

TWICE-A-WEEK.

The Clarendon Chronicle.

One Dollar a Year.

A Faithful Chronicle of Local and General Events.

Advertising Rates on Application

Vol. 18

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY AUGUST 4, 1906,

No 61

Fort Worth Horse And Mule Sale.

The auction sale of horses and mules continues with unabated interest. This morning's selling was about equally divided among fancy driving and high class saddlers on one hand, and common to medium work and drivers on the other.

The highest price of the sale so far was made this morning on a bay horse, 8 years old, thoroughly sound. He brought \$235. A team of matched sorrel buggy horses sold at \$260. Among the saddlers was a sorrel horse at a price of \$192.50, a gray mare at \$165, and a beautifully gaited brown horse at \$175.

A summary of the first two days sales shows 357 horses disposed of. This includes carlots, but not colts with dams. The sum total of prices paid was \$25,600.

Fifty-five head were sold this forenoon, embracing some of the best horses in the sale.

The sale is continuing this afternoon, with several new buyers in attendance, and with undiminished interest.

From present appearances it will be impossible to finish the sale today, and it may require two more days in which to dispose of all the desirable stock on hand.—Live Stock Reporter Wednesday.

New Party Talk.

OMAHA, Neb., July 31.—What its promoters promise will cause an upheaval in national politics is a movement now under way to form a new national political party. Behind this movement are men from all the parties of the day, assisted by political economists and thinkers.

Its membership is announced as already more than one million, divided into different organizations and followers of different leaders, but ready when the time is ripe to be thrown into a single organization.

Some of the men who are said to be leading this movement are Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, William Randolph Hearst of New York, Thomas H. Tibbles of Nebraska, Hoke Smith of Georgia, Tom Watson of Georgia, Governor Folk of Missouri, Governor Hanly of Indiana and Governor Cummins of Iowa.

While William J. Bryan was in London an emissary of the combination met him, talked the matter over thoroughly and, it is asserted, was practically assured of Mr. Bryan's support.

DENIED BY WILLIAMS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—George Fred Williams denies the report that a new wing of the democratic party, made up of radical elements, is in formation or contemplation. "I have not the slightest information of any such movement," said Mr. Williams, "and you can say for me that any such movement would be political suicide, when Bryan has the democratic party, both the radicals and the conservatives, behind his candidacy.

Strayed.

From home pasture in Clarendon, on Tuesday 17, instant, one light bay horse, white star in forehead, four years old, unbranded. Horse was bought from Hoodenpyle (five miles northeast of Clarendon) about a year ago. Suitable reward for his return. J. B. McCLELLAND

A Negro Congress.

The Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress, having for its object the educational and moral uplifting of the race, began a five days' session in Washington Monday. Several thousand delegates are in attendance, representing every state in the Union, and some have come from foreign lands. The first day's session was devoted to addresses of welcome and speechmaking. Bishop Wesley P. Gaines of Atlanta, Ga., and Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte being the principal speakers.

Bishop Gaines specifically named as avowed enemies of the negro Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi, Gov. Davis of Arkansas and Thomas Dixon. He added that John Temple Graves could be counted among them "as the most dangerous of the group, because he is the most highly educated."

Secretary Bonaparte then spoke on the future of the negro race in America. He said that the part it will play in civilization is a question no less difficult than interesting. He doubted if anybody could give more than a crude conjecture about what the "fates" have in store for the race and the country.

Mr. Bonaparte declared that the negro race is the only one which has been able to live with white people. Wherever, as in the temperate and cold regions of America, South America, Australia, and the islands of the South Sea, the white man can make himself and has made himself at home, his presence has been fatal to other races except the negro race.

Indians and Australians and Polynesians, he said, had died off before the white man, but the black race had not. He therefore argued that the negro could not afford to be lazy and ignorant and vicious, for all around him, pressing him on every side, was a race with which he had to compete, whether he wished to or not, and which it would tax all his energies to struggle against.

"There is no room in America for people who can't take care of themselves," he declared.

R. E. Hobbs, a Hobart real estate dealer, who was fleeced out of \$6,000 by the "buckfoot" gang of fake footracers at Webb City, Mo., has recovered \$4,000 of a total judgment of \$7,764.50 in his favor. The prosecution begun by Hobbs broke up the gang. The Hobart News Republican says that five were sent to the penitentiary, three committed suicide and two were killed at Fort Smith, Ark.—Ex.

W. W. Kessinger, an employe of the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company of Leavenworth, Kan., was killed Tuesday at Sunnyside, N. M., while helping to erect the iron spans over the Pecos River on the new iron bridge being built. The remains were shipped to Leavenworth, Kan., for burial. Kessinger fell eighty-five feet, striking his head on a large piece of timber, killing him instantly.

Fort Worth Market.

Prices Thursday were:
Steers from \$2.15 to \$3.50
Cows from \$1.70 to \$2.60
Calves from \$3.25 to \$4.15
Hogs \$4.40 to \$6.30.

Old newspapers for sale at this office.

What Marion Butler Says.

Marion Butler, ex-senator from North Carolina, who was chairman of the populist national committee, but who now says he is a Roosevelt republican, said Tuesday that the talk that no one except President Roosevelt could defeat Mr. Bryan is nonsense. Said he: "Any republican whom Roosevelt supports and who the people are convinced will carry out Roosevelt's policies can defeat Bryan. But any republican candidate who the people do not believe would carry out these policies would be defeated.

"I believe President Roosevelt hopes and expects that such a man will be developed by the time the convention is held. He knows that if such a man is not developed the party will force him to run in spite of his wishes.

"Bryan is certain to be the democratic presidential candidate. He has grown in the last few years, not only in the estimation of the country, but he has grown in fact. The country knows now that he was a bigger man in 1896 than the people thought he was. If he is defeated it will not be because the people do not believe in him, but because they do not believe in the ability of the democratic party to accomplish things."

Zionites Destitute.

John C. Hatley, receiver for the Zion City industries, issued an appeal Tuesday to the rich believers in the Dowie doctrines to give money for the relief of the destitute of the community.

During the last year gifts have dropped off greatly. A large percentage of the population is underfed and insufficiently clothed, and the land into which they put their savings has little value under existing conditions. Prompt relief is needed.

A Food Tree.

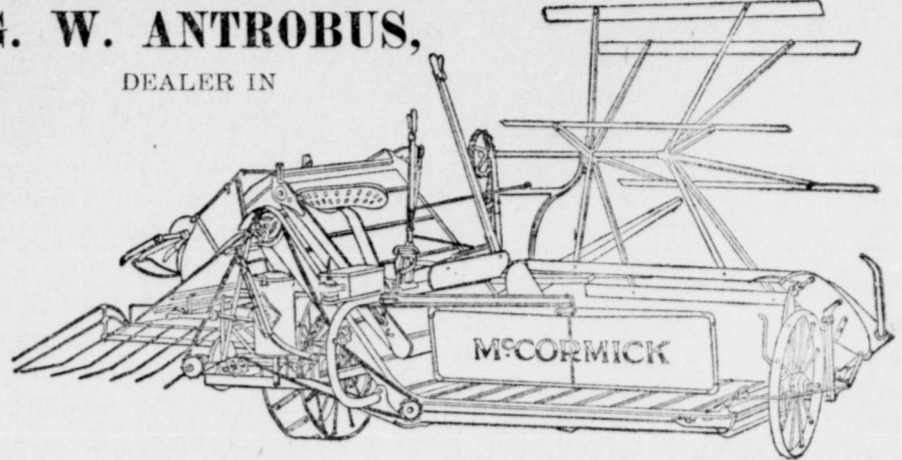
Investigation by an expert authority of the Department of Agriculture shows the natives of many parts of India depend for food upon the blossoms of the bassia tree. They do not even need to cook the flowers, but make a good meal of them raw, just as they gather them up under the trees, from which they fall in great numbers during the night. The authority referred to describes the blossoms as sweet and sickly in odor and taste. Sometimes they are dried in the sun, and are then kept and sold in the bazars as a regular article of diet.

The trees are so highly esteemed that the threat of cutting them down will generally bring an unruly tribe to terms. This is hardly to be wondered at, when it is understood that a single tree will yield from 200 to 400 pounds of flowers. The Parsees cook the flowers, and also make sweetmeats of them.

An effort will be made to cultivate the bassia tree in California and in the Gulf Coast States.

Mrs. Ferdinand Reese, the oldest woman in Indiana, and perhaps in the United States, died at La Porte, Ind., Monday aged 112 years. According to documents in her possession she was born in Volgratitz, Poland, in 1794. She attributed her long life to her simple method of living, eating two meals of cornbread and black coffee per day.

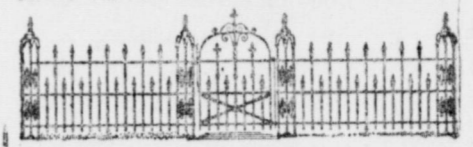
G. W. ANTROBUS, DEALER IN



Harvesters, John Deere Plows, Hay Rakes,

Wagons, Buggies, Windmills, Casing, Pipe, Pipe Fittings, Machine Repairs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Cutlery, Harness. Near depot, Clarendon.

IRON FENCE CHEAPER THAN WOOD



M. F. Lee

Coal, Feed, and Hides

Best Maitland Coal at Lowest price. Also cheaper coal. Salt. Top price for hides. Draying and weighing.

& Company

Sully Street. Phone 21

G. C. HARTMAN

All kinds of Tinwork, Flues, and Flue Repairing. Your patronage is solicited.

Shop on north side of track near residence.

Maybe

The next governor of the state of New York will be a democrat. The next governor of New York will be the next president of the United States.—New York Sun.

No democrat will be elected governor of New York this year. The next president of the United States will not be a democrat.—New York World.

Which is interesting, apart from the radical difference of opinion expressed, because the republican prophet is predicting democratic success, while the democratic oracle guesses the republicans will win.—Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.

It is also interesting from the fact that when the Sun and the World were agreed they made the greatest mistake in the record of prophecy. The Sun and World insisted that if the democratic party would become reorganized in 1904 it would win, and if memory is not at fault the party received the worst drubbing ever administered to a political organization.

Maybe it don't make much difference what prediction either one of these great newspapers and poor public advisers make. Maybe New York will choose a governor not to the liking of either the World or the Sun, and maybe America will choose a president without waiting for the aid or consent of either J. Pierpont Morgan or Joseph Pulitzer.—Commoner.

Kansas is short 157 school teachers. Some counties have a surplus, but when these are counted against the greater shortage in other counties, the deficiency numbers 157.

As the Chicago packers insist that their packing houses have been models of cleanliness all along, the \$1,000,000 which they propose to expend in bettering them must be intended merely as an evidence of good faith.—Ex.

In high mountains there is no state to compare with Colorado. She can claim 407 peaks of an altitude of more than 10,000 feet, 395 of more than 11,000 feet, 233 of more than 12,000, 149 of more than 13,000 and 33 of more than 14,000.

DRS. STANDIFER & CAYLOR, Physicians & Surgeons.

Special attention given to disease of women and children and electro therapy. Office phone No. 66. Residence phone No. 55-3 rings.

M'Clellan & Crisp,

LAND AND LIVE STOCK Commission Agents, Good Farms and Ranches for Sale in all parts of the Pan-handle country. We put buyers and Sellers together. Write us what you want.

J. H. O'NEALL, LAWYER.

And Notary Public.

Clarendon, Texas.

Office over Ramoay's

Established 1886.

A. M. Beville

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agent. Land and Collecting Agency and Notary Public. Prompt attention to all business Clarendon, Texas.

JAMES HARDING

Merchant Tailor.

Fashion, Neatness and durability are special points in all work.

E. A. TAYLOR Blacksmith.

All kinds of Blacksmithing and Wood Work done here. Horse Shoeing a specialty. Bring your old buggy here and we will make it look new. Plow and Lister Shares Made to Order, of whatever make or pattern

Ora Liesberg

DRAYMAN

Coal Dealer

Careful hauling and transferring. Best Maitland coal and correct weights. Your patronage invited

W. P. BLAKE,

NOTARY PUBLIC

Acknowledgements Taken.

NOTARY PUBLIC

CLARENDON, TEX.

Lady Agents Wanted—In Clarendon at once to represent "The Texas Woman" (edited by Mrs. Mary Winn Smoots, "Aunt Lucindy"), a Texas paper for Texas women. Liberal commission allowed agents. Write for information in regard to free trips and premiums offered to successful agents for Texas Women. Best references must be furnished. Address "The Texas Woman," Sherman, Texas.

For a live paper try the CHRONICLE.

The Clarendon Chronicle.

Published Twice-a-Week by

W. F. BLAKE, Editor and Proprietor.

Entered February 10, 1903, at Clarendon, Tex., as Second class matter, under Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

CLARENDON, TEX., AUG 4 1906.

Russell Sage's fortune was considerably less than estimated by guessers before his death. But it was five times as large as he paid taxes upon.

Indian Territory oil producers who sell to the Standard are trying to get their faces straight after a 2-cent cut on all grades above fuel oil, announced by the Prairie Oil and Gas company.

The tourist travel to the mountains is enormous. The trains are all loaded, and frequently are pulled with two engines. The Fort Worth & Denver has improved its track and enlarged its equipment and supplies every demand of the traveling public.

Harry Koch's Harvest edition of the Quannah Tribune-Chief took the lead of any special edition that has come to our notice from the Panhandle. It is claimed that the photos and half-tone cuts used cost over \$400. We do not know how it panned out financially, but it was a big thing for Quannah.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture says that Uncle Sam's hens lay 16,600,000,000 dozen eggs in a year. By the census reports poultry and eggs comprise 16.3 per cent of the total animal products of the United States. Exclusive of the eggs and poultry used by owners of hens, eggs sold annually bring \$225,000,000 to poultry raisers. Poultry sold annually amounts to \$150,000,000.

The dispatches say that Chas. A. Towne is to be backed for the vice-presidency on the democratic ticket by Tammany. We once thought pretty well of Mr. Towne, but there is something wrong with any man that organization would support. It was announced last week that Tammany would push Hearst to the front, but there are so many reports as to what the democratic party will do, it is hard to credit any of them with accuracy. It is hardly probable that Tammany would support any candidate whom it did not believe it could use in installing its members in offices of profit and trust. That has been its record.

State political campaigns every two years in Texas is too often. The law should be changed so as to make the term of all state offices four instead of two years, and the salary of the governor of this state should be raised from \$4,000 to \$10,000 per annum. The greatest state in the union should pay its executive a salary in keeping with the importance of the position he occupies. No man can sport very much dignity on a salary of \$4,000 per annum.—Telegram.

After all the hot work by the Fort Worth papers for their candidate and him defeated, it is not surprising that the elections come too often for them. But why raise the salary? If leading men will spend months of their time and thousands of dollars for a \$4,000 job a short time, wouldn't they put in about all the time and spend more for a \$10,000 job lasting eight years? Anyway, we want a governor to serve the people, not to "sport much dignity."

Now the Fort Worth papers can devote more space and time to that fat stock show.—Childress Post.

But will they? They seem pretty busy chewing sour grapes.

The world is made up of two kinds of men—those who can't earn their livings and those who have to do it for about a dozen others.—New York Press.

Labor Party Rejects Socialism.

In New York this week the Central Federated Union, after debate, decided to go into politics in accordance with the recommendation to the affiliated unions made by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The platform submitted by the executive committee, which has been under debate for two Sundays, was adopted in its entirety over the violent protests of the socialists, who made a fight to force the Central Federated Union into committing itself to the socialist party.

The platform, briefly, provides for the nomination to office of men with trade union cards who can be indorsed, if expedient, by either republican or democratic party, and contains the usual eight-hour, anti-child-labor and other trade union features. It provides that the candidates of neither the republican nor democratic party will be indorsed.

Per Capita Apportionment For Next Scholastic Year \$5.

At a meeting of the state board of education held Wednesday at Austin it declared a per capita apportionment of \$5 for scholastic year beginning Sept. 1, 1906, and ending Aug. 31, 1907. This apportionment is for 870,515 children of scholastic age in the state and aggregates \$4,352,575. It exceeds total amount apportioned last year by \$159,351. The apportionment this year is 25 cents per capita less than last year, which is due to the fact that the last legislature increased the scholastic age, fixing it at seven to seventeen years, while before it was eight to seventeen. This has added 100,000 children to the scholastic population of the state.

No More Room For Ignorance.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas management has issued an order to the effect that no boys are to be employed in company shops who can not show that they have completed eight grades of school. In the office no boys are to be given employment who have not completed a high school course.

Stealing is such a habit with some high financiers that they steal things they afterward try to get rid of as hard as if they were a case of smallpox.—New York Press.

Campbell maintains his lead, and will be the nominee unless trickery in the convention prevails.

On the monument of the late Russell Sage are inscribed these words: "I have done the best I could by the light of day." Considering the fact that he lived ninety years and was worth over a million dollars for every year he lived, most people will think that he did rather well.—Terrell Transcript.

"Graft" is a new word, but it is not a new crime. Achan, the son of Carmi, the son of Zabdi, the son of Zerah, "took of the accursed thing and the anger of the Lord was kindled against the children of Israel." Gehazi, the servant of Elisha, the prophet, in disobedience, took graft from Naaman, the leper, "and the leprosy of Naaman came unto him and he went out from the presence of the prophet a leper as white as snow." Graft is a disease as bad as leprosy, but it is a preventable disease and the honest people of these United States have determined that it shall be exterminated.—Ex.

Don't Miss This Chance

We are prepared to fit you out with new or second hand buggy, hack or wagon and can take good horses, mules or young cattle.

O'NEALL HARDWARE CO.

Nice wall paper at Stocking's.

STATE NEWS.

Lampasas county will vote on prohibition Aug. 15.

Homer Nally, a farmer with a wife and eight children near Itasca, suicided last week.

While en route to attend his father's funeral at Alice this week, H. Arnold was killed by a train.

C. H. Nugent, a painter, fell from a swinging scaffold in East Dallas Wednesday morning and was killed.

A row in a negro church this week at New Boston resulted in three being shot, one of whom will likely die.

Steambotting on Red River is being revived and by fall there will be four steamers operating just below Denison.

Dr. C. R. Payne, of Taylor, had a leg broken by being thrown from a horse this week. It became necessary to cut his leg off.

The residence of E. R. Hall at McKinney burned Tuesday night. Loss with contents, \$2,000; insurance house, \$800; contents, \$500.

At Dallas Tuesday United States Commissioner May dismissed the charges against Mrs. Carry Nation of sending obscene matter through the mails.

At Wichita Falls Tuesday night the store of Alex Kahn was burglarized and about \$100 worth of clothing and gent's furnishing goods taken. Two men have been arrested.

The sawmill and planer belonging to Hugh Echols, near Longview, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss on mill and lumber is \$8,000; no insurance.

The home of D. O. Davis together with the household effects, burned at Ennis Tuesday night. The house was valued at \$1,000 and was not insured. The furniture was insured for \$350.

The residence of W. F. Chappel, with the contents, was destroyed by fire Monday night at Denton. None of the family had been at home for several days. Loss was about \$1,900, insurance \$1,100.

N. Odum, who two weeks ago shot and killed Bass Bearfield in Daniels' saloon, New Boston, was given a preliminary hearing and waived examination and his bond for appearance was placed at \$2,500.

Oscar Johnson Smith of Denison was the victim of a peculiar accident this week. While milking a cow the animal accidentally hooked him in the mouth. The horn penetrated the soft palate inflicting a serious wound. No teeth were knocked out or the mouth otherwise injured.

At Farmersville Tuesday the barn of S. D. Leverett burned together with a lot of feed, implements, harness and two hogs and two calves; value \$1,200; insurance \$600. J. L. Bales' barn, across the alley, also burned, with ten tons of hay; value \$600; no insurance. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

The late hours kept by the people of the United States cost, it is estimated, more than \$200,000,000 a year for artificial lighting. Of this electricity takes \$100,000,000; oil, \$60,000,000; gas, \$35,000,000; acetylene, \$2,500,000, and natural gas, \$1,700,000.

For Sale.

One Section Patented land one half tillable. G. S. PATTERSON.

Looks well, wears well, spreads well—Palace Car Paint sold by Clarendon Lumber Co.

Wall Paper, new and pretty at Stocking's store.

IT PAYS TO BUY AT The Globe FOR CASH

New Goods for our Summer and Fall trade arriving every day.

NEW PRICES

We can afford to sell Cheaper, and we do. Come and see our Goods and get our prices. Our line of Stanwood Shoes is now complete

SHIRTS.

We have the freshest and nobbiest line of shiats for the least money ever offered consumers before.

The Graham Hat

takes the lead in Style, price and Wear. In Ties, fancy and common, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Pocket knives, Jewelry, many varieties of Racket goods, we have the very best.

Chinaware

We can suit anyone who wishes to buy for cash and save money.

The cash system will save you from 15 to 25 per cent. We cordially invite you to come and see for yourself.

E. DUBBS & SONS,



Donley County Lumber Co.,

(Successors to Yellow Pine Lumber Co.)

J. J. WOODWARD, Manager.

CLARENDON, TEXAS.

The best of Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Posts, Fencing, Lime, Cement, Etc.

If you want to build let us make you quotations.

W. H. COOKE, Pres. and Cashier.

A. M. BEVILLE, Vice-Pres.

THE CITIZENS' BANK,

Clarendon, Texas

Opened for business Nov. 1, 1899.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

The accounts of Merchants, Ranchmen, Farmers, Railroad men and others solicited. Money to loan on acceptable securities

Washington & Beverly DRAWMEN

Two wagons, suited to any sized load. A special spring wagon for pianos, folding beds, parlor furniture, etc.

Your Hauling Solicited
Careful Handling Guaranteed.

Rock Island Summer Rates

We are selling tourist tickets daily to all the important resorts in America, including CHICAGO, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Paul, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, Salt Lake, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Detroit, Bay View, Toronto, Buffalo, Montreal, Boston, Harper's Ferry, Pittsburgh, Lookout Mountain, and to many other points. Wherever you go, Rock Island can take you there.

Special Bargains Round Trip

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 18 and 19, one and one-third fare.
Roanoke, Va., Aug. 11, 12, 13, one fare plus \$2.00.
Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 11, 12, 13, one fare plus \$2.00.
San Francisco, Sept. 3 to 14, one fare | Diverse
Los Angeles, Sept. 3 to 14, one fare | Routes.

Homeseekers' Rates

to Estancia, N. M., Amarillo, and Beaver County points every Tuesday and Saturday.

THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CHICAGO AND DENVER DAILY

For trip anywhere, write

PHIL. A. AUER,
G. P. & T. A.,

Fort Worth, Texas.



TIME TABLE.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 1. Mail and Express.....8:47 p. m.
No. 7. Passenger and Express..... 6:25 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 2. Mail and Express..... 7:10 a. m.
No. 8. Passenger and Express..... 9:30 p. m.

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

Business Locals.

Wall Paper at Stocking's.
Get your plow harness from Rutherford.
Hammar Paint is the Paint, if you want Paint.
Call at Powell's and see their new line of ladies collars—they are "just the thing".
Go to the Globe to get your tailor-made shirts—the best and 200 samples to select from.
Lumber, doors, sash mouldings, columns, shingles, roofing paper, paint, of the best, at Clarendon Lumber Co's.
New wall paper at Stocking's.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Phone us the news—83-2 rings
Charley Carder, of Memphis, was here Wednesday.
J. T. Graham, of Rowe, spent Thursday here on business.
C. E. Thornton, of Rowe, spent Thursday here on business.
Henry Wheeler and wife are over at Elida, N. M. on a visit.
Mrs. Ashford visited her brother, C. L. Kendall, at Quanah this week.
Rev. A. H. Thornton, of Good-night College, spent Thursday here on business.
Homer Mulkey had a good run of business at Memphis in the photo line.
The rain yesterday laid off the workman on the various new buildings in town.
Mrs. D. L. Pool, of Lindale, Tex., is here on a visit with Mrs. Frank Kendall.
Mrs. Albert Erwin is here from Denton visiting her parents, Dr. Cooke and wife.
Mrs. J. A. Barnett will be expected home tomorrow night from her Kentucky visit.
Miss Ruth Stocking spent several days the first of the week with Mrs. Jas. Mace at Rowe.
Mrs. Tresise returned from Amarillo Tuesday night where she has been for some time on a visit.
Gibbs Glenn of Collingsworth county came over Tuesday night on a visit—of deep interest to him.
Frank Kendall went out yesterday to erect the mile posts on the roads in this commissioner's precinct.
Prof. Silvey returned from Stratford Thursday, where he spent a week after the close of the teachers' normal at Hereford.

I. J. Brokaw was up from Rowe Thursday. He says two new buildings are going up in the new town and two wells are being put down.

Since Wednesday's Chronicle the reports from the senatorial district show that Decker has a majority over Veale, and the latest report from Amarillo is that Browning has a majority over Webster for district judge.

Prof. Quigley and wife have returned from Hereford and are now on a visit at Memphis. His household goods have been moved into the college dormitory, where he will board the boy students during next term.

Stocking's store for Wall Paper.

For Saddles and Harness go to Rutherford's.

Stocking has sold Hammar Paint nine years and knows what it is.

Any kind of cakes made to order at the Clarendon Bakery.

Now is the time to improve. Fine line of fencing, posts, pickets, etc., at Clarendon Lumber Co.

Judge G. F. Morgan's Announcement.

You will find in this issue the announcement of Judge Morgan for reelection to the office of county judge. He was first appointed upon the death of Judge White and elected to the office the last general election and during the entire time has filled the office with such care and ability as the most exacting could reasonably expect. In fact, we hear no other candidate mentioned. He is popular both on and off the bench and it is more than likely he will be honored again for the office by the biggest vote given any candidate in the county at the next election.

"Who was it said 'I am monarch of all I survey, my right there is none to dispute?'"
"I don't know; some single man, probably."—Ex.

Lost—Between L. Cantellou's and town a buggy collar, no buckle on top. Finder please return to L. Cantellou.

Wall paper at Stocking's.

Hay To Bale.

Come and see our Eagle Baler and if you want to buy we will make right prices or trade for good young stock.

O'NEALL HARDWARE CO.

For Sale.

960 acres land, 8 miles from depot, all fenced, near school, on public road. Would exchange, in part, for good residence property.
G. S. PATTERSON.

Hammar Paint is the best Paint in the Panhandle. Stocking handles it and will save you money in a paint deal.

A business education is utilized in every profession. Amarillo Business College conducts a first-class business department.

Farmers—You Can Save
25 to 50 per cent on your plow work by taking it to Eph Taylor's shop.

For Sale.

My residence 6 rooms, Cor. Jefferson and 4th Sts. Also 100 acres land 3 1/2 miles of town, 40 acres in growing crop.
G. S. PATTERSON. □

Excursion to Houston and Galveston.

Round trip tickets on sale Aug. 11, limited to return Aug. 14, at rate of \$13.20 to Galveston and \$12.95 to Houston.
E. E. BALDWIN, Agt.

If you want fine locust trees, apple trees, peach trees, grape vines or shubbery, see Egerton of the Panhandle Nursery. He now has 100,000 trees in his new nursery. Finest grapes in the world at from \$5 to \$10 per 100 and other stock in like proportion. A fine lot of berry vines also. Call and see his stock.

I Need

to more than double the size of my store building to accommodate my trade, and have arranged to do so at once, but in order to do so I must have

More Money

and in order to get it I am willing to sacrifice any goods in my stock.

My Need is

Your Opportunity

Take advantage of it and supply your needs in Millinery, Skirts, Waists, Belts, Purses, Parasols, Ribbons, Laces, Dress Trimmings, etc.

MRS. A. M. BEVILLE,
"The Ladies' Furnisher."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Rates for county, district and state \$10; precinct, \$5, cash in advance.

For State Senator, 29th District.
JNO. W. VEALE.
D. E. DECKER.

For District Judge, 47th District.
HON. J. N. BROWNING.
IRA WEBSTER.

For County Judge.
GEO. F. MORGAN.
For County and District Clerk
C. A. BURTON.

For Sheriff and Tax Collector.
J. T. PATMAN.
J. MARION WILLIAMS

For County Treasurer.
J. M. CLOWER
GUS JOHNSON.

Last Sunday was Episcopal church day in Childress, the service being conducted by Bishop Garret and Rev. Goodman, the latter the missionary in charge. The choir of Clarendon was present, and the Childress Post paid the members the following comment.

"The singing was by the choir of St. John's church Clarendon, and when The Post says their singing was beautiful and that their exceeding kindness and goodness in coming to Childress at their own expense to help out their fellow Episcopians was appreciated beyond words by all of our people we are but truly expressing the sentiments of the entire community. The good people of Childress will never forget this faithful band of singers."

Pointed Paragraphs.

He who thinks no evil can do no wrong.

A man may do the best he can and still get the worst of it.

A man's most bitter enemy is the ex-friend who can no longer work him.

Even the man who expects the unexpected is apt to be surprised when it happens.

A man is seldom as old as he feels or a woman as young as she says she is.

The faster a man lives the quicker he will occupy ground floor space in a cemetery.

Some things are rather difficult to understand, especially when they are explained by some one who doesn't understand them.—Chicago News.

For Sale

A good two-horse sorghum mill, well equipped and used two seasons.
J. T. MCHAN
Rowe, Tx.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS

The Technological Branch of the University

Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry

Mechanical, Civil, Electrical, Textile And Architectural Engineering

Tuition Free. Actual necessary expenses excluding clothes and books, One Hundred Fifty-five Dollars per session.

Qualified applicants eighteen or over enter on certificate without examination.

Careful Training Given

In the General Subjects, English, History, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and the Applied Sciences, which form the foundation for Technical Instruction. File your application now. Catalogue free on request.

H. H. HARRINGTON, LL. D.,
President

College Station, Texas.

FREE BY MAIL

BOOKKEEPING AND SHORTHAND

to FIVE persons in each county, desiring to take personal instruction, who will within 30 days clip and SEND this notice to either of

DRAUGHON'S Business Colleges

Dallas, Waco, San Antonio, Austin, Galveston, El Paso, Ft. Worth, Tyler, OR Denison.

We also teach BY MAIL successfully, or REFUND MONEY, Law, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Letter-Writing, Drawing, Cartooning, Business English, Banking, etc.

27 Colleges in 15 States. \$300,000.00 Capital. 17 years' success. Indorsed by business men. No vacation; enter any time. Write for catalogue. POSITIONS secured or MONEY REFUNDED. YOU MUST in order to get Home Study FREE. Write now. Thus: "I desire to know more about your special Home Study Offer made in the published at

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I have recently moved from Shelby County, Texas, the Noted Lumber Country, and have rented office space with McClellan & Crisp, and those who are anticipating building will save money by calling at my office and getting prices. I will

Sell You Lumber Direct from the Mill

as my brothers are mill men. Hoping to be favored with your valued orders, I am

Yours truly,
CHAS. BALDWIN.

Foot Coolers



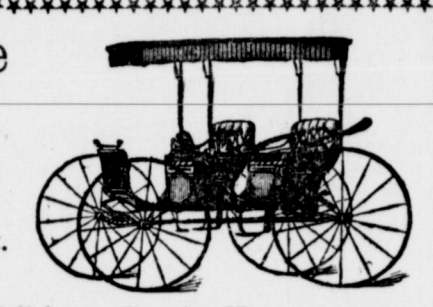
MADE FOR US BY Peters Shoe Co. St. Louis

That's what our Canvass Oxfords are. You cannot afford to be without them when you can get them at cost price at

J. H. RATHJEN.

Stockett & McCrae LIVERY STABLE.

Clarendon, Tex.




Hack meets the trains at night. Main St., Phone 62.

New Buggies, Rubber tires; Well-kept Gentle Horses, prompt attention to orders. Horses boarded, day, week or month at low rates. Your patronage kindly solicited.

Buggies! Buggies!! Buggies!

We now have the largest stock of buggies, carriages, runabouts, spring wagons, surries, etc., in the country, and of the best make, most approved fashion and out of best materia They are beauties and are all to sell.



One of the best up-to-date blacksmith shops on the Denver road and only run by experienced men.
Don't fail to see my cement factory.

B. T. LANE.

Phone 65.

The City Barber Shop,

BERRY & POTTS, Proprietors.

New shop, new building, new fixtures and furniture, large clean bath room with cold or hot water, the best of workmen and our service will please you. This is what we are here for.

A trial will convince. Call in.

EUREKA SPRINGS

FRISCO

NO FAR

WITH Correct Service and Rates

Write for Booklet.
C. W. STRAIN, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

If you read THE CHRONICLE you are always abreast of the times and know what is doing. You don't have to wait until its contents are too old to be of interest. Twice-a-week and only \$1.00 per year.

Gregg Shorthand, 13 years old, written by more people than any other three systems combined. Taught by the Amarillo Business College.

100 Envelopes 40c
With name and address. 40c printed and postpaid at this office.

Wanted
Local representatives in Don County to look after renewals and increase subscription list of a prominent monthly magazine on a salary and commission basis. Experience desirable but not necessary. Good opportunity for right person. Address Publisher, Box 59, Sta. O, New York.

Scholarship For Sale.

We have an unlimited \$40 scholarship for sale, bookkeeping, shorthand, or telegraphy, in the Tyler Commercial college. If you want to fit yourself for competent business or want a good salary, we will give you a good chance to but this or earn it in work.

Old newspapers cheap at this office. Only 15 cts per 100.

**Have You Investigated Our Profit-sharing Plan?
IF NOT, WHY NOT?**

**An Extraordinary Clearance
Sale, Beginning
Wednesday, August 1.**

During the month of August, in order to lower our Stock and save extra expense of moving, we will sell goods at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE in the History of Clarendon.

Our showing of Seasonable Merchandise is exceptionable. Every department will have Special Attractions for you. It will be our aim during this Sale to Give you Extraordinary Values for your money.

**Clearing of All Lawns, Organdies, Batistes, and
All Summer Goods.**

USE UPPER CRUST FLOUR

Be Ready
to Buy Your Mid-Summer Goods
Now.

White Parasols
These dainty creations in White
Linen are the craze of the
season. Regular price \$3.50.
Now \$2.75.

Men's and Ladies'
Umbrellas All Sizes and Quali-
ties, $\frac{1}{4}$ off.

L. L. Domestic
Reduced from 10 and 8c to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
and 6c.

Handkerchiefs
Special Good Size and Quality
6 for 25c.

Hosiery
We have a special lot of Men's
 $\frac{1}{2}$ hosiery in both Black and
Tan. Regular price per doz.
\$1.50, now \$1.20. All 15c Hos-
iery going at 10c.

Dorothy Dresses
for the little girl well made of
the Best Material 55 and 65c

Men's And Boys' Clothing

No man or boy can afford to miss this opportunity.

Men's Suits,	Regular price	\$25.00	now	\$17.50
" "	" "	20 00	"	15.50
" "	" "	18 00	"	13.50
" "	" "	16 00	"	12.50
" "	" "	15 00	"	10.00
" "	" "	12 50	"	8.50
" "	" "	11 50	"	7.50
" "	" "	9 00	"	6.00

Odd Pants $\frac{1}{4}$ Off

These pants are all Hand-Tailored. 90 pair Corduroy pants $\frac{1}{4}$ off. Good Bargains and will pay to buy now for Winter. 100 Boy Suits 3 to 18 years at 25 per cent off. Some Exceptional Values.

SHIRTS

20-doz Shirts, regular price \$1.50 and 1.25 **now \$1.00**
15-doz Shirts, Men and Boys' Regular price \$1.00 **now 65 and 75c.**
10-doz Shirts, Men and Boys' Regular price \$1.00 and 75c, **now 45 and 50c.**

HATS.

Big Reduction on all Hats
\$1.75 Hats now **\$1.50** \$2.00 Hats now **\$1.75**
2.50 " " **2.00** 3.00 " " **2.75**
\$3.50 Hats now **\$3.00.**
A few dozen Roelof Hats we wish to close out. Regular price \$3.50, now **\$2.75.**

We Are Headquarters
for Ladies' and Gents' Furnish-
ings, Groceries and Supplies.

Calicos
All Calicos only 5c per yard.

Foil de Noud
and other Gingham Reduced
to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Thread
Clark's O. N. T. 6 spools for
25c.

White Oxfords
Canvass, Blucher and Pumps,
25 per cent off.

Shoes
25 per cent off on all Summer
Shoes.

Trunks, Suit Cases
and Telescopes. Largest and
Best Stock in the City, 20 per
cent off.

EAT DAIRY HAMS

**Inspect our Line of Full-Vamp and Whang Leather
Shoes. None Better in Quality or Price.**

**Our Grocery Department is Always Filled with
Highest Quality and Lowest Prices.
SEND US YOUR ORDERS, NOW.**

**The Powell Trading Company,
CLARENDON, TEXAS**

TWICE-A-WEEK. The Clarendon Chronicle.

EXTRA SATURDAY SECTION

CLARENDON, TEXAS, AUGUST 4, 1906.

MADAME JUSSERAND

AMERICAN GIRL WHO MARRIED A FRENCHMAN, NOW IN DIPLOMATIC SWIM.

French Ambassador at Washington Given Position Largely on Account of Wife's Nativity—New Embassy Building Projected.

How much a wife can do to help her husband in a public career is convincingly proven by the married life of Madame Jusserand, the American wife of the French Ambassador at Washington. Indeed M. Jusserand was selected by the Government of France to act as the accredited agent of our sister republic at Uncle Sam's headquarters largely because of the fact that he had an American wife who it was believed would be of great assistance to him in handling any negotiations which might have to be carried on between the two nations.

Madame Jusserand, although American born, spent most of her life up to the time of her marriage, in France. That she was thus an exile from the land of the Stars and Stripes was due to the fact that her father, Mr. Richards, was an American banker in Paris, and thus his business interests compelled him to reside almost continuously at the French capital. His daughter was educated on the banks of the Seine and speaks French quite as readily as she does English.

Her husband has a great admiration for the American people—possibly because he is so fond of his wife. He is an author of note and has translated several American literary works into French. Prior to coming to Washington, M. Jusserand and his wife resided in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, where M. Jusserand acted as the envoy of his government. His promotion to Washington was a decided advance in rank and carries with it a big increase in salary.

AN INSEPARABLE COUPLE.

Both M. Jusserand and his Yankee helpmate are very genial and hospitable, but they are manifestly much

However, the government at Paris recently purchased a good-sized tract of ground in the most desirable section of Washington and will erect thereon a splendid embassy home of its own. Madame Jusserand being an American woman and thoroughly conversant with the wants of American women and Yankee conditions of life in general has been able to give the French architect who journeyed from Paris many valuable pointers as to designing the new house and she will be able to select the furnishings, etc., with far greater ease and success than could a Frenchwoman not in touch with American ways.

INSURANCE SIDE LIGHTS.

Methods Employed for Gouging the Hard Worked Agent.

During the recent scandal and the airing of insurance methods in general which followed, one of the tenderest spots of that business was left untouched. It is the system known in the parlance of industrial insurance workers as "arrears and advances."

The taking of arrears and advances occurs weekly on the book of every agent, when the agent must pay for each week on every policy which is beyond the grace period allowed by the company, namely "four weeks."

Superficially it would appear easy to obey the company's rules or—supposed rules; but the cancelling of a policy or policies might precipitate what is known as "thrown off claiming," whereby the company refuses to pay further special salary until a sufficient number of substantial applicants are approved to off-set the cancellations. So it may seem expedient to the needful agent, to pay a dollar for the current week, rather than to lose the prospect of receiving fifteen for the week following. He thereby borrows money from the company at a large rate of interest—one dollar for the loan of fifteen for one week—and if he wishes to retain this loan he must pay for the week following. Gradually but almost surely, it becomes a case of the "Spider and the Fly."

Unless he be an uncommonly good writer, or an exceptionally wary man, the web tightens and his source of

SOUTHWEST'S SMALL FARMS.

WONDERFUL CROP RESULTS FROM A SINGLE ACRE OF GOOD IRRIGATED LAND.

Instance of a Man Who Makes Good Living and Lays by Four Hundred Dollars a Year—No Fear of Drought or Failure.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.
The Sacramento Valley of California is a land of big farms. Private estates run all the way from one thousand to one hundred thousand acres. It was once profitable to farm vast areas in grain.

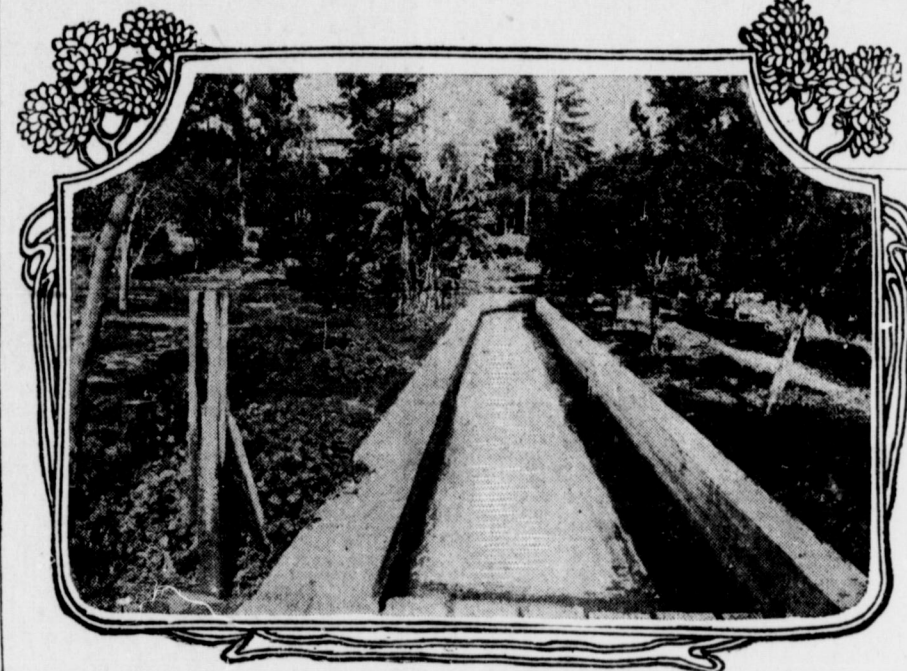
Although this valley is blessed with most abundant water supplies, irrigation is not generally employed. There is little rainfall from May to November, yet grain and deciduous fruits are grown without artificial

ing conditions are superior even to those of southern California. There is a great future for this southwestern corner of America, and it will some day be peopled as extensively as its wonderful ruins show it to have been unknown centuries ago.

The Wanderer Returns.

It was old-home week, and the returned sons and grandsons had been telling with more or less pride of the changes time had wrought for them. At last Edward Jameson spoke:

"I went away from here twenty years ago a poor man, with only one solitary dollar in my pocket. I walked the four miles from my father's farm to the station, and there I begged a ride to Boston on a freight car. Last night I drove into town behind a spirited pair of horses, and my purse—guess how much my purse holds in money to-day, besides a large check," and Mr. Jameson looked about him with a brilliant smile.



HOW THINGS GROW IN THE SOUTH-WEST UNDER IRRIGATION.

moisture. But the big farms are not prosperous. They are largely cultivated by tenants and are strangely devoid of features which make the true southwestern farm one of the most delightful home-spots in the world. The men on the land sell all they produce and buy nearly all their consume. And so they pay tribute to others "going and coming."

I have been visiting a farm in the Sacramento Valley which consists of one single acre of irrigated land and which makes a better home and larger net income for its owner than many of his neighbors enjoy on places of thousands of acres each. The little farm is at Orland, in Glen County, and is the property of a man named Samuel Cleeks, who has grown old and gray while tilling it for the past thirty years.

ON A SINGLE ACRE.

Barn and Corral space.....75 x 75 feet
Rabbit Hutch25 x 25 "
House and Porches30 x 30 "
2 Windmill Towers each.....15 x 16 "
Garden46 x 94 "
Blackberries16 x 90 "
Strawberries65 x 90 "
Citrus Nursery, in which there are 2300 budded orange, lemon and lime trees90 x 98 "
1 row of Dewberries.....100 feet long,
4 Apricot trees,
2 Oak trees,
3 Peach trees,
6 Fig trees,
16 Locust trees,
30 Assorted Roses,
20 Assorted Geraniums,
12 Lemon trees, bearing, seven years old,
1 Lime tree, nine years old and bearing, from which were sold last year 160 dozen limes,
8 Bearing Orange trees,
4 Breadfruit trees,
5 Pomegranate trees,
1 Patch of Bamboo,
3 Calla Lilies,
4 Frano trees,
3 Blue Gum trees,
6 Cypress trees,
4 Grapevines,
1 English Ivy,
2 Honeyuckles,
1 Seed-bed,
1 Violet-bed,
1 Sage-bed,
2 Tomato vines,
13 Stands of Bees.

ERA OF THE SMALL FARM.

Time was when the man who had said that a living could be made from 5 acres, much less a single acre, would have been considered a dreamer or a greenhorn. Now, however, all through the Southwest, in great sections of California and Arizona, where the sun is warm, the soil is deep and fertile, and the water for irrigation ample, little farms are making for their owners more money than many of the big ones. Two, three, five and ten acre tracts closely and faithfully cultivated have become, in hundreds of instances, veritable gold mines. Some of the communities of southern California, composed of the ranches, resembling the suburbs so close are the farms, be-

"Fifty dollars!"

"Seventy-five!"

"A hundred!" shouted the boys, filled with admiration.

"No," said Mr. Jameson, drawing a large fat purse from his pocket when the clamor had subsided, "none of you has guessed right. When I paid the 25 cents to Ozy Boggs for my refreshing drive in the coach, I had besides my trunk check (which I retained for financial reasons,) exactly 4 cents. I have come back, my friends, to stay. Any little jobs of sawing and splitting will be gratefully received."—Youth's Companion.

Worked the Double Cross.

"This," said the jeweler, "is what happened here last month.

"Mr. B. drove up in a hansom and entered my shop, accompanied by his valet, who carried an oblong box of steel. Mr. B. asked for a private interview and I took him into my office. There he opened the box exposing a splendid array of diamond and pearl necklaces, earrings, tiaras, and stomachers.

"Mrs. B.," he said, "is now abroad. Before she returns I want you to extract all these stones and to replace them with good imitations, selling the real jewels and giving me the money. This, of course, is to be a confidential transaction. Mrs. B. is to know nothing of it."

"I looked at Mr. B. I think I blushed a little."

"My dear sir," I said, "I should be glad to do what you ask, but it is impossible. Two years ago Mrs. B. called here on the same errand that now brings you, and this errand, in her case, was successful. The paste jewels that you offer me are worth little more than the hire of the hansom awaiting you outside."

He Liked the Game.

"A seedy looking individual, apparently from the rurals, entered Flockner's barber shop one day last week," says the Hobart News-Republican. "He got in the second chair, and told Charley he wanted the 'whole works.'"

"After Charley had trimmed him up till he would have passed for Leslie Niblack, he woke him up.

"'Hair cut,' says the sleeper, drowsily.

"'Hair's cut,' says Charley.

"'Shave,' says he, still half asleep.

"'Done shaved you.'

"'Shampoo.'

"'You've got 'er.'

"'Shine.'

"'Been shined.'

"'Neck shave.'

"'Already been there.'

"'Single hair.'

"'I've burned it.'

"The customer settled down in the chair until he was sitting on his neck, and says, 'Pull a tooth.'

The Other Fellow.

The butcher thinks the baker has an easy time through life;

The baker thinks the doctor's path is ever free from strife;

And to us all this truth comes home as through this life we bob—

It's the other fellow every time that has the easy job.

Football as Played.

"I hear your son has been winning high honors at college?"

"He has been playing football."

"He has been playing football?"

"He has been playing football."

"He has been playing football."

"He has been playing football."

"He has been playing football."

"He has been playing football."

THE ARMY TRANSPORT.

PACIFIC SQUADRON IS A MODEL FOR HANDLING THE GOVERNMENT'S TROOPS.

Private Steamship Companies Said to be Unequal to the Task of Transporting Soldier Boys—The Cost is Greater.

Along the Pacific Coast the army transport service in operation with the Philippines and intermediate points, is not regarded with favor. Private steamship companies covet the business which is now being done by the dozen and a half vessels making up the transport fleet.

During the last fiscal year the Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Logan and Dix carried to Honolulu, Guam and Manila 31,000 passengers, 115,000 tons of freight, \$69,863 pounds of United States mail, and \$2,478,000 in United States money, besides a considerable amount of Philippine pesos coined in the San Francisco mint; and in January, 1906, the schedule was doubled, that is, instead of one sailing a month there are now two.

The army prefers to do its own freight and passenger business on the Pacific for the following reasons:

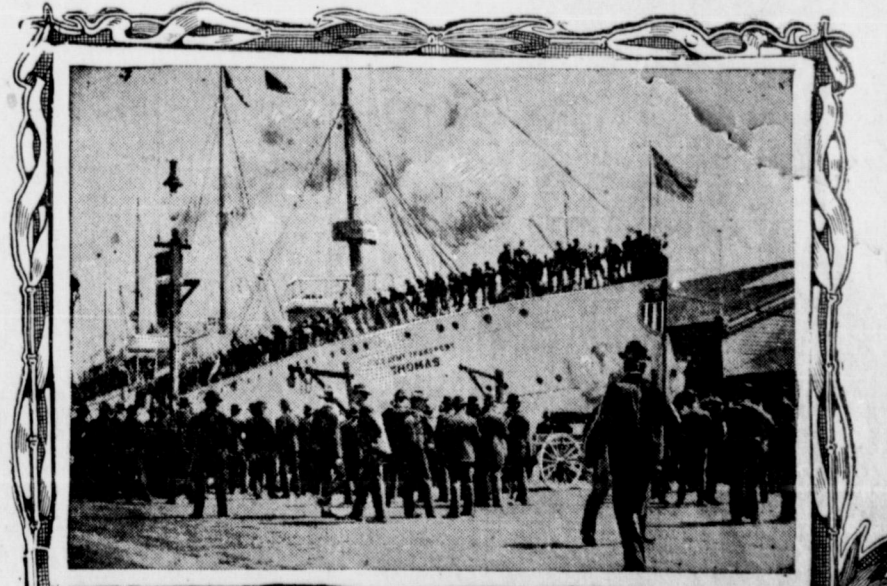
Primarily, private companies securing contracts could not furnish the service desired without specially constructed vessels, an expense which, though demonstrated absolutely necessary by experience, they would not undertake owing to the uncertainty of the traffic.

Secondly, the present service is found more economical, the cost of operation last year amounted to \$750,000 less than the lowest estimate presented by any of the private concerns bidding for the business.

Lastly, the exigencies of the service which might at any moment demand the rapid transportation of large shipments of troops and supplies would necessitate the holding in reserve of a considerable number of vessels, an impossibility to a private steamship company which is forced by competition to operate with strictest economy.

COMBINED COMFORT AND CAPACITY.

In explanation of the first of these reasons—the average transport is a type of marine construction peculiarly individual. While exteriorly it has all the appointments of a modern ocean-going steamer, it differs essentially in its interior arrangement. The transportation of large numbers of troops across an ocean distance of 7,000 miles, the greater part of this mileage lying within the tropics, demands the best possible ventilation and sanitation. The sleeping accommodations for soldiers are between decks, and the entire space allotted for this purpose is often from end to end. Metal berths in tiers of three, one above the other, make the place resemble a giant honeycomb. Shower baths, reading and recreation rooms are provided, and a regularly equipped hospital with isolation wards is in charge of a surgeon and assistants drawn from the army Medical Corps and the Hospital Corps. These quarters are



TRANSPORT "THOMAS" ABOUT TO SAIL FOR THE ORIENT.

FREIGHT TRANSPORT "DIX" LOADING ANIMALS FOR PHILIPPINES

bark in fifteen days. Assuming a ratio, it would require, to strike a first quick blow of a force corresponding to our present military establishment, the more than the entire tonnage of the Pacific." It is doubtful if any private line would care to hold enough ships in reserve to transport two divisions on a fortnight's notice. The Quartermaster General gave it, as his opinion that, "In view of the futile efforts of the Quartermaster's Department to obtain suitable transports from the merchant marine in 1898 for the transportation of the army to Cuba, and of the further fact that when withdrawn from regular line service the transports can not be advantageously disposed of, owing to their peculiar interior construction, it would be wise policy to retain a sufficient number of boats as part of the equipment of the army, to be economically cared for and kept in such condition as to be promptly available for any emergency which may arise requiring the transportation of troops on the ocean." Since the whisper of trouble in the Orient, two first class troopships have been held at anchor in Manila Bay, and until January all the freighters of the transport service were out of active service, with the exception of the Dix.

PACIFIC FLEET A MODEL.

The army has built up its Pacific transport fleet after long and trying experience, and it is generally conceded that the vessels are models of their kind. Representatives of foreign governments have asked for and received copies of the specifications.

The transportation of live stock has been fruitful of disasters. The first consignment of mules shipped to Manila was a source of great anxiety. Every precaution was taken, and finally the fatal precaution of belly-banding the animals caused the loss of all but one, who became known in Manila as the hundred thousand dollar jack. The rest all died of the unaccustomed exercise of swinging on their stomachs.

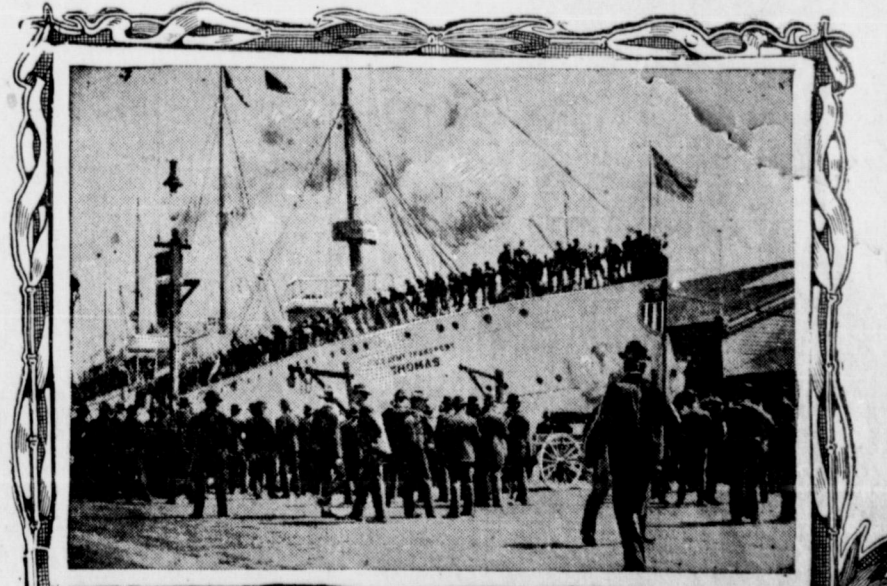
LEARNS LANGUAGES IN JAIL.

Berkmann, Who Tried to Kill P. C. Frick, Becomes Linguist.

When Alexander Berkmann, Allegheny County prisoner in M. after having served fifteen years an attempt to kill Henry C. the coke and steel magnate, himself able to converse fluently in eight languages.

The years behind prison bars converted him from an avowed anarchist to a student and philosopher. Many persons have forgotten both Berkmann and his crime, yet they startled the nation during the days of the great Homestead strike of 1892. Mr. Frick was one of the managers of the steel industry when it grappled in the gigantic struggle with its workmen. Berkmann was so radical, at the other end of the scale, that he was classed as a leading anarchist.

During the excitement of the industrial controversy Berkmann found his way into the Pittsburgh offices of Mr. Frick, reached that magnate's presence and shot him twice, then attempt-



TRANSPORT "THOMAS" ABOUT TO SAIL FOR THE ORIENT.

FREIGHT TRANSPORT "DIX" LOADING ANIMALS FOR PHILIPPINES

not such as are provided for steerage passengers on the Pacific, and if vessels so equipped were owned and operated by a private line, that line would be long in getting rid of them, should the army be suddenly recalled from the Islands. Furthermore, the army transport must carry a battery of rapid fire guns in her bows, something for which private steamship companies have very little use.

The second argument advanced by the adherents of the present system needs no comment.

The third and last contention is best supported by a report made on January 14 of this year by the General Staff of the Army to the Senate Committee on Merchant Marine, in which it was stated that "to transport divisions would require ten

ing to complete the work with a dagger.

Overpowered before he could accomplish his full purpose, Berkmann hurried to jail. Being convicted his trial he was given a fifteen term in the penitentiary for a to kill. This was supplemented one-year term in the Allegheny workshop for carrying deadly weapons.

Once behind prison bars all his leisure time beginning of his and write well. ing the f ment he those



MADAME JUSSERAND—WIFE OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

wrapped up in each other. Indeed, when the French Ambassador visited the St. Louis Exposition alone by reason of the fact that Madame Jusserand was prevented from accompanying him because of an abscess on her forehead it was the first time in their married life that they had ever been separated, even for a few days.

Madame Jusserand is rather dark-complexioned and in many respects has the appearance of a typical French woman. She is a firm believer in outdoor life as a source of health and pleasure. When in Washington or at their summer home on the coast of Massachusetts she and her husband daily indulge in long walks and spend hours playing tennis. Madame Jusserand is a most charitably disposed woman and since her arrival in America has constantly but inconspicuously aided many causes. She has no children, but on several occasions she has given parties at her home for the French children residing at the national capital.

NEW FRENCH EMBASSY.

The lady is looking forward to having the privilege of fitting up a new French Embassy at Washington that will be in keeping with the dignity of our sister republic. For years the "branch office" of France in the United States was located in an old residence in Washington that was at one time the home of Admiral Porter. Then a few years ago the French government was moved to the house of Bellamy Storer—the house of President Roosevelt leased just when the Vice-President thought that

livelihood wanes, until he is finally forced from that field of labor, to be followed by another whose experience is most likely to be a repetition of his predecessor's.

This stupendous gouging system is startling in its vastness, for about two hundred thousand men are engaged in this vocation throughout the country as agents, and the amount of money thus obtained by one company alone (employing about fifteen thousand men), is upwards of one million dollars annually. The officials resort to many methods of intrigue to prevent the real mission of the "arrests and advance" manipulations from becoming apparent to the agents, among which is the tacking of placards in the offices forbidding agents to pay on insurances which is beyond the company's grace period. To the experienced agent it reads, "we know you will pay."

Why this subtle system of graft has remained almost unmolesed for more than thirty years is a subject for conjecture.

Never Drink Water.

There are many different kinds of animals that never in all their lives slip so much as a drop of water. Among these are the gazelles of the far East. Many naturalists believe that the only moisture imbibed by wild rabbits is derived from the green herbage they eat.

Ocean steamers

The White Company

A Sequel to Sir Nigel

By Sir A. Conan Doyle

Copyrighted 1894. By Harper & Brothers.

Synopsis of preceding chapters at end of this installment.

CHAPTER XIII.

The prince's reception-room was fitted up with all the state and luxury which the fame and power of its owner demanded. A high dais at the further end was roofed in by a broad canopy of scarlet velvet spangled with silver fleurs-de-lis.

In the center of the dais were two very high chairs. On that to the right sat a tall and well-formed man with red hair, a livid face, and a cold blue eye. He lounged back in a careless position, and yawned repeatedly. On the other throne there was perched bolt upright a little round, pippin-faced person, who smiled and nodded to everyone whose eyes he chanced to meet. Between and a little in front of them, on a humble chairette or stool, sat a slim dark young man, whose quiet attire and modest manner would scarce proclaim him to be the most noted prince in Europe. He sat with his hands clasped round his knee, his head slightly bent, and an expression of trouble upon his clear, well-chiselled features. Below on either side of the steps were forty or fifty English and Gascon barons, knights, and courtiers.

"There sits the prince," whispered Sir John Chandos as they entered. "He on the right is Pedro, whom we are about to put upon the Spanish throne. The other is Don James, whom we purpose with the aid of God to help to his throne in Majorca."

The prince had observed their entrance, and, springing to his feet, he had advanced with a winning smile and the light of welcome in his eyes.

"Welcome to Aquitaine, Sir Nigel Loring and Sir Oliver Buttesthorpe," said he. "Nay, keep your knee for my sweet father at Windsor. I would have your hands, my friends. We are like to give you some work to do ere you see the downs of Hampshire once more. How many have you in your train?"

"I have forty men-at-arms, sire," said Sir Oliver.

"And I have one hundred archers and a score of lances; there are also three hundred men of the White Company who wait for me on this side of the water upon the borders of Navarre."

"We hope to see you with in the banquet-hall anon," rejoined the prince. He bowed, and, plucking Sir Oliver by the sleeve, led them both away to the back of the press of courtiers.

The young ruler had sat listlessly upon the stool with the two puppet monarchs behind him, but of a sudden a glow passed over his face, and to his feet in one of those passion which were the single noble and generous characteristics of his nature.

"How now, sirrah? What you bring to us from our Navarre?" The new-comer to this abrupt query had been ad-

"I was a tall and handsome cavalier had just been ushered into the apartment. Are the passes open to us, or does your master go back from his word pledged to me at Libourne no later than last Michaelmas?"

"It would ill become my gracious master, sire, to go back from promise given. He does but ask some delay, and certain conditions and hostages."

"Conditions! Hostages! Is he speaking to the Prince of England, or is it to the bourgeois provost of some half-captured town? Conditions, quotha? He may find much to send in our own contention ere long. The passes are, then, closed to us?"

"Nay, sir—
"They are open, then?"
"Nay, sire, if you would but—"
"Enough, enough, Don Martin," cried the prince. "It is no sorry sight to see so true a knight pleading in so false a cause. We know the doings of our Cousin Charles. We know that while with the right hand he takes our fifty thousand crowns for the holding of the passes open, he hath his left stretched to Henry Trastamare, or the King of France, all ready to take as many more for the keeping them closed. I know our good Charles, and he shall learn that I know him. He sets his kingdom up to the best bidder, like some scullion farrier selling a shodder horse. He is—"
"My lord," cried Don Martin, "I cannot stand here to hear such words of my master. Did they come from other lips I should know better how to answer them."

"Your bearing and your words, Don Martin, are such as I should have looked for in you. You will tell the king, your master, that he hath been paid his price, and that if he holds to his promise he hath my word for it that no scath shall come to his people, nor to their houses or gear. If, however, you have not his leave, I shall come close at the heels of this message without his leave, and bearing a key with me which shall open all that he may close. Where is my Lord Chandos? Ha, Sir John, I commend this worthy knight to your care. You will see that he hath refection, and such a purse of gold as may defray his charges, for indeed it is great honor to any court to have within it so noble and gentle a cavalier."

that Gascony is too small a cock to crow so lustily."

"The smaller cock, my Lord Audley, may have the longer spur," remarked the Captain de Buch.

"May have its comb," clipped if it makes over-much noise," broke in an Englishman.

"By Our Lady of Reoumandur!" cried the Lord of Mucident, "this is more than I can abide. Sir John Charnell, you shall answer to me for those words!"

"Freely, my lord, and when you will," returned the Englishman carelessly.

"My Lord de Clisson!" cried Lord Audley, "you look somewhat fixedly in my direction. By St. Stephen, I should be right glad to go further into the matter with you."

"And you, my Lord of Pommeris," said Sir Nigel, pushing his way to the front. "It is in my mind that we might break a lance in gentle and honorable debate over the question."

For a moment a dozen challenges flashed backward and forward at this sudden bursting of the cloud which had been overmuch need for your swords that you should turn them upon each other. Sir John Charnell, Lord Audley, you do not doubt the courage of our friends of Gascony."

"Not I, sire," Lord Audley answered. "I have seen them fight too often not to know that they are very hardy and valiant gentlemen."

"And so say I," quoth the other Englishman; "but, certes, there is no fear of our forgetting it while they have a tongue in their heads."

"Nay, Sir John," said the prince, reprovingly. "But you hear, my lords of Gascony, that these gentlemen had no thought to throw a slur upon your honor or your valor, so let all anger fade from your mind. Clisson, Captain, de Pommeris, I have your word."

"We are subjects, sire," said the Gascon barons, though with no very good grace. "Your words are our law."

"Then shall we bury all cause of unkindness in a flagon of malvoisie," said the prince, cheerily. "Ho, there! the doors of the banquet-hall! I have been over-long from my sweet spouse, but I shall be back with you anon."

CHAPTER XIV.

While the prince's council was sitting, Alayne and Ford had remained in the outer hall, where they were soon surrounded by a noisy group of young Englishmen of their own rank, all eager to hear the latest news from England.

"How is it with the old man at Windsor?" asked one.

"And how with the good Queen Philippa?"

"How of England, my lads of Loring?" said a squire named Humphrey.

"I take it," said Ford, "that it is much as it was when you were there last, save that perchance there is a little less noise there."

"And why less noise, young Solomon?"

"Ah, that is for your wit to discover." Fardieu! here is a paladin come over with the Hampshire mud still sticking to his shoes. It means that the noise is less for our being out of the country."

"How we to take this, sir?" asked the ruffling squire.

"You may take it as it comes," said Ford carelessly.

"Stint it, Humphrey," said a tall squire with a burst of laughter. "You will have little credit from this gentleman. I perceive, Tongues are sharp in Hampshire, sir."

"And swords?"

"Hum! we may prove that. In two days' time is le vepris du tournoi when we may see if your lance is as quick as your wit."

"All very well, Roger Harcomb," cried a burly, bull-necked Gascon man, whose square shoulders and massive forehead of exceptional personal strength. "You are not to be so easily overpowered. The Lord Loring hath given his proofs; but we know nothing of his squire, save that one of them hath a rattling tongue. And how of you, young sir? bring me his heavy hand Alayne's shoulder."

"I will do you no wrong," said the young man.

"If my sword is not hard, it is ready." "Ready? Ready for what? For the hem of my la' train."

"Ready to chastise insolence, sir," cried Alayne with flashing eyes.

"Sweet little coz," answered the burly squire, "such a dainty color! Such a mellow voice! Eyes of a bashful maid, and hair like a three-years' babe! Viola!" He passed his thick fingers roughly through the youth's crisp golden curls.

"You seek to force a quarrel, sir," said Alayne white with anger.

"Why, you do it like a country boor, and not like a gentle squire. Hast been ill bred and as ill taught? I serve a master who could show you how such things should be done."

"And how would he do it, oh, pink of squires?"

"He would neither be loud nor would he be unmannerly, but rather more gentle than is his wont. He would say, 'Sir, I should take it as an honor to do some small deed of arms against you, not for mine own glory or advancement, but rather for the fame of my lady and for the upholding of chivalry.' Then he would draw his glove, thus, and throw it on the ground; or, if he had cause to think that he had to deal with a churl, he might throw it in his face—as I do now!"

A buzz of excitement went up from the knot of squires as Alayne, his gentle nature turned by this causeless attack into fiery resolution, dashed his glove with all his strength into the sneering face of his antagonist.

"Your life for this!" said the bully, with a face which was distorted with rage.

"If you can take it," returned Alayne. "Good lad!" whispered Ford. "Stick to it close as wax."

"I shall see justice!" cried Norbury, Sir Oliver's silent attendant.

"You brought it upon yourself, John Tranter," said the tall squire, who had been addressed as Roger Harcomb. "You must ever plague the newcomers. But it were a shame if this went further. The lad hath shown a proper spirit."

"But a blow! a blow!" cried several of the squires. "There must be a finish to this."

"Nay; Tranter first laid hand upon his head," said Harcomb. "How say you, Tranter? The matter may rest where it stands."

"My name is known in these parts," said Tranter proudly. "I can let pass what might leave a stain upon another. Let him pick up his glove and say that he has done amiss."

"I would see him in the claws of the devil first," whispered Ford.

"You hear, young sir?" said the peace-maker. "Our friend will overlook the matter if you do but say that you have acted in heat and haste."

"I came here at the beck of my master," answered Alayne, "and I looked on every man here as an Englishman and a friend. This gentleman hath shown me a rough welcome, and if I have answered him in the same spirit he has but himself to thank. I will pick the glove up, but, certes, I shall abide by what I have done unless he first craves my pardon for what he hath said and done."

Tranter shrugged his shoulders. "You have done what you could to save him, Harcomb," he said. "We had best settle at once."

"So say I," cried Alayne.

might catch his foeman's blade, and by a sick turn of his wrist snags it across Alayne, on the other hand, must trust for his defence to his quick eye and active foot—for his sword, though keen, was of a light and graceful build, with a narrow sloping pommel and a tapering steel.

Tranter well knew his advantage and lost little time in putting it to use. As his opponent walked toward him he suddenly bounded forward and sent in a whistling cut which would have severed the other in twain had he not sprung lightly back from it. Quick as a panther, Alayne sprang in with a thrust, but Tranter, who was as active as he was strong, had already recovered himself and turned it aside with a movement of his heavy blade. Again he whizzed in a blow which made the spectators hold their breath, and again Alayne very quickly and swiftly slid from under it, and sent back two lightning thrusts which the other could scarce parry. So close were they to each other that Alayne had no time to spring back from the next cut, which beat down his sword and grazed his forehead, sending the blood streaming into his eyes and down his cheeks. He sprang out beyond sword-sweep, and the pair stood breathing heavily, while the crowd of young squires buzzed their applause.

"Bravely struck on both sides!" cried Roger Harcomb. "You have both won honor from this meeting, and it would be sin and shame to let it go further."

"You have done enough," Edricson said Norbury.

"You have carried yourself well," cried several of the older squires.

"For my part, I have no wish to slip this young man," said Tranter, wiping his brow.

"Does this gentleman crave my pardon for having used me despitely?" asked Alayne.

"Nay, not I."

"Then stand on your guard, sir!" With a clatter and clash the two blades met once more, Alayne pressing in so as to keep within full sweep of the heavy blade, while Tranter as continually sprang back to have space for one of his great cuts. A three-parts parried blow drew blood from Alayne's left shoulder, but at the same moment he wounded Tranter slightly upon the thigh. Next instant, however, his blade had slipped into the fatal notch, there was a sharp cracking sound with a tinkling upon the ground, and he found a splintered piece of steel fifteen inches long was all that remained to him of his weapon.

"Your life is in my hands!" cried Tranter, with a bitter smile.

"Another sword," cried Ford.

"Nay, sir," said Harcomb, "that is not the custom."

"Throw down your hilt, Edricson!" cried Norbury.

"Never!" said Alayne. "Do you crave my pardon, sir?"

"You are mad to ask it."

"Then on your guard again!" cried the young squire, and sprang in with a fire and a fury which more than made up for the shortness of his weapon. It had not escaped him that his opponent was breathing in short, hoarse gasps, like a man who is dizzy with fatigue. Now was the time for the purer living and the more agile limb to show their value. Back and back gave Tranter, ever seeking time for a last cut. On and on came Alayne, his jagged point now at his foeman's face, now at his throat, now at his chest, still stabbing and thrusting to pass the line of steel which covered him. Yet his experienced foeman knew well that such efforts could not be long sustained. Let him relax for one instant and his death-blow had come. Relax he must! Flesh and blood could not stand the strain. Already the thrusts were less fierce, the foot less ready, although there was no abatement of the spirit in the steady gray eyes. Tranter, cunning and wary from years of fighting, knew that his chance had come. He brushed aside the frail weapon which was opposed to him, whirled up his great blade, sprang back to get the fairer sweep—and vanished into the waters of the Garonne.

So intent had the squires, both combatants and spectators, been on the matter in hand, that all thought of the steep bank and swift, still stream had gone from their minds. Tranter's last spring, carried him clear of the edge, and he

praise which broke from the squires around him.

"I am much beholden to you, sir," said Tranter, though in no very friendly voice. "Certes, I should have been in the river now but for you."

"I ask no thanks," Alayne answered shortly. "Give me your hand to rise, Ford."

"The river has been my enemy," said Tranter, "but it hath been a good friend to you, for it hath saved your life this day."

"That is as it may be," returned Alayne.

"Alas, for my poor sword, which lies at the bottom of the Garonne!" said Tranter.

"Here is your pourpoint, Edricson," cried Norbury. "Throw it over your shoulders, that you may have at least one dry garment."

"And now away back to the abbey," said several.

"One moment, sirs!" said Alayne, who was leaning on Ford's shoulder, with the broken sword, which he had picked up, still clutched in his right hand. "My ears may be somewhat dulled by the water, but I have not yet heard this gentleman crave pardon for the insult which he put upon me in the hall."

"What! do you still pursue the quarrel?" asked Tranter.

"And why not, sir? I am slow to take up such things, but once foot I shall follow it while I have life or breath."

"Ma foi! you have not too much of either, for you are as white as marble," said Harcomb bluntly. "Let it drop, sir, for you have come very well out of it."

"Nay," said Alayne, "this quarrel is none of my making, but now I am here, I swear that I shall never leave this spot until I have that which I have come for: so ask my pardon, sir, or choose another squire and to it again."

"The young squire was deadly white from his exertions, both on the land and in the water. Soaking and stained, with a smear of blood on his white shoulder, and another on his brow, there was still in his wild pose and set face the stamp of an inflexible resolution. His opponent's duller and more material mind quailed before the fire and intensity of a higher spiritual nature."

"I had not thought that you had taken it so amiss," said he awkwardly. "It was but such a jest as we play upon each other, and, if you must have it so, I am sorry for it."

"Then I am sorry too," quoth Alayne warmly, "and here is my hand upon it."

"And the non-meant horn has blown three times," quoth Harcomb. "By my troth! Master Ford, your friend here is in need of a cup of wine, for he hath drunk deeply of Garonne water. I had not thought from his fair face that he had stood to this matter so shrewdly."

"Faith," said Ford, "this air of Bordeaux hath turned our turtle-dove into a game-cock. A milder or more courteous youth never came out of Hampshire."

"His master also, as I understand, is a very gentle and courteous gentleman," remarked Harcomb; "yet I do not think that they are either of them men with whom it is very safe to trifle."

(To be Continued Next Week.)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

The scenes of the story are laid in the 14th century. Herdrie John, of the Cistercian Monastery, flees from the Abbey of Beaulieu, guilty of certain serious charges brought against him by a number of his monks. Another of the lay-brothers, Alayne Edricson, takes his departure in accordance with his father's will, designating that he should, when he became 21, go forth for one year to choose for himself his future calling. In answer he goes to visit his brother, the Seaman of Mincaster, whose reputation is unenviable. At night Alayne needs a resting-place where he meets Herdrie John, and Samkin Ajiward, an English archer just back from the French wars. Alayne finds his brother in a modest wood-quadrant with a beautiful damsel. He rescues her, thereby gaining the Seaman's enmity. The Seaman, learning that he intends to join his companions at Christ Church, where dwells Sir Nigel, leaves him hangingly without telling him her name. Here joins his companions and his journey to Sir Nigel's home. On seeing the renowned knight, Herdrie John is much vexed at his apparent bodily weakness but quickly changes his mind when he hears an adventure with a huge bear. Here Alayne meets his companion of the woods, whom he learns is the daughter of Sir Nigel. The White Company leaves Tynham Castle. Alayne tells the Lady Maudie of his love for her. She gives him no promise, but leaves him a green veil to carry with him to the woman he loves. The White Company and Sir Oliver Buttesthorpe embark for the French coast and fall in with two Genoese private ships which they overcome. The knights reach the French shore in safety and prepare for an audience with the Black Prince of England.

A strong decoction of common poke root, mixed with an equal quantity of black molasses, boiled to a syrup, and spread upon bread, is sure and sudden death to cockroaches. They eat it greedily and die.

What Does This Mean?

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DIPLOMAT'S WIFE MEDDLING.

Ambitious American Woman Interfered in Affairs of State.

The ambitions of Mrs. Bellamy Storer for the promotion of her husband, formerly United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary, are now blamed for his removal from the diplomatic service of the United States. It is claimed that Mrs. Storer's ambition was so intense that she not only tried to bring pressure to bear on the President for the advancement of her husband, but that her personal desire to have another American cardinal became objectionable. She advocated Archbishop Ireland for the position, and asked President Roosevelt to use his influence in the archbishop's behalf in Rome.

President Roosevelt wrote in reply that he would like to see the archbishop of St. Paul a cardinal and spoke very highly of the archbishop's public services and breadth of view, but he declared he could not become involved in any matter of church politics, and he pointed out to Mrs. Storer how improper it would be for him to advocate the selection by the Pope of any person for any place.

Mrs. Storer, it is averred, made use of the expression of the President that he would like to see the archbishop made a cardinal, and caused it to come to the attention of high dignitaries in such a way that it appeared to be the wish of the President that the archbishop should be taken.

President Roosevelt wrote to Vienna expatiating, and calling attention to his original note, in which he said he would like to have Archbishop Ireland elevated, but could not meddle in such affairs, and he pointed out that the qualification had not been made use of in connection with the apparent endorsement of the proposed new cardinal. Other questions arose, and the administration found itself embarrassed in other ways, and the final result was that the connection of Mr. Storer with the diplomatic service ceased.

The Emperor of the British Empire has 51,000,000 white subjects. The remainder are black, brown and yellow.

The paving blocks of some of the streets of Warsaw are made of compressed straw.

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"THE PRINCE OBSERVED THEIR ENTRANCE WITH ALIGHT OF WELCOME IN HIS EYES."

Close to the bank of the Garonne there lay a little tract of green-sward. The river ran deep and swift up to the steep bank. Here the two combatants drew their swords. In such combats, as well as in the formal sports of the tilting-yard, the sword is used with strength and dexterity. On the other hand, Alayne had used his weapons in constant exercise and practice for every day for many months, and being by nature quick of eye and prompt of hand, he might pass now as no mean swordsman. An unusual light it seemed to most; but there were a few, and they the most experienced, who saw something in the youth's steady gray eye and wary step which left the issue open.

"Hold, sirs, hold!" cried Norbury, ere Mow had been struck. "This gentleman hath a two-handed sword, a good foot longer than that of our friend."

"Take mine, Alayne," said Ford.

"Nay, friends," he answered. "I understand the weight and balance of mine own. To work, sir, for our lords may need us."

Tranter's best sword was indeed a mighty weapon in his hand. The weapon held straight up in front of him held aloft, so that the tip of the blade was just above his head. He

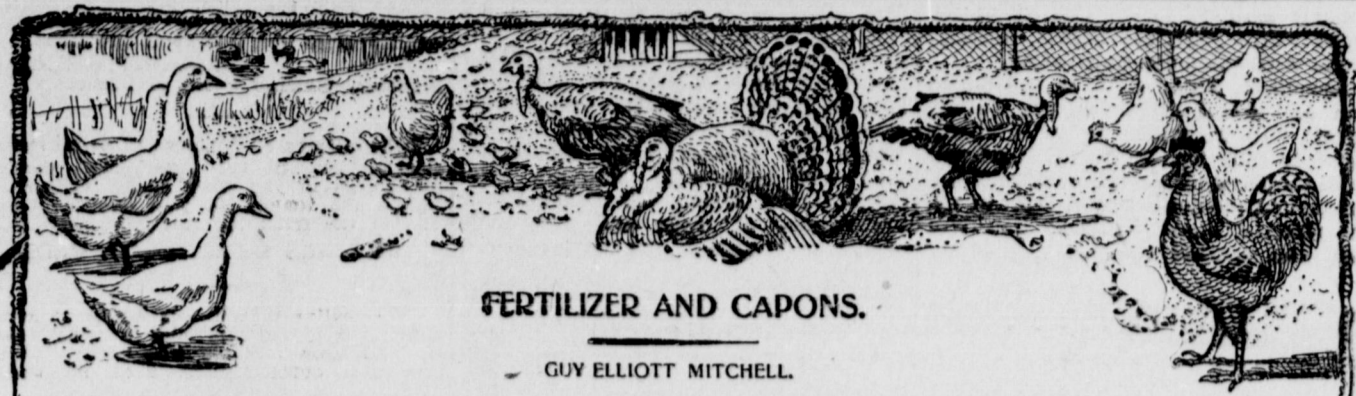
found himself in an instant eight feet deep in the ice cold stream. Once and twice his gasping face and clutching fingers broke up through the green water, sweeping outward in the swirl of the current. Alayne had dropped his shattered sword and was standing, trembling in every limb, with his rage all changed in an instant to pity. For the third time the drowning man came to the surface, his eyes turned in despair to the shore. In an instant Alayne, too, was in the Garonne, striking out with powerful strokes for his late foeman.

Yet the current was swift and strong, and, good swimmer as he was, it was no easy task which Alayne had set himself. To clutch at Tranter and to seize him by the hair was the work of a few seconds, but to hold his head above water and to keep the way out of the current was another matter. Then at last, amid a shout of joy and praise from the bank, he slowly drew clear into more stagnant water, at the instant that a rope, made of a dozen swordbelts linked together by the buckles, was thrown by Ford into their hands. Three pulls from eager arms, and the two combatants, pale and weary, were dragged up the bank and lay motionless upon the grass.

Tranter was the first to move. He

was the first to move. He

was the first to move. He



FERTILIZER AND CAPONS.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

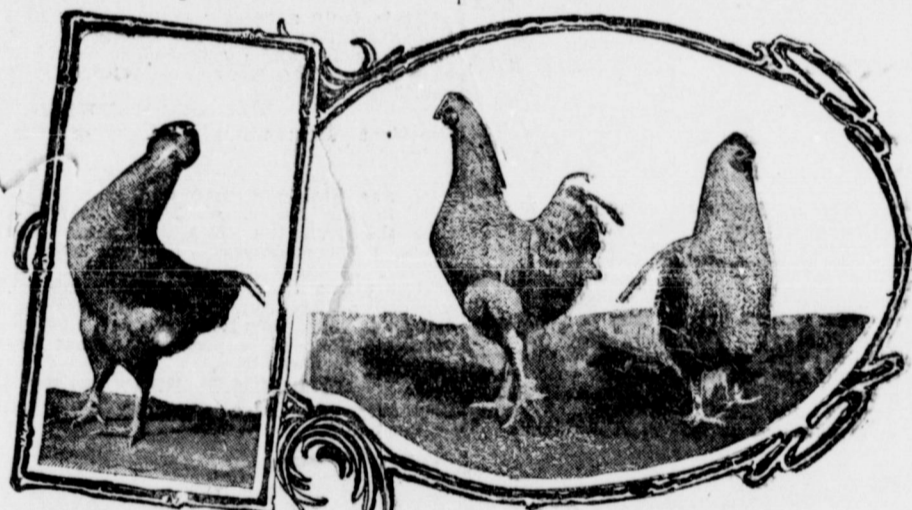
New Potash Discovery.

One series of experiments have just been concluded by the Department of Agriculture that promise to be of immense value to the farmers of the country in furnishing them with a new supply of fertilizer at very much cheaper rates than has ever been possible before, and at the same time emancipating this country from Germany, which has heretofore furnished almost our entire supply of potash fertilizer. It is a long and quite an interesting story, and probably will mean a great deal to agriculturists in this country. The most remarkable part of it is, too, that the idea originated in the bureau of roads, which nominally has nothing to do with fertilizers.

Last summer when Dr. Cushman of the roads office was working in the laboratory with very finely powdered rock, the idea struck him, as it has struck a good many other chemists, that it was a natural born shame that this country, with an unlimited supply of rock high in its percentage of potash, should have to depend on other countries for its potash salts, for there has never been any commercial deposits of the salts found in this country as it is in Germany. He extracted some of the potash by electricity, though it is by no means certain yet that this can be done on a paying commercial basis. But then he decided that as ground rock was very cheap it might be worth while to try the experiment of letting the plants do their own extracting. He tried the experiment on his own place in country and found that the powdered rock did actually act as a fertilizer, though the potash it carried was so tied up that it took the chemistry of nature to extract it and feed it into the plant. But the first trial promised well.

SUCCESSFUL GREENHOUSE EXPERIMENTS.

The work was then turned over to the bureau of plant industry, and three similar plots of tobacco were



NINE MONTHS' OLD PLYMOUTH ROCK CAPONS.

planted in the greenhouse. One of these was treated with the imported German fertilizer, another was left without any fertilizer at all, and the third was fertilized with finely ground common granite. The granite was high in potash, but it had not been treated in any way, and if the experiment succeeded it simply meant that there was a big new field of home-grown fertilizer open to the farmer. When the crops of tobacco were cut, the imported fertilizer had produced a crop of green leaf that weighed 155 pounds. The powdered granite produced a crop of 154 pounds and the unfertilized crop was spotted and ran only about 120 pounds.

This crop was examined by the experts, and so far as could be told, the leaf was not only just as heavy, but of just as good texture in the granite fertilized patch as in the patch on which the German fertilizer had been used. The crop is being dried now, and it will take a long time before it is all fermented and properly cured, so that it can be made up for smoking and tested in that way.

But that was a greenhouse experiment, and greenhouse work is field work is about like laboratory experiments to commercial work. What succeeds under glass may or may not go out of doors. But the department was so well pleased with the results, that it has tried the new fertilizer on crops of tobacco up in Connecticut, in Virginia, Kentucky and Florida. These crops are now under way, and there is a great deal of interest felt in the success of the work out of doors. The principal question seems to be whether there will be enough water in the natural rainfall to make the potash in the ground rock available for the plants. During anything like a decently wet season there is little question that there would be water in plenty. But it is possible that for a very dry crop there will have to be as much as a tenth of imported fertilizer added to the native rock.

A VAST SAVING.

The ground rock, on the other hand, can be produced for about \$3 a ton, and there is so much of it in the country that runs high in potash and is available for use that the supply could never be cornered. It is true that the native fertilizer takes about two tons to give the same results as one ton of the soluble imported salts. But this amounts to \$6 for fertilizer against \$200 or \$100. So the result is not bad.

Several mills are already being erected, one in Maryland and one in New England, for grinding rock for this purpose, and there are a number of other concerns that have been going into the business. The field experiments of the department are being continued, and a very important fertilizing business in this country is being developed.

as it is not in their line of work. And the department will get nothing out of it from the farmers but thanks, for that is what the department is there for.

It is a discovery, which, if it "pans out," is of immense importance to agriculture. There are many crops such as tobacco and tomatoes, which require excessive proportions of potash, while all complete fertilizers contain liberal percentages. Potash is one of the trinity which makes plant growth possible—potash, nitrogen and phosphorus.

Capons and Caponizing.

By CHARLES J. PILLING.

Capons are aptly termed the "finest chicken meat in the world," for there is nothing growing feathers which is their superior, if equal. A capon is neither rooster nor hen—it is nothing else than a capon. After removing the organs of reproduction from the cockerel, its nature becomes entirely changed. The birds take on a more rapid growth, are more tame, awkward in carriage and always exceedingly lazy; they grow a very heavy and beautiful plumage, the comb and wattles cease to grow, the spurs do not develop as in the cockerel, and being cast off by both rooster and hen the capon soon shows a fondness for the society of little chicks.

BEST TIME TO CAPONIZE.

Fowls hatched any time of the year make fine capons; no ill results follow the operation at any time in the year. The bird should be from two to three months old (not over six months) and weigh not less than a pound to a pound and a half. The size is equally as important as the age. April, May, June, July, August, September and October are the months generally taken for caponizing, for the reason that spring chickens arrive at the proper age and weight for the operation during these months, also because cockerels caponized then reach at the proper age and weight for market dur-

ing the months of November, December, January, February, March, April and May, at which times there is the greatest demand for them in the cities and highest prices secured.

PROFIT IN CAPONS.

Caponize the chicks and you have at once laid the foundation for a handsome profit in a short time to come. Outside of the cardinal points of profit, the simplicity of the operation (when proper instruments are used) recommends itself to every one. A boy ten years old can readily perform the operation, and any one can soon become an expert.

To the poultry raiser it can be said that there is no source of profit bringing larger returns for the outlay than raising capons, the profit in a great majority of cases being over 100 per cent. The question of assured profit is an all-convincing argument in any line and pre-eminently so to the poultrymen whose losses are added to from various unlooked for sources.

DIRECTIONS FOR CAPONIZING.

From twenty-four to thirty-five hours before performing the operation, select such cockerels as you intend to caponize (these should be from two to four months old) confining them in a clean airy coop or room without food or water. The best time to confine them is at early morning, as their long fast will then end about noon of the following day, at which time the operation is performed. Should the day be cloudy or wet do not caponize them, but let the operation go until you have a bright and fair day. It is necessary that you have all the light possible in the matter. Now after slightly wetting the spot proceed to turn down the feathers from the upper part of the last two ribs and just in front of the thigh joint.

Pull the flesh on the side down toward the hip, and when the operation is finished the cut between the ribs



MAKING THE INCISION.

will be entirely closed by the skin going back to its place.

PROPER INSTRUMENTS.

It is a matter of importance to have proper instruments for caponizing, and the more is read of the literary effusions appearing in numerous papers to-day touching caponizing instruments the more need there is to caution an inexperienced operator. It is not cruel to caponize, it is to cause unnecessary suffering to the bird, and to cause unnecessary loss to the owner.

the bird. To these the writer wishes to bring his experiences in this matter proving to the contrary. This is a greatly mistaken notion, and the operation bestows an unlimited amount of kindness on the bird, even if there



INSERTING THE SPREADER.

were no other considerations or returns. The writer, as has everyone else on a farm, has seen cockerels fly at one another time and time again, tearing flesh and feathers with beak and cutting with spurs. Before the combats could be separated there has been a disfigured and perhaps a blinded eye and a generally cut up bird. This is the essence of cruelty.

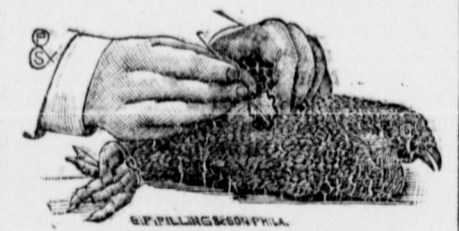
After caponizing, the habits of the bird are entirely changed. Their disposition is quiet and peaceable, habits mild and tending to a solitary life and perfectly contented wherever situated. They no longer chase about the farm spoiling for a fight and running off of flesh as fast as put on. They no longer arouse the whole neighborhood from morning until night by their incessant crowing, but, on the contrary become models of good dispositions, leading a quiet life that will surely bring large returns to the raiser. An operation that does away with so much inborn evil can not be considered cruel.

Celery for the Home Garden.

The waning of summer acts as a gentle reminder to the home gardener, that in order to have a crop of celery for winter use, it is desirable to get the plants into the ground before August has too far advanced. If the celery seed has been sown in April or May, the young plants should, by August first, be in proper shape for transplanting. If this has not been done, stocky plants may be obtained at the seed store.

Celery culture, to be successful must rely upon deep soil, the deeper the better, for thereby the roots are not dried out as is the case where the tiny rootlets come close to the surface in a mad search for moisture. Celery plants require that the roots be cool, with plenty of water—but not stagnant water. It is considered advisable, therefore, before planting, to prepare the ground thoroughly and deeply.

Having the ground in good, workable condition, the next step is planting out. The easiest way to do this is to make a six-inch deep furrow, filled in with three inches of fine well-rotted manure of rich compost. The furrow is then filled in nearly level with the surface with good soil mixed with manure. Dwarf, self-



REMOVING THE ORGANS.

blanching celery may be selected for the home garden, and this should be planted in rows two and a half feet apart, and not closer than six inches in the row. The tall sorts take up a good deal of room in the garden.

The best day for planting celery is a dull one, when the sun will not have a chance to burn the roots of the young plants. It might be well to soak these before removing from the seedbed or box, so that the roots will more quickly mingle with the soil in the new home. Another good plan is to trim off the tops—say one-third—and dip the roots in water. As a result of this the plants will send out strong healthy roots, before throwing energy into the tops.

Called Shonts' Bluff.

Railroad men are telling of a recent experience of Mr. Shonts, the head of the Panama Canal Commission, Shonts, as president of the Clover Leaf System, was traveling on a pass. He was approached by a conductor, who appeared to be about as husky a specimen of manhood as Shonts is, and who told him he would have to pay extra fare or cease occupying the drawing-room of the parlor car. Shonts produced his pass, but the conductor said the agreement between the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Pennsylvania System was that passholders could not occupy drawing-rooms unless they paid extra fare. Shonts remarked that he would not pay extra fare. The conductor declared Shonts would pay or be put out. Shonts managed to conceal his feelings well enough to inquire with a show of calmness who would conduct the ejectment. The conductor calmly answered that he would undertake the job. Shonts said he did not believe he could do it. The conductor then told Shonts to produce the money in ten minutes or be ejected. The conductor went away and returned on schedule time. Shonts paid.

To Determine Length of Day.

By a simple rule the length of the day and night at any time of the year may be determined. By doubling the

FROCKS FOR THE YOUNG GIRL.

What the Little Folks are Wearing this Summer.

BERTHA BROWNING.

Batiste of all descriptions is the material most in vogue for young girls' dresses and children's frocks, of dressy order. Taffetas are also used usually of a fancy type showing small checks or equally small broche effects on a plain or changeable ground, and in medium tints. For ordinary wear there are pique, linen and neutral fabrics fashioned into frocks of simplicity and trim style. The dressy gowns for young girls are simple too, but not without some degree of elegance. Many of the skirts have one or two flounces about the lower edge and these are often set on with deep bands of embroidery or lace. Tucks and ruffles are much used while the knife plaitings of artists are a much favored garniture, or frocks of dressy order.

A great simplicity pervades the linen, pique and light woven suits for girls. These usually have a plain skirt trimmed only with bias folds of the material. The jacket is a short, narrow semi-fitted one with basques never exceeding four inches in length. Girls from twelve to sixteen do not wear the corset skirt nor are they suitable for any but fully developed figures. The Parisian girl attains the age of sixteen before she is considered sufficiently developed to wear such a style.

FOR THE TOTS.

For younger children from five to twelve, the same materials are used with the exception of taffetas. For these, the skirt is usually completed by a blouse while tucks and very narrow frilling are the favorite trimming. The best frock may be of eyelet embroidery having a ribbon sash.



A LITTLE TOTS IN A COOL SUMMER DRESS.

This merely surrounds the waist without being drawn in snugly and is knotted at one side with short ends while long loops and ends finish the other side. The ribbon used for this is not wide, number 16 being the usual choice. The only silks used for children are tussah and occasionally foulard, the latter plain and in ecru tint.

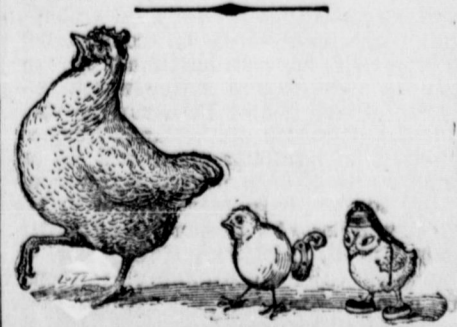
TRIM COATS FOR SMALL FOLKS.

Coats for small folks are constructed a bit differently from those worn by older girls. These are cut with loose front as well as back, but at the same time it is narrow. In proportion the blouse is longer, often reaching one-third down the skirt and retaining its narrow shapeless cut. The sleeves are of simple coat style being of full length while dress sleeves usually end at the elbow.

A separate wrap which is much in vogue among young girls is the loose medium length coat of shepherd's plaid. This is of some soft wool a favorite being white lined with black or grey. The only adornment consists of the fabric or pearl buttons down the front. The coat is worn with every sort of dress from the knockabout frock to the dressy afternoon or Sunday outfit. Some of the same style coats a bit different in shaping are being worn by young and older women. They do not appear so well upon any one as upon the girl for whom they were originally intended. Taffeta coats of similar style are also worn but are not so popular nor suitable for youthful wearers.

LINGERIE HATS FASHIONABLE.

Hats for the young folks are mostly broad and of the capeline order. The straws are supple so that they may be readily pinched up into any sort of shape. The fabric hat—that is to say of batiste or linen, is of broad shape and very becoming. These are more popular than last year if possible and may be worn upon almost any occasions according to the hat. These are stiffer than the straw hats because they are made over wire frames.



"That farmer thought he would fool me when he put a door knob and a china egg in my nest."—From Life.

A musty cellar may be sweetened by setting pans of very hot charcoal about the floor, especially in the dark corners.

The Standard Oil Trust has now gotten control of the starch industry. Here is where we will get it in the

FREE FARM SCHOLARSHIP.

Offer to Some Bright Boy Who Wants to Improve His Knowledge of Agriculture.

A free scholarship in scientific and practical agriculture is open to some young man who can demonstrate his fitness for the privilege. E. J. Hollister, the Dean of the Winona Agricultural Institute, at Winona Lake, Indiana, announces that he will give this free scholarship, providing for tuition and living expenses for the two school years. Thus it will be seen that the young man who wins this scholarship will get through with comparatively little expense to himself. The course given in the Institute embraces agriculture and horticulture. The student will not be allowed to take up any special line, either in the practice or the acquiring of these kindred sciences. However, special privileges may be granted where the student shows a decided taste for specializing. Competition is open to young men over sixteen years of age from any State in the Union, of good character, endorsed by two well known citizens. Those who wish to compete should write to the Dean not later than August 1st, giving a brief history of their life and five reasons why they desire to take up agricultural science. The work is simplified so very much at the Institute that candidates having a Common School education should be able to succeed, and after graduating have an opportunity to take up practical work at other points, where the Dean is now directing the development of small farms or reclamation projects and where he is very much in need of the assistance of trained young men. By reason of this necessity, he offers this scholarship.

Birthplace of Common Plants.

Celery was first grown in Germany. Italy was the first home of the chestnut. The onion is from Egypt. Tobacco is a native of North America. Spinach was originally an Arabian plant. The radish is a Chinese product. Rye was first cultivated in Siberia. Greece gave us the citron.

Wherever

anywhere in this country

there is

Any One

who has the

Spirit of True Patriotism

and

Genuine Love of Humanity

in his or her heart,

"The Coming People"

By CHARLES F. DOLE

should be the first book to be read

There is a multitude of thinking people who see the dangers the future holds for our country unless we reach a wise solution of the tremendous social problems that confront us.

The spirit in which we should approach the consideration of these problems is set forth in this remarkable book in a way that must be an inspiration to every truly humane and patriotic heart.

Let the spirit of common sense and optimism and fundamental economic and philosophical truth that pervades this book be taken as the underlying motive of the movement, and the Creed and Platform of the Homecrofters as the practical plan to work to, and the rest of the great social questions are certain to be rightly solved by application to them of the sound and humane principles that will guide the action of our people upon all great national questions.

One copy of "The Coming People" postpaid will be mailed to any address in the United States for twenty-five cents.

One copy of both "The Coming People" and "The First Book of the Homecrofters" and "Maxwell's Talisman" monthly for the rest of the year 1906 will be mailed to any address in the United States for fifty cents.

Remit in postage stamps to The Homecrofters, 143 Main Street, Watertown, Mass.

Big Profits in Capons

Caponizing is easy—soon learned. Complete outfit with free instructions postpaid \$2.50. Gape Worm Extractor 35c. Poultry Marker.....25c. French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Hook Free.

GEO. P. PILLING & SON, 2312 Arch St., PHILA., PA.

PALISADE PATTERNS.



A TRIM SHIRT WAIST.

Designed by BERTHA BROWNING.

The shirt waist suit fills so large a need in Missy's wardrobe that it cannot be easily dispensed with. This frock figure prominently in the most fashionable wardrobes of the season and no woman can afford to be without several of various materials. Here is a model for a shirt waist dress suitable to development in linen, pongee, Rajah, taffetas or mohair, and not difficult for the home dressmaker. The tabbed yoke with its stole front, closing at the left of the centre, is very effective and full of style. Three narrow tucks appear at each side of the centre, front and back, and again at each side seam of the skirt. Buttons are placed upon the new frocks of tailor construction here they not only adorn but serve. The sleeves are long, but may be below the elbow if desired. Full size 9 yards of 36-inch material develop the gown.

Two Patterns: 6496, 6497.

The price of these will be sent upon receipt.

PALISADE PATT

17 Battery Pla

For 10 cents enclose

No. 6496 to the following

SIZE.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY AND STATE.....

Numbers 6496, 6497.

FRECKLES REMOVED
We can positively remove any case of freckles with STILMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM. This is a new invention, but we will refund your money if not satisfied, the remedy is produced in the United States. Write for particulars. Stillman Freckle Cream Co., Dept. 107, Aurora, Ill.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A Home Cure that anyone can Use Without Loss of Time or Detention from Business.

We want every sufferer from Asthma to write us to-day for a free trial of our wonderful New Method for curing Asthma. We especially desire those cases of long standing which have tried all the various kinds of inhalers, douches and patent smokes without number and without relief. We know we can cure them. We want to and are willing to prove it absolutely free of cost. Many thousands have accepted this opportunity and are now cured. There is no reason why anyone, old or young, rich or poor, should continue to suffer from Asthma after reading this marvelous offer. Our Method is not merely a temporary relief, but a cure that is founded upon the right principles, a cure that cures by removing the cause. Don't put this off until you have another attack, but sit right down to-day and write for the Method. It is free and we send it with a charges prepaid. Address: Frontier Asthma Co., Room 131, 109 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

WHY COUGH? STOP-IT!

THROAT TABLETS. Remove the Cause. Non-Narcotic—Purely Vegetable. Send 10c. to-day to JOS. BUTLER CO., 17 Battery Place, N.Y. City.



WRITE TO-DAY

This outfit consists of PANTS made of strong regulation cloth, with waist strap, well padded, reinforced; buttons will stay on. SHIRT of same material, regular BELT is made of special material and fitted with fancy nickel and japanned buckles that will not rust. The CAP is regulation make and matches the outfit in color and make. We also give an outfit consisting of MARK FIELDSER'S and BASEMAN'S BOYS' BASEBALL. Sent free to any boy selling 32 baseballs at 10c. each. We send the baseballs free of expense to you, but they have for your work.

WOOD WOOD CO., A BROADWAY, NEW YORK Dept. 179.

OUR HOME TOWN.
A Department Devoted to Village
Betterment.

RICHARD HAMILTON BYRD.

The editor of this department desires to keep in touch with the active members of Civic and Local Improvement Associations, and every one interested in the improvement, protection and upbuilding of rural village life.

What is being done in your town to encourage small industries and for home employment? What is being done along the line of street improvement and the beautifying of private lawns, roadways and public parks? Are your local merchants receiving the support of the local trade? Experience, plans, suggestions and photographs will be welcomed by the editor of this department and so far as possible given place in these columns.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A MARKET GARDEN HOME.

SMALL FARMS ON THE DEEP ALLUVIAL SOIL OF THE SOUTH-WEST WHERE SUNSHINE AND ABUNDANT WATER PRODUCE MARVELOUS YIELDS.

Expert Truck Gardeners, Growers of Berries and Small Fruits, and Poultry Raisers are Invited to Form the First Homecrofters' Village in the Outskirts of Phoenix, Salt River Valley, Arizona.

Down in the historic Southwest, that portion of the American continent whose ancient civilization antedates, possibly, that of even old Egypt, a wonderful work of transformation is going on. The magic of irrigation is again making populous and wealthy the wonderfully fertile lands of Arizona, which in ages gone by supported great cities and a dense agricultural population. The most remarkable single instance of this development is seen in the warm and sunny valley of the Salt River, where by means of irrigation the city of Phoenix has arisen, and is soon destined to become one of the large cities of the Southwest through the construction of the enormous Tonto Basin Reservoir.

A Homecrofters' Village is now being formed near Phoenix: it is the outgrowth of and combines three great ideas.

1. That the national government should irrigate the deserts and drain the swamps to create opportunities for men to get homes on the land who want only sufficient land each to occupy and use and intensively cultivate with his own labor.

2. That the men who want such homes should be aided to get them by an organization which should work solely for the benefit of the Home-seeker and aid him in every possible way to get the best quality of land in small tracts for the lowest possible price with perfect titles and water rights.

3. That the success of the Home-seekers who secure those homes should be promoted through an organization which would plan to aid in building village communities where the highest possible advantages of education, cooperation and social life and the most attractive rural environment would surround the homes and be a part of the life of the residents of the village.

his carry into practical operation a three great ideas, three separate organizations were in turn planned and formed by George H. Maxwell.

first idea was carried out through the National Irrigation Association, which had just conducted a great campaign for the passage of the National Irrigation Act of June, 1903.

The second idea was formulated and carried into working operation through the organization of the Rural Settlements Association.

The third idea has been embodied in the organization recently formed by the Homecrofters' Guild of the Salt River Valley.

These three organizations are now working in each of these associations Mr. Maxwell.

Enough, ESERT, OWN, AND true a knight, CALATION. We know the AL SCENES Charles. We k THE SALT right hand he R VALLEY, he hath his left NA, Trastamare, or t ready to take as ing them closed Charles and he him. He sets bidden, th

net, / ac, warr, tiel a around "It will times, that I have Henry is a very val he has it in his pow stand against us as p ch honor and pleas that the brave and w esclin hath ridden he of Anjou, and pur th him great leives from tany. We hold Bertrand for he off before ose who avail ins to furnish us with ortunities he is nter. While think men of moder- Capital. He too w to pay that theft of his wide warrior adding over more than he him best study to every on who to the success of tes a home on irri-

ing Phoenix. This lake will hold 15 times as much as the 8 million dollar Croton reservoir, which has just been constructed to supply New York City with water, and it will hold more than the great Assouan dam across the Nile. Many of the day laborers on this work are Apache Indians, now peaceful remnants of Geronimo's wild band.

A Power Canal has been taken out above the reservoir which will carry the water around the mountain side to a point just below the lake. It will be deepened over in

association known as the Salt River Valley Water Users Association. That Association contracted with the national government for the construction under the National Irrigation Act of the great Tonto Reservoir which is now being built on Salt River.

Some 70 miles above Phoenix, and what was once an almost inaccessible region, visited only by the murderous Apaches and the old-time outlaws, the Salt River and its tributary, Tonto Creek, emerge from a frowning canyon. Here 2,000 men are at work on the great Tonto dam. This huge structure will rise 284 feet above the

will be developed for use by the residents of the lands irrigated in the Valley below from the reservoir, for pumping water for irrigation and other purposes. The work on this stupendous government structure is being pushed forward with all practicable haste. It is believed that in less than two years from to-day the water from the reservoir will be flowing into the canal of the Salt River Valley. In much less time than that the government will be furnishing electric power for running the pumping plants of the farmers in the valley and furnishing electric power for all the purposes for which power from this source can be used.

SMALL GARDEN FARM TRACTS

More than a year ago Mr. Maxwell conceived the idea that the highest and best use to which the lands under this great government irrigation system could be devoted was that they should be subdivided into small tracts for garden farming, berry culture and the growing of small fruits, melons, and other products of intensive cultivation. The raising of poultry in all its branches would of course be one of the most profitable adjuncts of these intensively cultivated garden farms. In the past this character of land culture has not been practicable in the Salt River Valley because of the fact that at the season of the year when the water was most needed, there being no reservoir, the river was at its lowest stage, and the supply of water the shortest. All this will be changed by the construction of the Tonto Basin Reservoir.

Believing that the first practical demonstration of the profits to be derived from garden farms of this class should be so organized as to embody

large its Social Circle and add to the charm of its social life. One quarter section of land thus subdivided will add thirty-two families to the community and correspondingly increase the trade of the town.

This movement for the building of Homecrofters or small garden homes in the outskirts of existing towns or villages or in the suburbs of the cities is a logical enlargement of the central idea around which the National Irrigation Movement was organized. That idea was that the greater the number of such small garden farms the greater the general prosperity and stability of the country. The success of the Homecroft Village near Phoenix will lead to its duplication in the neighborhood of many other cities and towns throughout the country.

All inquiries or communications as to the lands or matters above referred to, should be addressed to

GEORGE H. MAXWELL,
Executive Chairman and General Counsel,
Rural Settlements Association, 1405
Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

Extracts From Telegrams and Letters

TO GEORGE H. MAXWELL,
Executive Chairman The National Irrigation Association, following the Passage of the National Irrigation Act.

"Southern California extends hearty congratulations and pledges continued support until work of National Irrigation Association is accomplished. As the leader in one of the greatest successful fights ever made on behalf of the people, you deserve the highest honors that can be conferred upon you, but your work is not completed until the provisions of the irrigation bill are administered and fully safeguarded."
C. B. BOOTHE,
Chairman Southern California Section, The National Irrigation Association.

HOW ONIONS GROW IN THE WARM SOUTHWEST.
GOVERNMENT POWER AND IRRIGATION CANAL OF THE SALT RIVER.

The land here described, which is designated as the Rural Settlements Tract, has been subdivided into five acre plots, and these will be sold only to those who are already skilled in truck gardening, berry and small fruit culture and poultry raising, because it is planned to make this initial colony a demonstration of the possibilities of agriculture, and it is desired that the demonstration should be made by those who know how. Sales will not be made to parties who do not wish to actually live on the land, or do not know how to cultivate it. The Association proposes to cooperate with the purchasers to insure the success of the latter, and for that reason is offering the land to the kind of customers desired at a price so low that it is a chance rarely found by anyone who understands intensive cultivation of a small tract of land and wants such a home. Including the water rights in the canal system and the pumping plant, the land will be sold in five acre tracts for only \$150 an acre in cash.

Anyone who may desire further particulars as to this land or any information as to the Homecroft Movement is cordially invited to address George H. Maxwell, 1405 Fisher Building, Chicago.

Mr. Maxwell is the Executive Chairman of The National Irrigation Association and the Executive Chairman and General Counsel of the Rural Settlements Association, and the Dean of the Homecrofters Guild of the Salt River Valley and is devoting himself to carrying out through these three associations the three great ideas which are set forth at the beginning of this article.

His success in the National Irriga-

"The Sterling Chamber of Commerce extends congratulations and best wishes upon passage of irrigation bill by Congress. Accept our thanks for your great service to the west."
R. R. GREER,
President.

C. B. GODDARD,
Secretary Sterling Chamber of Commerce.

"I have kept close track of the House and Senate's action on the irrigation bill, and the President signing the same, and I congratulate you most heartily upon its splendid success of the work you have done in on that. It is certainly very gratifying."
CHARLES A. MOORE,
President American Protective Tariff League.

"To you, more than anyone else, is due the honor and the glory of this achievement. It will, I am sure, send your name down to future generations as really the author of a most beneficent measure. I cannot express to you my delight in receiving the news that the bill had gone through the House with so large a majority."
PARIS GIBSON,
United States Senator for Montana.

"Accept hearty congratulations over the victory won in the passage of the irrigation bill by the House of Representatives yesterday, which assures its enactment into a law. To your magnificent generalship and indomitable energy and ceaseless, persistent labor is due the glorious victory, which means a new empire annexed to the United States of far greater value than our island possessions. Future generations born in the happy homes your efforts have made possible will rise up to bless and honor your name and memory."
E. J. YOKAM,
Secretary Highland Orange Growers' Association.

"I do not hesitate to express my conviction that the National Irrigation Act, which has just been passed, and national government would not have appropriated the national irrigation bill had not been for your persistent organization and the great education, which you have given and have so successfully carried out. In saving this I feel that I am doing a great service to the credit."

Congratulations. I sincerely believe, that George H. Maxwell, we would like to see the first irrigation law passed in Montana. W. M. WOOLDRIDGE,
Montana Agricultural Association.

on the passage of

will be developed for use by the residents of the lands irrigated in the Valley below from the reservoir, for pumping water for irrigation and other purposes. The work on this stupendous government structure is being pushed forward with all practicable haste. It is believed that in less than two years from to-day the water from the reservoir will be flowing into the canal of the Salt River Valley. In much less time than that the government will be furnishing electric power for running the pumping plants of the farmers in the valley and furnishing electric power for all the purposes for which power from this source can be used.

PROSPEROUS SCENES IN TEMPE, ONE OF THE OUTLYING TOWNS NEAR PHOENIX.

Prosperous scenes in Tempe, one of the outlying towns near Phoenix. The image shows a well-developed town with numerous buildings and a prominent church spire, situated in a valley with some hills in the background.

GRAPES AND ORANGES, ONE MILE OUT OF PHOENIX.

So that by no human possibility can the occupant of one of these garden farms fail to have an abundant water supply whenever needed and to whatever extent the water may be required. The Salt River Valley is in the central part of Arizona and the summer climate is of course hot; but with such land as that embraced in the tract referred to, with the ample and unflinching supply of water for its cultivation, the summer heat and long growing season make it possible to practically engage in hot house culture out of doors, and to mature crops so rapidly that four or five or even more of some crops a year may be produced from the same land. This makes possible a profit per acre from truck gardening and berry culture and the raising of small fruits, combined with poultry raising on the same place, that will yield a profit per acre wholly unobtainable in a more rigorous climate.

The miners and great mining camps of the Southwest furnish an unsurpassed market for all the products of such garden farms as those proposed on this tract of land.

A THRIVING LITTLE CITY.

The City of Phoenix, on the outskirts of which this land is located, is the capitol of Arizona and is a city of twelve to fifteen thousand people, with excellent schools, churches and all commercial facilities. One finds in this southwestern city, and on the surrounding farms, men from all sections of the country, New England, the South, the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest. There is a public school immediately adjoining the Rural Settlements Tract above described, and it will be the aim of the Association to cooperate to make this a model school. A beet sugar factory is the most recent addition to the industries of the Valley.

The soil in this tract is the finest alluvial loam, resulting from thousands of years of rich deposit from the Salt River, but above all danger of overflow. For more than a year the Rural Settlements Association has been at work preparing this land for subdivision and settlement. It has been all leveled and checked and distributing ditches and cross ditches built, the avenues planted with palms and olive trees, and everything done to put the tract in the best possible condition for homebuilding and for cultivation in vegetables, and melons and all kinds of truck gardening and small fruit and berry culture.

SURE CROPS UNDER IRRIGATION.

For such products, the absolute certainty of a water supply always and at any time whenever needed without any human possibility of shortage is the corner stone and the only sure foundation for success. Any uncertainty in the water supply means failure. Realizing this, and bringing to a solution of the problem his long experience and wide observation of the essential elements of complete success in the making of such homes as it has been planned should be made on this tract, Mr. Maxwell went still beyond the assurance even of water from the river and the government reservoir, and there has been put down on the property a group of wells, on which a pumping plant will be constructed. These wells have an inexhaustible supply of underground water which will furnish more water than can be used for the irrigation of the lands in question. The pumping plant will be organized as a co-operative water company so that each home owner in the tract will have his proportion of ownership in it, and the furnishing of pumped water to adjoining land may be made a source of substantial profit to those who are so fortunate as to be co-owners in the plant. None will be allowed to become co-owners in it except those who acquire one of the tracts into which this Rural Settlements Association land will be subdivided. It is therefore manifest that the tract of land which is now being subdivided by the Association under the direction of Mr. Maxwell, with Mr. J. W. Broomall acting as Local Superintendent, is a land of opportunity.

SLUICE GATE OF THE GOVERNMENT CANAL.

The image shows a large concrete structure, likely a sluice gate, situated in a canal. The structure is massive and has a large opening through which water can flow. The surrounding area appears to be a construction site or a recently completed canal section.

SLUICE GATE OF THE GOVERNMENT CANAL.

tion Movement is demonstrated by the following extracts from letters received by Mr. Maxwell:

Congratulations. I sincerely believe, that George H. Maxwell, we would like to see the first irrigation law passed in Montana. W. M. WOOLDRIDGE,
Montana Agricultural Association.

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Second, a water right in the oldest and best canal system in the Valley, which will be added to by a water right in the Tonto Basin Reservoir from the national government, and still further supplemented by a right in the co-operative water company that will own and operate the pumping plant.



GRAPES AND ORANGES, ONE MILE OUT OF PHOENIX.

large its Social Circle and add to the charm of its social life. One quarter section of land thus subdivided will add thirty-two families to the community and correspondingly increase the trade of the town.

This movement for the building of Homecrofters or small garden homes in the outskirts of existing towns or villages or in the suburbs of the cities is a logical enlargement of the central idea around which the National Irrigation Movement was organized. That idea was that the greater the number of such small garden farms the greater the general prosperity and stability of the country. The success of the Homecroft Village near Phoenix will lead to its duplication in the neighborhood of many other cities and towns throughout the country.

All inquiries or communications as to the lands or matters above referred to, should be addressed to

GEORGE H. MAXWELL,
Executive Chairman and General Counsel,
Rural Settlements Association, 1405
Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

Extracts From Telegrams and Letters

TO GEORGE H. MAXWELL,
Executive Chairman The National Irrigation Association, following the Passage of the National Irrigation Act.

"Southern California extends hearty congratulations and pledges continued support until work of National Irrigation Association is accomplished. As the leader in one of the greatest successful fights ever made on behalf of the people, you deserve the highest honors that can be conferred upon you, but your work is not completed until the provisions of the irrigation bill are administered and fully safeguarded."
C. B. BOOTHE,
Chairman Southern California Section, The National Irrigation Association.

HOW ONIONS GROW IN THE WARM SOUTHWEST.
GOVERNMENT POWER AND IRRIGATION CANAL OF THE SALT RIVER.

The land here described, which is designated as the Rural Settlements Tract, has been subdivided into five acre plots, and these will be sold only to those who are already skilled in truck gardening, berry and small fruit culture and poultry raising, because it is planned to make this initial colony a demonstration of the possibilities of agriculture, and it is desired that the demonstration should be made by those who know how. Sales will not be made to parties who do not wish to actually live on the land, or do not know how to cultivate it. The Association proposes to cooperate with the purchasers to insure the success of the latter, and for that reason is offering the land to the kind of customers desired at a price so low that it is a chance rarely found by anyone who understands intensive cultivation of a small tract of land and wants such a home. Including the water rights in the canal system and the pumping plant, the land will be sold in five acre tracts for only \$150 an acre in cash.

Anyone who may desire further particulars as to this land or any information as to the Homecroft Movement is cordially invited to address George H. Maxwell, 1405 Fisher Building, Chicago.

Mr. Maxwell is the Executive Chairman of The National Irrigation Association and the Executive Chairman and General Counsel of the Rural Settlements Association, and the Dean of the Homecrofters Guild of the Salt River Valley and is devoting himself to carrying out through these three associations the three great ideas which are set forth at the beginning of this article.

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"For your sagacious, persistent, untiring and able efforts in this cause the country owes you a debt of gratitude."
GEORGE F. STONE,
Secretary Chicago Board of Trade.

"The citizens of Billings and Yellowstone County, through the undersigned, desire to express to you their hearty congratulations and thanks for your efforts in behalf of the Irrigation Bill just passed."
BILLINGS COMMERCIAL CLUB.

"We realize that it was owing to your ability, tact, industry and tenacity that the irrigation measure was carried to a successful conclusion at such an early date."
A. A. BURNHAM,
General Secretary National Business League, Chicago.

"There ought to be some recognition of the fact that it was almost entirely through the efforts of your association, and particularly through your untiring efforts in behalf of the legislation, that the great sentiment in the east in favor of national legislation came to our relief in the House of Representatives."
JOHN F. SHAFROTH,
Member of Congress from Colorado.

"Please accept my heartfelt congratulations for the favorable action just taken by the House on your bill. It looks now as if you had won the fight, and the great arid west is to have proper attention from the government."
H. M. KINNEY,
President National Association of Wagon Makers.

"I extend to you my heartfelt congratulations and sincere thanks for the noble results of your efforts in behalf of the national irrigation project. To my way of thinking the said results are due more to your untiring work than to any other one thing."
CARL F. ADAM,
Vice-president and Manager, Alcazar Asphalt Paving Co., Los Angeles, California.

"I want to congratulate you on the magnificent achievement you won in Congress. I fear the nation at large will not give you all the credit that is due you, but your friends all know that this irrigation bill would never have been passed but for your untiring efforts and hard work. You will certainly always be remembered by the grateful people west of the Missouri River."
JOHN STEEL,
General Agent The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

"To you, more than to any other one man, is due a larger share of credit, first, for the conception; second, for the crystallization; and, third, for the passage of the National Irrigation Bill. You have my hearty and sincere congratulations."
R. W. TANSILL,
Chairman Executive Committee, Pecos Irrigation Company, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

"It is truly a great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the results of your long campaign and the first-class work you have done. The whole west rejoices with you."
WM. H. CHADWICK,
President Horticultural Society of Chicago.

"I was both surprised and gratified to read in the Associated Press dispatches that the Irrigation Bill had passed the House. The monument to your work is growing by leaps and bounds, and I congratulate you upon your splendid success. I called on Mr. Schurmeier this morning, and he is very, very much pleased, and appreciates that it is your work that has done the business."
BENJAMIN F. BEARDSLEY,
Secretary St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.

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