

Clarendon News.

Christianity, Education, Temperance, Civilization---Westward.

VOL. 1. CLARENDON, TEXAS, MAY 1, 1879. NO. 12

LOCALS.

We are corrected by many who say the winds are much less severe in the region of our colony than in Kansas and further north.

A colony of considerable population is said to be formed for the country along the Canadian, fifty to seventy-five miles north of us; we haven't particulars at this date.

The second quarterly meeting for the Clarendon M. E. church was held by the presiding elder, Rev. Mr. Carhart, early in April. The house was filled as usual and the altar several times with communicants.

David Hefflflower can boast of the best finished house in town, and the first set of window blinds in the Pan Handle, so far as known.

Hawkins & Hassar, with characteristic energy have found lime of good quality near the Glenwood ranch 8 miles east of town. They are ready to do good work in stone at reasonable rates.

Several parties and campers have passed through our place recently enroute for Colorado and Leadville from Texas. We seem to be on a direct line for overland travel.

Our mercantile operations are constantly augmenting, and Clarendon will yet be recognized as the center of an extensive trade. We shall very soon be ready to supply all demands, local and general, and at prices not to be outdone or undersold.

After July 1st there will be a daily mail to Elliott, and about the same time a new weekly line from Elliott to Henrietta, in Clay county and still another from Elliott to Fort Griffin, each via Clarendon. Parties leaving Dodge City on the Wednesday a. m. stage will take the mail back at Elliott on Friday a. m. for Clarendon.

"Duke" has just arrived from Dodge with a fine cargo of freight and will start at once with his teams for Sherman to return with certain parties who expect to go out from there the last of May.

We note the arrival of several loads of hardware, flour, potatoes, corn, etc., from Sherman last month.

Small herds of buffalo have been hovering about us the past month some of which have been captured.

Mrs. Allan expects to attempt butter making this season with seven cows. Their herd will probably occupy the Barton ranch seven miles northeast of town. The local demand for butter and cheese will render these departments of husbandry profitable. Our numerous springs and creeks will afford cool cellars and accommodations for dairy use.

Quite a lot of barbed wire arrived last month, at a price of 10¢ per 100 lbs. It is made in pieces of regular size and is also cedar for posts.

Archie Williams claims the best ranch dug-out in the county, only about four miles east of town. Mr. Williams has some 12,000 sheep and is reckoned one of our solid men. Cassner Brothers have their herd of 2000 sheep on "The Lakes" 12 miles southeast of town. Either of these men are good authority on practical sheep husbandry, and may be addressed at this place.

The stone store on Whitfield avenue and the stone boarding house of Mr. J. S. Wright are being pushed now. We have room for greatly enlarged business operations.

D. Sibert, Esq., one of our recent arrivals from Virginia takes a mile square of land eight miles northeast of town, and moves out upon it with a view to stock-raising and anything else he may think best to undertake. Young men of such pluck and energy can't fail.

Several rains up to date with fair prospects.

Capt. Goodnight estimates that about 15000 beeves will be shipped from this section during the present season. From thirty to fifty thousand head from Texas drive are expected to stop in the Pan Handle.

Four freight teams have gone to Dodge City from Clarendon since our last issue to haul freight. Frank Duke with a six mule team and J. Swarty Thayer with two teams of five yoke of cattle each has also gone.

The 21st of April was the anniversary of Texas Independence appropriately celebrated by all old Texans but the people of the Pan Handle have not yet become accustomed to celebrate that day as independence day.

The frontier of Texas has advanced one hundred miles, in the last two years, and an area of 40,000,000 acres of land has been reclaimed from the wilderness. Two counties in the Pan Handle are preparing to vote on organization within six weeks—and there are courts held to-day where two years ago it was three hundred miles to a court house—so says the Galveston News.

On the 21st ult the colored military from Ft. Elliott under command of Capt. Cooper, visited Clarendon on their way to Red River and the Paladorn Canon prospecting for Indians as rumors had been made of their possible presence in the Pan Handle.

The Leadville fever which has prevailed in all sections of the Union has at last reached Clarendon and called to the excitement of the mining camps from our midst, Dr. H. R. Fowler and family, Rev. Joseph Woodruffe and J. H. Hower. They joined a train of seven wagons from lower Texas which were heading for Leadville via Clarendon.

While the weather at Clarendon has been dry and windy, North Texas has also been praying for rain. The rains have begun to descend in the Pan Handle and the spring bids fair to be as favorable for crops as last year which was not excelled in any portion in the state. Two heavy rains a week is the average now.

Capt. Goodnight's cattle "round up" began at his camp on Battle creek April 8th and continued five days at the following points: Mouth of Hackberry creek, Indian creek, Tule Canon, Campbell creek, Turkey creek, Pleasant creek and finishing at Dry creek, a distance from the starting point of about forty-five miles. In this round up over fifty men participated and about 13,000 head of cattle were identified. At present Mr. Goodnight is branding and marking his young stock.

Several of our people made a recent visit to the ranch of Chas. Goodnight, Esq., to witness a fraction of his "round up." Think of 10,000 head of stock scattered over a space of fifty miles, more or less, and all brought in at the same time for marking and branding. All the stock men in the country and their scores of hands and hundreds of horses are present. All have a high time during the week of "round up."

Capt. Goodnight is a prince among princes, and his wife a lady of the first quality; therefore we do not wonder our party were delighted with their visit and lavish of their praise. Perhaps Mrs. Freeman or Mrs. Allan will write it up for our columns.

Send 50 cents for the second volume of the "News."

All stock in our county and country will be under herders, and the crops grow without other protection. Every man having stock can easily build a yard or corral of wood, rock, wire or sods for security at night. Parties owning cows in town will probably hire some "cattle boy" to take them out in the morning and return them at night.

At the Sunday school on the 20th ult. an election of officers occurred with the following result: Superintendent, David Hefflflower; Assistant Superintendent, Mrs. Emma C. Allan; Secretary, Miss Dora Hefflflower; Assistant Secretary, Geo. Lyness; Treasurer, Walter D. Kimball; Librarian, Mrs. W. D. Kimball; Teachers: Bible class, Rev. W. A. Allan; Young peoples' class, Mrs. W. A. Allan; Infant class, Mrs. David Hefflflower; Second class, Mrs. E. J. Wright. At the same meeting the time for holding the exercises was changed from three o'clock in the afternoon to half past 9 in the morning.

The winter term of the Clarendon school closed on Friday the 18th ult, with a picnic ramble and supper in the country. After dinner Miss Dora Hefflflower, accompanied by the school and the young people of the village took their baskets filled with nicknacks and good things and wandered up Corral creek to a beautiful green sward where the afternoon was very pleasantly spent in games and childish sport of the little ones and in croquet by the young people. The school has proved a success and Miss Hefflflower deserves the credit thereof and receives the congratulations of the patrons for the success she has won.

A summer term of the school is proposed and ere our next issue will probably be commenced.

Mr. M. H. Taylor, Esq., of Moorefield Junction, West Va., has secured a fine stock ranch and farming tract and returned to his home to get ready for a move. We hope to see him in the autumn or spring.

Mr. Howe and family became infected with the Colorado fever and ran off for Leadville.

J. S. Rockwell and wife and son were at Dodge City on the 20th of April enroute for their home in the colony. Mr. R. is among our substantial men, and his wife has the appearance of one not easily discouraged. Michigan's loss is our gain.

G. W. F. Reid, Esq., from Indiana, with fine letters of introduction, has driven his stakes with us.

Mr. State's hotel and stable, just south of the long bridge at Dodge City, will be found a comfortable and reasonable place for our people to find entertainment.

J. S. Wright has the notoriety of digging the first well out on the high prairie. At forty-one feet he found water of the best quality, which stands at three feet. This well is about four miles Southeast of town and may be taken as a fair sample of what may be expected. He found the earth hard and solid and a pick needed most of the way. No rock, and curbing is unnecessary. The Well is stoned up from the bottom.

All manner of seeds are in the ground and everybody hopefully waiting results.

The fruit trees are generally doing well; some died from exposure during the winter, which was unusually severe. There will be a fine supply for the fall setting.

Messrs. Freeman & Morse with their families and tent have moved out on their farm two miles southwest of town and have commenced plowing and farming with energy. Yankee vim will also pay in Texas.

Deputy Surveyor T. Leach, Esq., of Elliott, has recently made a trip to Sherman with the election returns of Wheeler county, and was the first civil officer sworn into the state service from the Pan Handle. He goes to Fort Worth to meet his family from Michigan, and returning to his headquarters for a time.

Mrs. Helms continued story of early life in Texas is crowded out until the next number, which we much regret.

Reed and Snyder have been out prospecting for coal. Results not received.

V. A. Salesbury, of Woodstock, Ill., has just arrived via Dodge with teams and supplies.

Some of our party made a great mistake in selling fine stock and tools for a song. Better have shipped for use by chartered car.

A Herd of forty head of buffalo came within the northwest bounds of our county a few days since, one of which was brought in by our hunters.

A colony managed by Mr. Woodworth, of St. Louis, will settle in Roberts county this season,—welcome!

Will send the May number to any of your friends whose addresses you will send; and would also like a large increase of subscribers.

By "wide tread" wagons we mean the wide gauge—several inches wider than most northern wagons. In carrying the matter is no so imperative. Twelve new prairie breakers and sulky plows have been received at C. this spring. Either rolling or standing coulters will do.

Mr. Dickinson, (one of the "Dickinson Bros." firm, stockmen on North Fork) and his newly married wife have just arrived and we hope will make their headquarters with us.

The Clarendon Literary Society was organized on the 7th of April by the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. Freeman; vice-President, Mrs. W. A. Allan; Secretary, J. S. T. Oley; Treasurer, Mrs. W. D. Kimball; Librarian, Miss Dora Hefflflower. The meetings of the society are held each Tuesday evening in the church. Besides other literary work which the society has under its care is the library and periodicals, exchanges of the News, donations of papers, etc. Each week the society is to have an entertainment both social and intellectual. A large number of periodicals, books, etc. are needed. Friends of the colony, will please notify the society of any books or papers they may wish to donate.

QUESTION CORNER.

Have you any chills or malarial fever in Clarendon? No, we have had no sickness of any kind since its settlement except some who have gone there as invalids.

What is required to become a member of your colony? Nothing but to come and make yourself at home amongst us.

What is good building lumber worth in Sherman? \$13. to \$15

What are the prevailing diseases peculiar to the climate. None that we have yet learned.

What advantage in Donley Co. over Western Kansas? One great advantage is an abundance of pure, living water. Some places in Kansas they haul their water several miles. Also soil better building material more easily obtained.

What is the price of a poney, saddle and bridle in Sherman? From \$20 to \$40.

Is there any cactus in your county. Not common.

What constitutes an actual settler on school lands? Improvements, plowing, building and actual residence, more or less regularly, and annual payment of one tenth the cost (1.50 per acre.)

and interest on deferred payments at 10 per cent. See estimate of total cost in this number. The entire cost, 240 dollars, may be paid down if desirable.

How deep was the snow this last winter? Six to ten inches.

What will a tent cost to buy or will cost about \$25. Ship it with your goods, unless you come via Sherman.

Are the lands generally level enough for the use of reapers and sulky plow? Yes.

What law about fencing? None at all. Stock must be herded.

What effect has your climate on catarrhal subjects? Very favorable.

Is the wheat grown of a spring or winter variety? Mainly winter; sown in October and November. Oats are sown in the fall, winter or spring.

Did Irish potatoes do well at Clarendon? Yes.

What are the disadvantages of that frontier life and country? Similar to what might be expected in all new countries west—nothing serious we think.

Are teams more expensive at Dodge City than at Sherman? About 20 per cent.

Have you plows and implements for sale at Clarendon? Yes, generally.

Did your colony raise any corn, wheat, etc., last year? Yes, corn, oats, millet, potatoes and garden. The crop was good, considering the sod plowing and late planting.

Will cotton grow so far north? Yes, easily and readily; was tested last year.

When will taxes be due on lands patented this year? When assessed. Probably next year.

What number of people are required to authorize a County organization? One hundred and fifty voters.

When is the best time to come? The best time is now.

Can persons find comfortable boarding at Clarendon, and at what price? Very fair boarding at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per week.

Is the land flat, rolling or hilly? A little of each; rolling is the prevailing style of country.

What kind of grain is grown? Anything you wish.

What price will it bring per bushel? Can't say. Probably corn is sure to bring \$1 and upwards; and wheat from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Is it a good place for wintering cattle, sheep and hogs? No better in the world. Cattle sell at about \$8 to \$12 per head; sheep \$1.50 to \$3.00 according to quality; hogs no quotations.

What is the prevailing religion? That which "turns the world upside down," Methodism.

Have you a church? A temporary erection, which meets all present needs. We have good society, Sunday schools, preaching, and the decencies and courtesies of civilized life, well observed.

Is there plenty of woodland? Not in western Texas, though enough for fuel and many other grown easily and rapidly.

What will it cost me to reach your place alone? See railway agent and get terms to Dodge City, or Sherman.

Can a man buy lands for a home and not come for a year or so? Yes. Do you think you can permanently exclude whisky? Yes, emphatically. What kind of trees grow most readily? Almost anything, we think. Could a family live one year in a water-proof tent comfortably? Yes, if of suitable size and floored. What wages do mechanics receive? \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.

Another Party Will probably leave Sherman for our colony about the last of May. Any who contemplate an early visit had better improve this opportunity. The season and circumstances will favor a pleasant trip. Let us know.

RENEW! RENEW!
The present number closes the first volume of our paper, and the next will introduce the second. We have walked pleasantly during the past, shall we continue our journey together during the subscription, only

FIFTY CENT!
to our office early as possible. The past has been a crucial period; the future opens encouragingly, "our flag is still there;" we salute you with a broadside and shout from deck and rigging, as we pass the outer bar and set seaward. Planting a colony, a "Christian and Temperance Colony," two or three hundred miles from a base of supply with every pound of food, forage, seed, lumber and tools, to transport weary leagues over improvised roadways and bridgeless streams, erecting our standard, keeping clearly in sight the religions, educational, and Temperance ideas of our original draft, carrying burdens enduring losses, bearing blame, long and weary journeys with exhausting anxiety etc. etc. is such a load as the broadest shoulders alone can endure, and much as should be undertaken by the same man but once in a life time. Happy for us that our joys and sorrows are given "day by day."

Too much could not be said of the band of brave and true men and women who have thus heroically vaulted into the wilderness, and with trowel and sword laid the foundations of a christian civilization. To mention names would seem invidious, to chronicle the facts would make volumes of thrilling interest. For each in future history remains an honored page. Our space is only large enough for hints, jottings and facts; our fancies, poetry and rhetoric are hung upon a side hook for enlarged columns and greater leisure. Out of the dust and bustle of numberless duties we greet you with a hearty grasp. We intend to make the Clarendon News, as far as possible, a mirror of passing events connected with the colony and the Pan Handle of Texas.

Our Advertisers
Are some of them out of sight this month from press of matter. We take pleasure in calling repeated attention to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. as connecting at Dodge City; general passenger agent, M. F. White

information. Also the ever prompt and thrifty M. K. & T. R. R. reaching Sherman, of which Jas. D. Brown, of Sedalia, is general manager in the passenger department. Write them for maps and facts, also to Col. Geo. Noble, of the Texas & Pacific R. R., at Marshall, Texas.

At Sherman—For wagons go to Byers Bros; for tents and harness go to Brooke and Lamb; for furniture to Jansen's; for dry goods to Schneider & Bro.'s; for clothing, furnishing goods and boots and shoes to M. H. Andrews; and J. P. Marsh; for hardware to Noland and Price; for groceries to Richards & Wells.

At Dodge City—Go to York, Hadder & Draper; Wright, Beverly & Co. or to M. Collar, all keep full lines of supplies and outfitting goods.

For exchange, deposits or banking accommodations go to the Merchants & Planters Bank, of Sherman.

TEXAS TOPICS.

The North Texas Pomological society met at Sherman last week.

Dallas has shipped 43,000 bales of cotton since the 1st of September.

The Methodist church at Peoria, Hill county, was burned by an incendiary recently.

The Jefferson Jimplecule says the fruit crop in that section has escaped all the frosts and cold, and is a very fine one.

Salmon about nine inches long have been caught in the Colorado river near Austin. The government stocked the river a year or two ago.

The Morgan City Free Press says 22,000 feet of rail per day are being laid upon that end of the Texas and New Orleans railroad.

The trial of the parties alleged to have robbed the mail stage near Fort Worth recently, takes place at Austin.

During the past two weeks there has been an unusually much rain in some portions of Texas, and the weeds are getting ahead of the growing season.

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A party of Texas buffalo hunters appeared on the streets of Little Rock, Arkansas, recently, and created something of a sensation, it being the general impression that they were a party of New Yorkers en route for Patagonia.

A fearful hurricane visited McKinney, Collin county, last Sunday afternoon. Several houses were blown from their foundations and badly damaged.

A flock of 100 sheep were burned to death near Slaughtersville, in Lampasas county, about a week ago.

Gov. Roberts has issued a proclamation establishing a quarantine along the entire coast of Texas against all vessels coming from below the 23rd degree of latitude.

Several large strawberry growers in the vicinity of Denison have entered into an arrangement by which they will ship berries north by the railroad next season.

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There is a report going the rounds of the press that Jim Currie, the murderer, is a member in good standing of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and that the organization is making an effort to have him released on bail.

The jury in the case of H. H. Hudson, the school teacher at Belton who shot and killed Mr. J. J. Crow, found a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, for which the penalty is 99 years in the penitentiary.

By the provisions of the state quarantine act passed a few days ago, and now a law, the governor is empowered to issue his proclamation declaring quarantine on the coast or any of the borders of Texas, whenever, in his judgment, it shall be necessary, and for such time as may be considered essential to prevent the introduction of any contagious or infectious disease.

Mr. J. B. Cooper, who was injured in the Lisbon cyclone, and whose house was burned by lightning, has recovered his hearing, being almost entirely deaf prior to the storm.

We were called upon, Tuesday, by Mr. W. J. McCausland, of Dallas, who visits Brown county to see and be present at the shearing of his flock of Merino sheep.

Rains have fallen generally throughout the state.

Corn is scarce in San Antonio at \$1 per bushel.

The first sermon preached west of the Brazos river was in 1824.

An excellent quality of graphite has been found in Llano county.

The population of Dallas is estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000.

McLennan county has \$30,000 in the treasury and owes not a dollar.

An extensive lead mine has been discovered near Boerne, Kendall Co.

The East Line road from Jefferson to Sulphur Springs is almost completed.

The legislature has reduced the tax on circus from five hundred to fifty dollars.

Henry Bell was sentenced to forty-five years in the penitentiary at Sherman last week for stealing horses.

A Texan who went to Oregon to live, writes back to his friends in this state "not to come there."

The News says that Denison will probably be the headquarters of the cattlemen of North-western Texas during the coming season.

There are three houses in Jones out of stone, and a few out of pickets. The others are holes in the ground and creek banks.

Andrew was the first editor of Texas, having printed a little paper at Nacogdoches in 1819.

A colored member of the legislature, in a speech the other day, expressed himself as in favor of a "general confederation of education."

Throckmorton county was organized last Monday. The county officers elected on the 18th ult., were installed by C. K. Stribling, County Judge of Shackelford county.

An old negro living near Golinda, twenty-two miles southwest of Waco, dug up a metallic vessel containing \$8,060 in gold while digging for fish bait a few days ago.

Texas is not the only southern state that has been visited by heavy hail storm this spring.

Two wagons loaded with colored emigrants passed through Denison on Wednesday of last week, en route for Kansas.

The Texas Legislature has appropriated ten thousand dollars to purchase bell punches for the saloons, and when another election campaign opens up, the music of the bell punch will resound throughout the land in harmony with the anvil chorus of the campaign bell.

Mrs. Alvira Halford, a daughter of David Crockett, died at her residence in Hood county, on Saturday of last week.

It is said that Graham, since the designation of that as one of the points to hold the new Federal Court, will soon grow in immense proportions.

Scientific men have asserted that western Texas would never again be visited by blighting drouths of former years, for the reason that of late years the whole country has grown up with a dense thicket of mesquite.

The new bill passed by the Kansas legislature forbids the admission into that part of the state east of the new dead-line of any grass Texas cattle before the first of November of each year, instead of the first of October, as heretofore.

The Texas drive will start from the south in the fall in time to reach the north after the date mentioned, instead of coming early in the spring, as has been the usage.

Eight inches of rain fell at Corsicana in one day last week.

The Stock Raisers' Association of Northwest Texas offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the conviction of any person guilty of illegally branding or marking cattle.

Southwestern Texas has also had a large share of the glorious rain during the past two weeks, and the benefit to growing crops and almost famished stock is incalculable.

Sheep Husbandry in Texas.

Sheep raising is destined to be one of the most extensive and profitable branches of stock raising in this state, in fact it may now be so considered, and yet it is only in its infancy.

The profits of the business are immense, and in no part of the union can it be more advantageously pursued than in western Texas.

The average increase is greater with small numbers, and with the advantage of a home market, at their very doors, for mutton, wool, pelts and stags sheep, there can be no doubt of a satisfactory return.

The new-comers to Texas, with a very few exceptions, must commence small and work up. Because they cannot go into sheep-raising on a large scale, they need not think there is no hope of their ever being able to count large flocks of sheep of their own.

But it is in western Texas that sheep husbandry on a large scale is found, and where extensive sheep ranches with their hundreds of flocks, of one thousand each, are satisfactorily conducted.

In no part of the state is there any shelter or feed provided for sheep, so that the only expense in raising them, is the wages and board of the shepherds and herders who take care of them.

The importance of sheep husbandry in Texas can be partially conceived when the following estimated shipment of wool from the state, and the present number of sheep now feeding upon the nutritious grasses of Texas are properly considered.

It is estimated that there are now over 5,000,000 sheep in the state, more than are in any other state in the union, excepting California, which has about 8,000,000.

These figures will increase annually, and in a very few years Texas will contain a larger number of sheep, ship more wool, and (we hope) manufacture more woolen goods than any other state in the union.

Railroad News.

Sherman Patriot: The \$40,000 demanded of that place by Stevens & Co. to extend the railroad from Whitesboro to Gainesville, has been raised by the citizens, and the road will be extended.

Texarkana Democrat: A letter received by Judge Estes from Hon. J. P. Douglass, president of the Tyler Tap railroad, informs us, that in company with ex-Gov. Hubbard, he will visit our city soon in the interest of the road.

Dallas Herald: Mr. D. A. Poyner, engineer for M. S. Hall, contractor, on the Texas and Pacific extension, is in town looking for one hundred men who understand working track.

Corn-Fed Texas Cattle.

(From the Chicago Stock Journal.) Tuesday there were in the yards here a few car loads of steers from Waxahachie, Texas, about which a few words may not be amiss, as they seem to show what can be done with native Texan cattle with a little outlay of time and care.

Light as these cattle are, they serve to show what can be done by feeding even the Spanish stock in northern Texas. There they can raise corn unexcelled in quality, while their present modes of cultivation fifty bushels per acre is not an unusual yield.

The cattle drives from Texas this season, says the Live Stock Record, will foot up from 225,000 to 250,000 head. A large share of these will be driven from Dodge City up the Arkansas and Purgatorie, or into the parks or over the divide into the Platte Valley.

Corn vs. Cotton.

We have frequently, within the last few months, heard farmers and planters remark that they would prefer to raise cotton at 8 cents per pound, than corn at 50 cents per bushel.

The farmers of northern Texas, especially those cultivating the rich "black lands," or river bottoms, can surely make money in raising corn.

The principal reason for the opinion that the principal reason for the expression mentioned, is that cotton is usually sold in larger quantities than corn, and brings in a larger cash revenue, while the value of corn consumed for feeding stock, or making meal for family consumption, is not correctly estimated.

The inhabitants of Edward county, Illinois, do not support any temperance lecturers, or spend their time talking about temperance.

A Queer Pioneer.

A fellow traveler was a dapper young man, dressed in the latest style, with white tie and lavender kids.

It is related that John P. Hale once said to Alexander H. Stephens, alluding to the latter's diminutive size: "Stephens, if you don't look out I will swallow you."

The Cattle Drives of the Year.

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A County Without a Dram-Shop.

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AGENTS, READ THIS.

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions.

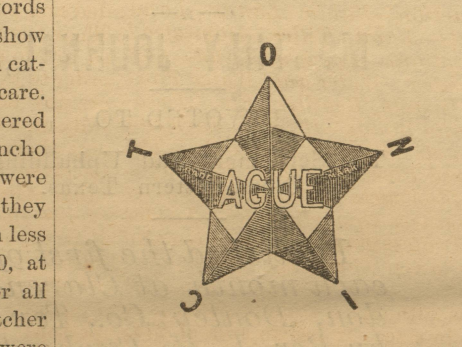
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MORLEY'S T-X-S



Bilious Fever.

Indeed, the whole class of Distressing Diseases originating in Biliary Derangement, caused by morbid influences.

Is the most pleasant and certain cure for Chills and Fever ever offered to the afflicted; it is composed of Aromatics, Stimulants and Tonics so compounded that each ingredient acts in perfect concert, rendering relief far less frequent after its use than that of any other remedy. It is

Entirely Vegetable.

and does not contain any medicine that can harm or affect the patient unpleasantly—can be taken with perfect safety and for any length of time. If taken regularly and according to directions, it will procure a perfect cure in Chronic Ague of every description.

Warranted to Cure. All Druggists Sell it. PREPARED BY MORLEY BROTHERS, Sole Proprietors, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

GIDDINGS, LEE CO., TEXAS, September 16, 1878. Messrs. Morley Brothers: I have sold your Medical preparations during the past year, and although waiting each bottle, I have never yet had a complaint. The Ague Tonic is ALL THE GO-IT never fails. Yours truly, S. R. CAROTHERS, Druggist.

Well Augers.

Rock Drills, Horse Power Machines for Boring and Drilling Wells without shafts. No County Right to be bought. \$25 A DAY Made Easily. Book FREE. Address LUDWIG & NYMAN Tiffin Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED. For catching Mice, RATS, Squirrels, Birds & Game of all kinds. Always reliable, never out of order. The TRAPPERS' Bona-fide. One sold 10 in one hour; another 60 in one day. Sample prepared. Address U. S. Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

TO THE GROCERS OF TEXAS. Dallas Coffee and Spice Mills Co. Dallas, Texas. ARE MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE dealers in Roasted and Perfected Pure ground Coffee, whole and perfectly pure ground Coffee, in bulk and in their own cases; Texas Baking Powder; Texas Yeast Cakes, pure Cream Tartar, Soda, Mustard, Ink, Bleaching, etc. They manufacture their goods themselves, promptly attend to all orders, and guarantee satisfaction in quality and price. Send in your order or send for Price List, and furnish your customers with pure, fresh, and first class goods.

BIG PAY. AGENTS WANTED. IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY IN TEXAS, TO SELL. WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions.

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NORTH TEXAS.

Information for Those Desiring to Emigrate.

[From the Denison Daily News.]

Introduction—Public Lands—Land Grants—Land Titles—Homestead Exemptions—Price of Land—Soil—Lumber—Water and Water Power—Insects, Reptiles, Etc.—Taxation and Bonds—Health—Farming Products—Climate—Schools—The Colored Element—Stock Raising—Fruits—Vegetables—Manufactures—Business Opportunities—Trades and Professions—Where to Go and How to Get There, Etc., Etc.

Texas, although a state in name, is an empire in size. It has an area of 274,000 square miles, or more than the combined area of Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, with all of New England thrown in. It stretches from the seventeenth to the twenty-ninth meridians of longitude, and its extreme boundaries are more than a thousand miles apart. It embraces within its limits rugged mountains, fertile plains and barren wastes. It contains some of the richest land upon the continent as well as a great deal of the poorest. Its range of products is as diversified as its surface, embracing the cereals and fruits of the north, the cotton of the south, and the sugar and orange of the tropics. It was one of the first to secede from the old home government, and yet suffered less by the rebellion than any other southern state, and is the only one that escaped financial ruin at the hands of the carpet bagger. Its state debt is only nominal as compared with its resources; its bonds are above par, and its rate of taxation for state and county purposes is limited to one per cent., except for special purposes. Its population in 1870 was 818,519, which will be more than doubled by the year 1880.

PUBLIC LANDS.
Under the conditions of the treaty by which Texas was annexed to the United States she retained control of all her public lands. These she has used to stimulate immigration, to establish a permanent school fund, and to foster and encourage internal improvements. The state has never been sectionized, but is laid off into "headrights," each person taking in such shape as suited his fancy the amount of land to which he was entitled. The field notes or description of the tract, duly certified by the county surveyor, were forwarded to the land commissioner at Austin, a patent was issued to the locator by the governor of the state, and henceforth, for all time to come, that tract became known as his "headright." In early times the old Spanish system of land measurement was adopted and is generally still adhered to. In this system the unit of measurement is a vara or Spanish yard (33 inches), and the table to be learned by the Texan school boy runs as follows:

33 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches make 1 vara.
5646 square varas make 1 acre.
177 acres make 1 labor.
25 labors make 1 league.

To one accustomed to the short and concise descriptions of land in a country where everything is laid off in sections, where all tracts are square or nearly so, and where all angles are right angles, the complex descriptions found here are puzzling in the extreme. It is seldom that a line runs due east and west or due north and south, and the number of sides and corners to a tract varies from three to twenty. In one instance in this county (Grayson) a piece of land, as described in the patent, has forty-three sides, and its description, including bearings, trise, &c., to identify the corners, covers more than two pages of legal cap paper, closely written.

LAND GRANTS.
While Texas was still a part of the Mexican government, large grants of land were made to citizens for distinguished services—seldom less than one more than eleven leagues to each person. These grants, as far as they were located and could be identified, were respected when Texas became a republic, and the same system was kept up, except in smaller amounts, by issuing "donation warrants," "bounty warrants," and "headright certificates." Under the republic the size of the grant varied, a league and labor (4605 acres) being the largest, and a single labor (177 acres) the smallest. In those days the head of a family was entitled to a grant of 1200 acres, which was afterwards reduced to 640 acres, and finally, since Texas became a state, to a pre-emption claim of 160 acres. A warrant, or a certificate could be located in a single body, or in detached pieces, as its owner pleased; hence it has occurred that lands have been located in pieces of irregular sizes, of every possible shape, with lines running to every point of the compass, and giving to a county map the general confused appearance of a spider-web struck by lightning.

UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOL LANDS.
In most of the northern counties of the state large quantities of land were surveyed and set apart, many years ago, for the purpose of founding and sustaining a state university. In addition to this each county was granted a certain number of leagues of land to be used exclusively for the benefit of common schools in that county. These lands are now upon the market, to be sold to actual settlers, at an appraised value ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per acre, payable in ten annual installments with interest at ten per cent. per annum. They are divided into tracts of 80 and 160 acres, and no person can purchase more than one tract, so that the school lands are rapidly becoming the most thickly settled portions of the country.

INSECTS, REPTILES, ETC.
The greatest pests of this country are the flea and the bed-bug. They are indigenous to the soil, and it requires extreme vigilance on the part of the housekeeper to keep them at bay. It is only in isolated cases that the mosquito becomes troublesome, and then not as much so as in higher latitudes. Lizards, chameleons, horned frogs, and the common order of harmless snakes abound here. Tarantulas, centipedes and scorpions, of which such terrible tales are told, are occasionally met with, but hardly ever in a lifetime do we hear of a person being injured by them. They are far more dangerous at a distance than at close quarters. Poisonous reptiles, such as the rattlesnake and the copperhead, are not more common or dangerous here than upon the prairies of Illinois.

TAXATION AND BONDS.
Profiting by the example of some of the Western states, which are now over-

whelmed with a bonded debt assumed during a period of inflated prosperity, the people of Texas have adopted a constitution by which counties, cities, and towns are prohibited from issuing bonds in aid of railroads or any other private enterprise. By the same instrument the rate of taxation is limited in cities of less than ten thousand inhabitants to one-fourth of one per cent. for general purposes. A few of the older cities have been drawn into the vortex of debt, but the law has been so framed, and the right of taxation so carefully hedged, that it is next to impossible for a county or city hereafter to become involved beyond its means. The line has been perhaps too closely drawn, but those who have suffered from over-taxation, will agree with us that it is better to err on the side of economy than on that of extravagance. Very few counties in North Texas have any bonded debt, most of them have good county buildings erected and paid for, their credit is good, and they are enjoying a season of financial prosperity.

HOUSTON EXEMPTIONS.
The head of a family is entitled to hold 200 acres of land with all the improvements thereon, also sufficient stock and implements to work the same, and these are exempt from seizure or forced sale for any cause except taxes or purchase money. If living in a city or town, he is entitled to a lot or lots, the original cost of which, exclusive of improvements, does not exceed \$5,000. Under recent rulings of the supreme court it is not necessary that these lots be contiguous to each other, so that a man may claim as his homestead a residence in the suburbs and a business block on the main street. The homestead, whether farm or city property, can not be mortgaged or encumbered in any way except for purchase money or improvements, and for the latter only when the written consent of the wife has been obtained and the same duly certified before a notary public.

PRICE OF LAND.
This varies with the quality and location, from twenty-five cents per acre to ten dollars. In the northern part of the state, the part best adapted to grain raising and now most rapidly settling, the best grade of farming land, unimproved, and lying within ten miles of a railroad station, can be had at from four to ten dollars per acre. As you recede from railroads and markets the price diminishes to about one dollar, the lowest price at which good land can be had in organized counties.

SOIL.
The soil is greatly varied, being composed of black waxy, black sandy, red sandy and light or gray sandy, each having its peculiar crops. The subsoils are yellow and red clay, the red being considered the best, especially for fruit and vegetables. The strongest and richest of these is the black waxy, which, however, is hardest and most disagreeable to cultivate, owing to the sticky qualities from which it derives its name.

TIMBER.
The principal timber of the agricultural regions is the oak, and the varieties found are the post oak, red oak and black oak, with burr oak and chestnut oak in the bottoms. We have also, in more limited quantities, the elm, ash, hickory and pecan. The bois d'arc (osage orange) here becomes a sturdy tree and is very valuable on account of its lasting qualities. When dry it is almost as hard as iron, and will last longer than any other wood upon the continent. It is rapidly coming into use in the manufacture of wagons and implements where strength and great durability are required.

WATER AND WATER POWER.
The streams generally are bordered with timber, and there are occasional belts of timber upon the uplands, extending across several counties. In general terms it may be stated that North Texas is supplied with sufficient timber for fuel and fencing purposes. The eastern portion of the state is an immense pine forest, which is now penetrated by railroads, and the yellow pine lumber is the cheapest and best building material to be had, being furnished at from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per thousand. The pine land regions are not desirable as farming lands, nor are they generally healthy.

WATER.
The northern part of Texas is well watered. The numerous springs are supplemented by streams, furnishing an ample supply for stock, and the water generally is soft and palatable. The average depth of wells is not over twenty feet. The water, whether from wells or springs, is several degrees warmer than in the higher latitudes. One's teeth are never chilled here by the coldness of the water, as is often the case at the mountain springs or deep wells further north. Still, experience has proven that nature knew best what was adapted to the human system, for those who use the fresh, clear water without the addition of ice to reduce the temperature.

WATER POWER.
Water power is very little utilized, and probably never can be much relied upon. The beds of rivers are often of quicksand, making it impossible to construct dams, and the long, dry season would render it impracticable to obtain a supply to carry machinery through the summer months even if the building of dams were possible.

INSECTS, REPTILES, ETC.
The greatest pests of this country are the flea and the bed-bug. They are indigenous to the soil, and it requires extreme vigilance on the part of the housekeeper to keep them at bay. It is only in isolated cases that the mosquito becomes troublesome, and then not as much so as in higher latitudes. Lizards, chameleons, horned frogs, and the common order of harmless snakes abound here. Tarantulas, centipedes and scorpions, of which such terrible tales are told, are occasionally met with, but hardly ever in a lifetime do we hear of a person being injured by them. They are far more dangerous at a distance than at close quarters. Poisonous reptiles, such as the rattlesnake and the copperhead, are not more common or dangerous here than upon the prairies of Illinois.

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HEALTH.
North Texas is as healthy a region of country as is to be found anywhere in the Union. Owing to its high location, pure air, and good water, it is free from malaria, except in river bottoms, while rheumatism, catarrh and neuralgia are almost unknown. Indeed, numerous cases can be shown where people who have never reached the north part of the state, the climate here. The fevers that prevail are bilious and intermittent, a type easily controlled and very seldom fatal. The old form of typhus or typhoid fever is seldom met. The disease most dreaded is the pneumonia, which prevails in the month of February, and is frequently fatal among those who have been poorly clothed or housed. People of good habits and properly cared for have little to fear from it. Yellow fever sometimes appears along the Gulf coast, but has never reached the north part of the state, the altitude being above that ever reached by the disease. Chills and fever abound along the rivers, the same as in all other newly settled countries, but disappear as the country becomes improved.

CLIMATE.
The climate is mild and equable. In winter snow is seldom seen, ice seldom forms more than two inches thick, and in the last four years the thermometer has never but once touched zero. In January and February there are days together when a fire is not needed and an overcoat is uncomfortable. The occasional "cold snaps," in the shape of "northerners," seldom last more than forty-eight hours. Stock does very well without shelter, and plowing is done every month in the year, unless it be July and August. Spring opens in February, and in March all nature has resumed her robes of green. The summers are longer, but the heat no greater than in latitudes ten degrees farther north. The thermometer seldom rises above 100 degrees in the shade. Our hottest days are equalled in St. Louis and Chicago, but they begin earlier and hold on later. As an offset to the heat of the day we have always a cool breeze at night, so that one rises in the morning refreshed and invigorated by a good night's rest. Not twice in a season do we have a close, sweltering night such as frequently follows a hot day in the north. Whether from this cause or not we cannot say, but for some reason people are seldom overcome by the heat, and cases of sunstroke are unknown.

FARMING PRODUCTS.
The range of products within the reach of the farmer is extremely varied. Our location is upon a good middle ground, where the grain belt of the north and the cotton region of the south overlap each other, and the products of both are available. A farm which can produce thirty bushels of wheat to the acre in one field, and three-fourths of a bale of cotton to the acre in an adjoining one, and where cattle and hogs subsist through the winter without other food or shelter than such as they can gather upon the range outside, is certainly a desirable one, and the country is full of such places. A careful inquiry among farming men has given us about the following as a basis of facts which can be relied upon.

WHEAT.
Wheat is a crop which seldom fails when well put in and in proper season. The black lands, both sandy and waxy, produce from fifteen to forty bushels per acre. The proper season for sowing is from the 20th of September to the 10th of October, although winter wheat is often sown as late as January, and even then it frequently makes a good crop. The harvest begins about the middle of May, and the price of wheat usually ranges about \$1.00 per bushel. A very common plan here is to sow wheat upon corn ground without any preparation, and even cover lightly with a plow or even with a brush. Summer following is a process here unknown. It may be noticed, however, that every year more attention is being paid to wheat, and of course with better results. As mills are built and shipping facilities increased more of it is raised, and it is gradually changing from an article of import to one of export. There is no reason why Texas should not rank with the best wheat producing states. Only winter wheat is raised, spring wheat never having been tried so far as we know.

BARLEY.
Barley yields well so far as tried, but is very little raised, owing to lack of demand and shipping facilities.

OATS.
Oats yield immensely upon all wheat growing lands, often producing seventy-five or eighty bushels to the acre. They bring from twenty to forty cents per bushel.

CORN.
Corn produces well on valley lands, yielding from forty to eighty bushels. On high uplands it runs from fifteen to forty bushels. A great deal fails to reach even this, but owing to neglect of

GRASSES.
The introduction of domestic

grasses common to the north has not proven satisfactory. The wild grasses of the prairie are very nutritious, and retain this quality when cured upon the ground without being cut. It is believed that as the soil becomes cultivated and domesticated the tame grasses can be successfully introduced. The best pasture grass is Bermuda, which yields more pasture than any other grass known, and never kills out.

COTTON.
Cotton is the staple of the south. Before the war it was the main reliance of the planter, for the reason that it is always cash and will bear transportation any distance. It is planted in April, in solid rows, about the same distance apart as corn. When about three or four weeks old these rows are "chopped out," leaving the stalk about one foot apart. It is then cultivated the same as corn. The picking season begins in September and lasts until December. A field of cotton has to be picked about three or four times. One man can tend about the same number of acres as of corn, but extra help would have to be employed in picking. After picking it is taken to the gin, where it is ginned and baled for one-twelfth. A fair crop is one-half bale (250 pounds) to the acre; a good crop is three-fourths of a bale, and an extra crop one bale. Cotton has brought in market for the last two seasons an average of nine cents per pound. The seed yields about thirty bushels to the bale and is worth from five to ten cents per bushel.

SCHOOLS.
Texas has a good school system, and the means of a fund which will eventually equal that of any state in the Union. All poll taxes, all fines, and penalties collected, and all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands, go into the school fund. When it is remembered that over seventy million acres of land has been donated to railroads, and that for each section so donated an alternate set apart as school land it will be seen that the school fund will eventually swell to enormous proportions. At present it is sufficient to sustain a school only about four months in the year. Like all other southern states there is a strong prejudice against free schools, which must be worn away before they can reach their full degree of usefulness. Even legislators are not above this prejudice, and the school law enacted does not permit the levying of a tax to supplement the school fund, no matter how willing the people may be to pay it. Fortunately, some of the cities and towns have special charter privileges, enabling them to provide for their schools, and these the law could not affect. The city of Denison is one of this class, and her proudest boast is that for three years she has maintained a system of free graded schools during ten months of the year. Truth compels us to admit, however, that not three other towns in the state have done the same thing.

THE COLORED ELEMENT.
is not sufficiently strong in the northern part of the state to be felt either politically or otherwise. They represent only a small percentage of the inhabitants and are the same as those everywhere—a few thrifty, but the majority lazy and improvident.

STOCK RAISING.
Probably larger fortunes have been made in a short time in stock raising than any other line of business. Numerous instances can be cited where men who were poor ten years ago now number their cattle by the thousand. Most of these acquired their riches in a legitimate way, but of occasionally one it will be said that he began business with a "bull and a branding iron," and in a year had raised a hundred head. The stock field is a large one, and offers as good inducements as ever. Beginning with one, two or three hundred yearlings, which can be had at from five to seven dollars each, a man has but to sit down and wait for them to grow up, increase and multiply. Still even this occupation is not without its drawbacks. The successful stock raiser must banish himself beyond the limits of civilization, must eat, drink and sleep with his herd, and be ever ready to protect himself and them against incursions from wolves, Indians and cattle thieves, which are to be dreaded about in the order named.

PEAS, BEANS, TURNIPS, RADISHES AND LETTUCE.
All do well.

ONIONS.
Do not attain a very large size.

TOMATOES.
Produce well, but need great care, and sometimes shelter, to prevent the fruit from scalding.

CABBAGES.
Require proper soil and skillful management. As a rule, about one person in four succeeds in raising them. They are very high, and a good cabbage-patch is a small fortune.

RENTING FARMS.
The annual season for renting farms begins in Christmas. Renters pay from \$2 to \$4 per acre, money rent, or one-third the corn and one-fourth the cotton.

WAGES.
Farm hands receive from \$15 to \$20 per month, and have little trouble in finding employment. Mechanics get from \$2 to \$3.50 per day, but work is by no means so sure for them. As a rule, the towns and villages are overstocked with labor, which tends to depress wages, and keeps a large percentage of men idle.

THE COST OF LIVING.
is greater here than in the older states, particularly in towns where everything has to be purchased. Meats are very low, but rents are higher, and most of the articles of consumption are more expensive.

RATE OF INTEREST.
Ten per cent. is the legal rate, but twelve per cent. is allowed by law. Still, the ruling rate of interest is about two per cent. per month, and very little is loaned for less, either by banks or private individuals.

SOCIETY.
Much has been said of the desperate character of the people here, and the favorite picture of a Texan is that of a man with flowing hair and bloodthirsty eye, two revolvers in his belt, and a Bowie knife at the back of his neck. However true this may have been in the days of the republic, there is no such

every year, and the day is not far distant when early fruits will be shipped from this point to the cities of the north-west by the car load.

PEACHES.
Texas is the natural home of the peach, all varieties doing remarkably well. Until recently little attention was paid to their culture, and yet some of the specimens of natural fruit would be hard to excel in any market. Since the introduction of the earliest varieties, they often realize for their producers from four to six dollars per bushel. The Amsten, Alexander, Foster and River have thus far proven among the most profitable.

APPLES.
Early varieties do well, as they mature before the extremely hot weather sets in. They bring from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel. Late varieties are liable to blister and sunburn upon the trees, and have not thus far proven a success.

PEARS.
Formerly grew and produced well, but of late years have been subject to blight.

PLUMS.
Produce well. They have not yet been troubled by the curculio. The wild goose is the favorite and most successful variety.

CHERRIES.
A few varieties, particularly those of the Morrello type, have been successfully introduced. It is as yet an unsettled question whether sweet cherries can be profitably raised.

GRAPES.
Are indigenous to the country. The woods are full of wild ones, some of which are equal in size to domestic grapes. The Concord is the standard vine, being more hardy and sure than any other; the more delicate varieties, particularly the Ives, Scuppernon and Delany, are being successfully introduced, and promise to be very profitable. Grapes can be raised much cheaper here than at the North, and this is gradually becoming a wine-producing district.

BLACKBERRIES.
Produce well, are easily raised, and very profitable. We know of several instances where they have realized for their owners a dollar per hill in a single season.

STRAWBERRIES.
Do well upon sandy land, and are exceedingly profitable, but are quite liable to be burned out during the hot months of the summer. If located where they can be irrigated or easily watered, they become one of the safest and surest, as well as most valuable crops. As high as \$700 per acre has been realized from them.

RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS.
Do not succeed.

VEGETABLES.
The native Texan has very little use for any great variety of vegetables, and still less ambition to cultivate them. It is only since the advent of people from the North that anything like market gardening in this part of the state has been tried, and the result so far has been very satisfactory.

SWEET POTATOES.
Are to the South what Irish potatoes are to the North. They grow everywhere, upon all classes of soil, and are a staple article of diet with everybody. They do best upon a sandy soil, and often attain an immense size. One was brought to the News office a short time ago, which weighed nine and a half pounds, and was larger than a man's head. They sell at 75 cents per bushel when first produced, 50 cents during the plentiful season, and \$1 late in the winter. They yield from two to four hundred bushels per acre.

FRESH POTATOES.
Produce tolerably well upon moist ground, and two crops are raised in a season. The first crop ripening in June, is very liable to rot. They are not as good as the Northern potatoes, and the yield is not as great, ranging from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty bushels per acre. The fall crop is much superior, both in eating and keeping qualities. The average price is from 75 cents to \$1.

PEANUTS.
Are a profitable crop upon sandy soil, producing from one to two hundred bushels per acre, which readily bring 75 cents per bushel.

MELONS.
For fine, large, delicious watermelons, Texas beats the world. A whole wagon load is sometimes seen, the smallest of which weighs fifty pounds, and a single melon was produced last year weighing ninety-six pounds. They are as fine in quality as in size, and are often shipped in car load lots to Northern cities.

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character to be met at the present day. The present inhabitants are peaceful, law-abiding men, who have come here with the same motive that actuated the early settlers of the Western states—that of making a home for themselves and their families. The laws are strict, and rigidly enforced. It is one of the few states where the stealing of a calf or a pig, whose value is less than \$5, is a penitentiary offense. Life and property are as safe here as in any of the older states. A gentleman or lady can always find gentlemen and ladies to associate with, and although there is a rough element in the community, its existence need never be known by those not desiring it.

PROFESSIONS.
The legal and medical professions are generally well represented, so that no man need want for advice or physic. Still, as a noted lawyer once said, "there is always room at the top."

MERCHANTISING.
The Americans have become a race of merchants. Whoever you find one man ready to earn his living by hard labor, you will find ten others ready to make a living by selling the product of that labor. This is no less true of Texas than of any other state. Still there are always openings, and probably as frequent here as elsewhere. New towns are to be built and older ones enlarged, and enterprising, successful merchants are the pivot upon which these things

CHURCHES.
All the leading denominations are well represented throughout the state, and several of them have sectarian schools and colleges.

MANUFACTORIES.
Although one of the greatest producing states in the Union, Texas has few manufactures worthy of the name. She exports hides and tanning material, and imports leather. She sells annually millions of pounds of wool, yet has but one woolen manufactory. She produces more cotton than other states, and disposes of ninety-nine per cent. of it in a raw condition. She imports her soap, when it can be made cheaper here than at any other place upon the continent. She sells wheat to St. Louis merchants, and takes crackers in exchange. She pays for a thousand miles of railway transportation on the commonest articles of household furniture, and uses for fuel a better material than that of which they are made.

IT NEEDS NO ARGUMENT TO SHOW THAT fortunes are in waiting for those who have the pluck, energy and capital to step in and undertake the manufacture of those staple articles of whose cost so heavy a percentage is the item of freight.

DENISON.
In particular offers inducements shown by no other point in Texas, or indeed in the Union. Already the terminus of four trunk railroads, and others reaching towards her as an objective point, she must necessarily become the great distributing centre of the state. Fuel, both wood and coal, are cheap and close at hand, water is plentiful, the location is healthy, and the city offers to exempt from taxation, for ten years, any manufacturing enterprise whose buildings and machinery cost over \$5,000. It is located in a county which ranks first in the state in population and wealth, and within a radius of a hundred miles lie half a dozen of the best agricultural counties.

WHEN TO GO.
The best season for emigrating to Texas is in the fall of the year. All persons, as well as all animals, have an acclimating process to go through, more or less severe, and the best time to begin it is in the fall, so that the system may be better prepared for the long summer. Further than this, it gives time to look around before locating, and still be in season for the next year's crop. If it be desirable to rent for a year before purchasing, the proper time for that is in the fall or early winter.

WHERE TO GO.
The answer to this must depend greatly upon the occupation to be engaged in. If it be cattle raising, the best openings are upon the western frontier; if sheep raising, the southwestern portion of the state, in the region of San Antonio; if farming or fruit raising, there is no better place to settle than in one of the counties bordering on Red River. Come first to Denison over the M., K. and T. railway, and with this as an initial point, you can radiate in any direction, or to any distance desired.

WHAT TO BRING.
Bring only the most useful and indispensable articles of household furniture, for the chances are that your first habitation will be small and a simple one. Bring mules, as if coming by wagon, and less liable to climate influences than horses. Whether coming by wagon or by rail, bring money. No person should come here without sufficient means to sustain himself for at least a year. Money begets money. A thousand profitable openings present themselves to a man who has surplus cash to one for a man who has only muscle.

WHAT TO EXPECT.
Expect, upon your arrival, to find every man like yourself—looking out for the main chance. Expect labor, privation and occasional disappointments. Expect to find some who are ready to extend the stranger a welcome, and others who are ready to take him in. Expect to find human nature the same here as elsewhere, and you will not be disappointed.

WHAT NOT TO EXPECT.
Do not expect to find Texas either an asylum for gentlemen of leisure or a paradise. Do not expect to find a class of men who can be easily gulled, or who know nothing of the ways of the world. Do not expect to find money growing upon trees, or to be had in any other manner than by hard labor. Above all things, do not expect to make a living by your wits or by stepping into a good fat office, for the wit department is full to overflowing, and the offices are engaged for a quarter of a century ahead.

Clarendon News.

Homes for the Homeless.

At Clarendon, in North-Western Texas.

A Whole county of first-class farming and grazing lands, sold and unsold, in the south part of the Pan Handle. Church, school, good society, &c. No whiskey forever! A town building up. Settlers on the ground and crops growing. Six hundred and forty acres of carefully selected and surveyed lands are patented direct to purchasers for \$300. In smaller lots at 50 cents to \$1 and upwards per acre. The title is perfect.

WHAT WE ARE: A company of (mostly) christian men and women now (May 1st, 1879) numbering about 150, mostly Methodists, from all points of the compass, (mostly north and east,) with a united purpose: To build up comfortable homes; to foster education; plant and illustrate the gospel, and forever exclude the presence of sinners. Past success gives assurance to faith. Some colonies die, we shall live.

OUR LOCATION: In Comanche county, 50 miles west of the Indian Territory; 225 east of Dodge City, Kansas; 275 west and northwest from Sherman, Texas; 45 from Ft. Elliot; 206 from Ft. Sill; near the base of the "Pan Handle;" on the Middle Fork of the Red River, 150 miles east of New Mexico.

SOIL AND SURFACE: Gently rolling, with rocks and breaks along some of the streams—not mountainous, nor perfectly level. The soil is of a dark, sandy loam; in places inclining to chocolate, with a solid subsoil. Works easily; never waxy and seldom muddy, and well adapted to corn, grain, grass and fruits.

THE PRODUCTS: Are the finest grasses with wild flowers, vines and fruits; also cottonwood, black walnut, hackberry, willow, mosquit, cedar, &c. The capacity of the soil is equal to all demands so far as tested, producing last year, corn, oats, millet, potatoes, vegetables and cotton.

THE SEASONS: Are ample. Summers long and temperate, winters short, with but little snow. Thermometer seldom at zero in winter or at 100 degrees in summer. No malaria or "prevaling diseases," and general health excellent.

TIMBER AND FUEL: Are not plentiful, but in sufficient supply for use. Coal has not yet been found, though it is known to abound north, south and east of us. Timber will increase as fires are kept in check. Groves will be planted. Cottonwood makes respectable shingles, and coarse building lumber. Pine lumber is hauled from the nearest railways, Dodge and Sherman. In many places the earth is full of roots.

WATER AND STREAMS: We have the best watered county in Northwestern Texas. A thousand springs and numerous streams are found in all parts of the county. The Middle Fork of the Red River flows eastward through the center. This and all its tributaries are fed by springs. The water is mostly soft and very excellent; no better can be found. Several of the streams flow swiftly, and afford ample water power.

STONES: Are not scattered about the surface, but the finest building rock is quarried in several places near town. This is mostly of a light gray, with several ledges of red sandstone and the finest quality of gypsum, marble and lime. Clay abounds for brick and a machine for pressing them is on the ground; but the most reliable and economical building material is and will be of stone, which lie within easy reach of town.

FENCING: Will not be necessary against stock, which are under herdsmen or the control of their owners. Cedar for posts may be had twenty miles west in Armstrong county, and also in several parts of our own county. Fencing wire can be delivered at 14 to 16 cents per pound, or rod. Hedges are already planted and may be to any extent. Yards and stables can be cheaply built of rock, stockade or sods.

STOCK GROWING: Will always be profitable. Grains and fruits, as in all countries, may at times fail or be cut off; but cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, &c., will ever live and thrive. We undoubtedly have the finest stock region in Northwestern Texas. Winter feeding is not practical, and yet with sheep, horses and working stock it will pay to house and feed during the severe storms to which we are at times subject. A good quality of native hay can be cut in all parts of the county.

The grasses most used for pasture are the mesquit and buffalo. Stock fatten rapidly; we always have the best of beef at low rates. Vast herds of cattle are now owned and kept in the Pan handle. Capt. Goodnight has about 10,000 head within twenty-five miles and employs about thirty men. There are other herds, larger and smaller. Three large flocks of sheep are also now owned within the scope of our colonial territory, aggregating 7000 head. These vast herds and flocks with their hundreds of mounted attendants, give our country the appearance and air of anything but a "trackless desert." Cattle raising will pay about 33 1/2 per cent. on investment above cost and expenses. Sheep are esteemed more quickly and largely profitable, but require greater care and diligence, requiring the constant watch of the herdsman. Both the high bred and choice blooded stock in sheep and cattle do well. It is the conviction of most stock men that native cattle crossed with northern stock is safest and best. Each stock owner has a "ranch," chosen with regard to water, timber, &c., and containing as much land as his means will allow him to control. Previously many of these herdsman did not even own the land, not even a square mile, but now as the march of incoming settlements threaten, they are buying all the pasture lands along streams and water courses they can. This is their only protection. They are hedged in, and no other place remains where they can "move on." Pasturage is not generally confined to the lands owned by the stock grower; they roam at pleasure over all unimproved lands (unless forbidden by owners) but it has become necessary to own and control a certain tract, beyond which they can not be driven. No country in all the scope of vision is so favorably adapted to the keeping of many small herds as our own; and while it is going at nominal rates it is wisdom to buy. If stock raising will pay where lands are expensive and winters severe, how much it be within easy drive of market in such a country and climate as this?

BUTTER AND CHEESE: Will also pay well; more especially after three or five years when railway connections reach us. Until then a live local demand will exist. Eastern and northern appliances and experience will produce like favorable results. Something will be done this present season.

RAILWAYS: Our nearest present connection is at Dodge City, Kansas, 225 miles north; and Sherman or Denison, 275 miles east. These roads are looking toward us, and a few years will span the distance. Until then we shall run freight trains and lines supplying everything except speed. The cost of hauling will not be much in excess of railroad freights, and the compensation falling into the hands of men on the ground will have manifest advantages.

MAILS AND STAGES: After June 1st we shall have a daily mail from Dodge City, Kansas, to Fort Elliot, in Wheeler county, Texas, a distance of 185 miles. (A tri-weekly at present.) From Ft. Elliot to Clarendon, 45 miles, we have a weekly line, giving us constant and reasonably rapid transit. After July 1st we expect two other mail lines to touch at our place, to wit: One from Henrietta, Clay county, to Elliot, and another from Fort Griffin to the same place. The mail line is also a stage line. The fare from Dodge City to Clarendon is \$24. The time from Dodge City to Elliot is 40 hours. (185 miles.) The Wednesday, a. m. stage from Dodge connects with the Clarendon line. Letters were directed to Clarendon should also be worded "via Dodge City, Kan."

BUYING LANDS NOW: Becomes necessary where persons or families cannot come at once to occupy, provided choice and desirable lands are secured. We keep a surveyor on the ground and give special attention to each order. We have yet at control a number of entire sections, a choice lot of small farms. All are sold at bottom prices, everything considered. We send official papyrograph maps of the county and city on which locations are clearly marked and described, and prices given if desired. At the present rate of taking, the lists will be closed (except as purchased at second-hand) by the end of the present season. We expect purchasers to occupy their lands first or last, but there is no stipulation or requirements. These lands can but be profitable either to hold or to occupy. They cannot be stolen, burn up or run away; and are sure, as in the past, to appreciate rapidly in value. For 80 or 160 acres near town will afford ample scope for tillage. One or more sections farther away, at

nominal rates, will also be a wise investment, and better than money at interest. For prices &c. on special lots, make application.

"CLARENDON" Is the name of our new town, which lies at the junction of Carroll Creek and Red River. The situation is upon a rolling surface with elevations and depressions; the main part of town, lying on the southeast side of a line of low hills, is well protected from violent winds and supplied with the finest water. The lands in town are all exempt from taxation (except local and municipal) for 25 years. Lots are 25x140 and 50x140 feet in area, with wide streets and alleys. The soil is exactly such as one would choose for gardening and shrubbery. Being exempt from tax renders them (at the low price now selling) about the same as a clear gift under ordinary circumstances. About 150 persons (some 20 families) are gathered in and about this embryo town and who regard it as "Home." We anticipate a large increase the present season. A large commercial business, a traveling public, stock men and citizens. Several respectable homes are up and others building. Some of our citizens still live in tents.

COST OF BUILDING: Is about the same as elsewhere except in the item of pine lumber which sells as Sherman at 1 1/2 to 20 dollars per thousand, to which must be added about 30 to 40 dollars per ton for freight. W. D. Kimball or George T. Osborn, carpenters, also Howkins & Horner stone workers will furnish estimates for work and put up buildings ready for occupation.

COST OF LIVING: All things considered is less, we think, than in most northern or southern towns. Heavy groceries, Flour, &c., are more costly while meats and vegetables (in the season) are much lower in price. Board costs \$4 per week. Flour sells at \$3.50 and \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Fresh meats are from 4 to 6 cents. People can live as plainly as they please, for we make our own social customs and fashions; men and women are measured and appreciated for what they are, rather than by the amount of style they support.

SCHOOLS, SOCIETY, &c. As in all places, specially on the frontier we find much that could not be called "refined" yet we are remarkably free from the base and rude. Our people, so far, are mostly from the north and east. They come with former manners, morals, bibles and purpose to do right and we modestly think, average with first class people generally. The Sabbath is well observed and having neither whisky nor attorneys we have no quarreling worth of mention. Our church is a plain school house, comfortably seated where our "society" of 30 or 40 members meet for preaching regularly time each Sabbath and for other social meetings. The Sunday school fills the house, is as well supplied with requisites as any in the country and has from the first been a success. A common school has been taught for the past quarter and will be continued, is simply a private school. United we can avail ourselves of the public school fund; we are reaching the ideal of a modern civilization without the ordinary frontier revolver and bowie knife probations. The whisky traffic has so far been kept under control and will be to the extreme conclusion. Every family coming will contribute to this social power and receive of its benefit. We have a "Library Association" and frequent musical and social parties. The hum of the sewing machine the tones of the piano and the ring of our town plantation, but with the scampening of childhood and the drift of industry where one year since the buffalo had all to himself, seems so strange for chronicle! We hope to organize our county soon.

INDIANS, SNAKES, &c. The Indians of the Reservation east of us are generally quiet and as much settled as other people. A portion recently brought from the northwest are troublesome to the authorities. Three Indians once visited our colony, while out hunting, begging for Tobacco (which we do not keep in stock or for sale) and these are the only Indians seen by our people. The danger from lawlessness and violence is greater from others than from Indians. We esteem our settlement as secure from danger as any frontier town in the west. The military is near and we are kept informed if a threatening should occur. Of snakes, reptiles, poisonous bugs &c., we have hardly an equal share with the rest of the world and nothing to fear or write about.

GAME: Is still abundant and our tables

often supplied with venison, wild turkey, buffalo, &c. &c.

OUR PAPER: The CLARENDON NEWS has been published about one year and the next number (June) opens the second volume. It is simply a monthly chronicle of current events, in and about our colony. The price is fifty cents per year. Will be glad to add the readers name to our list of subscribers. Address Rev. L. H. Carhart, editor and publisher, Sherman, Texas.

REFERENCES: We refer to Bishop Peck, Syracuse, N. Y., Rev. Wm. Brush, D. D. Austin, Texas; Alfred Sully, Esq., 61 Broadway, N. Y.; Rev. J. C. Hartzell, New Orleans, La.; Merchant & Planters' Bank, Sherman, Texas; Judge T. S. Underhill, Dallas, Texas; Hon. J. W. Throckmorton, M. C., McKinney, Texas; City Bank, Dallas; Bishop Haven, Atlanta, Ga.

For map of county, town of Clarendon, and further particulars, address (inclosing stamps), L. H. Carhart, box 155, Sherman, Texas.

Here, There and Yonder.

(Continued from last month.)

The serenity and beauty of the day preceding had been noted by all; mild, calm and unusually warm. These northerly usually last (not the violence of the wind) from 24 to 36 hours. The road thus far leads over rolling and varied country, with many fine stretches of tillable land, mingled with belts of breaks, only fit for grazing. Bear creek valley is notably beautiful, a colony from somewhere, we are told, has chosen this as the site for future operations. At 2 o'clock on the fourth day we reached the treacherous Simmerston, a mile of sandy road with water knee deep is all, and by doubling teams we are soon over and encamped on the south side, within a mile of the Indian Territory line. On the fifth day Widney is first awake, breakfast over, and all en route, over the hills, great swells of land over which the prairie fires have recently swept. All the distance we found the roads fine except about one and one-half miles across the creek last named, where heavy sands tried our mule power. (Advice free. Never buy small or doubtful teams because they are cheap and don't over load. Buy good stock, and what you can't conveniently carry put in store till you come again.) Sunday camp was by a pond or spring two miles southeast of the crossing, with a pleasant rolling landscape and lots of new grass in the unburnt spots for our horses and mules; splendid creatures, faithful servants. How sagaciously they come neighing and nosing about for their corn, and tho' unrestrained by fence or guard refuse to wander, but pick the half dead grass in sight of camp.

How grandly we slept after the weary day. No watch or guard, though in this horrible Indian Territory!! The day dawned with a bright, pleasant sun but cool; some were in haste to go, but we rested. In the afternoon brother Noss conducted a profitable service of song, prayer and exhortation. On Monday rested and invigorated we push out for the "Post" the sixteen miles lengthen into twenty and the sun is nearly set, when we reach the end and make our camp on a grassy spot on the Beaver, ninety miles from Dodge. Lee & Reynolds keep nearly everything needed, only a few families live here, everything has a military air, Gen. Jeff C. Davis commands. A little south of Post we took by advice of one who should have known, the lower instead of the

upper trail, and the grade is agreeable after the numberless "ups and downs" of the last two weeks. The people knowing our approach "hang on the big kettle" and spread a comfortable supper in the school house, and the past is soon forgotten in the present. Mr. Heffelbower in a few appropriate sentences welcomed the strangers; to which Mr. Whittier aptly replied. Col. Noss and one of the more heavily laden wagons was delayed, but arrived in time for supper and the benediction. We will not essay a detail of the doings of the next ten days—wish we could. These parties had mostly selected their lands several months before coming, and were in nervous haste for a view of the same. Parks handles the compass and soon the situation is revealed. All agreed readily that "the lines had fallen in pleasant places," and were satisfied. We utter the exact truth when we say reasonable and rational people have ever been satisfied with our colony's surroundings and prospects. Bro. Noss found things better than he expected. Taylor selects two sections, 7-8, ten miles west of town,

dine at Willow Springs, deep and beautiful, from which sundry geese and ducks take leave at our approach.

To the Canadian is the work of two days, and we encamp for the Sabbath, equally enjoyed by man and beast. A lovely spot, green grass, large trees and fine water.

Bright and early on Monday morning we crossed the Canadian. The sandy bottom, nearly a mile in width, was dry and solid, and the water but hub deep for a dozen rods. Clear sailing now to Elliot. At night we camped at the Washita, twenty miles distant, a beautiful, clear spring branch, with one of the best kept ranches en route at hand. Horses, cattle, pigs and chickens in abundance. Three or four hundred fowls and yet we could not purchase for less than six dollars per dozen and eggs at forty cents. The two enterprising batchelors residing there have quite an opening of land and made good crops last year. Ten miles more and we dine at Wilson's ranch, on the Gageby valley, where are about building a picket house and wagon yard; Lyness has a respectable blacksmith shop, with half a score of crippled plows, wagons, etc., lying about as usual; Osburn is plowing to build a stone house, suitable for hotel. (Much needed.)

In religious matters we find a watchful struggle necessary to keep the all absorbing problem of "what we shall eat," etc., from entirely absorbing the spiritual. Our second quarterly meeting was full of interest. Bro. Noss preached with old time power and fire. Bro. Ames, a Baptist clergyman from Wis. having a short rest and recuperation, has ministered several times, to the pleasure and profit of all. The love-feast and communion were on the same line. We hope the time is far away when "Bro." shall be exchanged for the chilly "Mr.," when hand-shaking, congregational singing, the mourners bench, plain preaching, deep conviction, sound conversion and full salvation and the ancient Methodist tactics will be laid aside or become unfashionable. Of spiritual privilege there is no necessary lack.

April is the all exciting month with our numerous stockmen. The "round up" means, a general scouring of the whole country and gathering of the stock for the purpose of "cutting out" such as belong to others and branding the calves. Our town is destined to become the headquarters for this immense cattle trade and business. Several of our citizens will give attention to butter making, for which the local demand is good. Our many springs and creeks can be utilized for cool cellars. Butter and cheese will pay. Stock is at present, by common consent and will be for some time, herded and not allowed to range at will. Gardens and growing crops demand it. A herd of some forty buffalo recently wandered within 5 miles of our town. We had a rare chance at short range but being unused to our arms we over shot and missed our game, (not the first distinguished man who has failed in same direction.) Moral—shoot low. A mope-skittul party brought in a fine creature from the same herd that evening. Its exceedingly annoying to stand within 150 yards of a bison standing at broadside, with an empty "sharps forty-five," and "no hardy cart-ridges!" One can hardly ride an hour in any direction from Clarendon without seeing more or less of deer, antelope, turkeys, chickens, etc. We know of no place where a man needing retirement and rest could combine more of sport and adventure. For an enjoyable three months cruise—a good riding horse, a sharpshooter, a pocket, a sharp green loading rifle, etc., is an eye for the beautiful and useful, with a comfortable boarding place, an appetite for three, and full liberty and license for 150 miles, together with as much good society as one may choose. What could be nicer? Leave your heavy trunks at the nearest railroad station, bring yourself along and come on! There will be a chance to go out from Sherman in good company about June 1st.

Thos. S. Underhill, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dallas, Texas. Legal business of all kinds attended to. Claims adjusted promptly. Collections made. Taxes paid for non residents owning land anywhere in the state, and abstracts of title furnished. Refer to editor of this paper. (All right.—Editor.)

JAS. H. PARKS, SURVEYOR, CLARENDON, TEXAS. 7-8, ten miles west of town,