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CLAUDE V. HALL, Editor and Prop'r.

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The Panhandle.

The person who knows any thing at all of Texas has doubtless heard of the Panhandle Country. The Panhandle Country is divided into two distinct natural divisions. One division is popularly known as the Brakes or Lower Country, and the other division, as the Llano Estacado or Staked Plains. These two divisions differ vastly in natural aspect and adaptabilities.

The Brakes Country is more or less broken and irregular. It contains deep ravines, abrupt elevations, and picturesque valleys. This country is quite popular for winter grazing, as the range during the winter season is good and the natural protection is an important item in minimizing expenses. The Brakes is the timbered country of the Panhandle. The Brakes contains cedar, cottonwood, mesquite, hackberry, and other sorts of timber indigenous to this section.

The Plains Country embraces more than thirty counties. It is level, the soil rich and deep, the water of the purest and best quality. There are no obstructions to agricultural operations—no rocks, no stumps, no roots. The air is pure and invigorating. It is simply a magnificent country—one of magnificent distances, magnificent magnitude, magnificent altitude, magnificent resources, and magnificent promises.

The Plains forms a high plateau, with its altitude varying from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea level. The country is so smooth apparently that when traveling over this vast expanse of treeless territory, as on the sea, it appears to be up-hill all around.



Floyd County.

To give a full and complete history of Floyd County would consume more space and time than it is possible to devote in issuing this number. At an early date THE HESPERIAN expects to give some interesting facts pertaining to Floyd County's past. But in this connection it will not be amiss to submit the following facts:

Floyd County was created August 21, 1876, out of the territories of Young and Bexar, and named in honor of D. Floyd, whose name is inscribed on the monumental stone at the Alamo. That D. Floyd was a victim to the inhuman massacre at the Alamo is all that is known of that gentleman at present.

Floyd County is situated on the eastern border of the Plains Country, the eastern portion of the county being in the Brakes, or what is known as the "Foothills of the Plains."

Floyd County was organized May 28, 1890, prior to which time the county was attached to Crosby County for judicial purposes.

The population, according to the United States census, of 1880, was 3; 1890, 529; 1900, 2020; increase in 1900 over 1890, 1491.

Floyd County contains about 1,000 square miles, or about 640,000 acres of land, 500,000 acres of which is arable.

Historical Musings.

Historians in tracing man's various stages of advancement from the savage to the civilized state associate him with three specified ages—first, the Rough Stone Age; second, the Polished Stone Age; third, the Bronze Age. With equal congruity, the different stages of the Plains Country's development might be classified as follows:

First, the Nomadic Period, when the Plains Country had no other inhabitants than the bison, the coyote, the rattlesnake, and other animals peculiar to this country. The red man made occasional visits in pursuing his favorite occupation—that of hunting the buffalo.

Second, the Saddle and Blanket Period, when foreign and domestic syndicates organized and located vast cattle ranches in this unsettled country, which was thought to be a part of the so-called Great American Desert. With these ranches came the typical cow boy with his Spanish pony, his high-heeled and high-topped boots, his piercing spurs, and his mammoth saddle. His life was one that required great physical endurance.

Third, the Dugout Period, when the densely populated sections of the North and East no longer possessed charms for all the inhabitants thereof, some of whom wended their way West and began life anew. These pioneers found it impossible to erect their houses of timber produced in forest countries, so they availed themselves of their only means, digging into the ground and using sod and sticks in providing places of abode. These were called dugouts and were as popular among the pioneers of this treeless country as the log cabin among the pioneers of the forest.

The Dugout Period is fast becoming of the defunct past. The dugout has served its purpose and has become a relic of the erstwhile.

The Frame House Period has been ushered in. The future will tell its own story. It will be what the people make of it.



The Soil.

The soil of the Plains Country consists of both the light and dark chocolate varieties. It possesses all the elements of vegetable nutrition. It retains moisture as long, and some assert longer, as the soil of any other country. It does not crust like the soil of many other places. Another advantage the soil in Floyd County possesses over that of other sections of the Panhandle is, that it does not blow about, forming sand ridges, as is the case where the loose sandy soil exists.

No other country in the world has as large a body of land that will equal the Plains Country in point of fertility and productiveness. It will produce any cereal grown in the latitude of 34 degrees north and an altitude of 3,000 feet above the sea level.

Elsewhere in these columns are presented abundant proofs of the productiveness of the soil of Floyd County.

Mutations of a Decade

Ten years of time have wrought some material changes in the Panhandle Country, and especially in the Plains Country.

Ten years ago it was generally believed that farming could not be carried on with any degree of success; now there is no question as to this country's adaptability to successful farming.

Ten years ago fresh meat hung up in the open air would not taint; now such can not be done. The climate has undergone a material change.

Ten years ago rain was not expected until the months of May or June; now the spring rains usually appear by the first or middle of the month of April.

Ten years ago hard winds from the west or southwest were of more frequency than at present. These winds are not of so great annoyance at present as they were ten years ago.

Ten years ago many of the people who came to the Plains only attempted to "hold down" land with the view of selling for a "bonus" to some incoming "sucker;" now those who locate on the Plains come primarily for securing homes and secondarily to help in developing it into a pleasant abode for a refined, substantial, energetic population.

Other instances might be mentioned to corroborate the statement that the country is undergoing climatic and social changes. A complete description correctly representing this country ten years ago would not be applicable at the present time. The country is undergoing such changes as characterize all newly settled countries.

The energy of man properly applied is the great and effectual remover of all obstacles and the builder of the country.



Society.

There is a false notion prevailing among the people of the North and East that the people of this country are in every way behind the times and that many outlaws, thieves, and their ilk are here holding full sway in their works of demoralization and knavery. Reports of this character are base misrepresentations. The person who thinks that the revolver and bowie-knife are the only passports to society in Floyd County is very much deceived.

There is no reason why such notions should prevail, as the country is settled up by the best people from Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and other states, and from older-settled portions of Texas. It is useless to say more on this line to refute an idea so false and foolish.

The people are generally intelligent, hospitable, well-read and upright. They believe in churches, schools, and laws. They are a law-abiding and law-enforcing people.

The Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Christians have church organizations in Floyd County. The people are a church-going people.

TOWNS IN FLOYD COUNTY.

Floyd County has not lacked for towns and competition between towns. If competition is the life of trade, as is oftentimes said, Floyd County has not been wanting in such trade.

God made the country; man, the town. The country was here long before it was known to man; and there never was a town in Floyd County until man came here with his "gushing" ideas of amassing wealth, of doing his country a service, and covering himself with imperishable fame.

The location of embryo towns was, apparently, a calling among some new-comers. There were so many sections suitable for the location of towns that it was an easy matter for a man to become infatuated with the town hallucination.

Floyd County has produced four towns, two of which are extinct and the other two are living. The extinct towns are Della Plain and Mayshaw; the living towns, Floydada and Lockney. The four towns of Floyd County are briefly presented herein under their proper captions.

DELLA PLAIN.

Della Plain was founded in 1887 by Col. J. R. McLain, T. F. Braidfoot, and others. The town was named Della Plain, the first part of the name was applied to the new town as the namesake of a Miss McLain whose given-name was Della. She was the daughter of J. S. McLain, who resides at present in the west part of the County. She was afterwards married to Mr. E. C. Fullingim and is residing eight miles south-west of Floydada.

The year 1887 the first school in Floyd County was opened at Della Plain. The teacher was a lady of the Friends Church, whose home was at Estacado, in Crosby County. Her name was Miss Emma Lewis. The school of the year following was taught by W. M. Massie.

In 1888 the first newspaper of the County was launched under the caption of the "Della Plain Review". It was published by R. E. L. McLain, whose duty it was to boom the country and Della Plain.

Immigrants came. The town grew. Her people entertained high hopes that their town was destined to become a metropolis. After the organization of the County in 1890 the town strove to continue its existence and to ultimately become the county seat town, but finally yielded to the inevitable and became a has-been on the earth's surface. Mr. Wm. Winter now owns the section on which Della Plain was located. He is this year testing the virtue of the soil for cotton-growing.

MAYSHAW.

Mayshaw came into existence when Della Plain went into extinction. The county seat contest between Della Plain and Floydada resulted in arousing much deep-seated animosity between the friends and promoters of the two towns. When it was seen by the friends of Della Plain that that town could no longer survive and grow, a new town move was inaugurated. Two miles west of the town site of Della Plain another town was founded by Col. A. J. Shaw, of Gales-

burg, Illinois. B. F. Farmer, J. H. Dodson, and others. It was named in honor of Mrs. May Shaw, wife of A. J. Shaw. This took place in 1892.

Mayshaw secured a postoffice and was the scene of a number of houses.

A newspaper was established in 1892 by J. H. Dodson. It was called the "Mayshaw Zephyr." "The Mayshaw Library" was established and secured a limited, tho well-selected, collection of books.

Mayshaw reached the apex of her growth the year of her establishment. Droughts and grasshoppers came in 1892 and 1893 to frustrate the plans and purposes of the most enthusiastic of town promoters. While the town was passing out of existence the solemnity of the event was brightened by a few sessions of the Grammer "lightning system of music" normals. Some of the Mayshaw denizens removed to Lockney. Nothing marks the location of Mayshaw save the remains of erstwhile dugouts.

LOCKNEY.

The town of Lockney was founded in 1888 by J. F. Lockney and W. L. Covey. Like Della Plain, Lockney was ambitious to become the county seat when the county was organized.

But when the election for organization took place in 1890, Lockney town did not remain long in the race as a candidate for county seat. Lockney's influence was given to Floydada.

For about five years following Lockney was known as a country postoffice. A small stock of merchandise was kept at the postoffice.

In the autumn of 1894 the Christian people put on foot a move to establish a private school to be conducted under the auspices of that church. This school was called the "Lockney Christian College." The town was moved about three-quarters of a mile west of its original location. J. D. Burleson was principal of the "Christian College" during the first three years of its existence. Mr. Burleson was succeeded by G. H. P. Showalter as principal. Mr. Showalter, in addition to his school work, is publishing a small religious weekly called the "Bible Advocate and Gospel Defense." In 1898 the "Lockney Ledger" was founded, and in 1900 the "Llano Estacado" came into existence. The latter publication became extinct last November.

Lockney has a public school of about one hundred pupils and three teachers. The town has a number of business establishments. The friendly and business rivalry that exists between Lockney and Floydada inspires the people of each place to do their utmost to make the towns grow.

FLOYDADA.

During the early part of the spring of 1890 J. K. Gwynn, the representative of the Price lands in Floyd county, had the Floydada town site located and platted on one of the Price sections.

The first building erected on the Floydada town site was the front part of the building now occupied by Montague & Posey. To "make times prosperous" a stock of whiskeys and such other bevarages and intoxicants as would suit the tastes of customers was put in this building. It was known as the "Exchange Saloon." Later on a grocery store was erected,

then a four-room hotel. The new town had great expectations.

During the summer months of 1890 a number of inhabitants of Floydada resided in tents. In the autumn following the tent-dwellers provided themselves with houses and dugouts as their places of abode during the winter months. The Floydada Town Company erected some improvements in the way of a public well and wind-mill, a public school house, and a temporary court house.

The first school at Floydada opened in November, 1890. Sam H. Kelsey, who resides at Quanah at present, was the teacher. The school opened with about twenty pupils but increased to an enrollment of about forty or fifty. The editor of THE HESPERIAN was an "advanced pupil" of that school. The school house has since been enlarged and improved.

In August, 1890, the first newspaper of Floydada was published. It was called the "Texas Kicker" and was printed on an Army press and with worn-out type. J. F. Lockney and Jno. C. Hendrix were the editors and publishers. The "Kicker" passed out of existence after the election in November. In the following spring Mr. Lockney founded the "Floyd County Times," and in the spring of 1895 Mr. Lockney sold the "Times" to W. C. Hawkins. Mr. Hawkins severed his connection with the "Times" in the autumn of 1895 and was succeeded by J. W. Pruitt. Mr. Pruitt published the "Times" for a while and sold the plant to an outside party. In March following THE HESPERIAN was established by the present editor.

During the winter of 1890-1891 the Floyd County jail was erected. One year later the County built an \$8,000 court house in the center of the public square.

Floydada has a Masonic Lodge of over sixty members. Her public school the past year enrolled over one hundred pupils. There were three teachers.

Floydada has 3 physicians, 4 land agents, 3 lawyers, 1 tin shop, 8 mercantile establishments, 1 general blacksmith shop, 1 hotel, 1 livery stable, 2 wagon yards, 1 bank, 2 feed and grist mills, and 1 printing plant. Elsewhere further mention is made of the mercantile and other business concerns at Floydada.

Floydada was laid off on a section of land—640 acres. The Town Company donated a block for a court house square, two blocks for public parks, and parts of blocks for churches and schools. Each resident block contains 16 lots, 50x150 feet in size; each business block, 32 lots, 25x150 feet in size. Resident lots are being sold at prices varying from \$2.50 to \$10; business lots from \$15 to \$100. The streets for the business portion of Floydada are 100 feet wide; for the resident portion, 75 feet wide.

Floydada has no saloons, beer joints, pool halls, and concomitant evils. The people of Floyd County voted saloons out in 1896 by a sweeping majority.

Floydada is enjoying a growth and prosperity, unequalled in her previous history. A number of new improvements are on foot for Floydada.

If you wish to buy, sell, or lease lands, see DUNCAN & LAYNE.

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Bonded Debts.

There are few counties and cities in Texas that have no outstanding bonded indebtedness. The issuance of bonds in counties that have been organized only a few years, like Floyd and adjacent counties, is imperative and inevitable, as court houses, jails, and other public improvements must be provided. Such cannot be done in new counties and cities without incurring a public debt by issuing bonds for the purpose.

When Floyd County was organized in 1890 it became necessary to incur a bonded debt for means with which to purchase county records and office fixtures for county officials. Later on bonds were issued for the building of a jail, and in 1891 bonds were issued for the building of an \$8,000 court house.

Such might be the case with all adjacent counties.

Below will be found a table showing the total bonded debt of Floyd and adjacent counties on June 30, 1900:

COUNTIES.	BONDED DEBT.
Briscoe.....	\$ 1,500
Crosby.....	1,000
Dickens.....	25,200
Floyd.....	6,000
Hale.....	9,500
Hall.....	50,450
Lubbock.....	16,000
Motley.....	14,000
Swisher.....	500

Floyd County's bonded debt is being reduced by the payment of \$1,000 each year. During the preceding years the bonded debt has been paid off at the rate of \$2,000 per year.

The County levies and collects a tax rate of 10 cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of all taxable property to go towards extinguishing the County's indebtedness. Last year, 1900, the rate was 20 cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, previous to which time it was 25 cents.

The rate of interest on the bonded debt is 6 per cent. Floyd County's bonds mature February 8, 1907.

Considering the difficulties that have hitherto been in the way of Floyd County's prosperity, her financial condition is most favorable.

Floyd County's scrip has always been at par. This is more than many counties can assert.

—o—

Property Assessments.

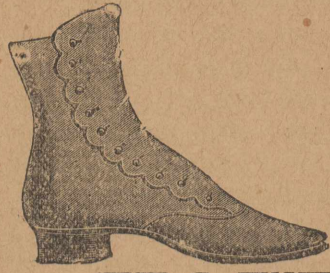
The following table shows the assessment of all property in Floyd County for the year 1900, as shown by the tax rolls:

PROPERTY	NUMBER	VALUE.
Lands—acres....	596,004	\$630,249
Town lots.....		11,175
Horses and mules	5,561	48,684
Cattle.....	22,907	310,325
Jacks and jennets	40	820
Sheep.....	2,323	4,550
Hogs.....	567	873
Carriages, wagons etc.	316	5,806
Goods and merchandise		15,056
Mfg. tools and implements		2,295
Monies other than banks		13,422
Credits other than banks		16,195
Miscellaneous property		12,890

Total value — 1,072,340

The reader can see at a glance that some sorts of property were assessed considerably below their "full and true value."

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Floyd County's Revenue.

The following table shows the amount of revenue due the several State funds for 1900, as shown by the tax rolls of Floyd County:

	VALUE
General State taxes.....	\$1,785.24
State school taxes.....	1,927.10
Revenue poll tax.....	186.50
School poll tax.....	373.00

Total State taxes \$4,271.84

The following table shows the amount of revenue due the several County funds as shown by the tax rolls of Floyd County:

	VALUE
General County taxes....	\$2,680.85
Road and Bridge taxes....	1,608.51
Public Building taxes....	2,144.78
District School taxes.....	1,938.41

Total County taxes, \$8,372.55

There was collected by the Tax Collector for the year ending April 30, 1900, \$12,644.39 on occupations.

Total State taxes.....	\$4,271.84
Total County taxes.....	8,372.55

Total \$12,644.39

In Floyd County, as yet, there has not been much paid out for roads and bridges. This is a matter which must receive attention, since the country is becoming fenced up.

—o—

Public Schools.

When the Constitution of the State of Texas was adopted, one-half of the public domain was set aside for public school purposes. The sale of these lands is rapidly building up for Texas a princely permanent school fund. Texas has an invested school fund of \$8,000,000, in round numbers, and about \$2,000,000 in cash. The invested fund is bearing interest at the rates of 5 and 6 per cent. The interest on the invested fund goes toward the support of the public schools of the State. The permanent school fund will reach in the course of time the sum of \$50,000,000, or \$75,000,000.

The sources from which the available school fund of the State is derived are from the interest on investments of the permanent school fund, from a tax rate of 18 cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property subject to taxation, from \$100 poll tax on each male citizen between the ages of 21 and 60 years, and from one-fourth of all occupation taxes collected. The total available school fund of the State for last year amounted to \$3,500,000, in round numbers. Last year the State Board of Education made the apportionment on a basis of \$4.75 per capita for children within the scholastic age for the State.

Educational Matters.

In public school matters Floyd County makes a favorable showing with her sister counties. Persons need not hesitate moving to Floyd County, thinking that their children will lack opportunities for attending school. Education and better schools are on somewhat of a boom in Floyd County. Floyd County is at present divided into nineteen school districts and each school district is supervised by a board of trustees. The County Judge is ex-officio superintendent of the public schools of the County.

Last year the total scholastic enrollment of the County was 469.

Each county has a fund of its own from the rental of the four leagues of land—17,712 acres—given it by law from the unassigned domain of the State upon its organization. Floyd County's school lands are located in Lamb and Bailey counties. These lands are leased at the rate of 4 cents per acre, which amounts to \$703.48 per year.

As stated elsewhere in this number, the several school districts of the County levy and collect from 15 cents to 20 cents on the one hundred dollars valuation for supplementing the school fund. It is hoped that all the districts of the County will increase the special district tax to the constitutional limit—20 cents.

The sources whence came the funds for supporting the public schools of Floyd County for the scholastic year 1900-1901 are as follows:

State Apportionment....	\$2,227.75
Lease of County school lands	708.48
District School taxes.....	1,938.41

Total..... \$4,874.64

For each child within the scholastic age there was \$10.40 last year.

The average length of school terms in Floyd County is six and one-half months.

The salaries paid teachers vary from \$25 to \$65.

Of the sixteen teachers employed in the public schools of Floyd County the past year seven held certificates of the first grade and nine, of the second.

Some of the school houses in the county are in good condition and others fall far short of what they should be.

The Loco Plant.

Doubtless every one who has ever learned of the Plains country and its resources has heard of the loco weed, a so-called poisonous plant. Like many other small evils or drawbacks, it is greatly exaggerated. Exaggeration of the loco weed usually produces greater derangement of the human mind than the weed itself on livestock. People at a distance should know the truth of the weed and the results of eating it.

The loco plant is classed as belonging to the pea family. It is silvery white in color; a silky leafed perennial; from five to twelve inches high; has an abundance of foliage springing out in a cluster from a central stem close to the ground. One main tap-root penetrates the ground to a depth of twenty inches and has no branch roots save near the surface of the earth. The flowers are pea-shaped and usually purple in color. It flowers in the early spring months and the seed matures about the first of June. It remains green during the winter months. Animals eat it because of their natural proclivity for any green herbage when there is no grass.

Horses, cattle, and sheep are affected by loco, but it principally affects horses. Horses acquire an appetite for loco just like toppers do for alcohol or tobacco users for tobacco in its various forms.

The following extract describes the effect of eating loco:

"Two stages are recognized. The first, which may last several months, is a period of defective eyesight, during which the animal may perform all sorts of antics. After acquiring a taste for the plant it refuses all other kinds of food and the second stage is ushered in. This is a lingering period of emaciation, characterized by sunken eyeballs, lusterless hair and feeble movements. The animal dies as if from starvation, in periods ranging from a few months to one or two years."

It is noticeable on the Plains that loco plants are most numerous during wet years, and seem to thrive best on sandy ridges. Farmers and stockmen are all of the opinion that it can be destroyed without great expense. Some estimate that a section can be cleared of loco with \$15 or \$20 worth of digging.

While it is a fact that loco is a drawback to this country, yet it is not fraught with so much harmful consequence as people who are uninformed might presume.

At the present time there is a worm infesting the loco weed. It is causing the plant to look about as pale and emaciated as the eating of the plant causes horses to appear. Local scientists are not agreed as to whether the worms are affected from eating loco or not.

By way of parenthesis, it might be well to state that none of the people on the Plains are addicted to the habit of eating loco, altho it is a common expression in the Plains vernacular, when a person manifests some sort of eccentricity, to pronounce him "locoed."

CLOTHING! We have just received our large stock of Men's and Boys' Suits. Prices Lowest.

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The Basins.

At frequent intervals there are depressions in the surface, called basins. These basins have no rugged or precipitous sides, but are gentle, saucer-like depressions in the surface that serve as drainage during wet seasons. Basins are just as necessary to the Plains for the purpose of drainage as the river system is to the continent. During years when the rainfall is quite heavy the basins become filled with water, affording an abundance for stock on the range.

Ten years ago there grew in the bottom of these basins a crop of hay that was quite valuable for winter feeding. It was locally known as "basin hay," "blue stem," "wild oats" or "wild wheat." It was quite nutritious and stock ate it ravenously. But these basins no longer produce hay, since the country has settled and they have been grazed so closely.

Some Census Figures.

The following shows the population of Floyd county and eight contiguous counties, namely:

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
Briscoe,	1,253
Crosby,	788
Dickens,	1,151
Floyd,	2,020
Hale,	1,680
Hall,	1,670
Lubbock,	293*
Motley,	1,257
Swisher,	1,287

It will be seen that Floyd leads her sister counties in population, as well as in number of votes polled and in number of children on scholastic rolls. The people of Floyd county have just cause to felicitate over the showing she makes in the statistics of the state.

*Lubbock County did not secure a full enumeration, as the Federal Government employed only one census enumerator for both Crosby and Lubbock Counties, and the work was too onerous to be completed in 30 days time.

Property Valuations.

Total value of taxable property assessed in Floyd county from 1890 to 1900:

YEARS	VALUE
1890.....	\$ 858,236
1891.....	1,338,460
1892.....	1,455,977
1893.....	1,526,240
1894.....	1,370,000
1895.....	1,114,200
1896.....	836,280
1897.....	952,800
1898.....	953,480
1899.....	1,055,280
1900.....	1,078,340

While the tax laws of Texas expressly provide that all property subject to taxation should be valued at its "full and true value," yet it is well known that property is not on an average valued at much above two-thirds of its real value.

During the first five or six years after the county was organized land was valued at \$2.00 per acre, that price being the market value of school land and other lands were not put on the market for a lower price.

It is reasonable to presume that the total valuation of all property subject to taxation in Floyd County will amount during the current year to about \$1,500,000.

BY WAY OF EXORDIUM.

Most books and important pamphlets have a preface. This special edition of THE HESPERIAN might not be considered complete without some prefatory or explanatory remarks.

In preparing this number the publishers have been sensibly aware of their limitations—limitations in working force, in time, in space, in proper data, and in ability to present facts in the most readable form. But as it is, this number is submitted for the perusal of the public, with the hope that it will be appreciated to an extent commensurate with the effort put forth.

Every statement this number contains is believed by the publishers to be true. Every subject presented was inserted with an eye single to imparting information concerning this country and its resources.

While it is possible that much

more could be said on the subjects presented herein and that many more subjects could be treated upon—that this number falls short of what it could be—, yet it may be safe to assert that this is as complete a description of the Plains Country in general and of Floyd County in particular as has ever been issued from the press.

THE HESPERIAN expects to put out from time to time in the future special editions. It will make Floyd County and her resources and development a hobby. People at a distance who are desirous of learning more of Floyd County and the Plains Country would do well to subscribe for THE HESPERIAN. People in Floyd County would do their country a service by availing themselves of this paper's special subscription offer and having copies sent abroad to friends and relatives.

Values in Counties.

Below is given a table of Floyd and contiguous counties, showing the total valuation of property, as shown by the tax rolls, for the year 1900 and the increase or decrease over 1899:

COUNTIES.	TOTAL VALUE.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Briscoe,	\$ 911,990	\$26,716	
Crosby,	1,100,595		\$64,998
Dickens,	1,498,025	83,127	
Floyd,	1,072,340	17,060	
Hale,	1,058,345	28,620	
Hall,	1,234,508		238,705
Lubbock,	831,438	76,727	
Motley,	1,697,869	165,240	
Swisher,	782,102		41,466

Red Earth Worms.

When people first began testing the virtues of the land of this country for farming purposes there were many and various speculations and prognostications, both favorable and unfavorable. It was notoriously known by those who took an unfavorable view of the matter that this country would never grow anything but sorghum, assigning as a plausible reason that the soil contained no earth worms. Those who had invested all their means, and did not desire to sell for a bonus and seek another location, were reluctant in conceding the claim that earthworms could not be found under the earth's surface. But they would never combat the prevailing opinion that earth worms were as essential to farming as rain and sunshine. Whenever an enthusiastic and hopeful farmer found in his plowing such an animal as an earth worm he heralded the glad tidings far and near, to the resolute scorn of the doubter.

Since those days of uncertainty and conjecture, earth worms have become quite common in this country. The man who predicted farming would be a failure on account of the absence of earth worms has surrendered his pessimistic notions and is now helping with the zeal of a crusader in developing the country.

Not only is it possible to find red earth worms in the Plains soil, but the old-time and everlasting white grub-worm and the cut-worm are occasionally found.

Confusion of Names.

When the section on which Floydada was platted in the spring of 1890, the new town site was given the name of Floyd City. After the county was organized in May following application was made by citizens and promoters to the Postoffice Department for a postoffice bearing the name of "Floyd City;" but the application was rejected for the reason that there was already a postoffice in Hunt County, Texas, bearing the name of "Floyd," and there was too great a similarity in the names. Application was then made for a postoffice under the name of "Floydalia." The Postoffice Department considered the application favorably, but misunderstood the name submitted and recognized it as "Floydada." According to the Plains vernacular, "Floydada" is properly pronounced with the long sound on the two a's. To give the two a's the short sound makes the word rather uneuphonious.

In matters of record, as connected with the county's government, the county seat is known as "Floyd City," but otherwise the county seat town is known as "Floydada." The cognomen "Floydada" was given to stand for all time. Any effort to contract the name by calling it simply "Floyd" is unauthorized and unsanctioned.

Glasses!

Many of the people in this country know of Dr. Max Stern's ability as a scientific optician and of the superior quality of his glasses. We are handling his glasses and are prepared to fit eyes on short notice. Dr. Stern's glasses will give the best satisfaction because they are the BEST ever sold at Floydada. It will pay you to buy these glasses, as Dr. Stern visits this place every year and will fit your frames with new glasses when needed. Our prices are very low, considering the quality of goods we handle. Call and see them.

SNODGRASS & NELSON.

The Winds.

Like all prairie countries, the Plains is frequently visited by more or less high winds. While the winds may be an objectionable feature yet they are absolutely necessary for the country's welfare. They furnish the propelling power for the windmills and the means of supplying the surface with its water for household, livestock and irrigation purposes.

The prevailing winds during the summer time are from the west and are quite disagreeable during the early spring months. When the wind blows from the south it is considered by local weather observers as a sure indication of rain.

When the wind blows from the west it is considered certain to remain "droughty" as long as it continues so. Even preachers of the gospel are too philosophical to work against the west winds. The following story is related to illustrate this philosophy:

Some years ago during the Plains country's darkest and most unpromising days there was a drought which excited some unfavorable forebodings in the minds of the people thereof. An aged preacher, who was revered for his ability as a preacher and respected for his common sense, was called upon by some of his brethren in the church to try the efficacy of prayer as a means of securing a rain forthwith. The old preacher responded:

"Why, brethren, how can a man pray for rain while the wind is blowing from the southwest?"

The old gentleman evidently knew when to pray and when not to pray.

Swine Raising.

In a country where Indian corn, kaffir corn, milo maize and other cereals grow as profusely as in this country it may be counted certain that swine raising can be pursued with a marked degree of success.

Hogs can be grown in this country as cheaply and with as little trouble as in any other country on earth. The farmer in this country who does not grow hogs enough for home consumption would be too improvident elsewhere to avail himself of an opportunity to do well.

Floyd County's farmers are devoting their attention to swine raising as they are to other lines of industry. They do so, because it pays them.

Another evidence of prosperity in the swine industry is, that a strong effort is being made by many to improve the breeds. Several farmers are breeding full-blooded Berkshires and Poland Chinas. Within the past year several registered hogs have been brought to this country.

Numbers of citizens are not only raising enough meat for home use, but have a surplus to sell. In conversation with Frank Montague, of the mercantile firm of Montague & Posey, a scribe of THE HESPERIAN was informed that Frank had achieved remarkable success as a stock farmer. He stated that he had purchased a brood sow for \$10, and from that investment he has realized from the sales of the sow and her increase during a period of thirteen months \$58.45, and had three pigs of the increase left. This is "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" and can be substantiated.

Taxation in Floyd County.

Taxation in Texas is much less than in most of the other states of the Union. The following tax rates are levied and collected on the one hundred dollars valuation of all property subject to taxation in Texas:

State Ad Valorem16½c.
State School Ad Valorem18c.

Total State Tax Rate34½c.

The following tax rates are levied and collected on the one hundred dollars valuation in Floyd county:

County Ad Valorem25c.
Roads and Bridges15c.
Sinking Fund10c

Total County Tax Rate50c.

In some of the school districts of the county a special district school tax of 15 cents is levied and collected; and in other school districts the rate is 20 cents.

So the citizen in districts where the 20 cents special district tax is levied and collected pays the following on the one hundred dollars valuation of his property:

Total State Taxes34½c
Total County Taxes50c
District School Special Tax20c

Total Taxes\$1.04½

Each male citizen between 21 and 60 years of age pays each year, in addition to his property tax, a State poll tax of \$1.50 and a County poll tax of 25 cents. Hence the man whose property is valued at \$1,000 contributes annually the sum of \$12 21½ to the support of the State and County governments and the public free schools.

Gardens and Truck Patches.

Watermelons, musk melons, pie melons, Mexican beans, peas, peanuts, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and, in fact, everything in the vine line can be depended upon by the diligent truck grower as more than compensating him for his efforts.

As a garden country the Plains is "unsurpassed and unsurpassable". Vegetables do not come in for table use as early here as in other sections of the state. The spring season does not set in as early on the Plains as in other sections of Texas by about three or four weeks, but the people on the Plains have vegetables all the spring, summer and autumn, while elsewhere the gardens cease to yield after the warm summer weather sets in. When railroads come to this immediate country there will be nothing in the way of this becoming one of the greatest market gardening countries known.

Fruits of all varieties, adapted to this latitude and altitude, do measurably well. Small fruits, such as grapes, berries, plums, and cherries grow in rich profusion. Many of Floyd County's citizens have nice vineyards of choice varieties of grapes. The yield from them has been most satisfactory to those who have given them a fair test.

Floyd County is certainly the garden spot of Texas, if the growth of cabbage heads weighing 25 pounds, beets, turnips, radishes, onions, potatoes, melons, and all other varieties indigenous to this country in like proportion make it so.

On DRUGS we

"Carrie"

A Beautiful Line of House Paints
Soon to Arrive.

it beats the

"Nation"

Our Stock of Pure Drugs and Sundries is Complete.

how we use our

"Hatchet"

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded by a Registered Pharmacist. Come and see us.

smashing prices.

R. C. SCOTT, Floydada.

Field Products.

Previously this country has been chiefly devoted to stock-raising, but now it is what might be properly termed a stock-farming country, as the people depend upon both farming and stock-raising as a livelihood.

Indian corn, kafir corn, milo maize, sorghum, millet, african millet, and rye, of the field crops, are successfully grown in Floyd County. It is the conviction of many that wheat and oats would do well here. These cereals are not grown here on account of the lack of harvesting machinery and the remoteness of mills and ready markets. Some farmers have, however, grown successful crops of wheat and oats.

Indian corn was mentioned in a write-up of this country in THE HESPERIAN, of four years ago, in the following language: "Indian corn as yet is not considered a sure crop." This sentence was true four years ago and was endorsed by those who were conversant with this country's resources, but now it would not apply.

Some farmers are preparing to plant cotton as an experiment this year. Whether cotton growing will pay or not on the Plains is conjectural. There are impediments to cotton-growing, inasmuch that the altitude of the country is rather great; the growing season, rather short; the nights, rather cool; the prevailing winds, rather severe; and the sentiment against it, rather strong.

It is safe to predict that within the expiration of the next forty years the Plains Country will equal Illinois, Missouri, or Nebraska as a farming country. Why not? Were not the best farming sections of Texas once considered unfit for the occupation of the "man with the hoe?" All old Texans can render abundant testimony in the history of agricultural development in Texas from their own personal experience and observation that the droughts and failures of the past do not indicate that this country will never be adapted to successful farming.

In times gone cattle and horses could thrive the year round on the native grasses, but now some feeding during the winter months, and especially during the most inclement weather, must be done to keep stock in good condition. Farmers grow such products as are most adapted to feeding their stock, rather than for market, as they realize on their farming thru the sales of their stock. So farming and stock-raising go hand in hand on the Plains, and the people are stock-farmers. Both Providence and the soil are ever ready to encourage the stock-farmer in his efforts.

A 1900 Crop.

To make general and indefinite statements as to this county's adaptability to farming will not suffice for the thoughtful prospector. He would rather know what is being done than to be told in glittering terms what MIGHT be done.

In compliance with THE HESPERIAN'S request for a truthful estimate of 1900's crop yield, C. L. Rice, Floyd County's leading farmer, furnished some figures that will show what a farmer—one who farms as farmers do in other countries—can do in Floyd County. Mr. Rice planted and cultivated 58 acres of indian corn, from which he gathered 1800 bushels—an average of nearly 30 bu. per acre. Five or six years ago Mr. Rice says his corn crop practically failed to yield anything but stalks and fodder.

He planted 6 acres of kafir corn. He gathered 350 bushels—an average of nearly 45 bushels per acre.

From 3 acres of african millet he gathered 75 bushels—an average of 25 bushels per acre.

He sowed 13 acres of millet and harvested 28 tons—averaging over two tons per acre. He had both german and golden varieties and had nearly 150 bushels threshed a few days ago.

Mr. Rice has about 100 acres in cultivation. Some of his land has been in cultivation the past ten years. It is his observation that the longer this land is cultivated the more productive it becomes in growing the tame varieties of vegetation.

The figures Mr. Rice has submitted, he states, may underestimate his crop yields for 1900, and he is sure that his figures are not exaggerated in any particular.

What Mr. Rice is doing as a farmer compares favorably with what is being done in the best farming sections of this or any other state.

It is possible for any other farmer to do equally as well on the Plains as Mr. Rice is doing.

Mr. Rice's place is one and one-half miles south east of Floydada. He located there in the spring of 1890, when this county was organized. For about five years he labored faithfully in his effort to realize something in farming, but his efforts were followed by repeated failures. For a time, five years ago, he became discouraged. His discouragement resolved itself into dissatisfaction with the Plains Country and he tried to "sell out lock, stock and barrel" for the low sum of \$500. Now his place is worth several thousands of dollars. His efforts for the past five years have been marked with success. He is highly elated over present prospects.

Railroad Facilities.

As yet there are no railroads in Floyd county. If there were it would be folly for this paper to make known the resources and inducements of this country to people at a distance, as the country would need no immigration. Its lack of railroad facilities is the chief reason why there is no dense population.

Floyd County is about one hundred miles from the Ft. Worth & Denver railway on the north, one hundred and fifty miles from the Texas & Pacific on the south, and ninety miles from the Pecos Valley on the northwest. The Pecos Valley was built from Amarillo to Roswell in 1898.

Until 1898 Amarillo was the principal trading point on the "Denver Road," but Canyon City superseded Amarillo since the building of the Pecos Valley. Considerable freight traffic is carried on between Floyd County and Childress, which is on the "Denver Road."

The citizens of this country find it to their advantage to do practically all their trading with the local merchants. Local merchants carry in stock all the necessaries of life the trade demands. They get their freighting done at prices ranging from 25 cents to 45 cents on the 100 pounds and sell their goods at the lowest possible margins. The cost of improvements is much less now than ten years ago.

Railroad Prospects.

The Panhandle will doubtless be the scene of no little railroad building in the near future. Capital cannot afford to be indifferent to its own interests when so paying a field for investment presents itself as the Plains country.

There are a number of prospective routes this country stands a good show of securing. Among them might be mentioned the following:

1. The Rock Island, which has at present a terminus at Mangum, Okla., intends to extend from said place to some objective point in the southwest, like El Paso, Texas, or Carlsbad, New Mexico. Surveys for the proposed extension have already been made crossing the "Denver Road" at and near Childress. Floyd county is on a direct line of the Rock Islands route.

2. The Texas Central, running from Waco to Stamford, in Jones county, will probably be extended in a year or two. Whenever this work takes place, it will likely make some place in New Mexico its objective point. There are also some rumors abroad that the Texas Central will become a part of the International & Great Northern, a strong system in Texas. If such should occur it will not permit the opportunity for opening up new territory for its own use to escape.

3. The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, which is being pushed by Col. Stilwell, from Kansas City to Chihuahua, Mexico, will doubtless cross the Panhandle of Texas.

There is a large area of country that is not traversed by railroads. It represents the best portion of the State. A country so favored by nature will undoubtedly be favored by capital in the near future.

The First Election.

When Floyd County voted for organization in May, 1890, Floydada and Della Plain were contestants for the position of county seat. The vote stood 55 for Floydada and 33 for Della Plain, Floydada's majority being 22 votes. Of the four election boxes in Floyd County one was thrown out, on account of some irregularity, by the commissioners' court of Crosby County in canvassing the election returns.

The following officers for Floyd County were elected:

Arthur B. Duncan, County Judge; John C. Hendrix, County Attorney; R. T. Miller, County and District Clerk; D. W. Jenkins, Sheriff and Tax Collector; E. E. Keeley, County Treasurer; L. C. Darby, Tax Assessor; W. M. Massie, County Surveyor. W. R. Vandever, B. P. Merrell, C. F. Ramsey, and T. B. Michael were elected Commissioners.

Judge Duncan is still serving in the capacity of County Judge. Mr. Hendrix is living in one of the Twin Territories. Mr. Miller voluntarily retired from the clerk's office in 1898 and is now engaged in practicing law at Floydada. Mr. Jenkins served as Sheriff and Tax Collector until his death in 1896. Mr. Keeley emigrated from Floyd County in 1892. Mr. Darby left Floyd County in 1896 and located in Scurry County, in Texas. He was elected Sheriff and Tax Collector of that county last November. Mr. Massie is a real estate agent at Floydada and is doing a big business.

Of the first Commissioners of Floyd County, Mr. Vandever removed to New Mexico or Arizona eight years ago, Mr. Ramsey resides at Lockney and Mr. Merrell ten miles south-west of Floydada, and Mr. Michael is at this time serving as County Commissioner again.

As a matter of information in this connection, the total number of votes balloted in Floyd County in the general election of 1888 was 23; in the election for organization in May, 1890, the total vote was 88; in the general election of November following the total vote was 187—Jim Hogg receiving 186 votes for Governor; and in the general election of November, 1900, the total number of votes cast was 391—leading all adjacent counties.



SHOES!

Those who do not have Shoes or Slippers or Boots must go barefooted, which a majority of people do not choose to do; and there is no reason why people should deny themselves of the comfort of good footwear while we have so complete a stock of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers for all purposes and all seasons. When we say we sell cheap we mean it.

SNODGRASS & NELSON

McMANNIS, BUCKLEY & WHITE,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Hats,
Gloves, Shirts, Jewelry, Notions, Etc.

Our prices are right and we will treat you right. FLOYDADA.

Fuel and Timber.

As a matter of fact, timber and fuel are very scarce in Floyd County. The people depend on going to the railroad, a distance of 90 miles, for coal, or to the Brakes, a distance of 25 miles, for wood and timber for fencing. Persons going to the Brakes must either buy the wood and timber from the land owners or run the risk of violating the law.

Coal is delivered at Floydada for \$12 per ton; wood for \$5 per load; fence posts, for \$12.50 and \$15 per hundred.

The fuel and timber features are important, but people on the Plains do not find so much room for complaint on account of their scarcity as people at a distance might presume. For the average family the cost for fuel delivered for one year will amount to about \$50. Some spend less, some spend more.

A half-score years ago many used "surface coal" for fuel, but since the country has become so seasonable the use of surface coal is no longer practicable. Eight years ago the editor of this paper, while acting as governor, rather than as teacher, in a district school of nine pupils, found such fuel quite acceptable when neither wood nor coal was forthcoming.

Wells and Windmills.

The Plains has no surface water save what the basins may contain after heavy rains. The water supply is obtained from beneath the surface.

At any point where the earth may be perforated, from a depth of 40 to 250 feet, water is obtained. The water thus obtained is inexhaustible in quantity and pure and delightful in quality. In the matter of water the Plains Country has a marked advantage over other sections of the Parhandle in point of quality and quantity. So great is the underground supply of water that it might be termed a subterranean reservoir. One well will supply any stock-farmer with a superabundance of water, for the household, for the stock, for irrigating the garden, and for the fish pond.

The boring of a well costs from 30 to 50 cents per foot. A well 100 feet in depth and a substantial windmill outfit can be had for about \$125.

This method of securing water is preferable to a surface stream that becomes swollen with every rain and sweeps out water gaps and fences.

In Floyd County the depth to water varies. In the western border it is about 40 feet; in the vicinity of Floydada, about 130 feet; and in the eastern part, about 250 feet.

Groceries.

When you want anything in the grocery line, be sure to try G. R. Griggs.

LANDS AND HOMES.

Floyd County has no homestead or school lands at present. The demand for such lands has been so great that they have all been taken up.

Persons coming to this country now can purchase school lands by paying occupants handsome "bonuses." Patent lands owned by railway companies and non-resident land-holders can be purchased thru the local real estate agents, whose advertisements can be found in the columns of THE HESPERIAN. Patent lands usually sell at \$1.25 and \$1.50 per acre and on reasonable terms.

The lands of this country are rapidly enhancing in value. Now is the time for prospective settlers to come.

Do not leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost sure to be needed and cannot be procured while you are on board the cars or steamship. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by R. C. Scott, Druggist.

Feed and Grist Mill For Sale.

I will sell my Gasoline Grist and Feed Mill, as my entire time is needed in the store. C. SNODGRASS.

A Keen Clear Brain.

Your best feelings, your social position or business success depend largely upon the perfect action of your stomach and liver. Dr. King's New Life Pills give increased strength, a keen, clear brain, high ambition. A 25c box will make you feel like a new being. Sold by R. C. Scott, Druggist.

The up-to-date Land Firm of DUNCAN & LAYNE, Floydada, Texas, has been rustling the Real Estate business, and have closed some nice trades in Floyd County lands, and are having inquiries from parties from all parts of the country, who have their "weather eye" on Floyd County.

A Fast Bicycle Rider

Will often receive painful cuts, sprains or bruises from accidents. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and heal the injury. It's the cyclist's friend. Cure chafing, chapped hands, sore lips, burns, Ulcers, and Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Try it. Sold by R. C. Scott, druggist.

NOTICE.

I have a \$75 note which I must pay off and those of my customers who are in account with me on blacksmithing would confer a great favor by calling and settling at once. Their accounts are small but in the aggregate they amount to enough to pay off my pressing obligations.

J. M. Maloy, blacksmith.

BREVITIES

The sheep industry in Floyd County has proved profitable. Sheep men are haying their breeds improved.

Irrigation is not needed here to any great extent. One well will afford enough water to irrigate a garden. Irrigation helps here as it does in other farming countries.

Frank Montague has had a portico placed on the front of his residence and a door bell put in the hall door. As a matter of historical importance, it might be stated in this connection that Frank's residence is the first in Floydada to have a portico or door bell, or both.

A cordial welcome is extended to moral, upright, industrious people to come to Floyd County. Floyd County is importing high-graded horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and chickens, and will have no "scrub" varieties. She wants high-grade people within her borders.

This country is known abroad as a cattle and horse country. An effort is being made by stock-farmers to grade their cattle and horses. Some stock-farmers are breeding thorobred Herefords, thorobred Red Polls, and thorobred Galloways. In some future number of THE HESPERIAN the cattle interests of Floyd County will be presented.

With a little effort any citizen can arrange to have fish for home use. Many have tanks which are filled with water from windmills and kept supplied with fresh water. In these they place fish. Carp and cat are the principal varieties raised in Floyd County.

The growth fish make in this country is most satisfactory. Some have put fish in the basins the past year while they contained water.

This issue of THE HESPERIAN is nothing more than an enterprise of the publishers. Advertising for this number was not specially solicited, but Floydada business men placed some with this paper on their own accord, feeling that it would pay them. The sales of extra copies of this number are depended upon to partly compensate the publishers for the effort put forth in preparing it. If these papers are thought to be worth the price asked, your orders will be appreciated.

EXTRA PAPERS.

Several hundred extra copies of this special edition of THE HESPERIAN have been printed for the benefit of the public. A large number of copies were engaged by enterprising, public-spirited citizens before the appearance of this number. Others will doubtless wish copies when they give the reading matter of this number a careful perusal. The publishers have printed out what they deemed a sufficient number to supply the demand for extra copies. Single copy 5 cents; six copies, 25 cents. These are indeed low prices, considering the mental and physical effort required in performing the mechanical work and in making research securing data for the contents of this sort of an issue.

Floydada Business Concerns.

Herewith the principal business concerns of Floydada are succinctly presented in the paragraphs that follow:

C. SURGINER, dealer in hardware and furniture. Mr. Surginer has been in business over two years. He also carries a line of implements.

C. SNODGRASS, miller. This mill was put in operation over a year ago. The grist and feed mills are propelled by a 12-horse power gasoline engine.

MONTAGUE & POSEY, dealers in dry goods and groceries. This firm began business last January. Their stock is complete in their respective lines.

R. C. SCOTT, dealer in drugs and patent medicines. Mr. Scott began business in 1896 and by close application he has built up a large business.

J. D. STARKS, dealer in school books, stationery, and racket goods. He has been carrying his stock since 1896 in connection with the postoffice.

O. L. MOLLOY, tonsorialist. Mr. Molloy has been here about 18 months. He has recently put in a bath outfit in connection with his tonsorial shop.

HUGH HARKEY, proprietor of Floydada Hotel and Livery Stable. Every one who becomes a guest of this hotel knows of its merits. His livery stable and wagon yard were erected the past winter.

McMANNIS, BUCKLEY & WHITE, dealers in dry goods and clothing. This firm has recently succeeded S. A. McMannis. They are constantly increasing their stock.

GOUND & SURGINER, dealers in family groceries. These gentlemen began business last December as successors to A. C. Bowers. They keep everything the public demands.

G. R. GRIGGS, dealer in staple and fancy groceries. Mr. Griggs keeps for the trade nice lines of home supplies. He has recently succeeded McMannis & Griggs in the grocery business.

J. L. VAN HOOK, tinner. Mr. Van Hook located at Floydada a year ago. He has built up a good patronage. Anything that was ever made of tin can be constructed by Floydada's tinner.

J. G. RANFT, dealer in hardware and general household necessities. Mr. Ranft's is the oldest business establishment in Floydada. He makes it a point to keep in stock just what the trade demands.

MALOY & JOHNSON, general blacksmiths. This firm succeeds J. M. Maloy. The patronage of this shop is large and continues to increase. Anything done in other shops they can do in a workman-like manner.

Implements!

C. Surginer has in stock Standard Farming Implements, such as, Standard Cultivators, Standard Disc Harrows, Standard Breaking Plows, Standard Listers, Standard Planters, and so forth.

Harvesters!

If you want a Binder, a Mower, a Rake, or anything else in the line of Harvesting Implements, you should see C. Surginer. He is selling the DEERING, a machine too well known to need its merits extolled in this space.

FLOYDADA, TEXAS.

J. C. COOPER, wagon yard. Mr. Cooper has recently purchased an interest in the Walling wagon yard and will run same.

SNODGRASS & NELSON, dealers in general merchandise, including a complete stock of dry goods groceries and leather goods. This firm was established three and one-half years ago. Theirs is one of the largest stocks in Floyd County.

GRIGGS & STEEN, millers. These gentlemen own and operate feed and grist mills, propelled by a 16-foot Aermotor. This mill has been running for four years. These gentlemen are the only men in Floydada who "sull" when the weather is still.

W. M. MASSIE, land agent. Mr. Massie has been actively engaged in the real estate business since the organization of Floyd County in 1890. He remained with the land business when it did not pay him, but he had faith in the future of Floyd County. His highest hopes have been realized. He does a large land business. He is courteous and accommodating to all.

LESTER & POSEY, bankers. These gentlemen own and operate the Floyd County Bank. It was established last November. The Floyd County Bank has a stone vault in which is kept a fire-proof, burglar-proof, time lock safe. Depositors are absolutely safe in patronizing this institution. Its business has increased phenomenally. Deposits already foot up \$60,000.

DUNCAN & LAYNE, land agents. This firm began business last January. The senior member bears the distinction of being Floyd County's oldest settler, having come here in 1884. The people of Floyd County have confidence in his ability and integrity. The junior has been doing abstract work for several years at Weatherford.

SPRING MILLINERY!

We have been talking to you about Spring Millinery, and we still want to talk about Millinery. We can please you in style, material, and price. We carry all kinds of Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, etc.

Ladies from the country are invited to make our store their stopping place when in town.

MONTAGUE & POSEY.

Fresh groceries just received at G. R. Griggs.

Stop and get every thing you need in groceries at Gound & Surginer's

C. Surginer wants to show you his stock of hardware, implements, furniture, and to quote you prices.

Gound & Surginer can please you in quality, quantity and prices in groceries.

MILLET SEED FOR SALE.—I have both German and Golden millet for sale at my place near Floydada. I guarantee my millet to be pure.—C. L. Rice, Floydada.

NOTICE.

You can get all kinds of Hardware, Tinware, Crockeryware, and all other Household Necessaries very cheap at J. G. Ranft's. Come and examine my stock. You are welcome whether you buy or not.

J. G. RANFT.

Lockney had its initial stock show last Saturday and there was some fine stock to be seen too. N. H. Bobbitt had some Hereford males and also a fine Poland China hog. Others had good stock. This will encourage our farmers wonderfully in the raising of good stock.

There will be no issue of THE HESPERIAN for Friday, May 10, as this paper's printing plant has deemed it advisable to make a change in its location. It will be moved to an office on the south side of the public square, in the midst of the stir and bustle of Floydada business. The reasons for this change are obvious.

Lands! Lands!

When you want anything in the Real Estate line, you should confer with W. M. MASSIE, Floydada's oldest land agent. He came here in an early day and has made the land business a calling and a study. He has familiarized himself with the lands of Floyd and adjacent Counties. See his advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

J. W. KELLY

Has just received a nice new Line of Millinery direct from St. Louis. Ladies, come and get first choice of Hats, styles up to-date; also Shoes and other Goods at a Bargain. Lockney, Texas.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Every article, every paragraph, every item, and every sentence—whether they be of the editor's production or borrowed from the writings of others—are inserted in the columns of THE HESPERIAN with the sincere purpose of benefiting its readers. No more mistakes occur than it is within the power of human frailty to avoid. However, if anything appears in these columns erroneously reflecting on the character, standing, or reputation of any person, firm, or corporation, it will be cheerfully corrected when attention is called to such a mistake.

THE HESPERIAN holds itself responsible for its utterances. Every sentiment contained in its articles is open to criticism, and space will be cheerfully given any high-toned criticisms any reader may desire published.

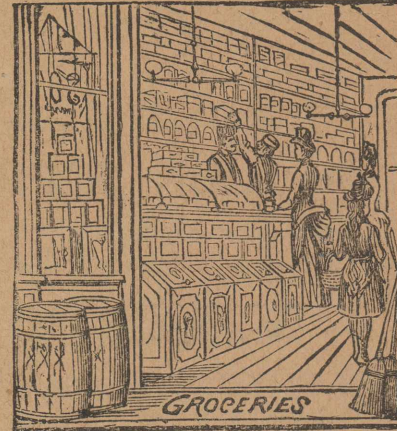
P. O. POULSON,
Manufacturer of
and Dealer in

Saddles!

BRIDLES, HARNESS,
LINES, COLLARS, &c.

Repairing and Carriage Trimming
done on short notice at reasonable prices.

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS.



GROCERIES!

Do not forget that we keep in stock a complete line of GROCERIES. We sell at the lowest margins possible. We know you can not buy elsewhere cheaper, and you will know it when you visit our mercantile establishment.

MONTAGUE & POSEY.

THE ART STUDIO

J. B. JONES & SON, Prop'r.

Cabinet, Card, Group and
View Work. Copying
and Enlarging. Prices
Moderate. Work Guar-
anteed. Would be glad
to have your Patronage.

EAST SIDE OF SQUARE.
LOCKNEY, TEXAS.

RACKET STORE.

J. D. STARKS, PROP'R.

School =: Books

Stationery,
Tobaccos, Cigars,
Candies, Notions.

At the Postoffice, FLOYDADA.

THE FLOYD COUNTY BANK.

LESTER & POSEY,
PROPRIETORS.

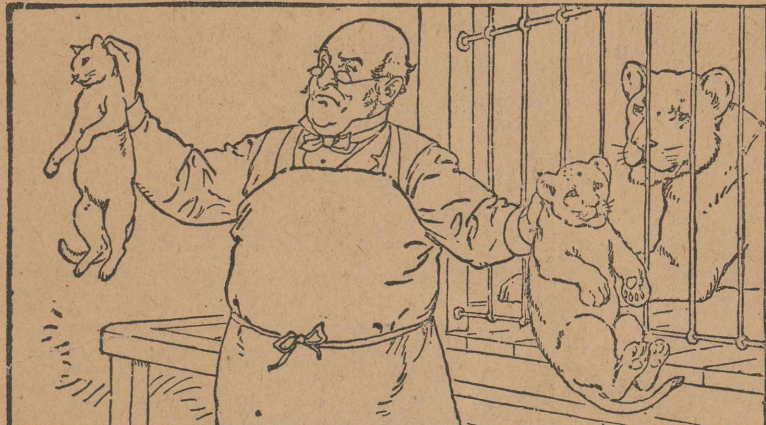
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS... \$22,000
DEPOSITS 60,000

We want your Banking—
no matter how small, no
matter how large, we will
give it careful attention.

FLOYDADA, TEXAS.

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!



Watch our next advertisement.

If you went to buy a lion whelp you would not accept a kitten as a substitute, even if the dealer urges you.

Now, don't accept a substitute for

LION COFFEE.

It is bound to turn out a common, yellow cat, with none of the strength of the lion.

You want **LION COFFEE** because it is **LION COFFEE**.

If, on the other hand, you want a coffee which, in order to hide imperfections, is "highly polished" with eggs and other preparations, then do not buy

LION COFFEE.

If **LION COFFEE** were common, ordinary stuff, coffee drinkers would not insist on having it. It is used in millions of homes because it is **the best coffee in the world** for the price. If you doubt this, take a single package home and try it.

In every package of **LION COFFEE** you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

IF YOU MISS YOUR FRIENDS,

during the coming summer, just address them at the Colorado Chautauqua, Boulder, Colo. You'll either find them there or at some of the numerous Rocky Mountain Resorts. Texas has been so prosperous that the people are planning all over the State to spend the hot months in "Kool Colorado!" and the number of Southern people up there this year will be enormous. People always want the full worth of their money, and this accounts for the plans of almost every one providing for using "The Denver Road" from Fort Worth. Because, you know, we have the shortest line, make the quickest time, run the only through trains,—with Cafe Cars, Pullmans, Modern Coaches, Etc., so "You Don't Have to Apologize for Riding on the The Denver Road!"

W. F. STERLEY, A. A. GLISSON, CHAS. L. HULL,
A. G. P. A. G. A. P. D. T. P. A.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

R. H. NORRIS, Childress, Texas.

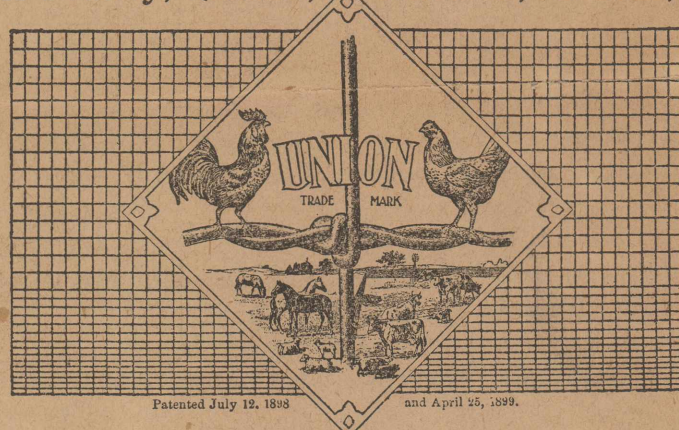
Aermotor Wind Mills,
Mitchell Wagons,
Schuttler Wagons,
John Deere Steel Wagons,
Standard Cultivators,
Standard Planters,
Buckeye Mowers,
Buckeye Sorghum Binders,
McCormick Grain Binders,
Great Western Stoves,
Baker Wire,
Waukeganite Wire,
Glidden Wire
Corrugated Iron Roofing.

I have the most complete stock of Wind Mill Supplies in the country. The AER MOTOR continues at the head of the procession, and why? Because it takes less wind to run it, pumps more water, takes care of itself in a high wind, and lasts longer than any wind mill made. There is a piece of machinery of its size that will do much work, and do it as cheerfully, and with as little attention, as the Aermotor. In other words, it boards itself and works for nothing.

I have also a first-class Tin Shop in connection. Send me your orders for Hardware. My prices are right and I treat my customers as friends.

UNION LOCK POULTRY FENCE

For Poultry, Rabbits, Orchards, Gardens, etc.



All main strands are two wires twisted together.

Pickets 3 in. apart. Cables 1 1/4 in. apart at bottom.

Stronger and closer spacing than any other make. Our Union Lock Hog, Field and Cattle Fence, Union Lawn Fence Gates, etc., guaranteed first class.

Your dealer should handle this line—if not, write us for prices. Catalogue free.

UNION FENCE CO., DE KALB, ILL., U. S. A.

Testimonial from Old England.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It has saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for six years' being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." It is a great pleasure to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be able to publish testimonials of this character. They show that great good is being done, pain and suffering relieved and valuable lives restored to health and happiness by this remedy. It is for sale by R. C. Scott, Druggist.

ATTENTION!

For the Confederate Veterans Reunion at Memphis, Tenn., May 28th to 30th, inclusive, the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will sell round trip tickets at very low rates: On sale at stations west of Big Springs May 24th, 25th, and 29th. At stations Big Springs, and east in Texas, May 25th, 26th and 27th, final limit to leave Memphis as late as June 4th, 1901. Extension to June 19th, 1901 on payment of 50 cents and deposit of ticket on or before June 2nd with Joint Agent at Memphis.

For particulars regarding rates, sleeping cars, chair cars, etc., see nearest ticket Agent or write Mr. H. P. Hughes, Traveling Passenger Agent, Ft. Worth, or E. P. Turner, GP&TA., Dallas, Texas. Will be glad to hear from you.

Best Remedy for Rheumatism

QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN.

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. Geo. F. Parsons & Co., druggists of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this liniment to many of my friends, who agree with me that it is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market. For sale by R. C. Scott, Druggist."

Miss Prim—I wonder who that impudent woman is? She turned and looked after me this morning after we had passed on the street. Jack Knowitt—How do you know she did?—Chicago News.

A Woman's Awful Peril.

"There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation" were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hurt of Lime Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy. Cures Dyspepsia, loss of appetite. Try it. Only 50c. Guaranteed. For sale by R. C. Scott, druggist.

4-IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4



2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY

For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

Superb New Pullman Vestibuled Buffet Sleepers. Handsome New Chair Cars. (Seats Free.)

Only Line Running Through Coaches and Sleepers to New Orleans Without Change...

DIRECT LINE TO Arizona, New Mexico AND California.

L. S. THORNE, E. P. TURNER, Third Vice-Prest and Gen'l Mgr. General Pass'r and Tkt. Agt. DALLAS, TEXAS.

"An, yes," replied the moralist, "fortune is a fickle jade."

"That's so," replied the plodder, "but the deuce of it is Miss Fortune isn't. She sticks to me with the fidelity worthy of a better cause."—Philadelphia Press.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Another Railroad....

FROM TEXAS TO THE North and East THE



EFFECTIVE MARCH 10, 1901, ANNOUNCES THE COMPLETION OF ITS

Red River Division To DENISON and SHERMAN TEXAS.

It Shortens the Distance. It Opens New Territory.