would be out of town all day, didn't she?"

Abbott reflected deeply, then said with triumph, "Yes, she did. She asked me how I knew she was going to the city with Bob Clinton. And I merely said that it was the understanding they were to select the church music. Not another word was said on the subject."

"That was enough. Mighty neat. As soon as she saw you were trying to avoid a direct answer, she knew I'd told you. That gave her a clew to my leaving the choir practice before the rest of them. She guessed something important was up. Well, Abbott, you are certainly an infant in her hands, but I guess you can't help it."

Self-pride was touched, and he retorted: "Fran, I hate to think of your being willing to take her position behind her back."

She crimsoned.

"You'd know how I feel about it," he went on, "if you understood her better. I know her duty drives her to act in opposition to you, and I'm sorry for it. But her religious ideals—"

"Abbott, be honest and answer—is there anything in it—this talk of doing God's will? Can people love God and hate one another? I just hate shams," she went on, becoming more excited. "I don't care what fine names you give them—whether it's marriage, or education, or culture, or religion, if there's no heart in it. It's a sham, and I hate it. I hate a lie. But a thousand times more, do I hate a life that is a lie."

"Fran, you don't know what you are saying."

"Yes I do know what I'm saying. Is religion going to church? That's all I can see in it. I want to believe there's something else, I've honestly searched, for I wanted to be comforted, I tell you, I need it. But I can't find any comfort in mortar and stained-glass windows. I want something that makes a man true to his wife, and makes a family live together in blessed harmony, something that's good on the streets and in the stores, something that makes people even treat a show-girl well. If there's anything in it, why doesn't father—"

She snatched away her hand that she might cover her face, for she had burst into passionate weeping. "Why

doesn't father, who's always talking about religion, and singing about it, and praying about it—why doesn't that father draw his daughter to his breast close, close to his heart—that's the only home she asks for—that's the home she has a right to, yes a right, I don't care how far she's wandered—"

"Fran!" cried Abbott, in great distress. "Don't cry, little one!"

He had no intelligent word, but his arm was full of meaning as it slipped about her. "Who has been unkind to you, Nonpareil?" She let her head sink upon his shoulder, as she sobbed without restraint. "What shams have pierced your pure heart? Am I the cause of any of these tears? Am I?"

"Yes," Fran answered, between her sobs, "you're the cause of all my happy tears." She nestled there with a movement of perfect trust; he drew

her closer, and stroked her hair tenderly, trusting himself.

Presently she pulled herself to rights, lifted his arm from about her, and reeled it on the back of the seat—a friendly compromise. Then she shook back her hair and raised her eyes and a faint smile came into the rosy face. "I'm so funny," she declared. "Sometimes I seem so strange that I need an introduction to myself." She looked into Abbott's eyes feigningly, and drew in the corners of her mouth. "I guess, after all, there's something in religion!"

Abbott was so warmed by returning sunshine that his eyes shone. "Dear Fran!" he said—it was very hard to keep his arm where she had put it. She tried to look at him steadily, but somehow the light hurt her eyes. She could feel its warmth burning her cheeks.

"Oh, Fran," cried Abbott impulsively, "the bridge in the moonlight was nothing to the way you look now—so beautiful—and so much more than just beautiful."

"This won't do," Fran exclaimed, hiding her face. "We must get back to Grace Noir immediately."

"Oh, Fran, oh, no, please!"

"I won't please. While we're in Sure-Enough Country, I mean to tell you the whole truth about Grace Noir. The name seemed to settle the atmosphere—she could look at him, now."

"I want you to understand that something is going to happen—must happen, just from the nature of things, and the nature of wives and husbands—and the other woman. Oh, you needn't frown at me, I've seen you look that other way at me, so I know you, Abbott Ashton."

"Fran! Then you know that I—"

"No, you must listen. You've nothing important to tell me that I don't know. I've found out the whole Gregory history from old Mrs. Jefferson, without her knowing that she was telling anything—she's a sort of 'Professor Ashton' in my hands—and I mean to tell you that history. You know that, for about three years, Mrs. Gregory hasn't gone to church—"

"You must admit that it doesn't appear well."

"Admit it? Yes, of course I must. And the world cares for appearances, and not for the truth. That's why it condemns Mrs. Gregory—and me—and that's why I'm afraid the school board will condemn you: just on account of appearances. For these past three years, the church has meant to Mrs. Gregory a building plus Grace Noir. I don't mean that Mrs. Gregory got jealous of Grace Noir—I don't know how to explain—you can't handle cobwebs without marring them." She paused.

"Jealous of Miss Grace!" exclaimed Abbott reprovingly.

"Let's go back, and take a running jump right into the thick of it. When Mr. Gregory came to Littleburg, a complete stranger—and when he married, she was a devoted church-member—always went, and took great interest in all his schemes to help folks—folks at a distance, you understand."

She just devoured that religious magazine he edits—yes, I'll admit, his religion shows up beautifully in print; the pictures of it are good, too. Old Mrs. Jefferson took pride in being wheeled to church where she could see her son-in-law leading the music, and where she'd watch every gesture of the minister and catch the sound of his voice at the high places, where he cried and, or nevertheless. Sometimes Mrs. Jefferson could get a lozenge and butts out of one discourse. Then comes your Grace Noir."

Abbott listened with absorbed attention. It was impossible not to be influenced by the voice that had grown to mean so much to him.

"Grace Noir is a person that's superhumanly good, but she's not happy in her goodness; it hurts her, all the time, because other folks are not as good as she. You can't live in the house with her without wishing she'd make a mistake to show herself human, but she never does, she's always right. She's so fixed on being a martyr, that if nobody crosses her, she just makes herself a martyr out of the shortcomings of others."

"As for instance—?"

"As for instance, she suffered martyrdom every time Mrs. Gregory nestled in an arm-chair beside the cozy hearth, when a Ladies' Aid, or a Rally was beating its way through snowdrifts to the Walnut Street church. Mr. Gregory was like everybody else about Grace—he took her at her own value, and that gave the equation: to him, religion meant Walnut Street church plus Grace Noir. For a while, Mrs. Gregory clung to church-going with grim determination, but it wasn't any use. The Sunday-school would have button contests, or the Ladies'

Ald would give chicken pie dinners down-town, and Mrs. Gregory would be a red button or a blue button, and she would have her pie; but she was always third—in her home, or at church, she was the third. It was her husband and his secretary that understood the Lord. Somehow she seemed to disturb conditions, merely by being present."

"Fran, you do not realize that your words—they intimate—"

"She disturbed conditions, Abbott. She was like a turned-up light at a séance. Mr. Gregory was appalled because his wife quit attending church. Grace sympathized in his sorrow. It made him feel toward Grace Noir—but I'm up against a stone wall, Abbott. I haven't the word to describe his feeling, maybe there isn't any."

"Fran Nonpareil! Such wisdom terrifies me. . . such suspicions!" In this moment of hesitancy between conviction and rejection, Abbott felt oddly out of harmony with his little friend. She realized the effect she must necessarily be producing, yet she must continue; she had counted the cost and the danger. If she did not convince him, his thought of her could never be the same.

"Abbott, you may think I am talking from jealousy, and that I tried to get rid of Grace Noir so I could better my condition at her expense. I don't know how to make you see that my story is true. It tells itself. Oughtn't that to prove it? Mrs. Gregory has the dove's nature; she'd let the enemy have the spoils rather than come to blows. She lets him take his choice—here is she, yonder's the secretary. He isn't worthy of her if he chooses Grace—but his hesitation has proved him unworthy, anyhow. The old lady—her mother—is a fighter; she'd have driven out the secretary long ago. But Mrs. Gregory's idea seems to be—if he can wait her, after I've given him myself, I'll not make a movement to interfere."

Abbott played delicately with the mere husk of this astounding revelation: "Have you talked with old Mrs. Jefferson about—about it?"

"She's too proud—wouldn't admit it. But I've shyly hinted . . . however, it's not the sort of story you could pour through the funnel of an ear-trumpet without getting wheat mixed with chaff. She'd misunderstand—the neighbors would get it first—anyway she wouldn't make a move because her daughter won't. It's you and I, Abbott, against Grace and Mr. Gregory."

He murmured, looking away, "You take me for granted, Fran."

"Yes," Fran's reply was almost a whisper. A sudden terror of what he might think of her, smote her heart. "But she repeated bravely 'Yes!'"

He turned, and she saw in his eyes a confidence that seemed to hedge her soul about. "And you can always take me for granted, Fran; and always is a long time."

"Not too long for you and me," said Fran, looking at him breathlessly.

"I may have felt," he said, "for some time, in a vague way, what you have

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



She Had Burst into Passionate Weeping.



Emperor's Summer Palace.

### MARRIAGE LAW IN ITALY

Ceremony is Only Legal When Performed by Mayor of Place Where Couple Reside.

In Italy marriage by law is a civil contract, only legal when performed by the mayor of the place in which the couple who desire to be married reside, or his assessor, and it must be performed in the city chamber.

Some hotels and not a few pensions in Rome are the constant resort of needy adventurers with titles real or spurious to their names, Duke This and Prince That, who are always on the lookout for money, says the Christian Herald. Aided, it may be, by some one in the hotel or pension, they get acquainted with a rich American family with marriageable daughters. To one of these love is made and marriage is arranged.

Such have no difficulty in finding a priest to perform their ceremony. It is done. Then the adventurer deserts the girl, and she has no remedy. Some few years ago a young girl was so treated. Her pseudo husband, having secured her money, left her and married civilly and legally an Italian woman with whom he was in love. The victimized girl shot dead her be-

told me. Of course it is evident that he prefers Miss Noir's society. But I have always thought—or hoped—or wanted to feel, that it was only the common tie of religion—"

"It was not the truth that you clung to, Abbott, but appearances. As for me, let truth kill rather than live as a sham. If Grace Noir stays, the worst is going to happen. She may not know how far she's going. He may not suspect he's doing wrong. People can make anything they want seem right in their own eyes. But I've found out that wickedness isn't stationary, it's got a sort of perpetual motion. If we don't drive Grace away, the crash will come."

"Fran—how you must love Mrs. Gregory!"

"She breaks my heart."

"Dear faithful Fran! What can we do?—I say we, Fran, observe."

"Oh, you Abbott Ashton . . . just what I thought you! No, no, you mustn't interrupt. I'll manage Grace Noir, if you'll manage Bob Clinton."

"Where does Bob Clinton come in?"

"Grace is trying to open a door so he can come in. I mean a secret in Mr. Gregory's past. She suspects that there's a secret in his past, and she intends to send Bob to Springfield where Mr. Gregory left that secret. Bob will bring it to Littleburg. He'll hand it over to Grace, and then she'll have Mr. Gregory in her power—there'll be no getting her hands off him, after that."

"Surely you don't mean that Mr. Gregory did wrong when he was young, and that Miss Noir suspects it?"

"Bob will bring home the secret—and it will kill Mrs. Gregory, Abbott—and Grace will go off with him—I know how it'll end."

"What is this secret?"

"You are never to know, Abbott. Very well—so be it. But I don't believe Mr. Gregory ever did very wrong—he is too good a man."

"Isn't he daily breaking his wife's heart?" retorted Fran with a curl of the lip. "I call that murder."

"But still!—But I can't think he realizes it."

"Then," said Fran satirically, "we'll just call it manslaughter. When I think of his wife's meek patient face—don't you recall that look in her eyes of the wounded deer—and the thousands of times you've seen those two together, at church, on the street, in the library—everywhere seeing only each other, leaning closer, smiling deeper—as if doing good meant getting close—Oh, Abbott, you know what I mean—don't you, don't you?"

"Yes!" cried Abbott sharply. "Fran, you are right. I have been—all of us have been—clinging to appearances. Yes, I know what you mean."

"You'll keep Bob Clinton from telling that secret, won't you? He's to go tonight, on the long journey—tonight, after the board meeting. It'll take him three or four days. Then he'll come back . . ."

"But he'll never tell the secret," Abbott declared. His mouth closed as by a spring.

## AUSTRIA'S PROBLEMS

Eagerness to Revise Peace of Bukarest Has Subsided.

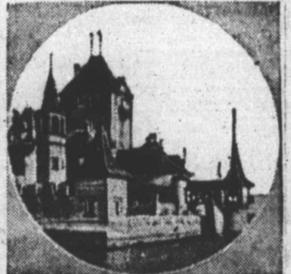
Vienna Paper Publishes Some Interesting Facts on What Monarchy Has Accomplished in Course of War on the Balkan.

Vienna.—The eagerness to have the peace of Bukarest revised has now subsided. In fact, it may be stated with some degree of assurance that Austria-Hungary has abandoned all idea of altering that instrument. If Bulgaria herself, the party chiefly injured, is accepting her fate with equanimity, why should we at more or less risk and cost attempt to interfere? Thus runs now the argument of Austria-Hungary. And this argument was clinched, so to speak, when Bulgaria began direct negotiations with Turkey.

This line of action, however, does not mean that the recently-concluded treaty at the Rumanian capital is here looked upon as likely to last. It is rather regarded as an armistice which may possibly endure a twelve-month or more, but whose inherent weakness, together with the dissonant elements making a part of it, foreshadow beyond doubt another bloody and venomous war. Yet even this certitude for the future is here held as better than the immediate breaking out of another continued chapter of hostilities.

In a political review of the present situation on the Balkan, inspired by the foreign office in Vienna, the Tagblatt of this city publishes some interesting facts; mainly as to what this monarchy has accomplished, and what it has failed to accomplish in the course of the late unpleasantness on the Balkan. The article points out that the creation of Albania has been the work of Austria-Hungary; that the withdrawal of Montenegro from Scutari was due to her likewise; that Serbia was kept from the Adriatic! but that, more important, the Dreibund has been knit more closely together, and that the relations with Italy particularly were never such intimate and friendly ones before—all due to common interests in the unravelling of the Balkan problem; lastly, it is mentioned that the relations between England and Austria-Hungary have vastly improved, being never so good as now since England joined France and Russia as a political partner, and that England has all along appreciated the peculiar interests of Austria-Hungary in the Balkan settlement, owing to her geographical position.

But with so much to the right side of the ledger, the article goes on to state that the final outcome of the Balkan war has been entirely against the interests of the dual monarchy. In spite of all that Austria-Hungary



Emperor's Summer Palace.

could do, the enormous enlargement of Serbia, due to the unfair partition of Macedonia, has been achieved. On the other hand, a Balkan alliance, with the point directed against Austria-Hungary, is not likely to be formed for many years to come, and this was the greatest danger this monarchy had to face before. With Russia, too, her relations are now decidedly better; in St. Petersburg they have become convinced that Austria-Hungary has no ulterior purposes at heart, and seeks only lasting peace on the Balkan.

Striking a sort of balance, then, the author arrives at the conclusion that Austria-Hungary issues out of the fiery furnace of the last year with no diminished prestige as a great power, with no loss of friends, but certainly with some economic losses and with more cares for the future.

### HIS BEARD IS SET AFIRE

Flame From Candle Causes Half-Blind Shipwright's Death in London.

London.—Richard Allison, an aged Hartlepool shipwright, who was nearly blind, was going upstairs with a candle when he accidentally set his beard alight.

All his hair was burned off, and he died in the hospital. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was returned.

### Dance Leads to Trouble.

New York.—Dancing on a corner to keep warm caused a revolver to drop from John Punt's pocket. He was shot in the leg, removed to a hospital, and now a prisoner for carrying concealed weapon.

### Hen Covered With Fur.

Oley, Pa.—A hen owned by Elliot Herbine is covered with a growth of fur about five inches long, in lieu of feathers.

For Pies  
Biscuits  
Cakes, Waffles  
or Muffins



Or anything else that is generally difficult to bake with economy and success—you'll find one heaping teaspoonful of

**HEALTH CLUB**

more efficient, purer and easier to use than any other Baking Power obtainable at any price.



In 10¢, 15¢ & 25¢ Cans  
At all Good Grocers

**The Randall County News**

Incorporated under the laws of Texas

C. W. Warwick, Managing Editor.

C. O. Keiser, President  
Oscar Hunt, Vice President  
C. W. Warwick, Sec'y-Treasurer  
Directors: C. O. Keiser, Oscar Hunt, C. W. Warwick, J. E. Winkelman.

Entered at postoffice at Canyon, Texas, as second class matter. Office of Publication West Houston street.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**

One year, in county	\$1.30
Six months	.75
Three months	.50
Two months	.40
One month	.25

**Will Close Court Saturday.**

Judge James N. Browning will return to Canyon Saturday to finally wind up the business of the district court. The following cases were tried this week:

George W. Swab vs Sam S. Wright et al judgment for the plaintiff.

First National bank vs N. Thompson et al was settled out of court.

State of Texas vs R. B. Mutter was tried Thursday before a jury and the defendant found not guilty of assault with attempt to murder.

State of Texas vs R. L. Greer was continued.

First National bank of Canyon vs R. L. Greer, judgment for the plaintiff.

G. G. Foster, S. M. Downing and T. V. Slack were summoned to serve as a jury commission and selected the jurors for the next term of court.

**Retired Georgia Planter's Advice To Kidney Sufferers**

Regarding the wonderful curative merits of your Swamp-Root, I cannot say too much. After suffering severely for three years or more with severe pains caused by weak kidneys, I was finally induced to try Swamp-Root through a testimonial I read in one of the newspapers. I was in such a condition that I was obliged to arise from my bed six or eight times every night. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and before it was all used I felt so much relief that I purchased a one-dollar bottle and by the time this was taken the old pains had left my back and I could sleep the whole night through. I am a retired planter, 70 years of age, and owing to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, I am in the best of health and feel like a boy. I am always glad to recommend Swamp-Root to those who are in need of it.

Sincerely yours,

C. E. USSERY.

Bowersville, Gr.

Personally appeared before me, this 6th of September, 1907, C. E. USSERY, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

T. H. McLANE,

Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will do for You. Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Canyon Weekly Randall County News. Regular fifty cent and one dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

(Advertisement)

**A REAL NERVE AND BODY-BUILDING MEDICINE**

We believe Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion is the best remedy made for toning the nerves, enriching the blood, building up wasted tissues, renewing health, strength and energy—the best medicine you can use if you are run-down, tired-out, nervous and debilitated, no matter what the cause. It doesn't depend for its good effect upon alcohol or habit-forming drugs, because it contains none. It may not make you feel better in a few hours, but it will make you feel better, we are sure, just as soon as the tonic and food properties it contains have a chance to get into the blood and, through the blood, into the rest of the system. Pure Olive Oil and the Hypophosphites have long been endorsed by successful physicians, but here, for the first time, they are combined into one preparation which, as a nerve-food and a builder of strength and health, we believe, has no equal.

If you don't feel well, begin taking Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion today, and build your health and strengthen your system against more serious illness. To convalescents, old people, puny children and all others who are weak, run-down or ailing, we offer Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion with our personal promise that, if it doesn't make you well and strong again, it will cost you nothing. If we didn't have the utmost faith in it, we wouldn't offer it with this guarantee, nor even recommend it to you. We are sure that once you have used it you will recommend it to your friends, and thank us for having recommended it to you. Sold only at the more than 7,000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only by us. \$1.00.

—City Pharmacy, Canyon, Tex.

**Umberger News.**

R. E. Pickens has been on the sick list the past week.

Mrs. L. A. Bader spent several days last week with her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Lichtwald.

T. B. Slaughter returned from the cattlemen's convention at Oklahoma City, Friday.

Pete McElroy is contemplating building on his land 1 1/2 miles south of town recently purchased from Mrs. John Hutson.

James Johnson will move on the VanHolt farm about eight miles west of Canyon.

Frank and Leonard Simms drove across country to their brother's hunting camp near Tucumcarie last week. Frank has returned home, while Lennie will remain to bring the Simms Bros. and outfit home.

Misses Agnes Meyers and Eva Bader accompanied by W. H. Russell drove over from Happy Friday.

W. L. Garner and wife were Sunday visitors at the Simms home.

Word has been received by Grandpa Simms from his sons at Tucumcarie of some fine catches recently. Simms Bros. received \$105 for the capture of a Buffalo wolf and are now on the hunt for the mate for which they are offered \$400. Lennie Simms will assist his brothers in trying to capture this prize wolf.

A dancing party was given by W. P. Russell Saturday night. Herman Wragge of Canyon furnished the music and a general good time was enjoyed by all.

Jack Meyers and Herman Wragge autoed from Canyon for the dance Saturday night.

Charles Slaughter drove to Canyon Friday morning to meet his father, but was unable to bring him out. He had some trouble with his machine.

**Wayside Items.**

Rev. B. T. Sharp filled his appointments Sunday at Beula and Fairview.

A great many wild ducks frequent the lakes scattered over the country. A temptation to shoot for the boys, but beware.

remember there's a fine to pay if you are reported.

Miss Lena Parker left for home after a months nursing of Mrs. Payne. Mrs. Ennid Miller has taken charge of the patient. She is very low, not expected to survive many days.

Miss Lena Malone has resigned her position as teacher of the primary department at Wayside school. She left Monday for Canyon to enter the Normal. Miss Texie Evans will finish the term.

Ewing McGehee is at home from Canyon where he attended the Normal.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. McAfee returned home Sunday from Corsicana where they were called a week ago by the death of Mr. McAfee's mother.

Judge M. M. Brooks of Dallas was a business caller in the city the first of the week.

Judge F. P. Works of Amarillo was in the city Friday on court business.

**NOTED DOCTORS O. K.**

**DODSON'S LIVER TONE**

Best Medical Skill Employed to Insure Correctness of Formula.

All Agree Dodson's is Reliable and Safe.

Seven of the most successful physicians in United States, selected for their experience and ability, were paid heavy fees to study and test the formula of Dodson's Liver Tone and all agreed that it was a fine and reliable remedy for family use. Dodson's Liver Tone takes the place of calomel. This is exactly what it is made for every since the first bottle was put up and sold.

There are imitations of Dodson's Liver Tone for which extravagant claims are made, but the public knows how to judge between loud boasts and the plain truth. And then the merits of Dodson's Liver Tone are too widely-known for anyone to hesitate.

Dodson's Liver Tone is sold and guaranteed by Holland Drug Company who will refund purchase price (50c) instantly and with a smile if you are in any way dissatisfied with the remedy.

Dodson's Liver Tone is a palatable vegetable liquid and its action is easy and natural, with no pain or gripe and no bad after effects. After effects are often disagreeable after taking calomel. Dodson's Liver Tone does not interfere in any way with your regular duties, habits and diet, and it builds and strengthens you so that when you feel headachy and constipated you will be delighted with Dodson's Liver Tone.

(Advertisement)

**CLASSIFIED ADS**

For Sale—One span heavy mules, coming 3 years old. Price \$300 if taken by March 21. R. G. Bader. 51p2

Found—A muf at Mrs. Bob Pipkin's. Owner may have same by paying for this ad. 51t2

Trees—Black Locust, 7 to 8 feet and straight. \$25.00 per 100 See J. W. Turner, Umberger, Texas. 51t4

For Sale or Rent—Small house furnished, two blocks north of square. W. H. Lewis. 51p3

Wanted—Local agent for well known Silo Co. attractive proposition for farmer or stockman J. C. Loren, box, 68, Amarillo 49p6

For Sale—Black German millet seed \$1.00 per bushel. W. H. Russell, Canyon. 48p5

Wanted—Several young ladies to train for nurses. Address Guyton Nichols Hospital, Plainview, Texas. 50t3

For Sale—15 Plymouth Rock eggs for 50 cents. Call or send in your orders early. Mrs. L. A. Bader, R. R. No. 1, Canyon, Texas. 49t4

For Sale or Trade—Complete house moving outfit. J. A. Harbison, Canyon, Texas. tf

For Sale—Plymoth eggs for hatching, 35 cents per setting. E. A. Oberst, Canyon, Texas. 49p3

**Car of Seed Oatson track 55c bushel. C. R. McAfee**

**NEW GOODS**

We have just received the largest and newest line of Spring Goods ever received in Canyon, consisting of a full line of:

- Flowered Crepes
- Ratinees in all colors
- Flowered Grenadines
- Silk Stripe Voiles
- Flowered Voiles
- Bedford Cords in all colors
- Dress Linens in all colors
- All patterns in fancy White Goods
- Rice Cloths
- Dress Gingham.

Full line of ready made Kimonas, House Dresses and Aprons.  
Children's dresses and rompers  
Full line of American Lady muslin underwear  
We ask you to see our full line and compare quality and prices

Yours for Square Dealings,

**THE LEADER**  
JOE & JIM

G. Rice was a caller in Clovis Tuesday.  
Hal Hawkins of Hereford spent Monday at the D. A. Park home.

To Cure a Cold in One Day  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO-Quinine. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 35c.  
Tom Rowan of Waco is a business caller in the city this week.

A still-born child was born to Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Haynes Monday. Mrs. Haynes has been in a very critical condition, but is recovering rapidly.



It is our purpose to handle any and all business entrusted to us in such a fair and liberal manner as to make patrons' relation with our bank satisfactory and profitable. We invite you to call

**The First State Bank**  
THE GUARANTY FUND BANK

# DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Received the highest award  
at Chicago World's Fair

Miss Maud Lynch of Amarillo is visiting with Mrs. W. G. Word this week.

S. T. Whitman and family of Happy spent Sunday at the S. C. Whitman home.

Miss Susie Knight of Hereford visited home folks Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Groendycke and family of Amarillo were in the city Sunday.

S. V. Wirt carries a full line of paints, oils, glass and wall paper.

The commissioners court will meet Monday for the regular monthly session. This will be the first monthly meeting under the new law.

### Election Notice.

Persuant to an order of the City Council of Canyon City, Texas, made on the 3rd day of March 1914: Notice is hereby given that a City Election will be held at the Mayor's office in Canyon City, Texas, on the first Tuesday in April 1914 the same being the seventh day of said month, within the hours prescribed by law, for the purpose of electing one alderman for each of the three wards, Nos. One, Two and Three in said City to fill the place of C. S. Dison, S. R. Griffin and R. E. Foster whose term of office expires at that time. Said election to be held as near as practicable in compliance with the Election Laws of the State of Texas.

It is further ordered that J. D. Gamble be and is hereby appointed to hold said election, and is hereby instructed to appoint two judges and two clerks to assist him in holding said election, and shall make due returns to the City Council as the law directs.

Attest F. M. WILSON, Mayor  
W. J. FLESHER, Acting City Secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Park are visiting at the D. A. Park home.

An operation was performed on Miss Mable Rogers Friday for a gathering behind the ear. She was in a very critical condition but is recovering nicely.

We offer choice genuine Mexican June corn and Texas red rust proof oats together with all other field seed. Can ship the same day order is given. We can ship you straight or mixed cars corn, corn chops and all feed and we are in the market at all times for grain. AMARILLO MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

G. F. Howell of Indiana was in the city from Monday till Friday prospecting.

L. A. Pierce was in Amarillo Saturday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Coffee left Friday for Dallas on a business trip.

The Leader's piano contest closes April 4. Up until that time we will give twice the regular number of votes for all collections on accounts.

Miss Oscie Mills of Amarillo visited in the city Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Avant of Hereford spent Sunday with her parents in the city.

You don't get bit when you buy WHITE LILAC, but you do get a 42 piece dinner set coupon in every sack. See us for particulars. D. N. REDBURN.

Rev. W. H. Younger and sons, William and Mace were in Hereford Sunday.

Bad Jowell and L. A. Pierce left Monday for Ft. Worth where they will attend the stock show.

Contestants get busy—The Leader is giving twice the number of usual votes on all accounts collected. The contest closes Saturday, April 4.

Messrs. D. A. Park, Oscar Hunt and Newt Reeves attended the annual Palo Duro Club meeting Monday.

Dr. S. R. Griffin returned Saturday night from Galveston where he has been spending several weeks with his mother who was injured in an automobile accident.

The treat of the season at the G. & L. tonight. Howe & Barlow in their great movethy act, direct from the large circuits. Don't fail to come as tonight is the last performance in the city.

For that tired feeling take two gallons of onion sets, 20 rows of Mexican beans and enough seed sweet potatoes to plant one acre. I have all of them for sale. Will guarantee a cure. Consultation free. D. N. Redburn. It

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Lester and Rector were summoned by telegram to Pilo Pinto Tuesday owing to the severe illness of Mrs. Lester's mother, Mrs. Hightower.

### \$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Haney and Mrs. Fred Luke were Amarillo callers Monday.

Dr. J. M. Black left Monday for Ft. Worth to attend the stock show.

### DEEDS, NOT WORDS

Canyon People Have Absolute Proof of Deeds at Home.

It's not words but deeds that prove true merit.

The deeds of Doan's Kidney Pills,

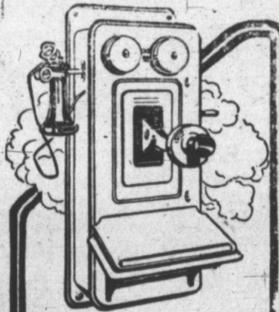
For Canyon kidney sufferers, Have made their local reputation.

—Proof lies in the testimony of Canyon people.

C. E. Coss, Canyon, Texas, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and have had very satisfactory results. This remedy is just as advertised."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Coss had. Foser-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

(Advertisement)



### THE MODERN WEATHER PROPHET

Recollect last spring when that late frost struck your orchards and produce? You'd have given a mint to have had fair warning.

A Rural Bell Telephone will summon help when frosts threaten, besides being profitable in countless other ways. Our nearest Manager will cheerfully furnish information or write to.

THE Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Co. DALLAS, TEXAS



One way second class colonists excursion to the west and north-west on sale March 15 to April 15 Fare approximately \$30.

R. McGee, Agt. P. & N. T. Ry. Co.

## The 1914 Style Show is Ready

The new season's presentations are delightful in the variety of unusualness and very pleasing in their departures. This being true from the piquant little hats throughout the whole line of women's apparel—even to the new slippers which show lines of styles gone by, delightfully modernized and brought into perfect harmony with modes of today.

### LINE HARMONY

is the keystone and must be borne in mind from the Redfern to the dainty frills that finish the costume.

### THE NEW HATS ARE READY

and in the showing small models predominate in the new shades of French green, Paon blue, Carrao, Coral, Sand; Tango and charming shades of purple and gold as well as all the popular staple shades including many novelties in black with arrangements all new.

Among the popular shades are high side turns, tans of all soft materials, Toques in endless variations and hats without crowns—TRULY A SHOW worth miles of travel to see.

### THE NEW SUITS AND DRESSES

A complete showing of worthy modes all wearing the famous Sunshine Label which is a guarantee of correct style—fine fabrics—perfect workmanship and permanent line.

Among these are many truly clever modes in bolers coats with basque backs, modish skirts with novel drapery arrangements—oddly tied sashes and dainty frilly finishings—as feminine as the neat feminine woman could desire. Priced \$13.75 to \$50.00.

New Blouses	\$1.00 to \$5.00	New Woolens	50c to \$2.50
New Corsets	1.00 to 8.00	New Silks	75c to 2.50
New Coats	5.00 to 35.00	New Crepes	15c to 2.25
New Slippers	3.00 to 4.50	New Sheer White Goods	15c to 2.50

### NEW SPRING SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS

are also ready. The Great Benjamin line and Clothcraft all wool clothes for men, \$10.00 to \$35.00.

The Widow Jones patented suits for boys \$5.00 to \$14.00 with a good watch free.

502 Polk Street **WHITE & KIRK** Amarillo Texas

The Place to Buy Shoes

## WHENEVER YOU NEED A GENERAL TONIC - TAKE GROVE'S

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is Equally Valuable as a General Tonic because it Acts on the Liver, Drives Out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. For Grown People and Children.

You know that you are taking when you take Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic as the formula is printed on every label showing that it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It is as strong as the strongest bitter tonic and is in Tasteless Form. It has no equal for Malaria, Chills and Fever, Weakness, general debility and loss of appetite. Gives life and vigor to Nursing Mothers and Pale, Sickly Children. Removes Biliousness without purging. Relieves nervous depression and low spirits. Arouses the liver to action and purifies the blood. A True Tonic and Sure Appetizer. A Complete Strengthening. No family should be without it. Guaranteed by your Druggist. We mean it. 50c

## Play Ball

We have every article you need for the game

BALLS BATS MITS MASKS

All kinds of athletic goods

Biggest stock in town

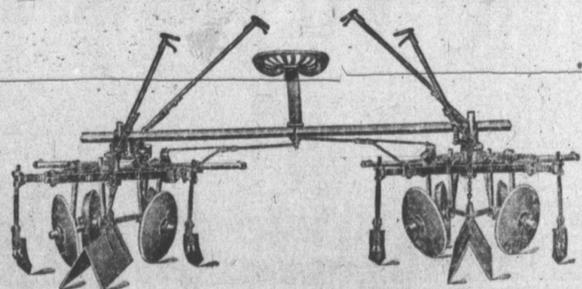
Holland Drug Company

"The Living and Leading Druggists"

Phone 90

Phone 90

## TWO ROW LISTER CULTIVATOR



That does the most perfect work. Will adjust itself to uneven rows and clean them well.

**THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.**

**The Tortures of Rheumatism**  
are aggravated during climatic changes because the impure blood is incapable of resistance and ordinary treatment seems useless—but the fame of Scott's Emulsion for relieving rheumatism is based on logical principles and scientific facts. This oil-ford promptly makes active, red, life-sustaining blood corpuscles and its body-building properties regulate the functions to expel poisonous acids.

Scott's Emulsion, with careful diet for one month, will relieve the lame muscles and stiffened joints and subdue the unbearable sharp pains when other remedies fail.

Beware of alcoholic imitations and insist on the purity of SCOTT'S.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS



**ORDINANCE NO. 29.**  
An Ordinance granting a Franchise to the Canyon Power Company, for an Electric Light and Power Plant and the operation thereof.

**SECTION I.**  
That there be, and is hereby granted to the Canyon Power Company, its assigns and legal representatives, a Franchise, authorizing and empowering it to construct, operate, maintain, extend and improve a system of Electric Light, or purchase, own and operate such properties in the City of Canyon City, all upon terms and conditions specified in this ordinance.

**SECTION II.**  
That the franchise rights and powers hereby granted, shall be extended for the full term of Twenty-five years, from the 30th day of December, A. D. 1910, subject however to the limitations of this ordinance.

**SECTION III.**  
The term "Grantee" hereinafter used in this ordinance, and wheresoever used, is to mean the said Canyon Power Company, its assigns and legal representatives.

**SECTION IV.**  
The said Canyon Power Company, its assigns and legal representatives, Grantee, after the passage and acceptance of this ordinance and subject to the limitations hereinafter provided, are to establish, construct, maintain or purchase an Electric Light and Power Plant in the City of Canyon City, Randall County, Texas, for illuminating and heating purposes and for furnishing motive power.

To construct lines above and under ground, and to lay down pipes and conductors through the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and public grounds of said City; to erect and maintain all necessary lines, lamp posts, poles, fixtures and supports, on any and all of said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and public grounds; to construct, erect, maintain all necessary conduits, pipes, conductors, buildings, machinery and attachments of any description necessary for said electric plant, and for the purpose of erecting said lines, lamp posts, poles and fixtures, laying down said pipes, conduits, conductors and repairing the same during the continuance of this franchise; said Grantee may enter upon any streets, avenues, lanes, alleys or public grounds of said City, to take up the pavement or sidewalks on said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys or public grounds of said City and make such excavations as may be necessary. Provided, that the lines, lamp posts, poles, fixtures, laying down said pipes, conduits, conductors shall all be done under the direction of the Mayor and City Council of said City of Canyon City, and in the future shall be placed in the alleys of said town and placed only on one side of the alleys, when possible; whenever it shall become necessary to re-construct the said lines, conduits, conductors, poles, etc., the said lines shall in the future be run through the alleys in said town, such re-constructing to be also under the direction of the said Mayor and City Council; and Provided, that whenever any pavements or sidewalks are taken up or excavations made, it shall be done under the direction of the said Mayor and the City Council, and in such manner as to give the least inconvenience to the inhabitants of said City, and that said sidewalks, pavements and excavations shall be repaired and replaced in good condition with all convenient speed, and at the expense of said Grantee, and provided that no guy-wires, post, poles, lines, or other fixtures be placed in front of any person's place of business or residence in any way that will obstruct or interfere with said business or residence of the occupants thereof; and Provided, that no guy-wire, or lamp-post, pole or other fixture already erected, or hereafter to be erected shall be placed close enough that it shall be in the way of sidewalk or of the street crossings or the streets, and where the alleys are used for lamp posts, poles, guy-wires, or other fixtures, they shall be so placed that they will not interfere with the passage of vehicles through such alleys, and if at any time the wires, posts, poles, guy-wires or other fixtures become in an unsafe condition and the Grantee is notified, it is to immediately fix or repair the same at its own expense, or if such lamp posts, poles, guy-wires, or other fixtures, after being so erected shall be found to be in the way of public improvements to be made by said City of Canyon City, the such lamp posts, guy-wires, or other fixtures go found to be in the way are to be immediately removed at the expense of the Grantee, after notice given by said Mayor and City Council.

It is specifically provided that all arc-light poles shall be at least thirty (30) feet in height, and that no pole shall be erected that shall be less than twenty-five (25) feet in length.

**SECTION V.**  
The City of Canyon City shall have the right at the end of Fifteen Years, from the 30th day of December, A. D. 1910, to purchase said electric light plant, then the price is to be fixed by an arbitration committee, to be selected, one by the Council, one by the Grantee, and the third member of said committee to be selected by those two, none of said committee shall be inhabitants of said City of Canyon City, Texas, or own any interest whatsoever in said light plant, and the expense of said committee shall be paid as follows: Each party shall pay the expenses of his arbitrator and the expenses of the third member shall be paid half and half by each of said parties, and if the City does not wish to purchase said electric light plant at the end of said fifteen years, then the City may do so under the same conditions at the end of any five year period thereafter, during the life of this franchise.

But it is further provided that after said arbitration board has appraised and fixed the value of said Electric Light Plant and appurtenances, should the City fail to purchase said plant at the price fixed by said arbitration board, then shall it pay all expenses of said board.

**SECTION VI.**  
That nothing in this ordinance shall be so construed as to absolve said Grantee from any legal liabilities or proceedings to restrain or evade any nuisance arising from the operation of said Electric Light Plant, or from liability to any persons or property resulting from the negligence or failure of Grantee to render the said City liable to any persons or corporations for damages caused by the construction or operation of said Electric Light Plant by said Grantee.

**SECTION VII.**  
The following rules and regulations be, and are hereby made and established as a part of this ordinance, be a part of each and every contract made and entered into by and between said Grantee with the citizens of Canyon City for supplying electricity for illumination, power or heating purposes.

(a) All bills are due on the first day of each month following the reading of the meter, or use of the service, and are delinquent on the tenth day of said month, and said Grantee is authorized and empowered to discontinue service after any bill for services rendered has become delinquent, and to collect from the customer One Dollar (\$1.00) to have service re-connected.

(b) The Grantee is to have the right to put in a meter whenever it deems it expedient and charge meter rates instead of the rates hereinafter named.

**SECTION X.**  
The said Grantee shall not be held liable for damages for the failure to furnish light, power or heat, when such failure is caused by break-down, or from causes beyond the control of said Grantee, or its agents. Provided, said Grantee shall have used reasonable diligence to repair such break-down or defect, or avert said cause.

**SECTION XI.**  
Said Grantee shall be required to furnish service of lights from one-half hour before sun-set until one-half hour after sun-rise, each and every day during the life of this franchise. Excepting, in case of fire, unavoidable accident or other unavoidable calamity.

**SECTION XII.**  
That whenever it shall become necessary for the preservation of property or life, the lines, poles, fixtures or other equipment of said Grantee may be cut or removed by a person or persons authorized by said Mayor or City Council, and any damages arising from such necessity shall be on the part of said Grantee.

**SECTION XIII.**  
The said Grantee is hereby authorized and empowered, at its discretion, to charge not more than the following rates for service:

Incandescent lamps for business houses, first lamp	1.50
Incandescent lamps for business houses, second and third lamps, each	.75
Incandescent lamps for business houses, fourth and fifth lamps, each	.50
Incandescent lamps for business houses, all over five, each	.45
Incandescent lamps for residence, first lamp	1.50
Incandescent lamps for residence, second and third lamps, each	.75
Incandescent lamps for residence, fourth and fifth lamps, each	.60
Incandescent lamps for residence, sixth and seventh lamps, each	.50
Incandescent lamps for residence, all over seven lamps, each	.40
Incandescent lamp shall mean a sixteen (16) candle power lamp.	

**SECTION XIV.**  
Any customer of the Grantee who wished same, shall be furnished the said lights upon a meter rate, as hereinafter provided, said meter to be a standard meter, and to be furnished at the cost and expense of the Grantee, and to be installed at the expense of the said Grantee.

**SECTION XV.**  
The following meter rates are hereby established and made a part hereof, as being the maximum rate which may be charged by the Grantee for services, and in no case shall the Grantee be allowed to charge any rate in excess thereof, as follows:

The rate per kilowatt hour shall be eighteen (18) cents, and the customer is to pay a minimum bill of Two Dollars (\$2.00), for each and every month that service is connected, and if the payment is made on or before the 10th day of the month, following the meter-reading, the Grantee is required to allow the customer a discount of twenty-five per cent. on all bills not over the minimum, and a three-cent per kilowatt discount on all bills that exceed the minimum.

**SECTION XVI.**  
In case the customer feels that the bills of the Grantee are not correct, or that the meter or meters are not accurate, the customer has the privilege of having investigated, under the following conditions: That the customer so complaining shall deposit One Dollar (\$1.00) and place in the hands of the Mayor of Canyon City, the amount of the bill or bills in dispute, to protect the customer in this discount on said bill, and shall select a representative who shall meet with a representative of the Grantee to investigate the bills and conduct a test on the meter in question, and if it is found that the meter is more than three per cent. fast, the customer is to have the One Dollar deposited, refunded to him, and the Grantee is required to adjust the bill to and in accordance with the report of said representatives, and to pay One Dollar (\$1.00) to the representative of the customer, but, if the meter is found to be not more than three per cent. fast, said money deposited with the Mayor aforesaid, is to be paid to the Grantee, should the representatives fail to agree, then the Grantee and the customer shall each deposit the sum of Five Dollars (\$5.00) in addition to the above deposit, to pay the expense of having a competent engineer conduct the test, and his report shall be final, said engineer to be selected by the City Council of said City; should said test show that the complaint of the customer is correct, then the Grantee is to pay all the expenses incurred in such test; But, if the meter is found to be not more than three per cent. fast, then said customer is to pay such expenses.

**SECTION XVII.**  
In consideration of this Franchise, and the benefits accruing thereunder to the Grantee, said Grantee agrees to furnish to the said City of Canyon City, Texas, during the life of this Franchise, Four Two Hundred and Fifty (250) Watt Tungsten Lamps, which said Four Two Hundred and Fifty Watt Tungsten Lamps are to be put in operation within sixty days from the passage of this ordinance, and are to be placed at such place or places as the City Council shall direct; said lights are to be furnished free of expense to said City, and shall be maintained at the cost and expense of the Grantee.

The City of Canyon City, acting through their City Council, hereby agrees to take, and the Grantee hereby agrees to furnish, not less than

Thirty-seven (37) street lamps, to be located at a place or places designated by the City Council, and for the benefit of the citizens of Canyon City, for a term of years co-extensive with this franchise, and to pay the said Grantee for such services, not more than One Dollar and Fifty cents (\$1.50) per lamp per month.

The term "lamp" is to be based on a standard sixty (60) watt, Tungsten lamp, or its equivalent in current consumption.

All of said lights are to be installed and kept in operation at the cost and expense of the Grantee.

Said lamps are to be burned on what is known as a "Moon-light Schedule"; but it is expressly provided that said street lights are to be burned on all dark, stormy or cloudy nights.

**SECTION XVIII.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse to comply with the findings of said Board of Arbitration, within a reasonable time, then the City Council may declare this franchise forfeited.

**SECTION XIX.**  
If, at any time it becomes necessary for any wire, lamp post or other fixture of Grantee to be removed for the purpose of moving a house, or other buildings in the City of Canyon City, then the same may be done, provided, the party desiring to move the same shall notify the Grantee, and Grantee shall send a competent person to remove said wires, or other fixtures, and said expenses shall be paid by the party desiring said work done.

**SECTION XX.**  
All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**SECTION XXI.**  
This ordinance shall take effect from, and after its passage.

Passed, this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. FLESHER, Acting Secretary.

**ORDINANCE NO. 30.**  
An Ordinance suspending the compliance by the Canyon Power Company, of Section No. XI, of the Franchise granted to said Company, until such time as the City of Canyon City, Texas, shall comply with part of Section No. XVII, of said Franchise.

Be It Ordained, by the City Council of Canyon City, Texas, that the Canyon Power Company, be and it is hereby Released from the compliance of the requirements of Section No. XI, of the Franchise granted to the said Company, until such time as the City of Canyon City, shall comply with the following part of Section No. XVII, of said Franchise:

"The City of Canyon City, acting through their City Council, hereby agrees to take, and the Grantee hereby agrees to furnish, not less than Thirty-seven (37) Street Lamps, to be located at a place or places designated by the City Council, and for the benefit of the citizens of Canyon City, for a term of years co-extensive with this Franchise, and to pay the said Grantee for such services, not more than One Dollar and Fifty cents (\$1.50) per lamp, per month.

The term "lamp" is to be based on a standard Sixty (60) Watt Tungsten Lamp, or its equivalent in current consumption.

All of said lights to be installed and kept in operation at the expense of the Grantee; said lamps are to be burned on what is known as a "moon-light schedule"; but, it is expressly provided, that said street lights are to be burned on all dark, stormy or cloudy nights."

Passed this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. Flesher, Acting Sec'y.

**SECTION XXII.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse to comply with the findings of said Board of Arbitration, within a reasonable time, then the City Council may declare this franchise forfeited.

**SECTION XXIII.**  
If, at any time it becomes necessary for any wire, lamp post or other fixture of Grantee to be removed for the purpose of moving a house, or other buildings in the City of Canyon City, then the same may be done, provided, the party desiring to move the same shall notify the Grantee, and Grantee shall send a competent person to remove said wires, or other fixtures, and said expenses shall be paid by the party desiring said work done.

**SECTION XXIV.**  
All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**SECTION XXV.**  
This ordinance shall take effect from, and after its passage.

Passed, this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. FLESHER, Acting Secretary.

**SECTION XXVI.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse to comply with the findings of said Board of Arbitration, within a reasonable time, then the City Council may declare this franchise forfeited.

**SECTION XXVII.**  
If, at any time it becomes necessary for any wire, lamp post or other fixture of Grantee to be removed for the purpose of moving a house, or other buildings in the City of Canyon City, then the same may be done, provided, the party desiring to move the same shall notify the Grantee, and Grantee shall send a competent person to remove said wires, or other fixtures, and said expenses shall be paid by the party desiring said work done.

**SECTION XXVIII.**  
All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**SECTION XXIX.**  
This ordinance shall take effect from, and after its passage.

Passed, this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. FLESHER, Acting Secretary.

**SECTION XXX.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse to comply with the findings of said Board of Arbitration, within a reasonable time, then the City Council may declare this franchise forfeited.

**SECTION XXXI.**  
If, at any time it becomes necessary for any wire, lamp post or other fixture of Grantee to be removed for the purpose of moving a house, or other buildings in the City of Canyon City, then the same may be done, provided, the party desiring to move the same shall notify the Grantee, and Grantee shall send a competent person to remove said wires, or other fixtures, and said expenses shall be paid by the party desiring said work done.

**SECTION XXXII.**  
All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**SECTION XXXIII.**  
This ordinance shall take effect from, and after its passage.

Passed, this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. FLESHER, Acting Secretary.

**SECTION XXXIV.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse to comply with the findings of said Board of Arbitration, within a reasonable time, then the City Council may declare this franchise forfeited.

**SECTION XXXV.**  
If, at any time it becomes necessary for any wire, lamp post or other fixture of Grantee to be removed for the purpose of moving a house, or other buildings in the City of Canyon City, then the same may be done, provided, the party desiring to move the same shall notify the Grantee, and Grantee shall send a competent person to remove said wires, or other fixtures, and said expenses shall be paid by the party desiring said work done.

**SECTION XXXVI.**  
All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**SECTION XXXVII.**  
This ordinance shall take effect from, and after its passage.

Passed, this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. FLESHER, Acting Secretary.

**SECTION XXXVIII.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse to comply with the findings of said Board of Arbitration, within a reasonable time, then the City Council may declare this franchise forfeited.

**SECTION XXXIX.**  
If, at any time it becomes necessary for any wire, lamp post or other fixture of Grantee to be removed for the purpose of moving a house, or other buildings in the City of Canyon City, then the same may be done, provided, the party desiring to move the same shall notify the Grantee, and Grantee shall send a competent person to remove said wires, or other fixtures, and said expenses shall be paid by the party desiring said work done.

**SECTION XL.**  
All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**SECTION XLI.**  
This ordinance shall take effect from, and after its passage.

Passed, this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. FLESHER, Acting Secretary.

**SECTION XLII.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse to comply with the findings of said Board of Arbitration, within a reasonable time, then the City Council may declare this franchise forfeited.

**SECTION XLIII.**  
If, at any time it becomes necessary for any wire, lamp post or other fixture of Grantee to be removed for the purpose of moving a house, or other buildings in the City of Canyon City, then the same may be done, provided, the party desiring to move the same shall notify the Grantee, and Grantee shall send a competent person to remove said wires, or other fixtures, and said expenses shall be paid by the party desiring said work done.

**SECTION XLIV.**  
All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**SECTION XLV.**  
This ordinance shall take effect from, and after its passage.

Passed, this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. FLESHER, Acting Secretary.

**SECTION XLVI.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse to comply with the findings of said Board of Arbitration, within a reasonable time, then the City Council may declare this franchise forfeited.

**SECTION XLVII.**  
If, at any time it becomes necessary for any wire, lamp post or other fixture of Grantee to be removed for the purpose of moving a house, or other buildings in the City of Canyon City, then the same may be done, provided, the party desiring to move the same shall notify the Grantee, and Grantee shall send a competent person to remove said wires, or other fixtures, and said expenses shall be paid by the party desiring said work done.

**SECTION XLVIII.**  
All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**SECTION XLIX.**  
This ordinance shall take effect from, and after its passage.

Passed, this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. FLESHER, Acting Secretary.

**SECTION L.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse to comply with the findings of said Board of Arbitration, within a reasonable time, then the City Council may declare this franchise forfeited.

**SECTION LI.**  
If, at any time it becomes necessary for any wire, lamp post or other fixture of Grantee to be removed for the purpose of moving a house, or other buildings in the City of Canyon City, then the same may be done, provided, the party desiring to move the same shall notify the Grantee, and Grantee shall send a competent person to remove said wires, or other fixtures, and said expenses shall be paid by the party desiring said work done.

**SECTION LII.**  
All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**SECTION LIII.**  
This ordinance shall take effect from, and after its passage.

Passed, this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. FLESHER, Acting Secretary.

**SECTION LIV.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse to comply with the findings of said Board of Arbitration, within a reasonable time, then the City Council may declare this franchise forfeited.

**SECTION LV.**  
If, at any time it becomes necessary for any wire, lamp post or other fixture of Grantee to be removed for the purpose of moving a house, or other buildings in the City of Canyon City, then the same may be done, provided, the party desiring to move the same shall notify the Grantee, and Grantee shall send a competent person to remove said wires, or other fixtures, and said expenses shall be paid by the party desiring said work done.

**SECTION LVI.**  
All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**SECTION LVII.**  
This ordinance shall take effect from, and after its passage.

Passed, this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. FLESHER, Acting Secretary.

**SECTION LVIII.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse to comply with the findings of said Board of Arbitration, within a reasonable time, then the City Council may declare this franchise forfeited.

**SECTION LIX.**  
If, at any time it becomes necessary for any wire, lamp post or other fixture of Grantee to be removed for the purpose of moving a house, or other buildings in the City of Canyon City, then the same may be done, provided, the party desiring to move the same shall notify the Grantee, and Grantee shall send a competent person to remove said wires, or other fixtures, and said expenses shall be paid by the party desiring said work done.

**SECTION LX.**  
All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**SECTION LXI.**  
This ordinance shall take effect from, and after its passage.

Passed, this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. FLESHER, Acting Secretary.

**SECTION LXII.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse to comply with the findings of said Board of Arbitration, within a reasonable time, then the City Council may declare this franchise forfeited.

**SECTION LXIII.**  
If, at any time it becomes necessary for any wire, lamp post or other fixture of Grantee to be removed for the purpose of moving a house, or other buildings in the City of Canyon City, then the same may be done, provided, the party desiring to move the same shall notify the Grantee, and Grantee shall send a competent person to remove said wires, or other fixtures, and said expenses shall be paid by the party desiring said work done.

**SECTION LXIV.**  
All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**SECTION LXV.**  
This ordinance shall take effect from, and after its passage.

Passed, this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. FLESHER, Acting Secretary.

**SECTION LXVI.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse to comply with the findings of said Board of Arbitration, within a reasonable time, then the City Council may declare this franchise forfeited.

**SECTION LXVII.**  
If, at any time it becomes necessary for any wire, lamp post or other fixture of Grantee to be removed for the purpose of moving a house, or other buildings in the City of Canyon City, then the same may be done, provided, the party desiring to move the same shall notify the Grantee, and Grantee shall send a competent person to remove said wires, or other fixtures, and said expenses shall be paid by the party desiring said work done.

**SECTION LXVIII.**  
All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**SECTION LXIX.**  
This ordinance shall take effect from, and after its passage.

Passed, this Third day of March, A. D. 1914.

F. M. WILSON, Mayor.  
Attest: W. J. FLESHER, Acting Secretary.

**SECTION LXX.**  
The Grantee agrees to furnish good service to the said City of Canyon City, and inhabitants thereof, and if at any time any TEN patrons of said Grantee make complaint in writing to the City Council of said City of Canyon, Texas, that said Grantee is not giving good and satisfactory service, then the said City Council shall notify the said Grantee of the complaints, and if the same are not rectified within one week thereafter, then the said City Council may appoint some competent person to investigate said complaints, and if the charges are found correct, the said Grantee is to be notified, and if said Grantee is not satisfied with said findings by the party or parties appointed by the City Council, then said Grantee may call for a Board of Arbitration to be composed of one party selected by the said City Council and one party by said Grantee, and the third to be selected by these two, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to investigate said charges, and if by a majority vote of said Board of Arbitration said Grantee are found to be true the said Grantee shall be required to rectify said defects within a reasonable time from said findings, and if said charges are found not to be true, then the City Council shall pay all such expenses, and if the Grantee shall fail or refuse