

The Banner-Stockman.

VOL. XV.

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1908.

NO. 14



Good Eatables

Send us your order for groceries fine,
 Many patrons are pleased with our excellent line.
 In highest grade staples—teas, coffees and spices,
 The favorite brands, at popular prices.
 Here are canned goods the best, all leading brands,

groceries fancy to suit the demands.

The season's fresh products—vegetables and fruit,
 Here are good grades our patrons to suit:
 Our White Falcon Flour cannot be beat,
 Rich bread it will make, wholesome to eat.
 Nice eatables here all through our stock,
 The qualities right—the prices bedrock.
 Order your goods, number 5 is our phone,
 No time will be lost sending goods to your home.

Smith & Thornton
 CLARENDON, TEXAS

A GOOD SHAVE

Is one of the luxuries which even the poor man can afford. When you patronize this shop you are assured of the best work at all times. We respectfully solicit your trade. Hot and cold baths in connection.

TUCKER'S BARBER SHOP
 J. B. TUCKER, PROPRIETOR

\$25.00 Reward.

We will pay \$25 reward for the arrest and conviction of any party found guilty of breaking insulators, or in any manner destroying the property of this exchange. The Texas state law reads: "If any person shall break, cut, pull or tear down, misplace or in any other manner injure any telephone wires, parts, insulators or other appurtenance to any telephone line, or in any way willfully obstruct or interfere with the transmission of messages, he shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years, or by a fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$2000."

We have been subjected to much damage in this respect in the past and we positively will prosecute to the full extent of the law if we find the guilty parties.

CLARENDON TELEPHONE EXCHANGE,
 T. L. BENEDICT, Mgr

JOHN BEVERLY
 Drayman

Two wagons, suited to any sized load. A special spring wagon for pianos, folding beds, parlor furniture, etc. Your hauling solicited. Careful handling guaranteed.

Mules.
 The Clarendon Livestock Company have mules to sell on time with acceptable notes.

J. D. JEFFERIES,
 11-4t Manager.

Life Insurance.
 The American National Insurance Co., of Galveston, S. F. Snider, general agent, Amarillo, Texas. Agents wanted. tf

Sunday Drug Service.
 Owing to the fact that people want medicine on Sunday the same as week days you will always find someone at our store to fill your prescriptions.

FLEMING & BROMLEY,
For Sale
 A good Jersey cow, giving milk

T. H. PEBLES,
 Clarendon, Tex.
For Sale.
 Corn cobs at \$1 per load. Bright corn husks, shredded, at six bales for \$1. At Clarendon Mill and Elevator Co. tf

PLENTY CORN BREAD NOW.

Clarendon Mill & Elevator Co. Supplying the Market With Home Made Mill Products.

If you live in the Clarendon trade territory and ever buy corn meal or any kind of chops it is a fact which you might have overlooked that you are now buying a home-grown and home-made product. The Clarendon Mill & Elevator Co., is now supplying the local market with every pound of corn meal, corn chops, kafir chops, maize chops, etc., being consumed. We are glad to note that the merchants are co-operating in this home industry proposition by handling the mill's products to the exclusion of any other. They say, moreover, that a better grade of stuff is produced here than was shipped in.

The mill is now working full time, and is living up to its capacity of a carload a day. They make their corn meal from carefully selected white grain, and it is pronounced very fine. In fact all their products are tip top.

B. Y. P. U. Program for Jan. 26th, 1908.

Subject—"The Bible and its Distribution."

Leader—Miss Neely.

Opening exercise.
 "Why do Baptists make the Bible their only authoritative creed?"—Paper by Mrs. Gray.

"What do Baptists believe as to the right of every man to interpret the Bible for himself?"—Address by Bro. Bell.

Reading—Pearl Brumley.

"Why is it our duty to give the Bible to all men?"—Paper by Miss Della Witt.

"Through what agency do the Southern Baptist do their work, and what are they doing?"—Address by Bro. A. C. Burroughs.

Closing exercise.

Ground was broken at Clarendon Thursday of last week for the erection of the administration building for the Clarendon College. The building will be three stories high, built of brick and will cost \$50,000. The people of Clarendon raised the money by public subscription for the erection of the building, the school agreeing to raise a like sum on the outside which will be used for the erection of other buildings. The people of Clarendon are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts. Clarendon College is building up a name that will make it one of the best schools in the state before many years come and go.—Childress Index.

My New Dental Office.

My friends and patrons will now find me most comfortably established in the Dr. Standifer building on Main street, where I have a very nice location, with plenty of room. My office is reached by a side door on the north side of the building, and a new sidewalk has been constructed to enable you to reach it more easily. In my new location I am better fixed than ever before to attend to the dental wants of my patrons and I kindly solicit your further favors. Phone No. 245. Very respectfully,
 DR. P. F. GOULD.

The B. Y. P. U. will give a "Merry-Go-Round" social at the Baptist Parsonage, Friday January 31st. Hours 4 to 6 and 7:30 to 10. Home made candies and luncheons served at different booths for reasonable prices. Every body invited.

Drs. Hanna & Swearingin.
 Practice limited to diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat. Bivins building, Amarillo, Texas. 6-tf

Select your valentine early; on display now at the Bon Ton. tf

Marion Williams.

Through the announcement columns of the Banner-Stockman, Marion Williams places his name before the people of Donley county as a candidate for the office of sheriff and tax collector. Mr. Williams has been a citizen of Donley county for a number of years and during that time has conducted himself in such a manner as to win the friendship of many and the respect of all. He is in every way fitted for the duties of the office of sheriff, and if elected will no doubt fill the office with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the law-abiding public. The voters of the county are invited by Mr. Williams to give his record as close inspection as possible and only vote for him under the condition that they find that he merits the office and will serve their best interests at all times.

Amarillo Pitcher Killed.

Ft. Worth, Jan. 20.—Palmer Maddox, nephew of chief of police here, was arrested today, charged with the murder of Dan Gallegos, pitcher in the local team, who died last night from wounds received in a fight. Gallegos was formerly an Amarillo player.

Dan Gallegos the Mexican baseball pitcher, is well known in Amarillo, and down the Pecos Valley lines. He lived in Roswell where he made the valley team a winner until he came to Amarillo for the fourth of July series last summer. Immediately after these games he was secured by the manager of the Ft. Worth team and he finished the season in the Texas league. Gallegos was a full blood Mexican, was married to a Mexican woman, and had a family which went with him to Ft. Worth.—Panhandle News.

Fine Panhandle Pigs.

One day this week Dr. T. W. Carroll told us of a fine pig he owned that was good material for every blue ribbon in the hog class that each fair in the state could give. This one, too, is only one of a number of fine porkers which he owns. He has several others just as good, but lacking in fine show points which makes this one exceptional. It is such fanciers of fine blooded stock as Dr. Carroll that will ultimately place the Panhandle at the head of the list in every animal class. This section is a natural hog country and it is to be deplored that more people don't devote their attention to improving their herds.

Messrs. Brown and Shaw, of the Western Real Estate Co., informs us that several families from Colorado will arrive in Clarendon the 1st of February for the purpose of locating. The majority have already bought or will buy farming lands, while a few will invest in town property. These gentlemen also state that the money panic has resulted in fewer sales of town property, but that it has not materially injured the sale of farm and ranch land. The people realize that there is wonderful possibilities for making money from land here, and will make some sacrifices to make a purchase while the land can be had at small figures.

Dental Notice.

My patrons will now find me in my new office with Dr. Carroll. With new furniture and fixtures and the latest and best equipment I solicit your further favors. Office phone No. 45; residence No. 12.
 DR. R. L. HEARNE.

Notice.

On and after Feb. 1st, the Clarendon Bakery will do a strictly cash business. A large bunch of unpaid bills explains the tale.

Yours truly,
 JNO. F. FAX.

STOCK MAY GO TO PEN.

Effort Being Made to Induce City Council to Pass Stock Law Ordinance.

Yesterday parties interested in the matter were circulating a petition praying the city council to pass an ordinance against stock running at large within the city limits of the town of Clarendon. When the petition reached the Banner-Stockman office it had a goodly number of signatures and the gentleman presenting it informed us that he met with few rebuffs, most every one being not only desirous but anxious for the ordinance to be passed.

On account of the large town pasture affording excellent grazing for stock the idea of a stock law has never found much favor in Clarendon, but of late there has been considerable agitation along this line, and many who have heretofore opposed the measure have been won over. It is a fact that there are but few towns the size of Clarendon that have not a stock law, but it is doubtful if there are any situated as this town is in this respect.

This measure affords protection to the farmer marketing his feed, and will prove beneficial from one point of view, and it is probable that all will consider it rather a good thing after they become accustomed to it. It will seem strange to take the town cow off the street, and if it were not for our deep seated prejudice against puns we would say that it would seem very quiet after the "bawl."

Parties interested in the matter are requested to call at the office of the Western Real Estate Co. and sign the petition.

At The Opera House Tonight

Mrs. Alonzo Lee Adkinson, reader and impersonator, will appear at the opera house tonight, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of the Baptist church. Mrs. Adkinson is said to possess great talent, and no doubt the people who attend the entertainment will more than get the worth of their money.

If Your Eyes Trouble You,

call on C. N. Bushnell, the graduate optician, at Dr. Stocking's drug store, Clarendon, Texas. Eyes tested free. Glasses scientifically fitted when needed. Satisfaction guaranteed.

—Try "Mother's Bread" at the Clarendon Bakery. tf

J. J. Alexander.

In the proper column this week appears the name of J. J. Alexander as a candidate for the office of county and district clerk. Mr. Alexander is rather too well known to the people of Donley county for us to go into detail as to his standing and qualifications for the office to which he aspires, suffice it to say he is a man who is favorably known to almost the entire citizenship of the county and is worthy of the kindest consideration of the voters. There are few men in the county so well fitted for the office of clerk as is John Alexander. As deputy tax collector during a period of two years, one year of which he handled the business of the office alone, he won an enviable reputation as a careful office man, the commissioners court voluntarily singling his work out for commendation. Mr. Alexander seeks this office upon his own merits, and only asks that the people give his claims just consideration.

Notice.

Office of the county Judge, Donley county, Texas.

Clarendon, Jan. 21, 1908

Notice is hereby given that the commissioners court of Donley county, Texas, will convene on Saturday, the 15th day of February, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering proposals made and submitted in accordance with Sec. 20, Art. 164 of the Revised Statutes of Texas, as amended by the 30th Legislature, from any banking incorporation, association, or individual banker within the State of Texas, looking to the selection of a depository for the funds of said Donley county.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of said bids or proposals. Done by order of the commissioners court, as appears of record in the minutes of said court.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1908.

Geo. F. Morgan, County Judge. 4t

Oscar Traylor, of Johannesburg, South Africa, is in the city for a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. S. Fleming. Mr. Traylor has been in South Africa for the past fifteen years, during which time he has not made a visit back to America, and Mr. Fleming asserts that he came very near being called on to introduce Mrs. Fleming to her brother.

Phone No. 2 when you have a news item.

Clarendon College X-Ray

In endeavoring to meet the expenses that are necessarily connected with the publishing of a college magazine the business manager of the X-Ray has been laboring at a considerable disadvantage in securing advertising; some of our merchants seeming to think that advertising in the College monthly was a non-paying investment. They seem to insinuate that in advertising with us they were giving us money to the amount of the advertisement. In the first place we would inform those of this mind that we are not beggars in any sense of the word. In assuming the responsibility for the publishing of the X-Ray, the student body is laboring, not for itself, but for the college. We all know that a well edited College Magazine is of untold value to this or any other college. We also know that whatever benefits the college benefits the town. To enable us to publish a magazine that is really worth while, we must have the support of the business men of the town. In our endeavors to publish a monthly of this character we are entitled to the loyal support of every merchant in Clarendon who is interested in the advancement of education, and the betterment of man-kind in general. If there are those who expect to stay here and reap the advantages they must enjoy while under the protecting arm that this institution throws over the whole community, without paying, at least in part, the great debt they owe to their fellow man we are not responsible in any way for their actions.

We want to say, however, that we greatly appreciate the encouragement given us by those who have the keen perception to see that they will receive far more than they give from anything they may do that will prove a benefit to our College. More than this, we shall use our influence with the students to patronize only those patronize them. We believe that when they understand the true state of affairs the students will unhesitatingly support those business men who want to see them publish a first-class college magazine.—Ed.

1-5

OFF ON

FURNITURE

For 30 days we will give 20 per cent Discount on Everything in our Stock of Furniture and Floor Coverings

McDANIEL & CARROLL

CORN KING OF PANHANDLE

Wheeler County Farmer Who Raised 106 Bushels to The Acre.

E. E. Holt, of Wheeler, Texas, whose corn growing exploit was presented before the Panhandle Farmers' congress last week, can justly claim the champion corn grower of Northwest Texas. The following affidavit was submitted to the congress, together with several ears of corn, and the showing entitles him to the honor of "Corn King" of the plains country.

"Wheeler, Texas, Jan 7, 1908. To whom it may concern:

I live in Wheeler county, Texas, three miles from Wheeler. I broke out a body of land on my farm in the early part of 1906, and planted it in June corn on the 20th of May, same year. I plowed it one time and in the fall I measured an average square rod, and from that I estimated the yield on the field, which was as follows: 48 pounds shuck on; 36 pounds shelled. At this rate it would be 106 2-3 bushels with shuck on; 107 1/2 without

shuck and 102 6-7 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

The land upon which the corn was grown on valley land but no sub-irrigated.—E. E. HOLT, in Daily Panhandle.

Work has been started on the fifty thousand dollar college building at Clarendon. The Panhandle is doing things that the whole world is sitting up and taking notice of.—Quannah Tribune-Chief

The newspapers had it within their power to inflict the worst pain in the history of the government, but they all worked manfully to keep confidence in the bank. What good newspaper accomplished will never be fully appreciated. Most of it will be taken as a matter of course.—Cleburne Enterprise.

Notice.

Dr. Albert J. Caldwell, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, New Carson Building, Amarillo, Texas.

—Twenty per cent off on furniture means the cheapest furniture you ever bought in Clarendon. Call and see McDaniell & Carroll during the discount sale.

NEWS OF THE PANHANDLE

Items of Interest From Panhandle Towns as Gathered From Our Newsy Exchanges.

Dalhart wants a sewer system and will vote a bond issue to put in the system. From the papers it seems the measure is popular and probably will carry.

Quannah is to vote on an issue of bonds to the amount of \$3,000 for street improvement.

Amarillo will improve her principal streets with a paving of crushed rock. This material is said to be the best cheap street paving obtainable.

Childress has almost 1,000 school children, according to the local papers.

The Panhandle Short Line is desirous of extending north from Hereford to Dalhart—for a consideration, of course. The promoters are meeting with encouragement.

Gray county will hold a county seat election in April. It is reported that Alanreed, Pampa and McLean will make a try for the plum.

A Fine Showing.

Railway Agent Derum of this place early in the season gave a report to the headquarters as to how much cotton would be shipped from Childress. At the time the officials made light of the prediction, thinking it was too high, and as a consequence he was named "Optimist" Derum. Last week he received a letter from the traffic department asking for revision of his first figures, 16,000 bales. He got the figures of the shipments up to last Friday and then started out to see how many bales had been received in the city and not shipped and after making the canvass his figures showed about 12,000 bales received. He sent his revised statement, but instead of reducing the number he intimated pretty strong that the number would be increased a thousand or more. Mr. Derum has made a pretty close study of the conditions surrounding Childress and his first estimate will not be far from wrong, and will be under the number rather than above.—Childress Index.

Federal Court at Amarillo.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Judiciary Committee reported favorably this morning Mr. Stephens' bill to establish a Federal Court at Amarillo. The bill is the same as the Culberson bill which passed the Senate last week.—The Daily Panhandle.

—Read Rathjen's shoe ad.

New College Student.

President Slover is well pleased with the way new students are coming in since the holidays. The following is a list of the latest additions:

Miss Ethyle Davis, Claude; Paul Sewell, Texhoma; Miss Vera Lee Moreman, Rowe; Miss Anna de Oliviera, Tucumcari, N. M.; Ed R. Thomas and Roscoe Fort, Silverton; Troy Montgomery, Shamrock; Miss Julia Wiedman, Miss Eva Patching, Tulsa; Geo. G. O. Day, Groom; Miss Irene and Paul Stee, Groom; Miss Edith Butts, Goodwell; Chas. Criswell, Noodle; Bishop James, Melrose, N. M.; Miss Ruby McGehee, Wayside; Roy Lochridge, Hedely; Will Roberts, Rowe; Miss Jeffie Creel, Rockwall; Gertrude Gough, Ft. Worth; Miss Carrie and Robert Lutrick, Stripp; Miss Florence Seay, Archie McBee, Davidson, Ok. Dee Medley, San Antonio, and the Misses Medley from Switzer Woman's College, Italy, Texas.

Others have written that they are coming, and the outlook for the college was never so bright.

FROM THE ANTILLES.

Chamberlin's Cough Remedy Benefits a City Councilman at Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. W. O'Reilly Fogarty, who is a member of the City Council at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, writes as follows: "One bottle of Chamberlin's Cough Remedy had good effect on a cough that was giving me trouble and I think I should have been more quickly relieved if I had continued the remedy. That it was beneficial and quick in relieving me there is no doubt and it is my intention to obtain another bottle." For sale by all druggists.

J. W. Kibler, a former Donley citizen but now of McLean, failed to get his paper last week and called us up over the phone Tuesday to notify us of the fact. When a fellow appreciates the Bauner-Stockman enough to call us up over the long distance phone we are glad to make a special effort to get his paper to him. A special delivery stamp isn't wasted on such a subscriber.

Engineer Arch Ward of the north-end passenger run was looking after his property interests in Childress Tuesday. Mr. Ward is having a nice residence built west of the Baptist church and when completed will move his family from Amarillo. Mr. Ward has been in the service of the Denver for several years, entering service at Clarendon in 1889. He is well pleased with Childress and predicts that 1908 will be a banner year for the city. The Index welcomes Mr. Ward and family to Childress.—Childress Index.

—Typewriter supplies, this office.

The Only Exclusive Grocery Store in Clarendon

THE ONLY CASH DEALERS

These two points alone are enough to bring us your trade. Why? Because, being in the grocery business exclusively gives us the chance to be the BEST grocers in town—and we are. Selling for cash and buying for cash makes it possible for us to sell at closer margins—and we do.

We now have our entire store room devoted to groceries. Just received—new crop, Ribbon Cane Syrup in Barrels. We wish you prosperity for 1908; you will be the more prosperous if you will get the habit of ringing No. 5 and placing your grocery order each day with

Smith & Thornton The Cash Grocers

—Reliable footwear at 15 per cent discount is something you don't often get. Rathjen's Shoe Store offers this opportunity during this month only.

—One-fifth off on furniture and floor coverings at McDaniell & Carroll's.



TREES, Fruit and Ornamental, Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Seeds, Colorado grown. Best on Earth. Free Catalogue. Agents wanted.

INTERNATIONAL NURSERIES
Denver, Colo.

George Bagby has been among the "sick and disabled" this week.

Lasting Leather Goods

Reliable Harness of best oaken stock, unequalled grades at prices bed-rock. This you will find at our shop every day, some-made and hand-made, of finish O. K. Excellent driving sets, work harness sound, light goods at right prices here will be found. Finest of Saddles, Bridles and Collars, our grades and our prices saving you dollars. Robes, Whips and Blankets, all leather goods fine, down to right figures found in our line.

Here is the shop for harness repair,

urable work at rates that are fair. All kinds of horse trappings always on hand, very best qualities, suiting demand. In nineteen-naught-eight you will find it is true, pending money with us saves money for you.

CLARENDON, TEXAS

READ THIS!



We have just closed one week of the **BIGGEST SALE** ever pulled off in Clarendon. Our sales ran into the thousands, the result of doing just what we advertised to do. We sent out wagon loads of the greatest bargains that ever went out from town, but in arranging to take our inventory we find that we have yet several thousand dollars too much stock on hand, and we have decided to put on an actual cost sale for one more week, **beginning Saturday, January 18, and continuing until Saturday, January 25.** In this sale we will offer our entire mammoth stock of Dry Goods at actual cost price. You will have below our cost mark, with which you are by this time familiar. We mean just what we say--actual cost.

HERE IS THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

To get just such articles as you may need at wholesale prices. We are making this reduction on everything on our dry goods side--not a special reduction on a few yards of embroideries for a few days, or a 15 per cent discount on a few articles, but on everything in our entire dry goods stock, comprising such articles as you need every day.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 X
REPEATER

You can come in and see how far a little money will go. We will move in this sale

\$5,000 WORTH OF THE CLEANEST MERCHANDISE

Ever brought to town, comprising dress goods of every description domestics, calicoes, gingham, percales, chambrays, silks, satins, velvets, lawns, shirtings, cheese cloth, near silks, linings, toweling, towels, corsets, caps, shawls, toques, saques, fascinators, hosiery, collars, hats, shirts, men's and women's underwear, boys' and misses underwear, woolen overshirts, work shirts, gloves, laces, embroideries, suspenders, purses, hand bags, trunks, suit cases, grips, pins, needles, Richardson's silk thread, Clark's O. N. T., cotton lustre, Saxony yarn, ladies' tailored skirts, bed comforts, leggings, ladies' coats, raincoats, overcoats, duck coats, men's suits, boys' suits, men's extra pants, boys' extra pants, corduroy suits, boots, shoes, booties, overshoes, overalls, jumpers, neckwear, shoe polish, ladies' wrappers, ladies' belts, and everything in the notion line.

REMEMBER THE TIME
SATURDAY, JANUARY 18TH

UP TO AND INCLUDING SATURDAY, JAN. 25

NOTHING WILL BE CHARGED AT THESE REDUCTION PRICES

CLARENDON MERCANTILE CO.

The Banner-Stockman.

Published every Friday by JOHN E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

Subscription \$1.50 PER YEAR

Entered at the postoffice at Clarendon, Texas as second class matter.

P. M. & C. TIME TABLE

No. 2, southbound	7:35 a. m.
No. 8, northbound	8:15 p. m.
No. 1, northbound	9:37 p. m.
No. 7, northbound	10:44 a. m.

Clarendon, Tex., Jan. 24, '08

SIGN OF IMPROVEMENT.

The Childrens Index man gets the cotton idea out of his head long enough to remark:

The Index hopes to see the farmers of this county go in for more corn and oats this year. The county has produced lots of feed in the past, but we believe it would be to the interest of the farmers to pay more attention to the grain crops in the future than they have in the past. Good crops of oats and corn were raised last year and made the farmers considerable money.

PLAINS papers that formerly chronicled the shipment of so many cars of cattle from their towns now tell of the receipts of such and such a realty company of so many cars of prospectors.

THE value of a commercial club to a town is being illustrated over at McLean. That little city has a hard working club, and the town has developed wonderfully the past year or so.

The first page of the Clarendon Banner-Stockman is taken up in its issue of the tenth by an illustrated write-up of the Clarendon College, an educational institution which was started in that town in 1898, and its success has been such that now it is necessary to replace the older and smaller buildings with larger and more commodious structures, to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000, the citizens of Clarendon contributed one-half of the amount. —Wichita Falls Times.

THE HERALD most heartily endorses the new plan of insurance and guarantee of bank deposits, but want to go on record right now as being opposed to a re-call of the late legislature for any purpose whatever. A bunch of galluts of the caliber of the last state law making bunch would go to Austin and make a rampage of the whole business. Gov. Campbell is a level headed official and has too much sense to take any chances on that lot of fellows. —Hall County Herald.

THE present agitation of the parcels post proposition is a pack of foolishness. If the people of this section want anything in the way of good cheap postal service it is lower letter postage. For the government to go into business of delivering freight packages for Sears, Roebuck & Co. and other cat houses at the cost of a letter or thereabouts is all folly and discrimination against home merchants and business men. To receive an 11 pound box from Chicago for 6 cents would be a piece of folly from a government standpoint. The postal service will never be contemplated as a freight handler. —Hall County Herald.

Trees That Talk.

If you are to plant peaches or pears; plums or persimmons; apricots, apples or cherries, or any kind of grapes or berries, or any sort of shrub or flower, then do not wait a single hour, but send your name on a postal card and get our catalogue—your reward. IT'S FREE. Do it now.

SNEED NURSERIES, Tyler, Texas.

The above Nurseries have been under the same management for 21 years and have always guaranteed everything true to name and in good condition.

—Our new bread "Mothers Bread," is the best you ever ate; ask for it at the Clarendon Bakery.

—For the rest of this month 15 per cent off on shoes at Rathjen's.

H. S. Mead of Parkersburg, Iowa, was in Clarendon several days last week and while here made the Banner-Stockman a pleasant call. Mr. Mead is in the electric light and creamery business in his home town, and seemed to think that the people of this section were sleeping on their rights in not establishing a creamery here. He says that conditions are as favorable in this section for a business of this kind as any place he had ever been, and it should prove to be a paying proposition. We hope in the course of time to see his suggestion acted upon.

Denver Schedule Changes.

The early part of the week a new schedule went into effect on the Denver road. According to the new schedule trains will arrive as follows: No. 2, formerly due at 7:05 now arrives at 5:40 a. m. No. 8, formerly 8:13 p. m., now 7:05 p. m.; No. 1 comes in on old schedule, while No. 7 changes to four minutes later.

Baptist Church—A New Years Sermon.

I shall preach Sunday morning and evening as usual. Services begin at 11 o'clock sharp, and my subject will be "The Irrevocable Past—the Available Future." The companion text: "Sleep on Now, Take Thy Rest," and "Rise Up, Let Us be Going." I shall explain this apparent paradox and show that Christ laid down two great principles of human life.

The one principle, "Sleep on, Now"—what is done cannot be undone. Do not brood over a mis-spent past, "let the dead bury the dead;" and the other great principle, "Rise up, etc." bravely meet the future make the best of matters as they now stand. You may improve the future, but the past is beyond recovery. The past is irreparable, but the future is available.

All most cordially invited to be present. Respectfully,

A. C. BURROUGHS, Pastor.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas.

In the Matter of W. H. COOKE, Bankrupt. }
No 447 in Bankruptcy. }
First Meeting of Creditors.

Office of Referee, Fort Worth, Texas, January 22nd, 1908.

To Creditors of W. H. COOKE, of Clarendon, Texas, and district aforesaid, a Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given, that on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1908, said W. H. COOKE was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in Fort Worth, Texas, on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such business as may properly come before said meeting.

W. B. PADDOCK, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Manager Benedict of the Clarendon Telephone Exchange complains of the breaking of insulators by small boys. This is punishable by a heavy fine, and elsewhere in this paper Mr. Benedict is offering a reward of \$25 for information leading to the apprehension of the parties who are guilty of this misdemeanor, and we would respectfully advise parents to caution their boys against the practice.

Notice, W. O. W.

Remember, your dues must be paid on or before the 1st of each month. You must also not expect me to hunt you up: if there is any hunting to be done it's up to you.

J. J. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

H. Mulkey, the photographer, is at Memphis this week. The people down there have not been visited by Mr. Mulkey of late, and they will learn that to paraphrase his own advertising catch line, "the fair face of a fair maid can be fairer made by Mulkey."

—The earliest spring styles in Wall Paper in 1908 will be found at Stocking's Drug Store. Prices right. No money saved by sending away for wall paper. tf

MAKES SWEEPING ORDER

Railroad Commission Issues a Fair Improvement Order to the Denver Road.

The Texas Railroad Commission has been doing a little inspecting along different lines and as a result several lines of railroad have been ordered to improve their service in various ways. On the 19th inst. the commission issued three improvement orders, directing the Texas & Pacific, the International & Great Northern and the Denver roads to increase the schedules of their passenger trains equal to the average time trains have reached terminals during the last thirty days.

The Denver road was ordered to build depots at Quauh, Decatur and Amarillo, renew the ties of the entire track and to ballast the road in two years.

Although the Denver claimed that it was an impossibility to ballast the road within a period of five years, it is probable that the orders of the commission in this respect will be obeyed to the letter. This order will not necessitate the purchasing of any extra material or the expenditure of any extra money in any way, as the road is now engaged in the work of ballasting, but it will have the effect of hastening the work.

—Call at the Cafe, "after the show."

—The best perfumes, soaps and toilet powders at Stocking's store.

Little Lorraine Scarborough has been sick.

—Some town property to sell or exchange. C. C. Bearden.

Mrs. Rich Bowlin is visiting her mother at Vernon.

Judge A. D. Journeay has been confined to his room with grip for several days.

Mrs. Ben W. Chamberlan has been numbered among the grip victims this week.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church has appropriated \$75 for parsonage improvements.

Cooper Morgan, who had the misfortune of losing two of his fingers while out hunting last week, is now able to be at work again.

Several of Clarendon's young people attended the dance given by the Elks at Amarillo on Wednesday evening.

It is seldom you can help a good cause and be entertained at the same time, but such is the case to night. Better go. It is at the opera house.

Tuesday a man and woman gave a free street show on the corner a cross from the Banner-Stockman, which came up to average of such entertainments, and was enjoyed, of course, by a good crowd of men.

Miss Clifford Reeves, who at one time made her home in Clarendon, is in the city the guest of Miss Mayrion Barnett. Miss Reeves is now making her home in Beaver county, her father being tax assessor of that county.

Tax collector Patman has issued 16 date only 365 poll tax receipts—a poor showing with only 7 more days in which to pay. This being election year it behoove every one to get fixed if they want to have a say who shall hold the offices next term.

The Banner-Stockman has been crippled on the help proposition this week. Out of a force of six people only two have been able to work during the entire week. If the paper shows the effects of neglect it may be laid at the door of the grip, and the fact that the editor is in Dallas.

If we knew the exact population of Clarendon we might give our readers a fair idea of the number of cases of la grippe in the town. It is a common remark to hear someone say, "why everyone in town has the grip." However, this shouldn't be accepted literally; there are a few that have failed to take the disease.



OUR WINTER STOCK IS FAST REDUCING BECAUSE THE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMUNITY KNOW THAT WHEN WE SAY WE HAMMER PRICES, WE DO HAMMER PRICES DOWN ON LEGITIMATE, REGULAR MERCHANDISE, AND NOT ON SHIPPED IN "JOB LOTS."

For Cash we will give **25 per cent off** on all boys' and children's Suits, 25 per cent off on all heavy winter dress goods, wool hosiery and underwear (except infants' shirts).

1-3 Off on all fascinators, shawls and hoods.

1-3 Off on all ladies', misses' and children's coats.

If you are going to build a home figure with us on your canvass. We have a lot on hand and will **Make a piece good.**

Six Cord-machine spool cotton 5c

Just receive a beautiful line of Red Seal Zephyr Gingham. Come and make your selection while stock is complete.

Our Grocery department just unloaded a car each of Albatross and Belle of Wichita Flour. Every sack **guaranteed.** We propose to give you 100 cts on the dollar of good clean merchandise.

The Martin-Bennett Company

PHOTOGRAPHY

The Living, Breathing Kind
The Kind That Shows
Individuality

Do You Like That Kind?
That is the Mulkey Kind

A MULKEY PHOTOGRAPH IS BETTER

SAVE MONEY

ON SHOES

Are you alive to your own interests? Then buy your shoes at Rathjen's this month and save

15 PER CENT

Our big 15 per cent discount sale is still in progress. The past two weeks we have saved our customers BIG MONEY on their shoes. There are two more weeks of this BARGAIN SALE, and now is your opportunity. We want to decrease our stock and make room for spring stock soon to begin coming in. We need the money—you need the shoes. Let's get together. You know our shoes are good—we know your money is good. Come in before Feb. 1st, and fit out your entire family.

Yours for honest goods
and honest treatment,

RATHJEN'S

SHOE STORE

ROAD DRAGGING COST

Why King System is Cheapest
as Well as Best.

IT BECOMES MERELY A CHORE

By Quitting a Little Earlier a Farmer Can Easily Renew His Boulevard. Proof of Winter Dragging's Value. Comparison of Cost.

[Copyright, 1917, by D. Ward King.]
The cost of putting the King system in operation is a matter which must have consideration. Cost always is important.

When one first hears about road dragging he feels certain a mistake or an exaggeration is somewhere snugly concealed, and an active brain spends a certain period searching for its hiding place. Convinced at last of the drag's achievements as a wonder worker, the same brain asks, "What is the expense?" and again is skeptical when the answer comes, "The cost of the new system is many times less than the cost of the old system."

For the farmer who drags the half mile or mile, as may be, from "his own front gate to his neighbor's front gate toward town," there is no expense account. With the drag in the road at the front gate, he quits a little early at noon or in the evening, as the condition of the road soil decides, hitches to the drag and renews his boulevard. It becomes merely a chore. A neighbor of mine says, "After a fellow once gets into the fashion of dragging it sticks to him like a bad habit." For myself, I have been riding a drag since the spring of 1906.

In the fall I can take a team from a corn wagon at the crib and drag my half mile stretch before the corn is unloaded, and in the winter months most farmers can find an abundance of leisure in which to drag, and the operation possibly is of as much benefit in the winter as it is in the summer. In this latitude (near the Missouri-Iowa line) we find two conditions of the road in winter when dragging is remarkably effective. One of these special conditions is when a rough and frozen road is thawed an inch or more in depth at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Another favorable opportunity is at the close of a warm spell when the wind changes to the north and the mud begins to stiffen with the chill.

If the mud is dragged just before a freeze the road of course remains smooth until another thaw, and the difference between such a road and one which was permitted to "freeze up rough" is as marked as the difference between deep mud and a dry road. On the one you can skim along at any speed; on the other you must move at a snail's pace, with the horses gingerly picking their steps and the vehicle bouncing around as if you were riding over a fresh blast in a rock quarry.

Let me offer two paragraphs from the Record, Hampton, Ia., the first showing the skepticism often met, the other confessing a radical change of opinion and furnishing proof of the value of dragging. In the winter months. The writer addressed a good roads meeting at Hampton Nov. 23, 1906. Under date Nov. 28 in the course of an extended report of the meeting the Record said:

"It is to be regretted that there was no split log drag at hand that he could make a satisfactory demonstration with, the one available not being in accordance with the requirements, and the attempt to show its workings were of little or no benefit."

But in the issue for Dec. 9 the Record admits the inaccuracy of its first impression in the following paragraph, the kernel of which is found in the last sentence of the quotation:

"The King drag that we have here in town is being used today on our streets, and if we had teams enough and drags enough Hampton would have good roads within the city limits tomorrow, whereas for a week they have been practically impassable for the reason that the ground froze up a week ago last night, leaving the roads all cut up. And suppose that every man in the county had had a King drag, costing about \$2, and had dragged the road in front of his premises once over and back a week ago Tuesday, the afternoon that Mr. King spoke at the courthouse, we would have had good roads ever since. This is demonstrated by the fact that wherever on our streets the drag was used that afternoon has been a smooth track ever since."

So much for the value in the winter of the winter dragging.

But winter dragging prepares the way for lessening the cost of spring and summer dragging, because if the roadway has this winter preparation it will generally dry off and be ready to drag before the adjoining fields dry out and are fit to be plowed or cultivated. And so another series of leisure hours is provided for making good roads without money.

I would rather drag half a mile of road for a year than water three horses for a year.

If I should try to strike a balance for the twelve months, it would be something like this:

Labor	DEBIT.	\$1.00
Comfort and pleasure of my own family	CREDIT.	
Time saved		\$5.00
Saving in wear and tear		10.00
Satisfaction		5.00
Benefit to neighbors and general public		150.00
Balance in favor of the drag		\$175.00
The last item will perhaps need ex-		

planation. The figure is based on an estimate that our family will average one trip per day to town and that there is an average of ten other teams per day passing. For good measure I cut in half the benefit to neighbors.

Hon. Matt Hall, now warden of the Missouri penitentiary, was a wood drager before he left the farm. In a published statement he tells of beginning his work in deep mud. In two months he had a half mile of road of which he said: "I can hardly believe my own eyes when I look at it. A loaded wagon won't make any more impression on it than it would on a floor. I don't believe I have spent a half a day on it altogether, and, honestly, I wouldn't near take \$50 for the comfort it has been to me and my friends and neighbors." You will note that Mr. Hall's estimate of benefit is about double mine.

A comparison was recently made which showed by figures taken from many counties and from Maine to Minnesota that a dollar spent under the new system would produce as much benefit as several hundred dollars spent the old way. It is hard to accept such conclusions, yet the figures bear investigation and analysis.

LIKE A ROMAN ROAD.

How a Chicago Millionaire Uses Rocks on His New Hampshire Farm.

J. Glessner, the Chicago millionaire, who has made his summer home in Bethlehem, N. H., for the last twenty-four years, is rapidly attaining fame as a road builder, says a Bethlehem correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald. He is now able to show three miles of probably the finest road in the White mountains, all within or adjoining his own estate and all public road, although it was all built or built over by Mr. Glessner at his own expense.

During the late autumn he had constructed a half mile of road on the main highway from Bethlehem to Littleton and during most of that time had a crew of seventy men, thirty horses and twenty oxen engaged on the work. Part of this road looks like pictures of the modern French or the old Roman roads, and it is built fully as solidly as the Roman roads used to be—in fact, after the same plan.

The most important work done on the Littleton-Bethlehem road by Mr. Glessner this year has been an extensive fill of quite a stretch of road over some lowland where bad traveling had generally been the rule. At the lowest place the road was filled in six feet with stone, and the stone wall on each side was carried three feet higher, the wall in places being ten feet higher on the back side, or side toward the fields. The wall is three feet wide on top and is strongly built.

The road is twenty-five feet wide between the walls, and four teams by



CURVED WALL AND ROADWAY WHERE A SIX FOOT FILL WAS MADE.

actual test can pass abreast. This wall extends for 430 feet and at one part describes a beautiful curve. Unless it is desired to make a fill an excavation of several feet is first made, and Mr. Glessner's men and oxen then begin to dump in immense stones taken out of the nearest fields. A fairly level course is made of these, and then another layer of somewhat smaller stone is dumped on.

Then comes a still smaller layer, and then, last, the stonework is leveled up and all openings are filled in with very small stone, so carefully and thoroughly placed that animals can be driven over without hurting their feet. Then the rock is entirely covered and the road finally shaped up with a good layer of "hardpan," which packs solid and is practically impervious to water.

Drainage at each side is always provided for, the roads are well rounded, and these features, combined with the solid foundation of rock underneath and the impervious layer on top, give an ideal road.

International Road Convention.

It is announced that the minister of public works of France has been authorized to call an international convention in his country in 1908 for the purpose of considering methods to prevent roads from being damaged by excessive automobile traffic. The use of the automobile, it is claimed, has produced many new problems in connection with the splendid roads for which France has become famous, and a plan for their construction and maintenance is deemed necessary. The delegates will therefore in particular discuss methods of adapting present roads to the new conditions of traffic.

Canada's Interest in Good Road Plan.

D. Ward King of Maitland, Mo., who is the head of the rural improvement department of the American Civic association, has a drag log method for obtaining good roads at the least expense which is being adopted in the Canadian provinces. The Farmers Advocate of London, Ont., is offering \$100 in prizes for the best roads made with a King drag. In a personal letter the editor wrote: "A widespread interest has been aroused and many drags constructed in addition to those used by our contestants. So far we are more than delighted with what we have seen and heard of the results."

HERE AND THERE.

Pompadour Ribbons Make Louis XV. Costly—Chic—Shocking.

The newest and most brilliant of costumes for reception wear are fashioned from the beautiful pompadour ribbons in Louis XV. style, decorated with exquisite buttons. The broad ribbon is arranged down the back, with a "V" effect at the waist line, and cute little tails fall below. The sleeves are short and fanciful, defying all traditions of this model, and overlay puffs of richest lace or net appliqued with lace are fascinatingly attractive. The fronts fall back to display a dainty waistcoat.

Chic and shawls are worn for house shoulder wraps, and very handsome designs are seen in these squares. The



AN EMPIRE SKIRT.

A pattern of this empire skirt may be had in six sizes—32 to 48 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number of pattern (318) and bust measure, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail.

creamy ground with the Paisley design as a border is preferred, though the dark red backgrounds are exceedingly comfortable looking.

Lightweight cloth is chosen for the development of this stylish skirt, and a severely plain finish is adopted. The mode comprises seven gores and is cut so as to form a smooth girdle, thus doing away with the necessity of a belt. Plaits appear at the front and back, while the sides are plain. Panama, serge, cheviot and any of the fancy suitings are suited to the design, with braid or strappings for trimming.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

WHAT IS WORN.

An Attractive House Frock—New Bangles—Newest Hug-me-tights.

Among a lot of attractive house gowns seen lately was a quaint little frock of palest yellow cashmere, with a soft white blouse combined with pale yellow net to match, which was bridled with the finest gray silk braid, with touches of silver and fat, fancy padded embroidery roses in silver with yellow chenille hearts.

New bangles for bracelets and chains are very popular and pretty. They are about the size of a quarter and of gold or silver. One is a perpetual calendar and is set with precious stones.



NEW TUCKED SHIRT WAIST.

A pattern of this pretty shirt waist may be had in six sizes—32 to 48 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number of pattern (317) and bust measure, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail.

The newest of warmth giving wraps to be worn under the coat are of pale Dresden silks, quilted and interlined. They fit close to the body and have snug sleeves and are indispensable for lightweight coats.

This ladies' shirt waist shows a pretty arrangement of tucks which gives long lines to the figure as well as the broadening effect so much sought for just now. Narrow and wide tucks in pairs are shown in the front and only two narrow tucks at the back. Sleeves in wrist and three-quarter length are provided, and for the making linen, madras, lawn and, in fact, any of the shirtings are suitable.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Allicia's Platonics.

By BEATRICE BENNETT.

Copyright, 1907, by P. C. Eastment.

Deep down in her own heart every woman has a pet theory. It may have been exploded a number of times to her apparent satisfaction, but secretly and with feminine inconsistency she clings to it.

Allicia had such a theory, but she did not keep it buried in so inaccessible a dungeon as the bottom of her heart. Indeed, she wore it on her sleeve. It was her favorite theme of discourse, and the more it was disproved the more persistently did she revive it and champion it.

And it must be admitted that Allicia's men friends at least took particular delight in discussing her theories with her and promptly proceeding to disprove them, to that young woman's outward disgust and secret satisfaction. Her hobby was platonics—specifically, platonic love.

"It has been proved to me conclusively," argued Allicia, with delightful confidence, as flanked on one side by the ample person of Richard Corrigan and on the other by her squatty little dachshund Pretzel she strolled toward the great stone garden seat near the sundial.

"Yes," her companion replied in doubtful acquiescence, "to you. But how about the other fellow? Was he convinced?"

"Dick, how silly! Who ever heard of platonic love that wasn't platonic on both sides? How little you know of the subject!" scoffed Allicia with a mischievous little laugh.

"And yet I have known you—how long is it?"

"Seven months," promptly.

"And you ride your hobbyhorse at least every other time I see you," he said, not without marked intent.

Allicia assumed a wholly unsuccessful air of hauteur. "Oh, I beg your pardon. I'm very sorry I've bored you. I shall avoid the topic in future," she said distantly.

"Not at all, my dear Allicia. I assure you it rather amuses me," argued Corrigan, observing her aggrieved attitude with little discomfort to himself. "In fact, I don't know when any one subject has kept me interested for so long a time."

"Indeed!" The comment was pregnant with feeling.

It was the first time Allicia's self-styled philosophy had been so derided, and it nettled her.

"I should be apt to accept that as a compliment," ventured Corrigan. He had been watching her pull a crimson rambler to pieces and scatter it over her tiny white shoes.

Apparently she had not heard.

"I say, Allicia," he persisted.

"When you are ready to open a subject that may be of more interest than any I am able to suggest I shall be glad to talk to you," she said jolly.

Corrigan smiled broadly, but surreptitiously. Had Allicia seen him thus amused he would have been left with only the crimson rambler for companions.

"But, upon my word, Allicia, I am interested," he said earnestly. "I've never been so absorbed in a study in my life. Why, my dear girl, if it weren't for my belief in platonic love I might never have known you so well."

Allicia confronted him with a half smile that, even in its semicompletion, was most attractive.

"That's the Irish in you, Dick! You always manage to say something that will make the worst case of 'mad' turn to joy," she said, removing her big drooping hat and dangling it by the strings. "That's one reason why I love to be friends with you."

"Then it is true that God is good to the Irish," he laughed, and, subtle as it was, Allicia extracted the compliment and beamed good nature on him again.

"You see, Dick," she began as if she were commencing a fairy story to an incredulous child, "it is so well, it is such a tremendous comfort to be just friends with a man."

"Yes," said Dick readily, "I'm friends with several."

"Silly! I mean for a girl. She can go about with him, ask him to do this and that for her and feel that she is not putting herself under obligation—if she's only friends with him, whereas, if he's in love with her, he expects her to marry him and—and it just spoils everything!"

"I'm jolly glad I'm not sentimental," said Corrigan with a purpose if without veracity. "You'd have banished me long ago."

"You can have sentiment without being sentimental," she hastened to explain. "And for some reason or other a flush stained her cheeks, and her eyes drooped."

"It's just as clear as mud," Corrigan laughed in spite of his efforts to be serious.

Allicia's eyes flashed.

"See here, Dick Corrigan, I believe you are making fun of me. Deep down in my own heart I know from your own actions and your whole attitude toward me that you agree with me, but just to amuse yourself you make fun of me. I'm sure you like me," she went on, "just as I like you, or you wouldn't seek me out and want to be with me day after day, as you do, and that—that very fact proves to me that you are in sympathy with my own attitude. We are friends, and you know it," she declared challengingly. Then she rose abruptly from the stone seat and walked over to the balustrade with her back toward him. "Come, Pretzel," she said imperatively, as if

calling her dog from a contaminating influence.

Corrigan began to whistle very softly to himself while the small Dutch dog eyed him accusingly.

"Allicia," said Corrigan's deep voice fondly from the depths of the great stone seat. He had not moved. And right here it might be observed that Allicia always selected picturesque settings for her discourses. The old garden, shady and secluded, breathing romance and the fragrance of roses, was ideal—for platonics.

"Allicia," repeated Dick when his first effort gained no response.

With studied reluctance she turned her head.

"I'd like to ask a few questions," he said, still somewhat indifferently.

"I'll be glad to answer them."

The frigidity of her tone moved Corrigan almost to the point of turning up his coat collar, but his better judgment prevailed.

"This old guy, Plato—he was beginning as he walked toward her.

"Dick!"

Her glance and tone froze the words.

"I'm sorry," he said contritely.

"But, Allicia, I wonder if he ever knew the most beautiful woman in the world? I wonder if he could have been with her almost daily for seven months? And yet, no, how could he? He lived B. C."

In spite of herself Allicia dimpled. "It was beauty of mind, mental excellencies, that he admired," she remarked wisely.

"Perhaps that's what I admire in you, but somehow I doubt it."

"My mental powers are not wholly to be despised," pouted Allicia.

"No. But an ordinary mortal cannot penetrate so dazzling an exterior," observed Corrigan.

Allicia looked impatiently across the green. Somehow she was out of harmony with the afternoon—disappointed in—herself perhaps.

Corrigan turned to her quite suddenly. "See here, Allicia, do you like platonic friends better than anything else?"

"Yes," she said, but the syllable did not carry conviction.

"Better than—husbands, for instance?"

Allicia's color deepened. Things were more interesting after all.

"I never had one," she laughed, and her voice was a little tremulous.

"Then it's only theory?" Corrigan stepped closer.

"Of course," she replied, looking up into his now earnest eyes.

"Listen," he said softly. "Couldn't you be platonic friends with every one else but me, Allicia?"

She did not reply, but one by one the petals of her rose tumbled down her frock.

"Couldn't you?" His big voice was vibrant with emotion.

"I—I might," she admitted, "but first let me tell you I like you better than all the rest. I like you better than I could a mere friend. I—I just hoped and hoped you wouldn't agree with me, Dick."

"It's with Plato I disagree."

Gambling in Metal.

Gambling in metal is done by means of buying and selling warrants, these being the notes for specified quantities of metal held in stock.

The basis of the gambling is that in many businesses it is often necessary to buy ahead large quantities of metal. When things are slack large stocks accumulate, while as soon as things become more brisk the metal is taken out of the stores.

An immense amount of gambling is done in connection with "pig," as pig iron is popularly known. Warrants for pig are made out in units of 500 tons, and payment is made for the warrants once a month. Should a man really want 500 tons of pig iron he obtains a warrant which authorizes him to take 500 tons out of store, and he will be required to pay for the metal within the month.

Supposing a man buys in the expectation that he will be able to sell the pig iron at a higher price than is ruling, he buys warrants according to his means, and he has a month for things to mature. Should the price of pig go up during the month he is able to sell his bargain to another man, and he pockets the difference, although he has never laid down any money in real coin.

Should things go wrong with him and prices go down, then he is obliged to pay the difference between the price at which he bought the pig and the price at which he is able to sell it, and so he sustains a loss.—London Answers.

His Discovery.

A one armed man sat down to his noonday luncheon in a little restaurant the other day, and seated on the right of him was a big, sympathetic individual from the rural district. The big fellow noticed his neighbor's left sleeve and kept eying him in a sort of how-did-it-happen way. The one armed man failed to break the ice, but continued to keep busy with his one hand supplying the inner man. At last the inquisitive one on the right could stand it no longer. He changed his position a little, cleared his throat and said, "I see, sir, you have lost an arm." "Whereupon the unfortunate man picked up the empty sleeve with his right hand, peered into it, looked up with a surprised expression and said, "By George, sir, you're right."

The Afghans.

Native Afghan historians assert that the inhabitants of their country are the lost ten tribes of Israel. According to these chroniclers, the Afghans are descended from Afghana, the son of a certain Jeremiah, who was the son of King Sargol. The eastward removal of the seed of Afghana is attributed to Nebuchadnezzar.

CLOVER IN HIGHWAYS

Federal Authorities to Co-operate With Minnesota in Using It.

PLAN TRIED IN AUSTRALIA.

Engineer Cooley Will Experiment on Road Building in Sandy Soil—Clover Will Be Planted, Cut and Mixed With Sand.

George W. Cooley, engineer and secretary of the state highway commission of Minnesota, has secured the cooperation of the public road office at Washington and the bureau of plant industry in his plans for experimenting in the construction of roads in sandy districts, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Experiments along this line were authorized at the last meeting of the highway commission and will be commenced next spring.

Mr. Cooley plans to make two or three experiments along this line. One road probably will be constructed near Breckenridge and the others in places where similar conditions exist. Local authorities have found it practically impossible to build roads in sandy soil where no clay, gravel or broken stone can be obtained except at an expense so great as to make it out of the question, and it is for the purpose of finding some means of building good roads under such conditions that the experiments will be made.

The federal public roads authorities have become interested in the plan and will assist to the extent of paying a part of the expense. The local authorities of the districts in which the roads are to be built will be asked to provide a superintendent for the work who will carry out the plans of the engineer.

Mr. Cooley's plan is to plant clover in the road and along the sides for some distance, and when the clover attains a good growth and before it begins to dry to cut it and mix it with the sand in the roadway. In this way it is expected that the nature of the soil will be so changed in a year or two as to make it excellent material for road building.

In a communication from the bureau of plant industry this question is discussed, and the opinion is given that it is entirely feasible. Yellow sweet clover is suggested as the kind best adapted for this work. On this subject the communication states:

"The last named plant has been credited with so completely changing the character of the sandy soil on King's Island, near Australia, as to make it exceedingly productive, and they are especially adapted to growing in sandy land."

The experiments will be started next spring where the proper conditions are found and the assistance of the local authorities can be secured and will be continued for one or two years as the progress of the experiment shows is necessary. If the first year's work does not bring the soil to a condition which is satisfactory for roadmaking purposes, the same treatment will be given the next year and even the third year if it proves necessary.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Value of Patrolling Highways to Keep Them in Good Condition.

The utter wastefulness and lack of economy in building roads and making no provision for their repair and maintenance are becoming more and more apparent to taxpayers. The importance of the subject is appreciated in some states, and measures have been adopted. There are, however, many communities where the necessary steps have not yet been taken. The subject is treated pertinently by W. Pierrepoint White in a recent article in *Outing Magazine*. In this article Mr. White says:

"Not one cent of money should be expended in the creation of these expensive highways unless at the same time a system of careful maintenance and repair is established.

"Steam roads when first built were permitted to run down, ties to rot, the ends of iron rails to flatten, bolts in the fish plates to become loose, until a general overhauling was ordered, and an excessively expensive amount of repairs was made owing to the neglect. Today well managed roads do not permit this. But each road is divided into sections under engineers, under assistant engineers, under section bosses, with men passing daily up and down the road, giving it constant repair and attention. This we are familiar with.

"In Europe highways are patrolled in the same way. Men, usually old, patrol the roads under their care, each in charge of a section, each responsible for its condition, and the slightest hole in the wearing surface is detected, repaired and filled in immediately after it commences. Ruts are detected and filled, sluices and ditches kept open and washed of the silt stopped, and only by this constant care are roads kept in good condition. This same system must come to this country and be inaugurated at the time that the general improvement is made; otherwise the people's money will be thrown away."

Signs For Roads.

Signboards of blue enamel are to be placed by the state highway department of Pennsylvania on all state roads completed during the present year. The signs will be eighteen inches long by one foot wide and will contain the name of the road, the date and "State Highway." "Keep to the right."

MODEL ROCK ROAD.

First Strip Constructed in Wisconsin Under Direction of U. S. Engineers.

There has recently been completed in Rock county, Wis., the first strip of road built under the supervision of United States engineers since Wisconsin emerged from a territory into the dignity of statehood, says a Janesville (Wis.) correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel. Incidentally it is the first model road to be constructed in Wisconsin on rural roads with proper machinery on rules laid down by the government. This strip of road is three-quarters of a mile in length and lies a half mile east of Clinton, in the township of that name.

When the county board met last spring the towns of Clinton, Plymouth, Center, Fulton, Bradford, Beloit and Milton all appropriated sums ranging from \$400 to \$1,000 for the construction of good roads. According to the state law, the county board was of necessity forced to appropriate from county funds an equal sum for each town equal to their appropriation.

Just at this time Samuel C. Lancaster of the bureau of good roads at Washington spoke before the state legislature, and Mr. Hotchkiss, secretary of the state good roads movement, prevailed upon him to visit Rock county as the only county in the state which had appropriations for the purpose. His visit resulted in the good roads bureau at Washington being prevailed upon to send a complete set of road building machinery and engineers to construct three-quarters of a mile of model road as an example for the rest of the county to follow.

While the cost of the road ran over the \$2,000 appropriated, this was due to high prices of material and long hauls and can be easily overcome in future roads.

The road is built with a twelve foot crown or macadam center. The rock bed is eight inches deep, the stone being crushed from a thickness of fourteen to eight inches. The regular macadam process was used. A layer of coarse rock four inches thick was first laid, then a layer of thinner rock placed in the cracks and rolled down thoroughly.



MAKING OBJECT LESSON ROAD IN WISCONSIN.

roughly, these latter being stones that would pass through a one and a half inch space and were laid three inches deep. A surface dressing of screenings one inch thick was then laid and the whole watered and rolled hard and firm. The crown or surface of the road has a curvature of three-fourths of an inch to the foot, giving good drainage.

The question of drainage for the road was carefully looked to. Side ditches and culverts were placed where water was liable to do serious damage by washing, and attention was paid to the formation of the land through which the road runs.

The government outfit used consisted of a portable stone crusher, a revolving sieve, which separates the rock after being crushed; bins, a steam roller, a sprinkler wagon, scrapers and dumping wagons. The type of wagons used has an adjustable box allowing the rear end to be tilted down close to the ground so that an even distribution of the crushed stone is obtained.

MILITARY ROAD FOR KANSAS.

First Steps Taken For a One Hundred and Twenty Mile Pike.

Representative D. R. Anthony, who recently returned to Kansas from the east, while in Washington talked over preliminary plans for the building of the proposed military road between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, says the Kansas City Times. At his request a road engineer of the public roads bureau is to be sent on to make an investigation and prepare detailed plans of the road. The engineer is to report in time for action by congress the coming winter.

"The prospects for the government favoring the building of the proposed military highway between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley are very bright," said Mr. Anthony. "The director of public roads, which is the bureau connected with the department of agriculture, assures me that the plan to build this 120 mile highway connecting the greatest army posts in the country is heartily favored. They believe the construction of this road would be a great object lesson to the agricultural west in the building of modern highways, which mean so much in the way of affording an accessible medium for the farmer in hauling his crops to market."

As Arkansas Reformer.

Will Burns is not a preacher, yet he has caused fifty men to quit swearing or using profane language along our public roads, and here is the secret, says the Hardy Herald. Mr. Burns so successfully worked seven miles of our public road he converted the tie-handlers. There is not a rock, stump, chuck hole or crook in the seven miles of road, and profane language is a thing of the past.

ROAD WORK IN MAINE.

Paul D. Sargent Tells of the State Highway Building.

PROGRESS MADE EACH YEAR.

Twenty-four Hundred Miles of Road Already Laid Out—Gravel Generally Used For Surfacing—How the Work Is Done.

Paul D. Sargent, state highway commissioner of Maine, in a recent address before the good roads and legislative convention of the Automobile club of Springfield, Mass., spoke as follows about road work in Maine:

The construction of state roads in Maine presents a little different problem from that in any other of the New England states. This is partly on account of our large area which is sparsely settled and our low valuation. For



A MAINE ROAD.

A thin deposit of gravel, used in road building, is exposed in the ditch on the left.

example, our area is within 200 square miles of equaling that of all the other New England states. Our population is about 50 per cent more than that of the city of Boston and our valuation about one-tenth that of Massachusetts.

In the matter of valuations I might say that we have only sixty-three cities and towns in the state which have a valuation of \$1,000,000. We have 222 towns with a valuation less than \$250,000 each, and three-fourths of all our towns are less than \$500,000 in valuation. In many of our towns, especially the smaller ones, highway taxes alone run from 1 to 3 cents, so you see when these towns make appropriations for good roads they are really struggling to improve their condition.

We have, however, made a start in the matter of state road building and are making progress every year. In 1901 a state road law was passed which was general in its application—that is, it provided that every town in the state might have state aid in complying with certain conditions. The amount which any town could expend under this original law was only \$200 per year, and the maximum state aid allowed on account of such expenditure was \$100. Succeeding legislatures raised the amount until at present \$900 is the maximum amount a town may expend and be reimbursed by the state for half its expenditure.

The first year of the law only twelve towns took advantage of its provisions, while last year, the sixth year of its operation, 322 towns built their state roads and received state aid. This year 356 towns are building sections of state road.

Our law provides that when a town makes appropriation and declares its intention to build state road the county commissioners shall designate in that town the main traveled thoroughfare, which shall thereafter be known as the state road, and that said appropriation shall be expended in improving some section of this road. Under this provision for designating state roads about 2,400 miles of road have already been laid out.

Up to the close of last year about \$450,000 had been expended by the towns and the state in this reconstruction work, and nearly 300 miles of road had been worked upon. The work consists mainly in cutting down excessive grades, raising roads in swamps and low places, straightening crooked roads, taking out sharp curves and underdraining quagmires.

In general our surfacing material consists of gravel, but in many cases only the natural soil is used for this purpose, especially if gravel cannot be obtained within two miles of the location of the work. Probably in forty towns in the state the surfacing material is crushed stone.

The work up to the present time has been under the direct supervision of the various boards of county commissioners. As the law provides for inspection of the work after it is completed and the commissioners have not in general insisted on one standard of work, there have been quite a good many variations in the completed roads, but progress is being made each year, and we are gradually approaching something in the line of uniformity. The standard which we ask to have maintained is for a road twenty-one feet wide which shall have at least twelve feet of hardened track, with earth shoulders to make up the remaining width.

Our general specification is for surfacing material to be eight inches thick in the center and six inches thick on the shoulders, to be screened into sizes and deposited in layers and rolled wherever possible. We find that such work where it is carefully and well done averages in cost from 35 to 50 cents per lineal foot.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

Few Felt Hats Seen—Draped Skirts Only Suitable For Girlish Figures.

Very few felt hats are seen at present, and when the hat is of felt it is edged or lined with velvet or satin. Many hats are lifted up on one side after the eighteenth century style.

Winter hats for children are simpler and more becoming this winter than they have been for many seasons.



A PLAIN SHIRT WAIST.

A pattern of this perfectly plain shirt waist may be had in six sizes—32 to 48 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number of pattern (610), and bust measure, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail.

One sees very few much trimmed and befringed hats among the smaller folks. True simplicity is to be found in the cloth tan-o-shanter, which comes in all shades and in all qualities of broadcloth. Sometimes it has an anchor or an eagle embroidered on top and a dainty pair of ribbon ends.

Indications of the incoming draped skirts are seen everywhere. The double pleum skirt is also very popular. Women with plump figures will be slow to adopt a fashion which necessarily cuts their apparent height and appears to increase the size of the hips. These draped skirts are obviously only for young, girlish figures.

The illustration shows a perfectly plain shirt waist which will be a favorite for general wear and for golfing and other outdoor sports. The ease with which it can be made is one of its attractions, and its adaptability to wool and cotton goods as well as silk is another advantage. A tailor finish will always be adopted.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

WRINKLES OF LA MODE.

Little Change in the Winter Styles.

How to Hang a Walking Skirt.

With the exception of the reappearance of the long sleeves and the draped skirts there is little change in the fashions since last winter. The shoulder seams are practically the same, the Japanese effect being still greatly in vogue. Skirts are more close fitting,



DOTTED NET FROCK.

A pattern of this graceful frock may be had in six sizes—32 to 48 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number of pattern (368) and bust measure, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail.

otherwise similar, and so the modes that prevailed last winter are by no means out of date.

But one woman in fifty really understands what is becoming to her. She buys a color she likes, ignoring the havoc wrought by that color in connection with her eyes, hair and complexion, or she chooses a color because it is stylish, or she considers her face and not her figure, or she is ignorant of the fact that for the woman of few frocks a spectacular color is a mistake even when it is becoming.

In order to make a walking skirt a correct length—namely, just clearing the ground without appearing too short—measure the person to be fitted from the waist line to the ground and then deduct one and a half inches.

This graceful princess dress shown, made of dotted net over a slip of shimmering pale pink silk, would make an ideal party frock. The waist is connected with the skirt by a fitted girder, and all fullness is removed about the hips by small tucks. A shaped foundation forms the lower part of the skirt, and the neck may be high or in Dutch style, as liked.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

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

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
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POULTRY NOTES
BY C. M. BARNITZ
RIVERSIDE PA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



COLD STORAGE EGGS.

The cold storage egg is of course "hen fruit." Not many years ago it was proclaimed that a process had been discovered whereby fresh eggs could be manufactured like wooden nutmegs, but these egg manufacturers met the same fate as the patent rain-makers who went to the western rainless regions with their dynamite balloons to make thunderstorms to order. The hen lays the cold storage egg, however distant it seems to be removed from its primordial ancestor.

In the cheap season hucksters gather them from the farms; poultrymen haul them to the railroad stations; grocery-men, who trade them in, deliver them f. o. b., and all together the crated eggs are freighted to wholesale houses and the "trust." Now, if these millions of eggs were all good or the men who handle them were all careful or honest the cold storage eggs would be of better quality and the prejudice against them not so great. But listen!

Farmers, as a rule, are not very particular about eggs. Few of them have good henhouses and nesting places. The result is the hens hatch and lay in any old place.

They lay in the haymow, next in heat to hedges on a hot day; they drop their eggs under the roosts and in the cow stables; they steal their nests under the hogpens and in many other places where heat and filth soon rob them of their beauty and sweetness. Eggs found in stolen nests are often too old to vote. The farmer always leaves a nest egg to lure the speckled hen back. It may be changed the next day, or it may serve in its honorable capacity for three months before it finds its way to an epicure's table in the city as "fresh stock laid while you wait." How well we remember the day on the farm when we found a nest with ten dozens of eggs in the corner of the henhouse!

When we laid them all they were the product of 130 hard days' work—that is, if she laid regular every other day, but the best type hen swears she lay 200 a year.

How we exulted one day when we split a half bushel of eggs under the old hogpen!

We squeezed under and hauled them out, and grandma sold them to the huckster for 10 cents a dozen. But, whisper it softly, the hens had been hatching and relatching under that pigpen through all the ages of man.

You might think all the eggs shipped from a modern poultry plant were fresh. Let me lift the lid. There are a great many castoff eggs at poultry plants. Some set as high as 100,000 eggs a season. In some seasons from 50 to 60 per cent do not hatch. After the large incubators are running five days the eggs are tested by passing them before a strong light. All eggs that do not have a bloody-like spider in them are rejected. This spider is the live germ, and you can follow up its development till toward the twenty-first day, when you can see the chicken wiggle in the shell.

On the fifteenth there is another test. The eggs rejected are the following: Clear or infertile, with a red streak or ruptured blood vessel, a black spot or dead germ, cracked and rotten. At the end of the hatch among those left are the eggs with dead chicks in them. Now you can see how much latitude a blackleg in the egg business has for trickery.

The infertile eggs are clear, and one can hardly distinguish them from fresh eggs. Bakers often use them in their manufacture of wholesome cakes and pastry. But some poultrymen will mix these rejected eggs with good stock and sell them to wholesalers, and some wholesalers will ship them to retailers and storage companies, and then they go to the hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and private families, and that's where the "kick" comes in.

CANDLING EGGS.—But let us actually follow these eggs into a wholesale house where they do an honest business. They are preparing eggs for storage. Three or four carloads are stacked around, and some have been shipped clear from California. We open a crate of California goods, and they are certainly crackerjacks—large, white, beautiful eggs, superior in size to the eastern White Leghorn and Minorca. What fine stock they must have in the state of orange groves and giant redwoods!

We now go into the candling room, which is pitch dark. The operator turns on a light which is in a box. A hole about two-thirds the size of an egg goes clear through the box, and the strong light shines through these holes. At each opening an employee is passing eggs before the light. Before he passes the egg it is tapped to see if the shell is perfect. All eggs that are not clear, that are cracked or have dirty shells are thrown out.

The soiled and cracked eggs are sold to the bakers, canned, frozen or made into egg powder. The bad eggs are sold for the manufacture of manure, shoeblackening, disinfectants, dyes, etc.

Most of the cracked and soiled eggs are made into desiccated eggs. The

moisture is evaporated, and the remainder, mixed with salt and sugar for preservation, is put up in tin boxes, like cocoa, to be used by bakers, camping parties and families. Peary used these dried eggs on his last expedition to the north. After the eggs are tested, sorted and packed in clean cardboard they are sent to storage. The firm may sell them to the storage company or pay so much a crate to have them stored for winter trade.

IN A COLD STORAGE PLANT.—The best time to visit these great preserving institutions is in the summer, when the temperature outside is about 90 degrees in the shade. Indeed, if we had any fever we should simply try the cold storage cure, which would consist of getting employment about these great refrigerators to freeze out the fever. Frost will do it every time. The cold storage plants are simply great warehouses that are built up with thicker walls than usual to resist the outside heat. These great refrigerators are simply cooled by the evaporation of ammonia, which runs through pipes like radiators clear around the cooling rooms. They are kept at a temperature of 33 to 34 degrees, and eggs may be preserved in reasonably good condition for six or eight months.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FRESH AND STORAGE STOCK.—We have both kinds before us on the table and will break them and give you the results.

The shell of the storage egg is shiny. This may come from handling, greasing or dipping in acid, and the air cell at the big end occupies one-fifth of the egg. The fresh egg shell is more of a chalky white, and the air cell is only the size of a silver five cent piece. Thus you see how much of the egg is lost by evaporation.

The yolk of the storage egg is dark, spotted, rather flat, breaks easily and when exposed soon has a thick membrane on it. The fresh egg has a round, bright yellow, full yolk, which gets no scum on it and stands or floats on the white, while the other sinks through.

The white of the storage egg is dull and thin, and the chalazae, or two white membranes that hold the yolk suspended in the egg, have disappeared. The white of the fresh egg glistens, the chalazae are perfect, and for an inch around the yolk the white stands in a raised ring. Beat up the whites and see what a difference. Now, if your dealer is cheating you on eggs, here is the test to catch him.

PRESERVE YOUR OWN EGGS.—Lime Method.—Slack four pounds of lime and stir in four pounds of salt. Pour this into eight gallons of water and stir well. Stir again the next day. When settled, draw off clear liquid and pour into it a solution composed of two quarts of boiling water, two ounces of baking soda, cream of tartar, salt-peter and a small amount of alum. Put the eggs in a stone jar, small end down, one layer on top of the other, and pour on the solution. Keep in cool place.

Salt Method.—Put a layer of salt in the bottom of a crock, then follow with layer of eggs with small end down. Fill up the vessel with alternate layers of salt and eggs, never allowing the eggs to touch each other. Keep in cool place.

Soluble Glass Method.—Purchase a gallon of liquid glass at drug store for 75 cents a gallon. Use one part glass to ten parts water. Fill up your jar with layers of eggs, small end down, and then pour on the solution. If the eggs do not sink, add more water.

These methods are all preferable to cold storage.

POULTRYMAN'S GOLDEN RULE.



GOOD STOCK BRED TO LAY.
 GOOD QUARTERS OF THE HAY.
 GOOD GRAINS AND CLOVER HAY.
 GOOD BRAINS TO MAKE HENS LAY.

Good brains, good strains, good pains and good grains bring good gains.—C. M. B.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

When the big Swift storage plant at Harrisburg burned down on Nov. 13 45,000 dozens of eggs were scrambled. The people helped themselves to onelet. Harrisburg has more wild scrambles and bad eggs than any other city in the Union.

If cold storage eggs compete with you in the winter, it is because you sold out to the trust in the summer. Less hammock swinging and more trade drumming pays the trust less and you more.

Roosters make poor egg records and good potpie. Sell them to the butcher and buy a tonic if you have that tired feeling.

How shall I get fresh eggs? Buy them from persons you can trust and pay a little more for delivery or go for them yourself.

When the zero weather comes, do not worry about the eggs freezing in the nests if you are the man who ventilates his chicken house with broken windows, cracks and knot holes. There will be no eggs to freeze.

The advertised prescriptions to make hens lay are about like one advertised to kill bedbugs. It cost 50 cents. It read thus: "First, catch your bug; second, put him on a stove; third, hit him a blamed good whack."

C. M. Barnitz

ATTRACTIVE TRIFLES.

Not Much Ermine Worn—A Smart Velvet Costume—Art Jewelry.

Little or no ermine is used, though individuals will doubtless don it here and there for dress occasions.

Lettuce green velvet fashioned in a princess gown is very rich looking with a combination of princess lace. The band of lace around the skirt is a least sixteen inches wide and follows the slope of the short train. Lace outlines the bretelles and wide armholes. The yoke and sleeves are of white chiffon over white silk. The design is very plain, but the garment is handsome because of the materials.

Buckles made by the art craftsmen are the rage, and to have one all your own, with your own coat of arms or your own monogram, is the thing.

The favorite trimming of the moment for simple hats is the ruche of



A PRINCESS DRESS.

A pattern of this princess dress may be had in three sizes—for thirteen, fifteen and seventeen years. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number of pattern (3408) and bust measure, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail.

scalloped and frayed soft silk. It is a very pretty idea, but one so easily copied that it will be too popular.

For the growing girl there is no style more attractive than the princess, and a pretty equivalent of it is here shown. The skirt is plaited both at the back and front and has a chemise topped by a standing collar. The body blouses stylishly in front over a shaped smoothly fitting girder connecting waist and skirt. The latter is a five-gored model plaited at intervals. Silk, mousseline, net, organdie or any of the thin gauzy stuffs are favored for the mode.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

SNAPSHOTS OF THE MODE.

The Woman of Doubtful Age Should Avoid Black—Tonic Effects.

Because a woman has passed middle age is no reason for adopting black and wearing it on all occasions as if she were in mourning. The dark shade brings out in a most pronounced way her lack of freshness and faded color, all the crow's feet and lines in her face, and often throws shadows that give a drawn and haggard appearance to the skin.

Some of the new skirts for dressy gowns have tulle effects that are carried out by an upper skirt trimming rather than by an upper skirt of the



A JUMPER WAIST.

A pattern of this waist may be had in six sizes—32 to 48 bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number of pattern (3824) and bust measure, and it will be forwarded to you promptly by mail.

material. It is more than probable that what will succeed the present type of toilet will in some form or other be the tunic.

One of the most popular jumper modes for ladies is here shown. It is in mandarin style, with the large armhole and broad shoulder characteristic of Japanese dressing. A pretty yoke of odd shaping is an attractive feature and gives an opportunity for the introduction of a contrasting fabric. It may be of silk, crepe de chene, velvet or any of the seasonable dress goods.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

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Alicia's Platonics.

By BEATRICE BENNETT.

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Deep down in her own heart every woman has a pet theory. It may have exploded a number of times to her apparent satisfaction, but secretly and with feminine inconsistency she clings to it.

Alicia had such a theory, but she did not keep it buried in so inaccessible a dungeon as the bottom of her heart. Indeed, she wore it on her sleeve. It was her favorite theme of discourse, and the more it was disproved the more persistently did she revive it and champion it.

And it must be admitted that Alicia's men friends at least took particular delight in discussing her theories with her and promptly proceeding to disprove them, to that young woman's outward disgust and secret satisfaction. Her hobby was platonics—specifically, platonic love.

"It has been proved to me conclusively," argued Alicia, with delightful confidence, as flanked on one side by the ample person of Richard Corrigan and on the other by her squatty little dachshund Pretzel she strolled toward the great stone garden seat near the sundial.

"Yes," her companion replied in doubtful acquiescence, "to you. But how about the other fellow? Was he convinced?"

"Dick, how silly! Who ever heard of platonic love that wasn't platonic on both sides? How little you know of the subject!" scoffed Alicia with a mischievous little laugh.

"And yet I have known you—how long is it?"

"Seven months," promptly.

"And you ride your hobbyhorse at least every other time I see you," he said, not without marked intent.

Alicia assumed a wholly unsuccessful air of hauteur. "Oh, I beg your pardon. I'm very sorry I've bored you. I shall avoid the topic in future," she said distantly.

"Not at all, my dear Alicia. I assure you it rather amuses me," argued Corrigan, observing her aggrieved attitude with little discomfort to himself. "In fact, I don't know when any one subject has kept me interested for so long a time."

"Indeed!" The comment was pregnant with feeling.

It was the first time Alicia's self-styled philosophy had been so derided, and it nettled her.

"I should be apt to accept that as a compliment," ventured Corrigan. He had been watching her pull a crimson rambler to pieces and scatter it over her tiny white shoes.

Apparently she had not heard.

"I say, Alicia," he persisted.

"When you are ready to open a subject that may be of more interest than any I am able to suggest I shall be glad to talk to you," she said jolly.

Corrigan smiled broadly, but surreptitiously. Had Alicia seen him, thus amused he would have been left with only the crimson rambler for companions.

"But, upon my word, Alicia, I am interested," he said earnestly. "I've never been so absorbed in a study in my life. Why, my dear girl, if it weren't for my—my belief in platonic love I might never have known you so well."

Alicia confronted him with a half smile that, even in its semicompletion, was most attractive.

"That's the Irish in you, Dick! You always manage to say something that will make the worst case of 'mad' turn to joy," she said, removing her big droopy hat and dangling it by the strings. "That's one reason why I love to be friends with you."

"Then it is true that God is good to the Irish," he laughed, and, subtle as it was, Alicia extracted the compliment and beamed good nature on him again.

"You see, Dick," she began as if she were commencing a fairy story to an incredulous child. "It is so—well, it is such a tremendous comfort to be just friends with a man."

"Yes," said Dick readily. "I'm friends with several."

"Silly! I mean for a girl. She can go about with him, ask him to do this and that for her and feel that she is not putting herself under obligation—if she's only friends with him, whereas, if he's in love with her, he expects her to marry him and—and it just spoils everything!"

"I'm jolly glad I'm not sentimental," said Corrigan with a purpose if without veracity. "You'd have banished me long ago."

"You can have sentiment without being sentimental," she hastened to explain. "And for some reason or other a flush stained her cheeks, and her eyes drooped."

"It's just as clear as mud," Corrigan laughed in spite of his efforts to be serious.

Alicia's eyes flashed.

"See here, Dick Corrigan, I believe you are making fun of me. Deep down in my own heart I know from your own actions and your whole attitude toward me that you agree with me, but just to amuse yourself you make fun of me. I'm sure you like me," she went on, "just as I like you, or you wouldn't seek me out and want to be with me day after day, as you do, and that—that very fact proves to me that you are in sympathy with my own attitude. We are friends, and you know it," she declared challengingly. Then she rose abruptly from the stone seat and walked over to the balustrade with her back toward him. "Come, Pretzel," she said imperatively, as if

calling her dog from a contaminating influence.

Corrigan began to whistle very softly to himself while the small Dutch dog eyed him accusingly.

"Alicia," said Corrigan's deep voice fondly from the depths of the great stone seat. He had not moved. And right here it might be observed that Alicia always selected picturesque settings for her discourses. The old garden, shady and secluded, breathing romance and the fragrance of roses, was ideal—for platonics.

"Alicia," repeated Dick when his first effort gained no response.

With studied reluctance she turned her head.

"I'd like to ask a few questions," he said, still somewhat indifferently.

"I'll be glad to answer them."

The frigidity of her tone moved Corrigan almost to the point of turning up his coat collar, but his better judgment prevailed.

"This old guy, Plato"—he was beginning as he walked toward her.

"Dick!"

Her glance and tone froze the words.

"I'm sorry," he said contritely.

"But, Alicia, I wonder if he ever knew the most beautiful woman in the world? I wonder if he could have been with her almost daily for seven months? And yet, no, how could he? He lived B. C."

In spite of herself Alicia dimpled.

"It was beauty of mind, mental excellencies, that he admired," she remarked wisely.

"Perhaps that's what I admire in you, but somehow I doubt it."

"My mental powers are not wholly to be despised," pouted Alicia.

"No. But an ordinary mortal cannot penetrate so dazzling an exterior," observed Corrigan.

Alicia looked impatiently across the green. Somehow she was out of harmony with the afternoon—disappointed in—herself perhaps.

Corrigan turned to her quite suddenly. "See here, Alicia, do you like platonic friends better than anything else?"

"Yes," she said, but the syllable did not carry conviction.

"Better than—husbands, for instance?"

Alicia's color deepened. Things were more interesting after all.

"I never had one," she laughed, and her voice was a little tremulous.

"Then it's only theory?" Corrigan stepped closer.

"Of course," she replied, looking up into his now earnest eyes.

"Listen," he said softly. "Couldn't you be platonic friends with every one else but me, Alicia?"

She did not reply, but one by one the petals of her rose tumbled down her frock.

"Couldn't you?" His big voice was vibrant with emotion.

"I—I might," she admitted, "but first let me tell you I like you better than all the rest. I like you better than I could a mere friend. I—I just hoped and hoped you wouldn't agree with me, Dick."

"It's with Plato I disagree."

Gambling In Metal.

Gambling in metal is done by means of buying and selling warrants, these being the notes for specified quantities of metal held in stock.

The basis of the gambling is that in many businesses it is often necessary to buy ahead large quantities of metal. When things are slack large stocks accumulate, while as soon as things become more brisk the metal is taken out of the stores.

An immense amount of gambling is done in connection with "pig" as pig iron is popularly known. Warrants for pig are made out in units of 500 tons, and payment is made for the warrants once a month. Should a man really want 500 tons of pig iron he obtains a warrant which authorizes him to take 500 tons out of store, and he will be required to pay for the metal within the month.

Supposing a man buys in the expectation that he will be able to sell the pig iron at a higher price than is ruling, he buys warrants according to his means, and he has a month for things to mature. Should the price of pig go up during the month he is able to sell his bargain to another man, and he pockets the difference, although he has never laid down any money in real coin.

Should things go wrong with him and prices go down, then he is obliged to pay the difference between the price at which he bought the pig and the price at which he is able to sell it, and so he sustains a loss.—London Answers.

His Discovery.

A one armed man sat down to his noonday luncheon in a little restaurant the other day, and seated on the right of him was a big, sympathetic individual from the rural district. The big fellow noticed his neighbor's left sleeve and kept eyeing him in a sort of how-did-it-happen way. The one armed man failed to break the ice, but continued to keep busy with his one hand supplying the inner man. At last the inquisitive one on the right could stand it no longer. He changed his position a little, cleared his throat and said, "I see, sir, you have lost an arm," whereupon the unfortunate man picked up the empty sleeve with his right hand, peered into it, looked up with a surprised expression and said, "By George, sir, you're right."

The Afghans.

Native Afghan historians assert that the inhabitants of their country are the lost ten tribes of Israel. According to these chroniclers, the Afghans are descended from Afghana, the son of a certain Jeremiah, who was the son of King Saul. The eastward removal of the seed of Afghana is attributed to Nebuchadnezzar.

CLOVER IN HIGHWAYS

Federal Authorities to Co-operate With Minnesota in Using It.

PLAN TRIED IN AUSTRALIA.

Engineer Cooley Will Experiment on Road Building in Sandy Soil—Clover Will Be Planted, Cut and Mixed With Sand.

George W. Cooley, engineer and secretary of the state highway commission of Minnesota, has secured the cooperation of the public road office at Washington and the bureau of plant industry in his plans for experimenting in the construction of roads in sandy districts, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Experiments along this line were authorized at the last meeting of the highway commission and will be commenced next spring.

Mr. Cooley plans to make two or three experiments along this line. One road probably will be constructed near Breckenridge and the others in places where similar conditions exist. Local authorities have found it practically impossible to build roads in sandy soil where no clay, gravel or broken stone can be obtained except at an expense so great as to make it out of the question, and it is for the purpose of finding some means of building good roads under such conditions that the experiments will be made.

The federal public roads authorities have become interested in the plan and will assist to the extent of paying a part of the expense. The local authorities of the districts in which the roads are to be built will be asked to provide a superintendent for the work who will carry out the plans of the engineer.

Mr. Cooley's plan is to plant clover in the road and along the sides for some distance, and when the clover attains a good growth and before it begins to dry to cut it and mix it with the sand in the roadway. In this way it is expected that the nature of the soil will be so changed in a year or two as to make it excellent material for road building.

In a communication from the bureau of plant industries this question is discussed, and the opinion is given that it is entirely feasible. Yellow sweet clover is suggested as the kind best adapted for this work. On this subject the communication states:

"The last named plant has been credited with so completely changing the character of the sandy soil on King's Island, near Australia, as to make it exceedingly productive, and they are especially adapted to growing in sandy land."

The experiments will be started next spring where the proper conditions are found and the assistance of the local authorities can be secured and will be continued for one or two years as the progress of the experiment shows it necessary. If the first year's work does not bring the soil to a condition which is satisfactory for roadmaking purposes, the same treatment will be given the next year and even the third year if it proves necessary.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Value of Patrolling Highways to Keep Them in Good Condition.

The utter wastefulness and lack of economy in building roads and making no provision for their repair and maintenance are becoming more and more apparent to taxpayers. The importance of the subject is appreciated in some states, and measures have been adopted. There are, however, many communities where the necessary steps have not yet been taken. The subject is treated pertinently by W. Pierpont White in a recent article in *Outing Magazine*. In this article Mr. White says:

"Not one cent of money should be expended in the creation of these expensive highways unless at the same time a system of careful maintenance and repair is established.

"Steam roads when first built were permitted to run down, ties to rot, the ends of iron rails to flatten, bolts in the fish plates to become loose, until a general overhauling was ordered, and an excessively expensive amount of repairs was made owing to the neglect. Today well managed roads do not permit this. But each road is divided into sections under engineers, under assistant engineers, under section bosses, with men passing daily up and down the road, giving it constant repair and attention. This we are familiar with.

"In Europe highways are patrolled in the same way. Men, usually old, patrol the roads under their care, each in charge of a section, each responsible for its condition, and the slightest hole in the wearing surface is detected, repaired and filled in immediately; after it commences. Ruts are detected and filled, sluces and ditches kept open and washing of the slides stopped, and only by this constant care are roads kept in good condition. This same system must come to this country and be inaugurated at the time that the general improvement is made; otherwise the people's money will be thrown away."

Signs For Roads.

Signboards of blue enamel are to be placed by the state highway department of Pennsylvania on all state roads completed during the present year. The signs will be eighteen inches long by one foot wide and will contain the name of the road, the date and "State Highway," "Keep to the Right."

MODEL ROCK ROAD.

First Strip Constructed in Wisconsin Under Direction of U. S. Engineers.

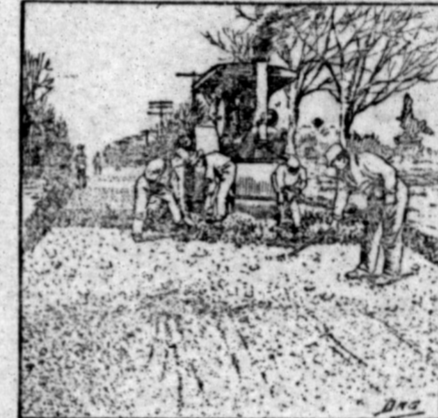
There has recently been completed in Rock county, Wis., the first strip of road built under the supervision of United States engineers since Wisconsin emerged from a territory into the dignity of statehood, says a Janesville (Wis.) correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel. Incidentally it is the first model road to be constructed in Wisconsin on rural roads with proper machinery on rules laid down by the government. This strip of road is three-quarters of a mile in length and lies a half mile east of Clinton, in the township of that name.

When the county board met last spring the towns of Clinton, Plymouth, Center, Fulton, Bradford, Beloit and Milton all appropriated sums ranging from \$400 to \$1,000 for the construction of good roads. According to the state law, the county board was of necessity forced to appropriate from county funds an equal sum for each town equal to their appropriation.

Just at this time Samuel C. Lancaster of the bureau of good roads at Washington spoke before the state legislature, and Mr. Hotchkiss, secretary of the state good roads movement, prevailed upon him to visit Rock county as the only county in the state which had appropriations for the purpose. His visit resulted in the good roads bureau at Washington being prevailed upon to send a complete set of road building machinery and engineers to construct three-quarters of a mile of model road as an example for the rest of the county to follow.

While the cost of the road ran over the \$2,000 appropriated, this was due to high prices of material and long hauls and can be easily overcome in future roads.

The road is built with a twelve foot crown or macadam center. The rock bed is eight inches deep, the stone being crushed from a thickness of fourteen to eight inches. The regular macadam process was used. A layer of coarse rock four inches thick was first laid, then a layer of thinner rock placed in the cracks and rolled down there-



MAKING OBJECT LESSON ROAD IN WISCONSIN.

oughly, these latter being stones that would pass through a one and a half inch space and were laid three inches deep. A surface dressing of screenings one inch thick was then laid and the whole watered and rolled hard and firm. The crown or surface of the road has a curvature of three-fourths of an inch to the foot, giving good drainage.

The question of drainage for the road was carefully looked to. Side ditches and culverts were placed where water was liable to do serious damage by washing, and attention was paid to the formation of the land through which the road runs.

The government outfit used consisted of a portable stone crusher, a revolving sieve, which separates the rock after being crushed; bins, a steam roller, a sprinkler wagon, scrapers and dumping wagons. The type of wagons used has an adjustable box allowing the rear end to be tilted down close to the ground so that an even distribution of the crushed stone is obtained.

MILITARY ROAD FOR KANSAS.

First Steps Taken For a One Hundred and Twenty Mile Pike.

Representative D. R. Anthony, who recently returned to Kansas from the east, while in Washington talked over preliminary plans for the building of the proposed military road between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, says the Kansas City Times. At his request a road engineer of the public roads bureau is to be sent on to make an investigation and prepare detailed plans of the road. The engineer is to report in time for action by congress the coming winter.

"The prospects for the government favoring the building of the proposed military highway between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley are very bright," said Mr. Anthony. "The director of public roads, which is the bureau connected with the department of agriculture, assures me that the plan to build this 120 mile highway connecting the greatest army posts in the country is heartily favored. They believe the construction of this road would be a great object lesson to the agricultural west in the building of modern highways, which mean so much in the way of affording an accessible medium for the farmer in hauling his crops to market."

An Arkansas Reformer.

Will Burns is not a preacher, yet he has caused fifty men to quit swearing or using profane language along our public roads, and here is the secret, says the Hardy Herald. Mr. Burns so successfully worked seven miles of our public road he converted the haulers. There is not a rock, stump, chuck hole or crook in the seven miles of road, and profane language is a thing of the past.

ROAD WORK IN MAINE

Paul D. Sargent Tells of the State Highway Building.

PROGRESS MADE EACH YEAR.

Twenty-four Hundred Miles of Road Already Laid Out—Gravel Generally Used For Surfacing—How the Work is Done.

Paul D. Sargent, state highway commissioner of Maine, in a recent address before the good roads and legislative convention of the Automobile club of Springfield, Mass., spoke as follows about road work in Maine:

The construction of state roads in Maine presents a little different problem from that in any other of the New England states. This is partly on account of our large area which is sparsely settled and our low valuation. For



A MAINE ROAD.

LA thin deposit of gravel, used in road building, is exposed in the ditch on the left.

example, our area is within 300 square miles of equaling that of all the other New England states. Our population is about 50 per cent more than that of the city of Boston and our valuation about one-tenth that of Massachusetts.

In the matter of valuations I might say that we have only sixty-three cities and towns in the state which have a valuation of \$1,000,000. We have 222 towns with a valuation less than \$250,000 each, and three-fourths of all our towns are less than \$500,000 in valuation. In many of our towns, especially the smaller ones, highway taxes alone run from 1 to 3 cents, so you see when these towns make appropriations for good roads they are really struggling to improve their condition.

We have, however, made a start in the matter of state road building and are making progress every year. In 1901 a state road law was passed which was general in its application—that is, it provided that every town in the state might have state aid in complying with certain conditions. The amount which any town could expend under this original law was only \$200 per year, and the maximum state aid allowed on account of such expenditure was \$100. Succeeding legislatures raised the amount until at present \$600 is the maximum amount a town may expend and be reimbursed by the state for half its expenditure.

The first year of the law only twelve towns took advantage of its provisions, while last year, the sixth year of its operation, 222 towns built their state roads and received state aid. This year 356 towns are building sections of state road.

Our law provides that when a town makes appropriation and declares its intention to build state road the county commissioners shall designate in that town the main traveled thoroughfare, which shall thereafter be known as the state road, and that said appropriation shall be expended in improving some section of this road. Under this provision for designating state roads about 2,400 miles of road have already been laid out.

Up to the close of last year about \$450,000 had been expended by the towns and the state in this reconstruction work, and nearly 300 miles of road had been worked upon. The work consists mainly in cutting down excessive grades, raising roads in swamps and low places, straightening crooked roads, taking out sharp curves and underdraining quagmires.

In general our surfacing material consists of gravel, but in many cases only the natural soil is used for this purpose, especially if gravel cannot be obtained within two miles of the location of the work. Probably in forty towns in the state the surfacing material is crushed stone.

The work up to the present time has been under the direct supervision of the various boards of county commissioners. As the law provides for inspection of the work after it is completed and the commissioners have not in general insisted on one standard of work, there have been quite a good many variations in the completed roads, but progress is being made each year, and we are gradually approaching something in the line of uniformity. The standard which we ask to have maintained is for a road twenty-one feet wide which shall have at least twelve feet of hardened track, with earth shoulders to make up the remaining width.

Our general specification is for surfacing material to be eight inches thick in the center and six inches thick on the shoulders, to be screened into sizes and deposited in layers and rolled wherever possible. We find that such work where it is carefully and well done averages in cost from 35 to 50 cents per linear foot.

dictates OF FASHION.

Few Felt Hats Seen—Draped Skirts Only Suitable For Girlish Figures. Very few felt hats are seen at present, and when the hat is of felt it is edged or lined with velvet or satin. Many hats are lifted up on one side after the eighteenth century style. Winter hats for children are simpler and more becoming this winter than they have been for many seasons.



A PLAIN SHIRT WAIST.

A pattern of this perfectly plain shirt waist may be had in six sizes—32 to 48 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number of pattern (310) and bust measure, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail.

One sees very few much trimmed and befringed hats among the smaller folks. True simplicity is to be found in the cloth tam-o-shanter, which comes in all shades and in all qualities of broadcloth. Sometimes it has an anchor or an eagle embroidered on top and a dainty pair of ribbon ends.

Indications of the incoming draped skirts are seen everywhere. The double peplum skirt is also very popular. Women with plump figures will be slow to adopt a fashion which necessarily cuts their apparent height and appears to increase the size of the hips. These draped skirts are obviously only for young, girlish figures.

The illustration shows a perfectly plain shirt waist which will be a favorite for general wear and for golfing and other outdoor sports. The ease with which it can be made is one of its attractions, and its adaptability to wool and cotton goods as well as silk is another advantage. A tailor finish will always be adopted.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

WRINKLES OF LA MODE.

Little Change in the Winter Styles.

How to Hang a Walking Skirt.

With the exception of the reappearance of the long sleeves and the draped skirts there is little change in the fashions since last winter. The shoulder seams are practically the same, the Japanese effect being still greatly in vogue. Skirts are more close fitting,



DOTTED NET FROCK.

A pattern of this graceful princess frock may be had in six sizes—32 to 48 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number of pattern (309) and bust measure, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail.

otherwise similar, and so the modes that prevailed last winter are by no means out of date.

But one woman in fifty really understands what is becoming to her. She buys a color she likes, ignoring the havoc wrought by that color in connection with her eyes, hair and complexion, or she chooses a color because it is stylish, or she considers her face and not her figure, or she is ignorant of the fact that for the woman of few frocks a spectacular color is a mistake even when it is becoming.

In order to make a walking skirt a correct length—namely, just clearing the ground without appearing too short—measure the person to be fitted from the waist line to the ground and then deduct one and a half inches.

This graceful princess dress shown, made of dotted net over a slip of shimmering pale pink silk, would make an ideal party frock. The waist is connected with the skirt by a fitted girder, and all fullness is removed about the hips by small tucks. A shaped flounce forms the lower part of the skirt, and the neck may be high or in Dutch style, as liked.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

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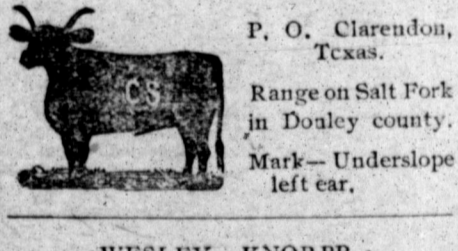
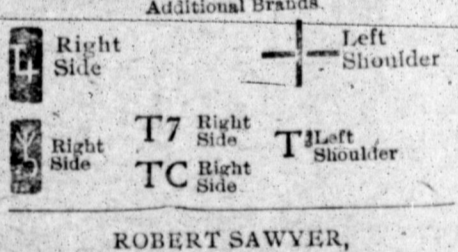
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COLD STORAGE EGGS.
The cold storage egg is of course "hen fruit." Not many years ago it was proclaimed that a process had been discovered whereby fresh eggs could be manufactured like wooden nutmegs, but these egg mechanists met the same fate as the patent rammers who went to the western railless regions with their dynamite balloons to make thunderstorms to order. The hen lays the cold storage egg however distant it seems to be removed from its primordial ancestor.

In the cheap season hucksters gather them from the farms; poultrymen haul them to the railroad stations; grocery men, who trade them in, deliver them f. o. b., and all together the crates are freighted to wholesale houses and the "trust." Now, if these millions of eggs were all good or the men who handle them were all careful or honest the cold storage eggs would be of better quality and the prejudice against them not so great. But listen!

Farmers, as a rule, are not very particular about eggs. Few of them have good henhouses and nesting places. The result is the hens hatch and lay in any old place.
They lay in the haymow, next in heat to hives on a hot day; they drop their eggs under the roosts and in the cow stables; they steal their nests under the hogsheads and in many other places where heat and filth soon rob them of their beauty and sweetness. Eggs found in stolen nests are often too old to yoke. The farmer always leaves a nest egg to lure the speckled hen back. It may be changed the next day, or it may serve in its honorable capacity for three months before it finds its way to an epicure's table in the city as "fresh stock laid while you wait." How well we remember the day on the farm when we found a nest with ten dozens of eggs in the corner of the haymow!

If one hen laid them all they were the product of 130 hard days' work—that is, if she laid regularly every other day, but the best type hen sweats to lay 200 a year.
How we exulted one day when we spied a half bushel of eggs under the old hogpen!

We squeezed under and hauled them out, and grandma sold them to the huckster for 10 cents a dozen. But, whisper it softly, the hens had been hatching and rebatching under that pippen through all the ages of man.
You might think all the eggs shipped from a modern poultry plant were fresh. Let me lift the lid. There are a great many castoff eggs at poultry plants. Some set as high as 100,000 eggs a season. In some seasons from 50 to 60 per cent do not hatch. After the large incubators are running five days the eggs are tested by passing them before a strong light. All eggs that do not have a bloody-like spider in them are rejected. This spider is the live germ, and you can follow up its development till toward the twenty-first day, when you can see the chicken wiggle in the shell.

On the fifteenth there is another test. The eggs rejected are the following: Clear or infertile, with a red streak or ruptured blood vessel, a black spot or dead germ, cracked and rotten. At the end of the hatch among those left are the eggs with dead chicks in them. Now you can see how much latitude a blackleg in the egg business has for trickery.

The infertile eggs are clear, and one can hardly distinguish them from fresh eggs. Bakers often use them in their manufacture of wholesome cakes and pastry. But some poultrymen will mix these rejected eggs with good stock and sell them to wholesalers, and some wholesalers will ship them to retailers and storage companies, and then they go to the hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and private families, and that's where the "kick" comes in.

CANDLING EGGS.—But let us actually follow these eggs into a wholesale house where they do an honest business. They are preparing eggs for storage. Three or four cartons are stacked around, and some have been shipped clear from California. We open a crate of California goods, and they are certainly crackerjacks—large, white, beautiful eggs, superior in size to the eastern White Leghorn and Minorca. What fine stock they must have in the state of orange groves and giant redwoods!

We now go into the candling room, which is pitch dark. The operator turns on a light which is in a box. A hole about two-thirds the size of an egg goes clear through the box, and the strong light shines through these holes. At each opening an employee is passing eggs before the light. Before he passes the egg it is tapped to see if the shell is perfect. All eggs that are not clear, that are cracked or have dirty shells are thrown out.

The soiled and cracked eggs are sold to the bakers, canned, frozen or made into egg powder. The bad eggs are sold for the manufacture of nuchlags, shoeblacking, disinfectants, dyes, etc. Most of the cracked and soiled eggs are made into desiccated eggs. The

moisture is evaporated, and the remainder, mixed with salt and sugar for preservation, is put up in tin boxes, like cocoa, to be used by bakers, camp-lung parties and families. Peary used these dried eggs on his last expedition to the north. After the eggs are tested, sorted and packed in clean cardboard they are sent to storage. The firm may sell them to the storage company or pay so much a crate to have them stored for winter trade.

IN A COLD STORAGE PLANT.—The best time to visit these great preserving institutions is in the summer, when the temperature outside is about 90 degrees in the shade. Indeed, if we had hay fever we should simply try the cold storage cure, which would consist of getting employment about these great refrigerators to freeze out the fever. Frost will do it every time. The cold storage plants are simply great warehouses that are built up with thicker walls than usual to resist the outside heat. These great refrigerators are simply cooled by the evaporation of ammonia, which runs through pipes like radiators clear around the cooling rooms. They are kept at a temperature of 33 to 34 degrees, and eggs may be preserved in reasonably good condition for six or eight months.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FRESH AND STORAGE STOCK.—We have both kinds before us on the table and will break them and give you the results.

The shell of the storage egg is shiny. This may come from handling, greasing or dipping in acid, and the air cell at the big end occupies one-fifth of the egg. The fresh egg shell is more of a chalky white, and the air cell is only the size of a silver five cent piece. Thus you see how much of the egg is lost by evaporation.

The yolk of the storage egg is dark, spotted, rather flat, breaks easily and when exposed soon has a thick membrane on it. The fresh egg has a round, bright yellow, full yolk, which gets no scum on it and stands or floats on the white, while the other sinks through.

The white of the storage egg is dull and thin, and the chalazae, or two white membranes that hold the yolk suspended in the egg, have disappeared. The white of the fresh egg glistens, the chalazae are perfect, and for an inch around the yolk the white stands in a raised ring. Beat up the whites and see what a difference. Now, if your dealer is cheating you on eggs, here is the test to catch him.

PRESERVE YOUR OWN EGGS.—**Lime Method.**—Stack four pounds of lime and stir in four pounds of salt. Pour this into eight gallons of water and stir well. Stir again the next day. When settled, draw off clear liquid and pour into it a solution composed of two parts of boiling water, two ounces of baking soda, cream of tartar, saltpeter and a small amount of alum. Put the eggs in a stone jar, small end down, one layer on top of the other, and pour on the solution. Keep in cool place.

Salt Method.—Put a layer of salt in the bottom of a crock, then follow with layer of eggs with small end down. Fill up the vessel with alternate layers of salt and eggs, never allowing the eggs to touch each other. Keep in cool place.

Soluble Glass Method.—Purchase a gallon of liquid glass at drug store for 75 cents a gallon. Use one part glass to ten parts water. Fill up your jar with layers of eggs, small end down, and then pour on the solution. If the eggs do not sink, add more water. These methods are all preferable to cold storage.

POULTRYMAN'S GOLDEN RULE.



Good brains, good strains, good pains and good grains bring good gains.—C. M. B.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.
When the big Swift storage plant at Harrisburg burned down on Nov. 13 45,000 dozens of eggs were scrambled. The people helped themselves to one-let. Harrisburg has more wild scrambles and bad eggs than any other city in the Union.

If cold storage eggs compete with you in the winter, it is because you sold out to the trust in the summer. Less hammock swinging and more trade drumming pays the trust less and you more.

Roosters make poor egg records and good potpie. Sell them to the butcher and buy a tonic if you have that tired feeling.

How shall I get fresh eggs? Buy them from persons you can trust and pay a little more for delivery or go for them yourself.

When the zero weather comes, do not worry about the eggs freezing in the nests if you are the man who ventilates his chicken house with broken windows, cracks and knot holes. There will be no eggs to freeze.

The advertised prescriptions to make hens lay are about like one advertised to kill bedbugs. It cost 50 cents. It read thus: "First, catch your bug; second, put him on a stove; third, hit him a blamed good whack."

C. M. Barnitz.

ATTRACTIVE TRIFLES.

Not Much Ermine Worn—A Smart Velvet Costume—Art Jewelry.

Little or no ermine is used, though individuals will doubtless don it here and there for dress occasions.

Letting green velvet fashioned in a princess gown is very rich looking with a combination of princess lace. The band of lace around the skirt is at least sixteen inches wide and follows the slope of the short train. Lace outlines the bretelles and wide armholes. The yoke and sleeves are of white chiffon over white silk. The design is very plain, but the garment is handsome because of the materials.

Buckles made by the art crafters are the rage, and to have one all your own, with your own coat of arms or your own monogram, is the thing. The favorite trimming of the moment for simple hats is the ruche of



A PRINCESS DRESS.

A pattern of this princess dress may be had in three sizes—for thirteen, fifteen and seventeen years. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number of pattern (3493) an' bust measure, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail.

scalloped and frayed soft silk. It is a very pretty idea, but one so easily copied that it will be too popular.

For the growing girl there is no style more attractive than the princess, and a pretty companion of it is the gown in the skirt is plaited both at the back and front and has a chemise topped by a standing collar. The body blouses stylishly in front over a shaped smoothly fitting girdle connecting waist and skirt. The latter is a five gored model plaited at intervals. Silk, mousseline, net, organdie or any of the thin gauzy stuffs are favored for the mode. JUDIC CHOLLET.

SNAPSHOTS OF THE MODE.

The Woman of Doubtful Age Should Avoid Black—Tunic Effects.

Because a woman has passed middle age is no reason for adopting black and wearing it on all occasions as if she were in mourning. The dark shade brings out in a most pronounced way her lack of freshness and faded color, all the crow's feet and lines in her face, and often throws shadows that give a drawn and haggard appearance to the skin.

Some of the new skirts for dressy gowns have tunic effects that are carried out by an upper skirt trimming rather than by an upper skirt of the



A JUMPER WAIST.

A pattern of this waist may be had in six sizes—32 to 48 bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number of pattern (3524) and bust measure, and it will be forwarded to you promptly by mail.

material. It is more than probable that what will succeed the present type of toilet will in some form or other be the tunic.
One of the most popular jumper modes for ladies is here shown. It is in mandarin style, with the large armhole and broad shoulder characteristic of Japanese dressing. A pretty yoke of odd shaping is an attractive feature and gives an opportunity for the introduction of a contrasting fabric. It may be of silk, crepe de chene, velvet or any of the reasonable dress goods. JUDIC CHOLLET.

H. G. SHAW O. N. BROWN
Western Real Estate Exchange
Land and Immigration Agents
We are locating more homeseekers and investors than any other firm in this section of the country.
We will save you money and give you a square deal.
Western Real Estate Exchange
Clarendon, Texas

We will Appreciate Your Account Irrespective of Amount
H. D. RAMSEY, President. P. R. STEPHENS, Vice-President
WESLEY KNORPP, Cashier.
The Donley County State Bank
Clarendon, Texas
Capital \$50,000.00
Will Take up Land Notes and also Accept Them as Collateral
STOCKHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS: H. D. Ramsey, Jno. C. Knorpp, P. R. Stephens, N. T. Nelson, Wesley Knorpp, T. S. Bugbee, J. L. McMurry, Chas. T. McMurry, John Grady.

The Best Paint Sold is Ours, as is Also the Best
Lumber
The CLARENDON LUMBER CO.

CLARENDON ABSTRACT CO. Office in Court House
J. C. Killough & Son, Abstractors
J. C. Killough, Attorney-at-law; land titles and probate matters exclusively. We have an up-to-date abstract of title to all lands, city and town lots in Donley county. Prepare abstracts and perfect land titles.
J. C. KILLOUGH & SON.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE VEHICLE FACTORY IN THE WEST.
Ask Your Dealer for MARSHALLTOWN VEHICLES
OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST AND PRICES LOWEST CONSIDERING QUALITY.
MARSHALLTOWN BUGGY COMPANY Marshalltown Iowa

NEVER BUY REAL ESTATE WITHOUT AN ABSTRACT OF TITLE
Donley County Land Title Abstract Co.
—Incorporated—
I. W. CARHART, Abstractor
Clarendon, Texas
I have abstract books complete up-to-date in the county, of land and city property. Eighteen years experience in the land business.

LUMBER LUMBER LUMBER
No matter what your needs in the lumber line I want an opportunity to supply same. Full stock of all kinds of Building Material, Paints, Oil, Glass and WALL PAPER. Best Paint Sold—"B. P. S." Absolutely the largest and best line of Wall Paper ever brought to Clarendon.
J. W. MORRISON,
Yard opposite public school.

Panhandle Steam Laundry, Chas. L. McCrae, Proprietor.
Respectfully solicits the ENTIRE patronage of the Clarendon public and always GUARANTEES SATISFACTION. Phone 88.



"Star Brand Shoes Are Better"

The Entire Family

Grandfather and Grandmother, Father and Mother, Sister and Brother, find their shoes at our store in the

"Our Family"

line. Made of Weatherproof Box Calf Leather.

This line of shoes is in many ways a wonderful proposition. Made to supply the demand for a serviceable, long wearing shoe, at a moderate price. Combines every needed variety under one name and brand. Made in two Specialty Factories. The men's and boys' are made by the Goodyear Welt process, commonly known as "hand-sewed." The bottoms are flexible and smooth inside as a glove. They are reinforced in the shank, under the instep with a brass clinch fastening and cannot rip.

Prices for Men's, \$3.00 and \$3.75 Boys', \$2.50 Youths', \$2.25 Little Gents', \$1.75

The women's, misses' and children's are fastened with a new metal clinch and retainer and can't rip or pull apart.

Prices for Women's, \$2.00 Misses, \$1.65 Children's, 8½-11, \$1.50 5-8, \$1.10.

Come and examine "Our Family" Shoes. They are guaranteed to be honestly made.

Bryan & Land
CLARENDON, TEXAS.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Banner-Stockman's rates for candidates' announcements are \$10 for district and county, \$5 for precinct. Strictly cash in advance.

For District Attorney
A. A. LUMPKIN, of Amarillo.

For County Treasurer
GUSS JOHNSON.

For County and District Clerk
J. J. ALEXANDER.

For Sheriff and Tax Collector
MARION WILLIAMS.

T. M. Pyle and family have moved into their elegant new home on Nob Hill.

W. J. Lewis was in Amarillo Saturday.

Rathjen's Shoe Store is still giving a 15 per cent discount.

Rev. J. G. Miller left Wednesday for Higgins and other points.

For Sale—Barred Rock chickens. Mrs. C. C. Bearden.

Dick Allen has received his new automobile.

Miss Gipsy Sullivan is recovering from an attack of grip.

Rathjen's Shoe Store is anxious to make you a present of fifteen cents on every dollar's worth of shoes you buy there.

—W. C. Cottrell, bricklayer and plasterer, Clarendon, Texas.

Stocking's store makes a specialty of paints, oils, window glass and wall paper.

Rev. B. W. Wilson has been out in the district in the interest of Clarendon College this week.

—Feb. 14th is St. Valentine's day. Bagby will have all kinds for everybody.

—Save money by buying during our 20 per cent reduction sale. McDaniel & Carroll.

The ladies of the Baptist church want you to attend the entertainment at the opera house tonight.

—160 acres fine farming land in New Mexico. Will sell or trade. C. C. Bearden.

A. C. Morgan is visiting East and South Texas points this week on business.

—Buy furniture and floor coverings while they may be had at one-fifth off. McDaniel & Carroll.

—A good stock farm to exchange for town property and some cash. C. C. Bearden.

Miss Emily Gentry left last Monday for points in California where she will spend the winter.

—Fine corn-fed mutton and pure home rendered lard always on sale at the City Meat Market, G. S. Patterson.

C. W. Bennett has been looking after the business of The Martin-Bennett Co.'s branch house at Jericho all this week.

—That 20 percent off represents our profit and your saving. Buy furniture, carpets, etc., NOW, at McDaniel & Carroll's.

—Don't forget the big shoe sale at Rathjen's Shoe Store, and don't forget that you can save 15 per cent.

—We now have a complete stock of the popular McCall patterns. Just such a stock as the large department stores in the cities carry. The Martin-Bennett Co.

Jno. E. Cooke, editor of the Banner-Stockman, left Saturday night for Dallas in response of a telegram announcing the sickness of his wife.

—The Donley County State Bank invites your patronage. All the courtesies of a safe and conservative banking system at your disposal. Call and see us.

The Clarendon Mercantile Co. has been laboring under difficulties this week, being rushed with their big sale and at the same time having three of their clerks sick with la grippe.

—"Iron Clad" Hosiery for school boys and girls will stand wear and tear. Costs you no more than the kind that don't wear. Ask for Iron Clad. The Martin-Bennett Company.

—There are discount sales, cost sales, and all kinds of sales, but you have never had the opportunity before to buy FURNITURE at a discount. Investigate our prices during this sale. McDaniel & Carroll.

—We have the nicest assortment of dress goods and silks ever shown in Clarendon. This is a strong statement but we can make it good. Come and see. The Martin-Bennett Company.

Wanted Bad.

Woman to do cooking and general house work for a small family. Good wages to right party. G. B. BAGBY.

Open Session of Whist Club.

The members of the Whist Club held their open session at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Staudier on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Ford and Mrs. F. D. Martin tied and drew for the ladies' prize, a pretty hand painted plate. Mrs. Rose Van-Horn captured the ladies' booby prize, a grater, inscribed with the following catchy line, "You are great at cards, but this is grater." The gentleman's prize was captured by F. D. Martin.

The Cash Store

FANCY FLOUR

Those who appreciate the acme of perfection in reducing the selected grains of richest wheat to the finest flour, can gratify their cultivated taste by using the Light Crust flour. This well known brand has been imitated by other mills, so that the Burrus Milling company has had the brand copyrighted by law, for their exclusive trade. If for any cause, you wish to change the flour you have been using, please try the Light Crust.

Sack.....\$1.75
Half sack.....90
Graham Flour, 24 lbs sack.....75

FEED

Pure Corn Chops, sack.....\$1.50
Wheat Bran, mill run sack.....1.50

RIBBON CANE SYRUP

We have sold already about 550 gallon of this plantation syrup, and assure you that it is pure and excellent quality. Bring or send your jug or bucket. Gallon only.....60c

EVAPORATED FRUIT

California Peaches, lb.....16½c
California Plums, like apricots lb.....20c
California Concord Grapes, lb.....10c

FRUIT

California Apples, peck.....75c
California Oranges, doz.....30c

OUTING

Quilt Lining and Underwear, yd.....5c

SHOES

Avoid bad colds and dangerous illness by wearing good Shoes.
Misses Blue Ribbon Shoes with soft upper and 2 full soles, only \$2.50
Women's Par Value solid Shoe only 1.50

SHOES

Men's White House box calf, pr.....\$3.50

GLASSWARE

Butter Dishes and Sugar Bowls.....10c

PREMIUMS

We will continue to distribute our premiums this year. We have given away 53 double face Turkish Rugs since Dec. 15th. Why not get one?

KITCHEN KNIVES

3 warranted Steel Knives for kitchen use which hold sharp edge, are yours if your purchase amounts to \$10.00.

T. R. Garrett Co.

MEMPHIS, TEXAS

Fresh Meats

Corn Fed Mutton and Pure Hog Lard

City Meat Market

G. S. PATTERSON, Prop.
Phone 17.

PASTRY DAINITIES

Do you like something really good in the pastry line? Maybe you have never tried cakes or pies from my place. If you have not, it's your loss, and you'd better reform.

Clarendon Bakery and Cafe
JNO. F. TAX, PROP.

McCrae & Hodges Livery Stable

Safe, Speedy and Reliable Teams; Good Rolling Stock. Bus meets all trains and answers all calls. Phone No. 11.

Are You a Trust Buster?



Hey—You! Yes, YOU'RE the man we mean.

You're always talking about the harm the trusts are doing. The country's going to the demeriton bowwows, you say, because of the uncurbed trusts. Rich growing richer, poor getting poorer. Used to be that a poor man could go into business for himself in a modest way and make a good living. Now he must become a clerk or a roustabout or a hodcarrier for some corporation—some combination that has grown to be a Goliath of bigness, that has devoured the fat of the land and is still gourmandizing upon it, till there's not a scrap of bone left for the under dog.

That's your line of talk. You're still handing it out, and you're proud of it.

Well, now, let's see: Are YOU a trust buster YOURSELF?

Didn't we see you stalk up to the postoffice just now and mail a letter with the address of a city Mail Order Store on the envelope? Hey? Didn't we?

Don't you know that the Mail Order Store is a trust—one of the most dangerous in the crowd? Don't you know that it is secretly and slyly closing the doors of opportunity to the young men in country towns and small cities like ours? Don't you know that the Mail Order Trust is collecting the patronage of town and country people by the mail route, thereby cutting down the patronage of the smaller merchant, the local man who is trying to build up a modest, independent, antitrust business?

Hey?

Didn't that ever occur to you?

N. B. (which means note well): Why don't you trade at home instead of helping to build up a trust that hurts your home place?

How Many Bricks Have You Sent Away?

That sounds like a funny question, addressed to every citizen of this town and community, but it's really a serious one.

Listen: There is now just completed a magnificent building of red brick exterior and concrete interior right in the business heart of one of the biggest of American cities. It occupies a whole block and calls itself in a large lettered sign "The Largest Monolithic Building In the World." It has many floors, with about a hundred acres of floor space. The entrances are of solid marble. The floors are beautifully tiled. Altogether it is a credit to the big city in which it stands. Oh, it's a Jim Dandy!

Now, how many bricks have you sent to the city to go into this big building? Honest, how many?

Of the hundreds of thousands of bricks put into the walls of this building the city where it stands has contributed not a single red brick. Country people, the people of small towns and cities far away from the big metropolis, have sent in the bricks for the construction of this splendid edifice.

You may have sent in a few hods of bricks yourself without knowing it.

Listen: This magnificent structure, which ornaments a city you probably never will see yourself, is built of bricks bought with the dollars of people living in towns just like ours—towns that would like to have some new brick buildings themselves now and then. Every dollar contributed to the city building fund means a nice, hefty hod of bricks for this big, beautiful skyscraper, "largest in the world" of its kind. This building was put up, through the kind donations of their unknown country cousins, by a firm that ran a small store in that city a few years ago.

But this firm conceived the cute idea of having thousands of strangers contribute bricks to build its fine, large, new store.

And the building is a Mail Order Store. See?



FOR THE NEW YEAR

We wish you happiness and prosperity. During the year we want to cultivate your acquaintance if you are not one of our regular customers. Call and see us.



THE GLOBE

E. Dubbs & Sons