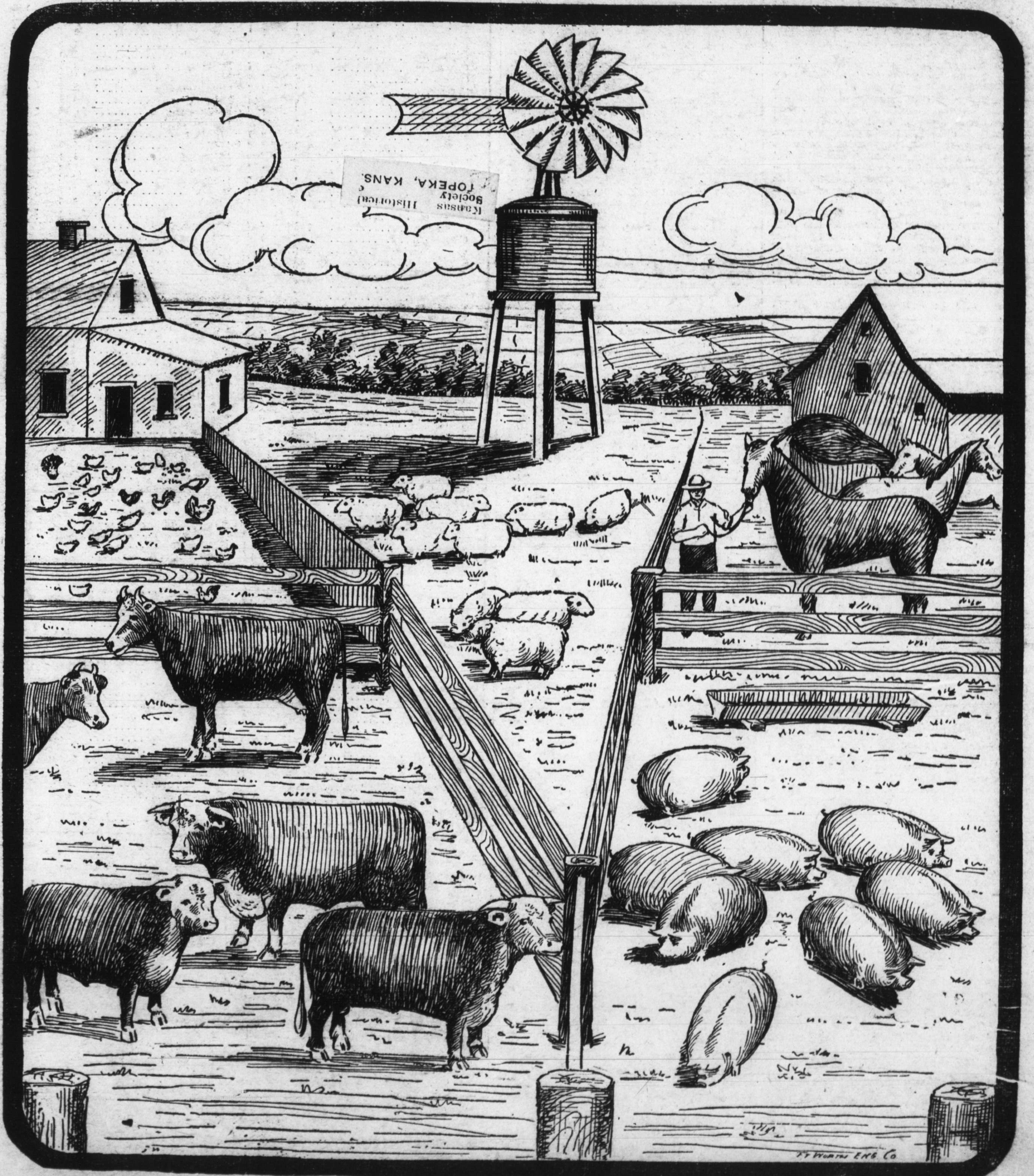


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BAILEY CARRIES STATE BY 19,000

Corrected returns from 194 Texas counties taken up to 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon show that The Telegram's Sunday morning forecast of 18,000 majority for the Bailey ticket in a total vote of 200 counties is approximately correct.

The 194 counties show a total vote of 213,972 votes, of which 116,342 were cast for the Bailey ticket and 97,629 for the Johnson forces, making Bailey's majority 18,613.

It is probable that these returns are very nearly final, as nearly fifty counties did not hold elections Saturday.

The members of the winning ticket who will go to Denver as delegates-at-large from the democracy of Texas to the democratic national convention in Denver are:

- Senator J. W. Bailey.
- Judge M. M. Brooks,
- J. L. Storey,
- A. J. Baker,

Returns are yet very incomplete on the individual members of the ticket, but they will not show material effects on the results. A. J. Baker lost his home county, Tom Green, as did Judge Brooks his home county, Dallas.

Johnson Men Honored at Home

All of the men on the Johnson ticket carried their home counties. This includes Harris county, at Houston, the home of O. T. Holt, which was doubtful Saturday night.

No returns have been received from a majority of the counties in the Fifteenth congressional district lying south of San Antonio. A majority of the counties in the extreme western tier, including Bailey, Farmer, Gaines, Terry and others, did not hold elections.

As told in Sunday morning's Telegram, Senator Bailey's principal strength lay in his old congressional district and in the southern part of the state. Roughly speaking, the black land counties were for Bailey, while those of the plains were for the Waco ticket. The result in East Texas was a disappointment to the leaders of the Waco ticket. Several counties, such as Titus, Navarro, Van Zandt, Houston and Polk, returned anti-Bailey majorities, but in most counties the Bailey vote showed surprising strength. Bailey carried the entire tier of Red River counties, having his hardest fight in Lamar county.

Twelfth District

Every county in the Twelfth district, in which Fort Worth is located, returned anti-Bailey majorities excepting Tarrant and Parker. The result in Parker was a surprise to the anti-Bailey forces. Had it not been for the heavy Bailey majority in Tarrant county, Senator Bailey would have lost the district. Johnson county, the home of Judge Poindexter, one of the Bailey leaders, went for Johnson.

The old Fifth district, which was composed of the counties of Rockwall, Collin, Fannin, Grayson, Denton, Montague, Cooke and Wise, gave Bailey a majority of 10,948. This was Senator Bailey's old home district, and it gave him more than half his total majority.

Generally speaking, Senator Bailey won those counties of South Texas where the sentiment against prohibition is predominant. This is declared by anti-Bailey leaders to be attributable to the speech made by Senator Bailey in San Antonio, just before the close of the campaign, in which he declared in favor of the principal of local self-government. Washington and Comal counties, however, in which an anti-prohibition sentiment prevails, returned majorities against the senator.

Dallas County

The greatest majority for the Johnson ticket was piled up in Dallas county, which gave it 1,413 more votes than the Bailey ticket. This, with a majority of 315 in Bosque county, was enough to carry the present Fifth district for the Johnson ticket. In the rest of the district majorities were returned for the Bailey ticket.

Of the sixteen congressional districts in Texas the Johnson ticket carried four.

Johnson Carries 72 Counties

Of the 194 counties reporting the following 72 were carried by the Johnson ticket: Andrews, Austin, Bell, Bee, Bosque, Borden, Burnet, Callahan, Cherokee, Childress, Coleman, Coke, Coryell, Colorado, Cosumal, Carson, Comanche, Collingsworth, Crosby, Dawson, Dallas, De Witt, Erath, Hardeman, Harris, Houston, Hutchinson, Hender-

son, Irion, Jackson, Johnson, Kendall, Karnes, Knox, Lee, Liberty, Leon, Lubbock, Lampasas, Llano, Milam, Mills, Mitchell, Marion, McLennan, Navarro, Nolan, Polk, Panola, Reeves, Runnels, Schleicher, Sutton, Stephens, Sterling, Smith, Somersvell, Scurry, Sabine, Titus, Travis, Terry, Upshur, Van Zandt, Ward, Washington, Williamson, Wood and Young.

This, however, is not an indication of the strength the anti-Bailey forces will show in the coming Fort Worth convention, as in many of these counties a majority of Bailey delegates were elected. In a number of Bailey counties anti-Bailey delegates were elected, while in a few Bailey counties, a majority of anti-Bailey delegates were elected.

Returns on delegations will not be known until the finals are returned to the two campaign committees, which will not be for several days.

It is believed that further returns will not affect the result materially, and that Senator Bailey's majority will remain under the 20,000 mark.

Cone Johnson, head of the anti-Bailey ticket, gave out the following in Tyler today:

"The returns of the primary show that our full victory has been postponed and that the Bailey ticket has succeeded by a majority ranging around 25,000. When we remember that Bailey himself declared the contest to involve his political and personal integrity, the vote is a fearful rebuke to his record. The returns not being complete, I have not had opportunity to fully analyze them, but some things are apparent on their face.

"The position which Bailey assumed toward the brewery and whisky interests at San Antonio last Sunday has played an important part in the result. I have already seen indications and evidences of such a combination and tried to sound the alarm in the few days remaining of the campaign after it became known. Just to what extent this understanding was carried out I cannot yet tell, but will wait till I learn more of the facts and have collected the evidences, and if I shall be satisfied that it was a controlling factor in this election, I will have something more to say later on on this feature.

"This is but the first battle. The struggle is to continue. The principle that a senator cannot be the confidential adviser and agent of trusts and monopolies, the hired attorney of Standard Oil, the devotee of Wall street and frenzied finance, is fundamental and essential to all democratic government and we will never cease this fight till all officials shall bow and conform to that principle.

"Probably the worst feature of the result will be the impression which will go abroad that Texas, the great democratic stronghold, has fallen into the clutches of those interests which have debauched other sections and has surrendered to the spirit of commercialism in this hour of national struggle for reform."

Chairman Riddle of the state anti-Bailey committee, concerning the result says:

"The organization which was created to give coherence to this movement has just begun its work. Its mission is to promote the cause of good government and official purity in every department of the state. This cause is going forward by leaps and bounds, and the time is near at hand when no man who aspires to gain the support of the people will dare to oppose it.

"Our friends thruout the state are admonished to preserve and strengthen their organizations and to prepare to meet every issue that may arise in the future with the same patriotic zeal they have exhibited in the contest that has just closed.

Whenever it shall become necessary to battle for the principle that a public office is a public trust, we shall wage it without regard to the personality of the foe. Democracy has ever stood for this principle, and it will continue so to do, and no public official will ever be strong enough to wear it away from this ancient faith."

Delayed Returns

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, May 4.—Nine out of ten boxes give Bailey 423, Johnson 306.

Johnson's Dallas Majority

DALLAS, Texas, May 4.—With four boxes to hear from, Johnson leads Bailey in Dallas county by 1,523 votes. Bailey's lead in the country precincts

VOTE IN TEXAS BY COUNTIES

County—	Bailey.	John-son.	County—	Bailey.	John-son.
Atascosa	59	39	Henderson	44	1,121
Anderson	819	753	Hill	2,336	1,684
Andrews	14	19	Irion	34	56
Angelina	43	22	Jones	1,108	778
Arkansas	102	14	Johnson	1,849	1,927
Archer	146	142	Jack	395	302
Austin	430	441	Jasper	174	76
Armstrong	113	57	Jefferson	1,133	799
Bandera	116	12	Jackson	94	64
Baylor	305	197	Kandall	6	19
Bastrop	752	454	Karnes	160	174
Bell	1,666	2,453	Knox	413	422
Bexar	2,076	602	Limestone	1,317	1,075
Bee	289	293	Kaufman	1,470	1,373
Blanco	151	68	Liberty	387	564
Bosque	539	854	Lee	228	398
Borden	60	88	Lamar	1,707	1,308
Bowie	808	611	Lavaca	401	313
Brown	1,196	1,250	Lubbock	123	191
Brazos	646	260	Llano	118	339
Burleson	725	593	Leon	110	146
Brazoria	366	123	Lampasas	253	426
Burnet	487	521	Milam	142	238
Caldwell	148	82	Morris	407	193
Callahan	690	929	Mitchell	180	204
Cameron	640	17	Mills	194	383
Camp	367	341	Montague	1,516	852
Cass	812	467	Montgomery	385	238
Carson	41	44	Marion	162	186
Cherokee	568	837	McLennan	2,586	2,818
Childress	127	142	McCullough	460	295
Clay	587	407	Menard	110	48
Coleman	842	894	Madison	218	67
Collin	2,856	1,109	Midland	182	136
Coke	182	236	Martin	80	63
Cooke	2,450	295	Matagorda	448	212
Coryell	956	1,002	Nolan	337	408
Comanche	1,170	1,814	Nueces	188	149
Concho	171	73	Navarro	2,031	2,158
Colorado	415	457	Nacogdoches	923	777
Comal	13	104	Orange	274	69
Collingsworth	147	176	Parker	1,175	899
Crosby	33	71	Panola	551	560
Crockett	55	15	Palo Pinto	922	751
Dallam	66	46	Rusk	1,062	542
Dawson	67	117	Rockwall	637	435
Deaf Smith	167	68	Runnels	709	770
Dallas	3,612	5,025	Refugio	51	...
Delta	538	386	Robertson	347	284
Denton	2,129	816	Raines	186	120
Dewitt	168	265	Randall	110	38
Dickens	38	2	Reeves	100	138
Donley	181	119	Red River	1,233	743
Ector	71	71	Shelby	598	494
Eastland	1,041	903	Stonewall	187	153
Ellis	2,787	2,154	Stephens	289	456
El Paso	807	220	Sterling	56	88
Erath	269	350	Smith	396	1,538
Fannin	2,140	1,160	Sutton	46	76
Falls	1,129	1,068	Sommervel	46	91
Fayette	969	552	San Patricio	144	16
Fisher	287	257	Scurry	168	180
Floyd	136	196	San Augustine	109	98
Fort Bend	112	41	San Jacinto	296	29
Franklin	454	379	Sabine	84	71
Freestone	630	530	Schleicher	72	106
Gaines	45	45	San Saba	330	223
Galveston	1,175	722	Shackelford	207	126
Gillespie	61	14	Tyler	286	35
Gonzales	789	507	Trinity	234	88
Goliad	65	19	Travis	1,775	2,475
Grayson	2,958	1,035	Terry	33	56
Gray	24	36	Taylor	1,238	461
Gregg	466	458	Tarrant	4,344	1,979
Guadalupe	156	48	Throckmorton	172	127
Grimes	878	298	Titus	411	612
Hamilton	719	536	Tom Green	493	602
Hall	283	195	Upshur	307	342
Hale	119	117	Van Zandt	574	1,215
Hardin	331	208	Ward	42	48
Hardeman	312	371	Washington	604	815
Harrison	816	613	Waller	299	123
Hays	475	325	Walker	461	215
Haskell	652	643	Wharton	331	201
Harris	2,705	2,806	Williamson	771	899
Hartley	63	51	Willbarger	317	340
Hunt	2,509	1,639	Wichita	423	306
Hartley	74	51	Wise	1,674	811
Hutchinson	10	11	Wood	927	954
Houston	511	655	Young	395	613
Hood	443	657			
Howard	269	243	Totals	116,254	97,707

is now 21 votes and the Johnson men claim this will be overcome by boxes to hear from. Johnson's majority in the city is 1,544. It is interesting to note Johnson carried Judge Brook's voting box by 220 to 106.

Mental and Physical Qualities

It requires mind to accomplish great wealth and distribute it wisely, not physique. It required mind to write such poetry, history, music and tragedy that it shall live in the hearts of men. Here physical bulk in the presence of mind dwindles to insignificance.

For Tarnished Brass

Pumice soap and ammonia will cure the worst cases of tarnished brass. Just moisten a cloth with ammonia, rub it briskly over the pumice soap and then apply to the article to be cleaned. The operation is a simple and easy one, and the results are immediate and most satisfactory.

The Perfect Feminine Face

A perfect feminine face should measure exactly five times the width of an eye across the cheek bones. The eye should be exactly two-thirds the width of the mouth, and the length of the ear exactly twice that of the eye. The space between the eyes should be exactly the length of one eye.

Provision for Fertility

All plants are so arranged that while the insects they attract are drinking their honey, the pollen powder is either being scattered over their bodies to be taken to another plant or the pollen already scattered on the insect is being swept off by the stigmas of the seed boxes.

Education the Great Thing

Finally, education alone can conduct us to that enjoyment which is, at once, best in quality and infinite in quantity.—Horace Mann.

HORSES

Feeding Horses

Care should be exercised in giving horses ear corn, as there is a great difference in the quantity of the grain owing to the various sizes of the ear. A good plan is to select ears of medium size and well filled out.

The Boston fire company feeds its horses 9.38 pounds of grain and 14 pounds of hay each day for each 1,000 pounds of weight. The Chicago fire company feeds 4 pounds of oats and 15 pounds of hay for each 1,000 pounds of weight per day. Those who know say the average Chicago fire horse is in better condition than the average Boston horse, but opinions may differ on this score.

But there are many things besides feeding that keep the horse in good flesh. Proper care on the road is one of the very important. The man who is careful with his team on the road and does not over-drive will have fatter animals on less feed than the man who runs his team as if his life depended on getting there on time. Good care and pure water also have their part to play.

Breeding on the Euphrates

Deyr, on the River Euphrates, is a famous horse market. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt in his book, "The Bedouin Tribes of the Euphrates," says it is "perhaps the only town north of the Lebel Snammur where the inhabitants have any general knowledge of the blood and breeding of the beasts they possess, says the London Live Stock World. They usually purchase their colts as yearlings either from the Gonnassa or some of the Sabasa tribes, and having broken them thoroly, sell them at three years old to the Aleppo merchants. They occasionally, too, have mares left with them in partnership, by the Anazab, and from these they breed according to the strictest desert rules. It is, therefore, for a stranger, by far the best market for thoroughbreds in Asia, and you may get some of the best blood at Deyr that can be found anywhere, besides having a guarantee of its authenticity, impossible under ordinary circumstances to get at Damascus or Aleppo. There are, I may say, no horses at Deyr but thoroughbreds."

Eggs for Horses

In old days horsemasters believed that a raw egg had the most beneficial effect upon the coat of the horse; but superstition decreed that to derive full benefit from it the horse must swallow the egg whole. Very generally the horse succeeded in swallowing the egg, which of course had to be placed by hand on the entrance of the oesophagus, but if it slipped in the fingers at the critical moment, and entered the passage, with its long diameter across, the egg was very likely to choke the horse. Delicate as the shell is, the muscular pressure exerted upon the egg evenly all around prevented its breaking, and experience showed that it was by no means easy to break the egg by pres-

TRAINED NURSE

Remarks About Nourishing Food.

"A physician's wife gave me a package of Grape-Nuts one day, with the remark that she was sure I would find the food very beneficial, both for my own use and for my patients. I was particularly attracted to the food, as at that time the weather was very hot and I appreciated the fact that Grape-Nuts requires no cooking.

"The food was deliciously crisp, and most inviting to the appetite. After making use of it twice a day for three or four weeks, I discovered that it was a most wonderful invigorator. I used to suffer greatly from exhaustion, headaches and depression of spirits. My work had been very trying at times and indigestion had set in.

"Now I am always well and ready for any amount of work, have an abundance of active energy, cheerfulness and mental poise. I have proved to my entire satisfaction that this change has been brought about by Grape-Nuts food.

"The fact that it is predigested is a very desirable feature. I have had many remarkable results in feeding Grape-Nuts to my patients, and I cannot speak too highly of the food. My friends constantly comment on the change in my appearance. I have gained 9 pounds since beginning the use of this food." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

sure exerted outside. In such cases the only remedy was to use an instrument to pierce a hole in the egg, after which it was easily broken.

Greatest Speed Sire

Altho for years Mambrino Patchen was looked upon as the greatest brood-mare sire, George Wilkes the greatest speed sire of his day, has already surpassed the son of Mambrino Chief as a brood-mare sire and will eventually lead him in that respect by a big margin, says the Horse World. It is a curious coincidence that Mambrino Patchen and George Wilkes are credited with 109 producing daughters each. Mambrino Patchen's daughters have produced 141 trotters and 20 pacers, a total of 161 in the standard list. George Wilkes' daughters have produced 142 trotters and 56 pacers, a total of 198 in the standard list, thus leading the Mambrino Patchen mares by 37. If Mambrino Patchen's success as a sire of producing mares is due, as has been claimed, to his close-up infusion of thorough blood, what shall be said of George Wilkes, who so far as known, had no such infusion?

Fixing a Mare's Teeth

An instructive instance of the importance of horse dentistry was recorded a few years ago, says the London Live Stock World. An aged thoroughbred mare was observed to be losing condition, and her owner treated her with tonics and artificial food without doing any good. Then she was turned out into a good pasture and left, until it was clear that she was growing worse, when she was once more stabled and fed up under veterinary care. Still there was no improvement. Then it occurred to the owner that the mare's teeth might be at fault and he called in a horse dentist. The dentist quickly discovered that the mare's front teeth, instead of growing outwards with age in the usual way, were growing upright, and were so long that the mare's grinders did not meet and do their work. The incisor teeth were shortened and the mare, once more able to masticate, soon recovered condition.

Short Distance Racing

Short distance races appear to have come into vogue in America, while it was still a British colony, before it obtained favor in this country. Mr. J. F. W. Smith, who visited Virginia and other parts before the revolution that ended in American independence, says: "In the southern part of the colony and in North Carolina they are much addicted to quarter racing, which is always a match between two horses to run one-quarter of a mile, straight out, being merely an exertion of speed, and they have a breed that perform it with astonishing velocity, beating every other for that distance, but they have no bottom. However, I am confident that there is not a horse in England, nor perhaps in the whole world, that can excel them in rapid speed; and these likewise make excellent saddle horses."

The Prophet's Mares

Mohammed, according to tradition, set great store by the readiness of horses to obey any signal to which they had been accustomed and he selected mares for breeding purposes by a test of their obedience. He shut up a drove of mares within sight of water and kept them without drink till they were almost famished with thirst. Then the drove was released, and, naturally, started at a headlong gallop for the water. When they were in full flight a trumpet sounded the "halt." Only five, some say three, mares obeyed the call and stopped, the rest being intent on assuaging their thirst. The three obedient mares were chosen as dams, and were honored by the title of "The Prophet's Mares."

Meats in Germany

In reply to inquiries Consul General Frank Dillingham of Coburg furnishes the following information concerning the number of animals slaughtered for food in Germany during the three months ended Dec. 31, 1907:

Horses and other solidips, 45,266; oxen, 153,201; bulls, 103,144; cows, 432,180; heifers, 273,572; calves, 1,043,084; hogs, 4,845,370; sheep, 603,160; goats, 139,794; dogs, 2,278.

In the statistics by states much more than one-half the animals slaughtered for all Germany were slaughtered in Prussia, namely: Horses, 30,145; oxen, 79,045; bulls, 65,294; cows, 259,967; heifers, 141,938; calves, 513,681; hogs, 2,927,329; sheep, 330,511; goats, 58,525; dogs, 596. Bavaria and Saxony, in their order, follow Prussia in the number of animals slaughtered. The dogs slaughtered in Saxony numbered 1,476,

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a flower which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. Few young women appreciate the shock of the system through the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is obbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. More than a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is made wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers, or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and make its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve, nicely adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

Bad Symptoms. The woman who has periodical headaches, backache, sees imaginary dark spots or specks floating or dancing before her eyes, has gnawing distress or heavy full feeling in stomach, faint spells, dragging-down feeling in lower abdominal or pelvic region, easily startled or excited, irregular or painful periods, with or without pelvic catarrh, is suffering from weaknesses and derangements that should have early attention. Not all of above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Neglected or badly treated and such cases often run into maladies which demand the surgeon's knife if they do not result fatally.

No medicine extant has such a long and numerous record of cures in such cases as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. No medicine has such a strong professional indorsement of each of its several ingredients—worth more than any number of ordinary non-professional testimonials. The very best ingredients known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments enter into its composition. No alcohol,

harmful, or habit-forming drug is to be found in the list of its ingredients printed on each bottle-wrapper and attested under oath as complete and correct.

In any condition of the female system Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can do only good—never harm. Its whole effect is to strengthen, invigorate and regulate the whole female system and especially the pelvic organs. When these are deranged in function or affected by disease, the stomach and other organs of digestion become sympathetically deranged, the nerves are weakened, and a long list of bad, unpleasant symptoms follow. Too much must not be expected of the "Favorite Prescription." It will not perform miracles; will not cure tumors—no medicine will. It will often prevent them, if taken in time, and thus the operating table and the surgeon's knife may be avoided.

Doctor's All Agree. The most eminent writers on *Materia Medica*, whose works are consulted as authorities by physicians of all the different schools of practice, extol, in the most positive terms, the curative virtues of each and every ingredient entering into Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In fact it is the only medicine, put up for sale through druggists for the cure of all diseases of the mucous surfaces, as nasal catarrh, throat, laryngeal, and bronchial affections attended by lingering, or hang-on-coughs that has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any amount of lay or non-professional testimonials.

Do not expect too much from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will not work miracles. It will not cure consumption in its advanced stages. No medicine will. Nor is the "Discovery" so good for a sudden attack of acute cough, but for the lingering, obstinate, hang-on-coughs, accompanying catarrhal, throat, laryngeal and bronchial affections, it is a most efficacious remedy. In cases accompanied with wasting of flesh, night-sweats, weak stomach and poor digestion with faulty assimilation, and which, if neglected or badly treated are apt to lead to consumption, the "Discovery" has proven wonderfully successful in effecting cures.

The formula is printed on every wrapper of "Golden Medical Discovery," attested as to correctness under oath, and you can't afford to accept any substitute of unknown composition for this non-secret remedy no matter what selfish interests may prompt the dealer to urge such upon you. In fact it is an insult to your intelligence for him to do so. You know what you want and it is his place to supply that want.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original "Little Liver Pills" first put up by old Dr. Pierce over 40 years ago. Much imitated, but never equaled. They cleanse, invigorate and regulate stomach, liver and bowels, curing biliousness and constipation. Little sugar-coated granules—easy to take as candy.

Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter free of charge. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser (1000 pages) is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

or nearly 65 per cent of the whole.

The prices of meats of all kinds in Germany are high and steadily advancing, and there is great suffering among the laboring classes because they are unable to buy the same often-er than once a week, and then only in limited quantities.

United States Meat Products in Canada

Consul John E. Hamilton makes the following report from Cornwall on the growing popularity in Canada of packing house products from the United States:

There has been a great demand in this consular district for American-cured hams, bacon and lard. Several large sales have been made, and the demand increases. This seems to prove that the hams, lard and bacon cured in the United States are more appreciated than the Canadian products. The hams and bacon particularly are well cured, yet not dried up, and the lard is clear. Canadians can get these excellent goods for less money and can sell at lower rates, altho having to pay a 2 cents per pound duty, as well as freight charges.

The prices of vessels in England are reported to be 15 per cent lower than a year ago.

SAN ANTONIO SPRING CARNIVAL,

April 20 to 25, 1908.

Six days of the grandest entertainment ever given. Among the leading features are THE GRAND NOCTURNAL PARADE, KNIGHTS OF OMALA, APRIL 20; THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS, APRIL 24; MUSIC FESTIVAL, APRIL 23-24; THE CHICAGO SYMPHONY participating with 70 pieces and 200 trained voices. Every day, Military Parades, Sham Battles, Balloon Ascensions and everything making for a good time. Low Excursion Rates. For particulars see I. & G. N. R. R. Agent.

Time to Call a Halt

A cow got into the fire engine house Sunday night and chewed up most of the hose and ate off the bell rope, while three hogs were found in the Baptist church Monday afternoon. If Hometown is ever to become a great city these things must be rendered impossible.—Hometown (Pa.) Banner.

Complimentary

A certain dramatic author was seen by a friend to have a manuscript almost falling from his pocket. "If you were not so well known, you would have had your pocket picked," said the friend.

DAIRYING

Drying Off the Cow

There has always been a decided difference of opinion existing among dairymen on the subject of drying off persistent milkers, says an exchange. As a rule, the average cow dries herself all too soon; at the same time there are cows, the best in the bunch, too, that hang to their work of milking from calf to calf. The question is, what ought we to do with them in the way of drying them off? Here is where the man's good cow sense comes into play. There are cows and cows, and the man who understands his business will assiduously make the personal acquaintance of each individual in the herd. He will find all sorts of characters in the cows. Some are born loafers, nosing around all the time to get a fight, or to rob some worthy little heifer, too timid to defend her rights against this loafer's thefts; then there is your fat, easy-going cow, that spends two-thirds of her time asleep in the shade, and gives milk enough to just stay in the herd. We all know the wicked, mischief-making cow that spends her time walking around the fence to find a weak spot, where she can lift a rail or two off the fence and lead the herd into the cornfield.

Cows with bad habits, like kicking, hooking and early drying, are not only bad of themselves, but they lead others to follow their examples, and are themselves very rarely good, economical milk makers. The wise, sensible owner will put the scales to them and soon put other and better cows in their places. But the cow we wish to call particular attention to is of quite the other character, and one that it is much harder to know just what to do with. She is probably the best cow in the herd, for she never knows when to go dry, and it seems cruel to starve a cow even for her own good, and therefore let us look as deeply as we can into the question of whether it is necessary or not.

Some cows, as, for instance, those that are persistent milkers, and at the same time milk all the flesh off their bodies, it would seem, should be dried off at all hazards, but first let us try cutting off the caseine or milk making foods and substitute the fat formers, like good cornmeal, timothy hay and oil cake meal, to see if she will not take the hint and put her food more on her body than in the pail. Make her extra comfortable with a good bed and a warm stall in winter. But if all these things fail, and she persists

The Modesty of Women

Naturally makes them shrink from the delicate questions, the obnoxious examinations, and unpleasant local treatments, which some physicians consider essential in the treatment of diseases of women. Yet, if help can be had, it is better to submit to this ordeal than let the disease grow and spread. The trouble is that so often the woman undergoes all the annoyance and shame for nothing. Thousands of women who have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription write in appreciation of the cure which dispenses with the examinations and local treatments. There is no other medicine so sure and safe for delicate women as "Favorite Prescription." It cures debilitating drains, irregularity and female weakness. It always helps. It almost always cures. It is strictly non-alcoholic, non-secret, all its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper; contains no deleterious or habit-forming drugs, and every native medicinal root entering into its composition has the full endorsement of those most eminent in the several schools of medical practice. Some of these numerous and strongest of professional endorsements of its ingredients, will be found in a pamphlet wrapped around the bottle, also in a booklet mailed free on request, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. These professional endorsements should have far more weight than any amount of the ordinary lay, or non-professional testimonials.

The most intelligent women now-a-days insist on knowing what they take as medicine instead of opening their mouths like a lot of young birds and gulping down whatever is offered them. "Favorite Prescription" is of known composition. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound. If sick consult the Doctor, free of charge by letter. All such communications are held sacredly confidential.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate and regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

in giving a good flow of milk, and at the same time grows thinner and thinner in flesh, you must, under such circumstances protect her from herself by ceasing to milk her, but to keep an eye on her and relieve the udder in part at odd times so she will not look for it.

The general question of drying off cows is whether, in the course of the cow's life and for the benefit of her off-spring, is it best or not? Those who have scientifically investigated it are of the opinion that the cow does so much better the next year after a six weeks' rest that it pays. The trouble is with these scientific investigators. How do they know she would have done so well if she had not been dried off? So far as reports go, whole herds have not been dried off alternate years to see if it improved or injured the cows, while good dairymen who have to furnish the same quantity of milk every day in the year to supply a milk route do not think of drying cows, and some of them write the papers that their best cows never go dry, and they only wish they had more of the same kind. This does not mean to neglect the exception cow, that is, if the calf is poor when dropped, or the low cow out of condition. Treat them accordingly. — Farmer's News-Scimitar.

The Dairy

Whether he keeps one or more cows, every farmer is a dairyman.

The best is none too good, is an excellent motto for every dairy, large or small.

The world is full of common things. Common butter is plentiful and cheap—the really good is scarce, high and profitable. Make the good kind.

Filth can't be strained out of milk—it must be kept out. The same is true of objectionable odors. Gilt edge butter can be made only from clean milk.

No product of the farm is a greater delicacy or more palatable than really gilt-edge butter and the time spent in learning to make it is profitably used.

The really efficient milker is the fast and thoro milker. Slow milkers not only can't produce a "milk record," but will ultimately ruin the best cows.

The only profitable cow is the one you know is producing more than pay for her keep—to prove this you must test her by accurately valuing her feed and care as well as her production. Study your cows and weed out the boarders.

Mrs. Goeasy wonders why the grocer hesitates to offer her 10 or 12 cents a pound for her butter when he gladly pays the Hustlers 25 cents for all they will bring him. It might not be safe to tell Mrs. G. the "why," so the grocer evasively answers that "there's a difference in the quality."

Tuberculosis Germs in Butter

The danger from tuberculosis germs in butter is pointed out in a publication just issued as circular 127 of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture. This circular reports experiments made by Dr. E. C. Schroeder and W. E. Cotton at the bureau experiment station. Butter was made from the milk of a tuberculous cow, and after being kept for different lengths of time it was inoculated into more than fifty guinea pigs in order to determine how long the germs live and retain their virulence in butter. With the exception of five that died prematurely from other causes and one that was killed, all the guinea pigs died of generalized tuberculosis, and the one that was killed was also found affected.

The results of these experiments prove conclusively that tubercle bacilli may live and retain their virulence in ordinary salted butter practically four and a half months, or even longer, and they give new evidence of the danger from the use of tuberculous cows for dairy purposes.

BOON TO SAN ANGELO

Federal Building Appropriation Is Increased to \$120,000

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 2.—The house committee in congress has favorably reported upon the amendment to increase the appropriation for a Federal building in San Angelo from \$100,000 to \$120,000.

Damage by Frost

ABILENE, Texas, May 2.—A light frost visited here yesterday, but little damage is reported. Reports from portions of Jones county indicate the frost was heavier there with some damage to vegetables and grapes. The weather is much warmer at nightfall.

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This Can Include Arrearages
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3 YEARS FOR \$1.00

Read Latest Livestock News in Stockman-Journal

Here It Is! Thrilling Detective Romance

The Red Triangle

By Arthur Morrison. Copyright L. C. Page & Co.

WELL, I came again, just the same, today, by appointment. Just the same I sat in that place, and just the same Denson took the case into the inner room. 'He's come to buy this time, I can see,' Denson whispers, and winks. 'But he'll fight hard over the price. We'll see!' and off he goes into the other room. Well, I waited. I waited and waited a long time. I looked out sideways at the window, and there I see the American's big wideawake hat hanging up just inside the other window, same as last time. So I think they are a long time settling the price, and I wait some more. But it is such a very long time, and I begin to feel uneasy. Of course, I know you cannot sell fifteen thousand worth of tiamonts in five minutes—that is not reasonable pishness. But I could hear nothing at all now—not a sound. And the boy—the boy that came down to call me up—he wasn't come back. But there I could see the big wideawake hat still hanging inside the window, and of course I knew there was only one door out of the inner room, right before me, so it seemed foolish to be uneasy. So I waited longer still, but now it was so late, I thought they should have come out to lunch before this, and then I was fery uneasy—fery uneasy intect. So I thought I would pretend to be a new caller, and I opened the outer office door and banged it, and walked in very loud and knocked on the boy's table. I thought Denson would come when I heard that, but no—there was not a sound. So I got more uneasy, and I opened the window and leaned out as far as I could, to look in at the other window. There I could see nothing but the big hat and the back of a chair and a bit of the room—empty. So I went and banged the outer door again, and called out. 'Hi! Mr. Denson, you're wanted! Hi! d'y'ear?' and knocked with my umbrella on the inner door; and, Mr. Hewitt—you might have knocked me down with half a leather when I got no answer at all—not a sound! I opened the door, Mr. Hewitt, and there was nobody there—nobody! There was my leather case on the table, open—and empty! Fifteen thousand pounds in tiamonts, Mr. Hewitt—it ruins me!

Hewitt rose, and flung wide the inner office door. "This is certainly the only door," he said, "and that is the only window—quite well in view from where you sat. There is the wideawake hat still hanging there—see, it is quite new; obviously brought for you to look at, it would seem. The door and the window were not used, and the chimney is impossible—register grate. But there was one other way—there."

The inner wall of each of the rooms was the wall of the corridor into which all the offices opened, and this corridor was lighted—and the offices partly ventilated—by a sort of hinged casement or fanlight close up by the ceiling, oblong, and extending the most of the length of each room. Plainly an active man, not too stout, might mount a chair-back, and climb very quietly thru the opening. "That's the only way," said Hewitt, pointing.

"Yes," answered Samuel, nodding and rubbing his knuckles together nervously. "I saw it—saw it when it was too late. But who'd have thought of such a thing beforehand? And the American—either there wasn't an American at all, or he got out the same way. But, anyway, here I am, and the tiamonts are gone, and there is nothing here but the furniture—not worth twenty pound!"

"Well," Hewitt said, "so far, I think I understand, tho I may have questions to ask present. But go on."

"Go on? But there is no more, Mr. Hewitt! Quite enough, don't you think? There is no more—I am robbed!"

"But when you found the empty room, and the case, what did you do? Send for the police?"

The Jew's face clouded slightly. "No, Mr. Hewitt," he said, "not for the police, but for you. Reason plain enough. The police make a great fuss, and they want to arrest the criminal. Quite right—I want to arrest him, and punish him, too, plenty. But most I want the tiamonts back, because if not it ruins me. If it was to make choice between two things for me, whether to punish Denson or get my tiamonts, then of course I take the tiamonts, and let Denson go—I cannot be ruined. But with the police, if it is their choice, they catch the thief first, and hold him tight, whether it loses the property or

not; the property is only second with them—with me it is first and second, and all. So I take no more risks than I can help, Mr. Hewitt. I have sent for you to get first the stones—afterward the thief if you can. But first my property; you can perhaps find Denson and make him give it up rather than go to prison. That would be better than having him taken and imprisoned, and perhaps the stones put away safe all the time ready for him when he came out."

"Still, the police can do things that I can't," Heitt interposed; "stop people leaving or landing at ports, and the like. I think we should see them." Samuel was anxiously emphatic. "No, Mr. Hewitt," he said, "certainly not the police. There are reasons—no, not the police, Mr. Hewitt, at any rate, not till you have tried. I cannot haf the police—just yet."

Martin Hewitt shrugged his shoulders. "Very well," he said, "if those are your instructions, I'll do my best. And so you sent for me at once, as soon as you discovered the loss?"

"Yes, at once."

"Without telling anybody else?"

"I haf tolt nobody."

"Did you look about anywhere for Denson—in the street, or what not?"

"No—what was the good? He was gone; there was time for him to go miles."

"Very good. And speaking of time, let me judge how far he may have gone. How long were you kept waiting?"

"Two hours and a quarter, very near—within five minutes."

"By your watch?"

"Yes—I looked often, to see if it was so long waiting as it seemed."

"Very good. Do you happen to have a piece of Denson's writing about you?"

Samuel looked round him. "There's nothing about here," he said, "but perhaps we can find—oh here—here's a post card." He took the card from his pocket, and gave it to Hewitt.

"There is nothing else to tell me, then?" queried Hewitt. "Are you sure that you have forgotten nothing that has happened since you first arrived—nothing at all?" There was meaning in the emphasis, and a sharp look in Hewitt's eyes.

"No, Mr. Hewitt," Samuel answered, hastily; "there is nothing else I can tell you."

"Then I will think it over at once. You had better go back quietly to your office, and think it over yourself, in case you have forgotten something, and I need hardly warn you to keep quiet as to what has passed between us—unless you tell the police. I think I shall take the liberty of a glance over Mr. Denson's office, and since his office boy still stays away, I will lend him my clerk for a little. He will keep his eyes open if any callers come, and his ears too. Wait while I fetch him."

Chapter II.

THE AFFAIR OF SAMUEL'S DIAMONDS (CONTINUED)

It was at this point that my humble part in the case began, for Hewitt hurried first to my rooms.

"Brett," he exclaimed, "are you engaged this afternoon?"

"No—nothing important."

"Will you do me a small favor? I have a rather interesting case. I want a man watched for an hour or so, and I haven't a soul to do it. Kerrett may be known, and I am known. Besides, there is another job for Kerrett."

Of course, I expressed myself willing to do what I could.

"Capital," replied Hewitt. "Come along—you like these adventures, I know, or I wouldn't have asked you; and you know the dodges in this sort of observation. The man is one Samuel, a Jew, of 150 Hatton Garden, diamond dealer. I'll tell you more afterward. Kerrett and I are going into the offices next door, and I want you to wait thereabout. Presently I will come downstairs with him and he will go away. An hour or so will be enough, probably."

I followed Hewitt downstairs. He took Kerrett with him and locked his office door. I saw them both disappear within the large new building, and I waited near a convenient postal pillar-box, prepared to seem very busy with a few old letters from my pocket until my man's back was turned.

In a very few minutes Hewitt reappeared, this time with a man—a Jew, obviously—whom I remembered having

seen already at the door of that office more than an hour before, as I had passed on the way from the bookseller's at the corner. The man walked briskly up the street, and I, on the opposite side, did the same, a little in the rear.

He turned the corner, and at once slackened his pace and looked about him. He took a peep back along the street he had left, and then hailed a cab.

For a hundred yards or more I was obliged to trot, till I saw another cab drop its fare just ahead, and managed to secure it and give the cabman instructions to follow the cab in front, before it turned a corner. The chase was difficult, for the horse that drew me was a poor one, and half a dozen times I thought I had lost sight of the other cab altogether; but my cabman was better than his animal, and from his high perch he kept the chase in view, turning corners and picking out the cab ahead among a dozen others with surprising certainty. We went across Charing Cross Road by way of Cranborne street, past Leicester Square, thru Coventry street and up the Quadrant and Regent street. At Oxford Circus the Jew's cab led us to the left, and along Oxford street we chased it past Bond street end. Suddenly my cab pulled up with a jerk, and the driver spoke thru the trapdoor. "That fare's getting down, sir," he said, "at the corner o' Duke street."

I thrust a half-crown up thru the hole and sprang out. "E's crossing the road, sir," the cabman finally reported, and I hurried across the street accordingly.

The man I was watching was strikingly Jewish enough, and easy to distinguish in a crowd. I had almost overtaken him before he had gone a dozen yards up the northern end of Duke street. He walked on into Manchester Square. There a small, neat brougham, with blinds drawn, was being driven slowly round the central garden. I saw Samuel walk hurriedly up to this brougham, which stopped as he approached. He stepped quickly into the carriage and shut the door behind him. The brougham resumed its slow progress, and I loitered, keeping it in view, tho the blinds were drawn so close that it was impossible to guess who might be Samuel's companion, if he had one. I think I have said that when the Jew came to the office door with Hewitt I perceived that he was a man I had seen before that day. I was now convinced that I had also seen that same brougham, at the same time; but of this presently.

The carriage made one slow circuit, and then Samuel got out and shut the door quickly again. I took the precaution of turning my back and letting him overtake and pass me on his way back thru Duke street. At the end of the street he mounted an omnibus going east, and I took another seat in the same vehicle. The rest was uninteresting. He went direct to No. 150 Hatton Garden, and there remained. I read his name on the door-post among a score of others, and after a twenty-minute wait I returned to my rooms. I had no doubt that it was the meeting in the brougham that Hewitt wished reported, and I remembered his rule was never to watch a man a moment after the main object was secured.

Hewitt was out, and he did not return till after dusk. Then he came straightway to my rooms. "Well, Brett," he said, "what's the report? As a matter of fact, Samuels is my client, as I shall explain presently. I don't like spying on a client, as a rule, but I was convinced that he was keeping something back from me, and there was something odd about his whole story. But what did you see?"

I told Hewitt the tale of my pursuit as I have told it here. "I came away," I concluded, "after it seemed that he was settled in his office for a bit. But there is another thing you should know. When he first came out with you I recognized him at once as a man I had seen at that same door a little after 2 o'clock—say a quarter past."

"Yes?" answered Hewitt. "I saw him there myself a little sooner—something like 2. I should say. What was he doing?"

"Well," I replied, "he was doing pretty well what he did in Manchester Square. For as a matter of fact, the brougham also was here then—just outside the next-door office. I think I might swear to that same brougham—tho of course I didn't notice it so particularly that first time."

Hewitt whistled. "Oh!" he said. "Tell me about this. Did he get into the brougham this time?"

"Yes. He came out of the office door with a black leather case in his hand and a very scared look on his face. And he popped into the brougham, leather case, scared look and all."

"Ho—ho!" said Hewitt, thoughtfully, and whistled again. "A black leather case, eh! Come, come, the plot thickens. And what happened? Did the

carriage go off?"

"No; I saw nothing more—shouldn't have noticed so much, in fact, if the whole thing hadn't looked a trifle curious. Nervous, pallid Jew with a black case—as tho he thought it was dynamite and might go off at any moment—closed brougham, blinds drawn, Jew skipped in and banged the door, but brougham didn't move; and I fancied—perhaps only fancied—that I saw a woman's black veil inside. But then I turned in here and saw no more."

Hewitt sat thoughtfully silent for a few moments. Then he rose and said, "Come next door, and I'll tell you how we stand. The housekeeper will let us in, and we'll see if you can identify that black case anywhere."

It seemed that Hewitt had by this established a good understanding with the housekeeper next door. "Nobody's been, sir," the man said, as he admitted us and closed the heavy doors. "Office boy not come back, nor nothing."

We went up to Denson's office on the third floor, the door of which the housekeeper opened; and having turned on the electric light, he left us.

Chapter I.

THE AFFAIR OF SAMUEL'S DIAMONDS

I HAVE already recorded many of the adventures of my friend Martin Hewitt, but among them there have been more of a certain few which were discovered to be related together in a very extraordinary manner; and it is to these that I am now at liberty to address myself. There may have been others—cases which gave no indication of their connection with these; some of them indeed I may have told without a suspicion of their connection with the Red Triangle; but the first in which that singular accompaniment became apparent was the matter of Samuel's diamonds. The case exhibited many interesting features, and I was very anxious to report it, with perhaps even less delay than I had thought judicious in other cases; but Hewitt restrained me.

"No, Brett," he said, "there is more to come of this. This particular case is over, it is true, but there is much behind. I've an idea that I shall see that Red Triangle again. I may, or, of course, I may not; but there is deep work going on—very deep work, and whether we see more of it or not, I must keep prepared. I can't afford to throw a single card upon the table. So, as many notes as you please, Brett, for future reference; but no publication yet—none of your journalism!"

Hewitt was right. It was not so long before we heard more of the Red Triangle, and after that more, tho the true connection of some of the cases with the mysterious symbol and the meaning of the symbol itself remained for a time undiscovered. But at last Hewitt was able to unmask the hideous secret, and forever put an end to the evil influence that gathered about the sign; and now there remains no reason why the full story should not be told.

I have told elsewhere of my first acquaintance with Martin Hewitt, of his pleasant and companionable nature, his ordinary height, his stoutness, his round, smiling face—those characteristics that aided him so well in his business of investigator, so unlike was his appearance and manner to that of

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the private detective of the ordinary person's imagination. Therefore I need only remind my readers that my bachelor chambers were, during most of my acquaintance with Hewitt, in the old building near the Strand, in which Hewitt's office stood at the top of the first flight of stairs; where the plain ground-glass of the door bore as inscription the single word "Hewitt," and the sharp lad, Kerrett, first received visitors in the outer office.

Next door to this old house, at the time I am to speak of, a much newer building stood, especially built for letting out in offices. It happened that one day as Hewitt left his office for a late lunch, he became aware of a pallid and agitated Jew who was pervading the front door of this adjoining building. The man exhibited every sign of nervous expectancy, staring this way and that up and down the busy street, and once or twice rushing aimlessly half-way up the inner stairs, and as often returning to the door. Apprehension was plain on his pale face, and he was clearly in a state that blinded his attention to the ordinary matters about him, just as happens when a man is in momentary and nervous expectation of some serious event.

Noting these things as he passed, with no more than the observation that was his professional habit, Hewitt proceeded to his lunch. This done with, he returned to his office, perceiving, as he passed the next-door building, that the distracted Jew was no longer visible. It seemed plain that the person or the event he had awaited with such obvious nervousness had arrived and passed; one more of the problems, anxieties or crises that join and unravel moment by moment in the human ant-hill of London, had perhaps closed for good or ill within the past half-hour; perhaps it had only begun.

A message awaited Hewitt at his office—an urgent message. The housekeeper had come in from next door, Kerrett reported with an urgent request that Mr. Martin Hewitt would go immediately to the offices of Mr. Denson, on the third floor. The housekeeper seemed to know little or nothing of the business, except that a Mr. Samuel was alone in Mr. Denson's office, and had sent the message.

With no delay Hewitt transferred himself to the next-door offices. There the housekeeper, who inhabited a uniform and a glass box opposite the foot of the first flight of stairs, directed Hewitt, with the remark that the gentleman was very impatient and very much upset. "Third floor, sir, second door on the right; name Denson on the door. There's no lift."

"W. F. Denson" was the complete name, followed by the line "Foreign and Commission Agent." This Hewitt read with some little difficulty, for the door was open, and on the threshold stood that same agitated Jew whom Hewitt had seen at the front door.

A little less actively perturbed now, he was nevertheless still nervously pale. "Mr. Martin Hewitt?" he cried, while Hewitt was still only at the head of the stairs. "Is it Mr. Martin Hewitt?"

Hewitt came quietly along the corridor, using eyes and ears as he came. The Jew was a man of middle height, very obviously Jewish, and with a slight accent that hinted a Continental origin.

"I have just received your message," Hewitt said, "and, as you see, I am here with no delay. Is Mr. Denson in?"

"No—good heavens no—I would give anything if he was, Mr. Hewitt. Come in, do! I had been robbed—robbed by Denson himself, without a word of doubt. It is terrible—terrible! Fifteen thousand pounds! It ruins me, Mr. Hewitt, ruins me! Unless you can recover it! If you recover it, I will pay—pay—oh, I will pay very well indeed!"

There was a characteristically sudden moderation of the client's emphasis when he came to the engagement to pay. Hewitt had observed it in other clients, but it did not disturb him.

"First," he said, "you must tell me your difficulty. You say you have been robbed of fifteen thousand pounds—"

"Tiamonts, Mr. Hewitt—tiamonts! All from the case—here is the case, empty—"

"Let us be methodical. We will shut the door and sit down." Hewitt pressed his client into a chair and produced his note-book. "It will be better to begin at the beginning. First, I should like to know your name, and a few such particulars as that."

"Lewis Samuel, Hatton Garden—150, Hatton Garden—tiamont merchant."

"Yes. And what is your connection with Mr. Denson?"

"Business—just business," Samuel responded. He pronounced it "pishness," and it seemed his favorite word. "Like this; I will tell you. I had known him some time, and did at first small pishness. He bought a

little tiamont and had it set in a bracelet, and he pay—straightforward pishness. Then he bought some very good pasta stones, all set in gold, and he pay—quite straightforward pishness. At the same time he says, 'I am pishness man myself, Mr. Samuel,' he says, and I like to make a little money as well as pay out sometimes. Don't you want any little agencies done? I do all foreign commissions, and I can forward and receive and clear at dock and custom house. If you send any tiamonts I can consign and insure—very cheapest rates to you, special. If you want brokerage or buy and sell for you, confidential, I can do it with lowest commission. Especially I had good connection with America. I had many rich Americans, principals and customers,' he says, 'and often I could do pishness for you when they come over.'"

"By which he meant he might sell them diamonds?" Hewitt queried.

"Just so, Mr. Hewitt—regular pishness. And after that two or three little parcels of tiamonts he bought—for American customers, he says. But he says he can do bigger pishness soon. Ay, so he has—good heavens, he has! But I tell you, I do also one or two small pishnesses with him, and that is all right—he treat me very well and I pay when it suits. Then he says, 'Samuel,' he says, very friendly now in teet, 'Samuel, could you get a nice large lot of tiamonts for an American customer I expect here soon?' And I say, 'Of course I can.' 'Enough,' he says, 'to fit out a rich man's wife—that is, to begin. He is not long rich, and he will want more soon—ah, she will make him pay! But to begin—a good fit-out of tiamonts, eh?'"

"I tell him yes, and I offer usual commission. But no, says Denson, he wants no commission; he will make his own profit. That I don't mind so long as I get mine; so I agree to put the tiamonts in at a price. The American, he says, is to come over about a big company deal, and when it is thru he will pay well. So last week I bring a beautiful collection all cut but unset, and I wait out in that room while Denson shows them to his customer."

"You mean you let them out of your sight?"

"Yes—that is not so uncommon; regular pishness. You see I was out here—this is the only way out. Denson was in the inner office with the stones and the American. Neither could get out without passing here. And I had done pishness with him alretty."

"Well?"

"You see I wait downstairs with my case—this case—till Denson sends down. He doesn't want me to show—very natural, you see, in pishness. When I sell to make a profit, perhaps for somebody else, I don't want that somebody to know my customer, else he sells direct and I lose my profit—very natural. See?"

"Of course, I understand. It's a point of business among you gentlemen to keep your own customers to yourselves. And often, no doubt, diamonds pass thru several hands before reaching the eventual customer, leaving a profit in each."

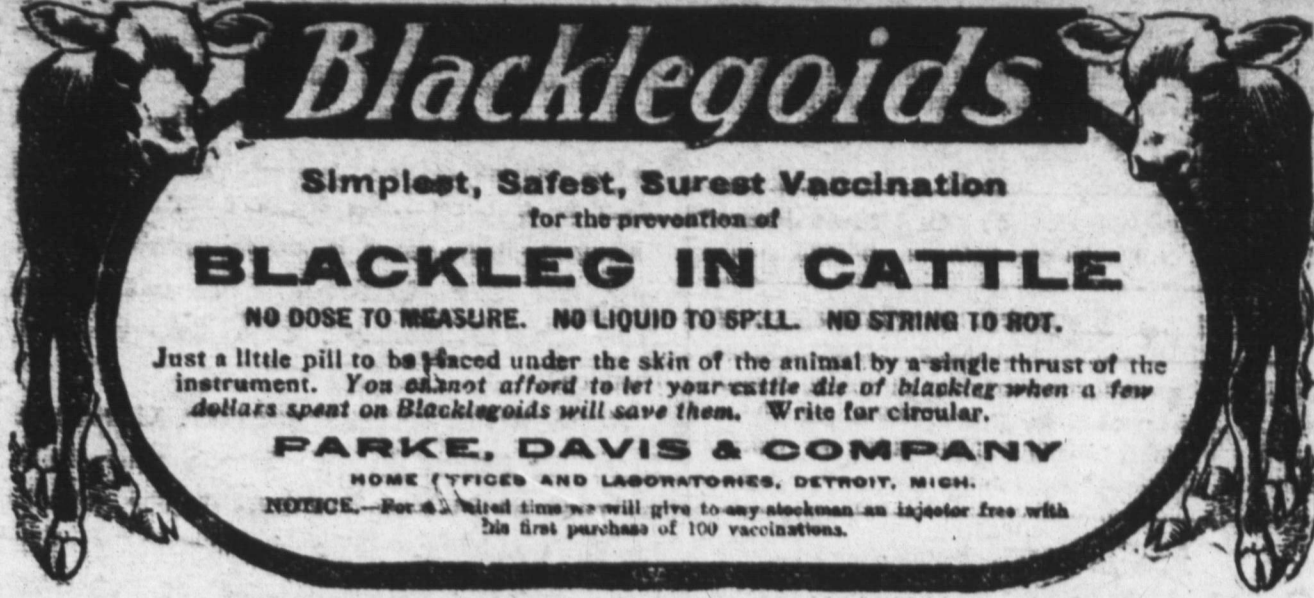
"Always, Mr. Hewitt—always, you might say. Well, you see, Denson sends down that his customer is in, and I come up. Denson comes out from the inner office, takes my case, and I wait in there."

The case which Samuel showed Hewitt was of black leather, perhaps eighteen inches long by a foot wide. The arrangement of the office was simple. In this, the outer room, a small space was partitioned off by means of a ground glass screen, and it was in there that Samuel meant that he had waited.

"Well, he took the case in, and I could hear some sound of talking—but not much, you see, the door being shut. After a time the door opens and I hear Denson say: 'Very well, think over it; but don't be long or you'll lose the chance. Excuse me while I put them back in the safe.' Then he shuts the door and brings the case to me and goes back. But of course I stay till I had looked very carefully thru all the tiamonts, in the different compartments of the case, in case one might have dropped on the floor, or got changed, you know. That is pishness."

"Just so. And they were all right?"

"All right and same as the list—I know well a tiamont that I had seen once. So I got away, and afterward Denson tells me that the American liked much the stones but wouldn't quite come up to price. That, of course, is very usual pishness. 'But he will rise, Samuels,' Denson says. 'I know him quite well, and them tiamonts is as good as sold with a good profit for me; and a good one for you, too, I bet,' he says. I was putting the lot to him for fifteen thousand pounds, and it would have been a nice profit in that for me. And then Denson he chaffs me and he says, 'Ah! Samuel,' he says, 'wasn't you afraid my customer and me would hook it out of the window with all your stones? I don't like that



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sort o' joke in pishness, you see, but I say, 'All right—I wasn't afraid o' that. The window was a mile too high, and besides I could see it from where I was a-setting.' And so I could, you see, plain enough to see if it was opened."

The ground-glass partition, in fact, cut off a part of the window of the outer office, which, being at an angle with the inner room, gave a side view of the window that lighted that apartment.

"Denson laughed at that," Samuel went on. "Ha-ha!" says he, "I never thought of that. Then you could see the American's hat hanging up just by the window—rum hat, ain't it?" And that was quite true, for I had noticed it—a big, gray wideawake, almost white."

Hewitt nodded approvingly. "You are quite right," he said, "to tell me everything you recollect, even of the most trivial sort; the smallest thing may be very valuable. So you took your diamonds away the first time, last week. What next?"

"NOW, is that anything like the case?" Hewitt asked, when the housekeeper was gone; and he lifted from under the table the very black case I had seen Samuel take into the brougham.

I said that I felt as sure of the case as of the brougham. And then Hewitt told me the whole tale of Samuel and his loss of fifteen thousand pounds' worth of diamonds, just as it appears earlier in this narrative.

"Now, see here," said Hewitt, when he had made me acquainted with his client's tale, "there is something odd about all this. See this post card which Samuel gave me. It is from Denson, and it makes this morning's appointment. See! 'Be down below at eleven sharp' is the message. He came and he waited just two hours and a quarter, as he tells me, being certain to the time within five minutes. That brings up to a quarter-past one—the time when he finds he is robbed; and he came downstairs in a very agitated state at a quarter-past one, as I have since ascertained. At two I pass and see him still dancing distractedly on the front steps—certainly very much like a man who has had a serious misfortune, or expects one. At a quarter-past two—that was about it, I think." (I nodded.) "At a quarter-past two you see him, still agitated, diving into the brougham with this black case in his hand; and a little afterward—after all this, mind—he tells me this story of a robbery of diamonds from that very case, and assures me that he sent for me the moment he discovered the loss—that is to say, at a quarter-past one, a positive lie—and has told nobody else. He further assures me that he has told me everything that has happened up to the moment he meets me. Then he goes away—to his office, as he tells me. But you find him posting to Manchester Square in a cab, and there once more plunging into that same mysterious closed brougham. Now why should he do that? He has seen the person in that brougham, presumably, an hour before, and there can be nothing more to communicate, except the result of his interview with me—a thing I warned him to keep to himself. It's odd, isn't it?"

"It is. What can be his motive?"

"I want to know his motive. I object to working for a client who deceives me—indeed, it's unsafe. I may be making myself an accomplice in some criminal scheme. You observe that he never called for the police—a natural impulse in a robbed man. Indeed, he expressly vetoes all communication with the police."

"Of course he gave reasons."

"But the reasons are not good enough. I can't stop a man leaving this country anywhere round the coast except by going to the police."

"Can it be," I suggested, "that Samuel and Denson are working in collusion, and have perhaps insured the stones, and now want your help to make out a case of loss?"

"Scarcely that, I think, for more than one reason. First, it isn't a risk any insurer would take, in the cir-

cumstances. Next, the insurer would certainly want to know why the police were not informed at once. But there is more. I have not been idle this while, as you would know. I will tell you some of the things I have ascertained. To begin with, Samuel is known in Hatton Garden only as a dealer on a very small and peddling scale. A dabbler in commissions in fact, rather than a buyer and seller of diamonds in quantities on his own account. His office is nothing but a desk in a small room he shares with two others—small dealers like himself. When I spoke to the people most likely to know, of his offering fifteen thousand pounds' worth of diamonds on his own account, they laughed. An investment of two or three hundred pounds in stones was about his limit, they said. Now that fact offers fresh suggestions, doesn't it?" Hewitt looked at me significantly.

"You mean," I said after a little consideration, "that Samuel may have been entrusted with the diamonds to sell by the real owner, and has made all these arrangements with Denson to get the gems for themselves and represent them as stolen?"

Hewitt nodded thoughtfully. "There's that possibility," he said. "The even in that case the owner would certainly want to know why the police had not been told, and I don't know what satisfactory answer Samuel could make. And more, I find that no such robbery has been reported to any of the principal dealers in Hatton Garden today; and, so far as I can ascertain none of them has entrusted Samuel with anything like so large a quantity of diamonds as he talks of—lately, at any rate."

"Isn't it possible that the diamonds are purely imaginary?" I suggested. "Mightn't there be some trick played on that basis? Perhaps a trick on the American customer—if there was one."

Hewitt was thoughtful. "There are many possibilities," he said, "which I must consider. The diamonds may even be stolen property to begin with; that would account for a great deal, tho perhaps not all. But the whole thing is so oddly suspicious, that unless my client is willing to let me a great deal further into his confidence tomorrow morning I shall throw up the case."

"Did you direct any inquiries after Denson?"

"Of course; which brings me to the other things I have ascertained. He has not been here long—a few months I cannot find that he has been doing any particular business all the time with anybody except Samuel. With him, however, he seems to have been very friendly. The housekeeper speaks of them as being 'very thick together.' The rooms are cheaply furnished, as you see. And here is another thing to consider. The housekeeper vows that he never left his glass box at the foot of the stairs from the time Samuel went upstairs first to the time when he came down again, vastly agitated, at a quarter-past one, and sent a message; and during all that time Denson never passed the box! And the main door is the only way out."

"But wasn't he there at all?"

(To be continued.)

LAMESA PROGRESSING

Ten Thousand Club Is Organized to Push City

LAMESA, Texas, May 2.—Good rains during the last week practically assure good crops in Dawson county this year. Fully 10,000 acres of new land will be put in cultivation in this county. One ranch (Higginbotham's) of 2,000 acres is being cultivated for the first time.

A Ten Thousand Club was organized and plans are being perfected to arrange an exhibit for the Dallas state fair this fall.

The grade of the West Texas and Northern railroad will be completed to Brownlee by May 15. This is a new town near the center of Marlin county, half way between Staunton and Lamesa.

The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Consolidation of the Texas Stock Journal with the West Texas Stockman.

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such.

Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

BUSY MR. COWAN

IT IS A pleasing task to say commendatory things about a man without waiting until he is dead, especially when the man is modest and unaffected by them.

The man in this instance is Sam H. Cowan, a Fort Worth citizen who is busy all the time, and busy at things which count for something. One of Mr. Cowan's jobs is attorney for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association. Some thirty years ago when the association started, the job of association attorney consisted of trying to make the sentences of cattle thieves as long as possible. The good cattle raisers' association attorney was the attorney who could win the hearts of a jury and convince their minds that a man who had carelessly appropriated a bunch of steers was a villain of so dread a type that they really owed it to their country and its flag to keep the thief in close confinement at least forty years, or even fifty if he might live that long.

Of late years the attorneyship job has changed. One reason is because most of the cattle thieves have gone where they cannot go into a pasture and kill a beef before breakfast, altho they might have no trouble in finding fuel to cook the meat; and another reason is that Mr. Cowan has been on the job, and has made of it a very important place.

Now Mr. Cowan no longer rides in a buckboard across the plains to some inland court house to plead before a jury. Instead he hies himself off in a Pullman to Washington and talks to the interstate commerce commission as a kind friend, pointing out opportunities where they might make grievous error if he hadn't come along to warn them in time.

The other day Mr. Cowan came back from one of these trips to Washington, remarking that he was really glad the commission had decided a cattle rate case the way he wanted it to. The decision is worth several hundred thousand dollars a year to the cattlemen of Texas who ship cattle outside the state either to market or pasture. It saves them 25c a head in freight rates, an item that totals up to considerable in a year's time.

While in Washington Mr. Cowan got a chance to put in a good word for the Culberson-Smith bill, and also had

the pleasure of helping kill a bill allowing pooling of railroads.

Just a little while ago Mr. Cowan came back from Chicago, where he won a victory in a fight over terminal charges involving a considerable nest egg, and the interests of cattlemen from the Southwest, who ship to that market.

Such tasks have made Mr. Cowan a familiar figure in the North and East as well as in the Southwest, for which he is working. For, incidentally, his work for the cattle raisers' association helps the interests of every man in the live stock business, whether he is an association member or not.

Mr. Cowan is a busy man and a useful one. He built from out of a Texas job, one that has national importance and commands attention thruout the country. Fort Worth has some reason to be proud of such a citizen.

HOGS AND RATTLESNAKES

THIS paper has presented a good many arguments in favor of the proposition "Texas should raise more hogs," but it has remained for a sympathetic subscriber in a neighboring state to furnish a new suggestion, which is simply:

"Texas should raise more hogs in order to get rid of its rattlesnakes."

"It is a well known fact and not a nature-fake," says The Telegram's correspondent, "that between rattlers and hogs exists the deadliest kind of antipathy. One would imagine that the sinuous rattler with his lightning-like movements would be more than a match for the slow and awkward porker, but such is not the case. Either the hogs are immune to rattler poison or they are able to run down and seize the snake before it can strike. The fact remains that on farms where hogs are raised no rattlesnakes may be found. A number of years ago the owners of an island near Detroit, Mich., which was infested with rattlesnakes turned a bunch of hogs loose on the island and left them there. In two years not a snake could be found on the island, while the hogs looked innocent, fat and contented."

Perhaps there is something in the correspondent's suggestion. It is given anyway for what it is worth. Certainly The Telegram is in favor of more hogs, and likewise it strongly approves of anything that will kill the snakes.

Every few years there seems to be an epidemic of snake-bite reports from all over the state. A few years ago at least fifty persons were bitten, and several of them died.

Already this year a little girl in Wichita county has died from a snake bite and a woman near Roscoe has been seriously bitten.

If the hogs furnish a real remedy to the problem they are worth trying. Besides there's money in them.

BRACING UP THE CONSTITUTION

THERE is a striking originality, a breezy novelty about some of the steps taken and laws enacted by the new state of Oklahoma which strongly suggests that someone connected with the powers that rule the state was once the press agent for a circus and is determined the newest addition to the galaxy of national stars shall not be without advertising and plenty of it.

For instance, Oklahoma is to have a holiday May 7. Governor Haskell has said so. The purpose of the holiday is to give the busy people of the new state time to stop, think and reflect "Shall the creatures of God or the crea-

tures of the legislature rule the country?"

Governor Haskell asks the question in a proclamation announcing the holiday. Incidentally the governor's proclamation modestly urges the following amendments as badly needed by the United States constitution:

Elect United States Senators by direct vote.

Legalize an income tax.

Make constitutional an employers' liability law.

Cease to interrupt the states in regulation of carrying charges within the state and the prohibition of merging of competing carriers.

Leave to every state the right of its own people to enforce morality and protection to honest labor, without federal aid being given the enemy of both.

The governor designates the holiday for thinking over his proposed amendments:

That with the suspension of all legal business our people may assemble and confer together. I urge that all advocates of good government—the farmers in their lodge rooms, the commercial clubs in their halls, the laborers in their unions, all societies for the promotion of morals and intelligence, all who believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire, that the home is sacred, and domestic happiness should be protected—may so assemble and adopt resolutions demanding your congressmen and senators' support of these five amendments to the constitution, and before you rest mail your resolution to Washington.

There is nothing particularly startling in the nature of the proposed amendments, but there is something decidedly unique in blandly assuming the people, even of Oklahoma, able to form definite conclusions regarding them in a single day devoted to their consideration. The same amendments, or others similar to them, have been making congressmen gray-headed for ten years and still seem a good ways off from solution.

Still if the people of Oklahoma want to amuse themselves for a day considering how the constitution should be improved, it is nobody's business but their own.

And if by chance they should find some cracks which need filling and frayed edges that ought to be sewed up before the next inaugural ball just think how embarrassed it would make the constitution feel.

GIRLS WHO CAN COOK

A RECENT magazine article describes at some length the skill attained by young children of the rich in ordering attractive and palatable menus from the bewildering varieties offered in leading New York hotels. Commenting on this phase of the youthful heirs' and heiress' education, the Parsons (Kas.) Sun says:

One difference between New York and Kansas is this: A New York miss of 11 years is supposed to be able to order a most appetizing meal from the menu of any of the great metropolitan hotels; a Kansas miss of the same age frequently can prepare a meal that for real merit surpasses the one the New York girl would order.

It is encouraging to know that Kansas girls only 11 years old can "get up a meal" in such excellent style, and, doubtless, there are hundreds of girls in Texas still in their early teens who can do likewise, even tho the accomplishment must require a considerable supply of maidenly precocity.

Most really good cooks are willing to admit that it takes something like ten years to learn how to prepare an attractive meal properly, and a good many more do not feel equal to the occasion until after fifteen or twenty years' experience.

But there is nothing to prevent a girl 11 years old from learning how to set

a table, serve food that has already been cooked, and, perhaps, prepare one or two dishes herself.

Frequently we hear a cry, "Teach the girls growing up to cook, and they will make better wives and mothers." Doubtless this is true, and yet hundreds of excellent men today have dyspepsia because their wives in early years were taught how to cook and cook well, but were taught nothing about what to cook and when to serve it. How many a man has gone down to a melancholy grave because his wife prepared such divinely appetizing pies he could not restrain his appetite, even at the cost of his digestion?

It is well enough to teach the 11-year-olds how to make coffee, boil potatoes and the like, but their earlier years can better be spared the drudgery of the kitchen, if during that time they are taught something about the fine art of eating, an art which, if properly learned, will make cooking and preparing food a joy the remainder of their lives instead of a merely routine part of daily work.

Many people know nothing about the art of eating, and usually good cooks are to blame for it somewhere. The Telegram recalls that out of 100 menus for a Thanksgiving dinner submitted last year less than twelve were properly "balanced" in their proportions of sweets, meats, vegetables and relishes.

Teach the girls how to cook by all means. But also teach them what to cook and when, just as the fashionable children of the rich are taught what to eat and how, and the results will be much better all around.

A SCOTCH VICTORY

AS A RESULT of Saturday's victory in the Democratic primaries Senator Bailey and other nominees of the Fort Worth convention will go to Denver as delegates at large from the party in Texas to the convention of the party in the nation.

Returns so far received show that considerably more than 50,000 Texas Democrats do not approve the selection. The Fort Worth ticket's majority may reach 20,000. When it was nominated in Fort Worth Senator Bailey predicted it would have a majority of 200,000. Later at Houston he modified this claim to a majority of 100,000; and still later he admitted that possibly fifteen counties would declare against him.

Returns so far show that approximately sixty counties have returned majorities in favor of the Waco ticket, headed by Cone Johnson, a man whose remarkable campaign speeches undoubtedly did much to produce such a result.

Plainly then, the victory cannot be regarded by Senator Bailey and his friends as a complete annihilation of their foe. Their opponents have been scotched, but not slaughtered, and it may be expected they will be considerably in evidence at the coming state convention in Fort Worth. Nearly every county has nominated some delegates to Fort Worth who are friendly to the Waco ticket.

A great many people on both sides of the Bailey controversy had hoped that the election May 2 would be so decisive one way or the other as to close the issue, and give Texas political peace during the remainder of Senator Bailey's present term. There are many Democrats who will continue voting for Senator Bailey at every opportunity so long as his present term lasts, some of whom might vote differently if the question of his re-election arose.

Woman's Happiest Years—By Ella W. Wilcox

(Copyright, 1908, by American-Journal-Examiner.)

SOME time last October I was asked to answer the question, "At what age are a woman's affections the strongest?"

Such a theme is as timely in spring as in autumn, and as difficult to discuss one season as another.

Woman is always a difficult and complicated subject to analyze, and at the best we can only generalize.

One fact is too obvious to need more than merely stating—the girl under 20 is wholly incapable of forming a life-long attachment.

If she does form one which lasts thru all the vicissitudes of maturer years it is merely a happy chance which has aided her, not the result of her ripened judgment, fine intuition or mature emotions.

One, however, might let this statement cover all attachments—at whatever age—since marriage is so evidently a lottery. An engagement of seven years, where the lovers saw each other almost daily, has been known to end in separation after a year of married misery.

Nevertheless, as a rule a woman of 25 is better able to form a correct idea of a man's character than a girl of 18; and she is capable of a deeper love and a more practical expression of it.

So far as the real intensity of a woman's affections is concerned, I believe they are rarely at their strongest before 30 or 35. A woman of that age is to all earlier ages what August is to April, May or June. She craves affection more than she craved it in her adolescence, and she is better able to appreciate and to reciprocate.

This is why so many seemingly

happy marriages result in a climax of disaster in middle life. This is why so many women of 35 or 40 figure in the scandals and the divorces of the day.

Men, who delight in assuring us that they are our mental superiors in all the sciences and arts; men, who have developed their brains and grown great and wise and wonderful in every direction save one, have yet to learn that a wife of middle age—which is the very zenith of life—is no more ready to "settle down" into the dull commonplace of "understood" affection than is the sun at midday ready to set behind the western hills.

Every day I meet bright, intelligent, intellectual men whose lives are filled with worldly aims and ambitions, and who are supremely unconscious of or indifferent to the fact that their wives are starving for expressed affection.

I have heard men laughingly refer to sentiment as a thing outlived or submerged in the sea of reality, and use the plural, indicating that they believed the condition was mutual, when I have been the confidante of the

heart-hungry and restless discontent of the wives who were included in this plural reference.

Thousands of American men today believe they are the most unselfish and devoted of husbands, because they are giving brain, mind and body to business, with the idea of bestowing luxuries upon their families.

They have no hour for calling, no time for recreation, no evening for social life or entertainments and no impulse for lover-like attentions to their wives.

They return home tired, nervous, irritable or sleepy, and think the wife unreasonable who complains, since they are giving all of their energies for her comfort and pleasure.

Yet her comfort and pleasure would be tenfold if the husband were to escort her about occasionally with the same lover-like attention of his days of wooing, and if he were able to talk to her of other things than business and finance.

The middle-aged man may be satisfied with his ambitious aims, but it is the middle-aged woman who craves and feels the deepest love.

ness out of the entire recital.

This being overcritical is largely a matter of habit, and it does yourself more harm than anyone else.

Don't criticize your friends. If you can't praise them, don't talk about them at all.

Enter into both work and pastime with the determination to get the best out of each.

Work well and play well, with your soul full of sunlight and good cheer.

It's very disheartening to listen to the complaints of the critical person.

I like to hear things described with glowing enthusiasm. It seems impossible for them to give unstinted praise to anything.

Take, for instance, a girl friend of mine. She is pretty and charming in every way except that one. She never meets any one without finding something wrong about them.

She never goes any place and comes home saying that she has thoroly enjoyed herself. It really detracts very much from her charm.

Don't be afraid of saying nice things about people. The more kind speeches are made, the brighter this old world will be, so do your share toward the general brightening of things.

After all, the average person is trying to do his or her best; and it is not fair to discourage them by finding all the flaws in their endeavors.

When a friend takes you on a pleasure trip, or gives you a treat of any kind, don't spoil the whole proceeding by criticising every person you have met. Ignore any unpleasant happenings, and give generous praise wherever you can.

You must remember that your friend is trying to give you a good time, and criticism on your part amounts to actual discourtesy.

So be ready to praise and chary of criticism, and don't forget that you may be open to criticism yourself.

Avoid Being Too Critical

(By Beatrice Fairfax.)

Do you know that the critical person makes very unsatisfactory company?

Nothing is ever quite right. There is always a "but." Full and unstinted praise is an unknown quantity in the mouth of the critical man or woman.

It sometimes seems as tho they almost go hunting for faults in people and things.

Of course, if you search deeply you can nearly always find a crumpled leaf

in every rose. But why search deeply? Why not be content with the virtues instead of going out of your way to find the faults?

The sunny side of life is much more pleasant than the dark.

When you go out to enjoy yourself, try to school yourself to see only the pleasant occurrences, and when asked if you have had a good time, don't say, "Yes, it was very nice, but—"

That one little "but" takes the sweet-



2333
LADIES' DRESSING SACK.
Paris Pattern No. 2333
All Seams Allowed.

A pretty little breakfast jacket, and one that will be found most simple in construction is here portrayed, developed in one of the new dotted Swiss muslins. The side-front and sleeves are cut in one piece, the seam being directly under the arm, and this as well as the side front and side back seams are left open for a slight distance from the lower edge. The square Dutch neck, as well as the front and lower edges are trimmed with narrow insertions and edging of Valenciennes lace, and the garment is held together by narrow ribbon. The pattern is in four sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the sack requires 3 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 3/4 yards 42 inches wide, 9 1/2 yards of insertion, 7 1/2 yards of edging and 2 yards of ribbon to trim.



2330
CHILD'S RUSSIAN DRESS AND BLOOMERS.

All Seams Allowed.
Blue and white checked gingham has been used for this jaunty little frock, which is particularly suitable for play wear. The frock fastens at the front, and the shield, belt, cuffs and pocket are of plain blue gingham. The bloomers are of the plain gingham, but may be made in the checked gingham if desired. The model is suitable for all the wash materials, as well as thin serge or flannel. The pattern is in five sizes—2 to 10 years. For a child of 6 years the dress requires 2 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide; as illustrated, one-half yard of contrasting material 36 inches wide; the bloomers need 1 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, or 1 1/4 yard 36 inches wide.



2332
GIRL'S LOW-NECKED DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 2332

This pretty little frock is developed in pin-dotted dimity. The full waist is gathered to a square yoke of the material, which is hidden by a shaped collar of tucked lawn, and insertions of Valenciennes lace. The short tuck skirt trimmed with similar insertion is attached to the waist, under a belt of embroidery ribbon-run beading. The pattern is in four sizes—6 to 11 years. For a girl of 10 years, the dress of one material requires 5 yards 27 inches wide, 3 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 3 3/4 yards 42 inches wide.

These patterns will be mailed to any woman reader of The Stockman-Journal for 10c stamps. Address Fashion Department, Texas Stockman-Journal.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Washing Woodwork.

For washing painted walls or wood work two tablespoonfuls of baking soda added to a pail of warm water makes the work easy.

Elastic Curtain Rods.

Get good quality white cotton or silk elastic one-half inch wide and run thru casing in sash curtains. Cut elastic a little shorter than width of window or door and sew brass ring on each end. Put brass tacks or hooks on window frame and hook ring over one tack. Stretch to other and curtain will not sag as on a string.

To Keep a Clean Wall.

To protect a newly papered or tinted wall from finger prints in a child's bedroom back of bed, get a piece of matting in a contrasting shade to color of room and fasten up securely to the wall. On this may be pasted pictures, postal cards, etc., to suit the child's own taste without injury to the most delicate wall.

Egg Stains on Silver.

Egg stains can be removed from silver by wiping them thoroly with fine salt and a dry, soft cloth. Dip the cloth in the salt, and then rub on the silver and the stain will soon disappear, leaving the silver bright and clean.

SHIP 4,900 STEERS

Herd of 3-Year-Olds Sent to Pasture from Archer

ARCHER CITY, Texas, May 2.—The Club Cattle Company rounded up its cattle shipments. In all the company shipped 4,900 head of 3-year-old steers. This will probably be the largest cattle shipment ever made from this point by one outfit. All these steers were shipped to Oklahoma, where they will be grassed for about ninety days.

How to Make a Hen Lay Two Hundred Eggs a Year

The average farmer's hen lays about 100 eggs a year. Most egg farmers get about 150 eggs from each hen per annum. A few specialists have succeeded in making their hens produce 200 eggs in 365 days, and last year a hen at the Maine experiment station broke the world's record by reaching the marvelous total of 251 eggs in one year. This is an average of two eggs in every three days, yet the farmer is satisfied if his hens lay one egg every other day. Moreover, the ordinary hen seldom works during the winter months, when prices are highest, says the Nashville Tennessean.

While I have had hens that produced 200 eggs a year, and have made poultry keeping pay, I want it distinctly understood that I am no poultry "boomer."

I do not believe that it will pay any one to run a hen farm pure and simple. To make money the henry must be run in conjunction with the breeding business or with forms of farming, for then there will be numerous by-products which can be utilized to great profit. For instance, skim milk is one of the best foods a hen can have. Take it with a little grain and you have a perfect rotion.

Use a Trap Nest

No flock will ever average 200 eggs a year a hen until the poor hens are weeded out. You cannot tell whether a hen is profitable or not unless you use a trap nest. This is one of the greatest inventions in the history of poultry husbandry. The system is very simple. On one leg of each bird is a metal band bearing the number of that hen. A trap nest is so arranged that the hen can get into it as easily as the ordinary nest, but in entering the nest she trips a spring which closes the door after her, making it necessary for the poultryman to go and let her out. When he does this he examines the leg band for the number and credits that individual with an egg.

You can never get 200 eggs a year a hen without paying a lot of attention to breeding. But it is the hardest thing in the world to get any two people to agree on the best breed. Everybody is a shouter for the particular breed he has to sell, and there are mighty few who are able or willing to tell you the comparative merits and limitations of them all. Here is an attempt to classify them in a simple, vivid way:

The most prolific breeds are as follows: In the Asiatic class, light Brahmas, buff and partridge Cochins and black Langshans.

In the Mediterranean class, black Minorcas and the leghorns, brown, white and buff.

In the American class, Plymouth Rosks (barred, buff and white), Wyandottes and Rhode Island reds.

The Asiatic fowls make the best birds for eating and they are prolific layers of dark brown eggs. They are good sitters and mothers; but how can you hope to make them pay if your market demands white eggs? And how many people study the market end of the problem first?

Best Egg Producers

The Mediterranean birds are the greatest layers, turning out large quantities of white shelled eggs, but they are not so good as table fowls. Neither do they stand the cold so well as do the American or Asiatic breeds, nor are they as good sitters or mothers.

The American breeds are the best all round fowls—good layers, good table fowls and good sitters and mothers. On the whole I believe that there are more of the American fowls kept than of the Asiatic or Mediterranean. Beyond this point it is impossible to discriminate with scientific accuracy. It becomes a question of market and of man's own preference. Beginners don't study the market half enough before deciding on one breed. It is expensive to change your mind later. Narrow the problem down as quickly as you can to two or three breeds and learn all you can about them before investing heavily. Then choose one breed, stick to it and know it like a book.

The next thing usually is to buy settings of eggs from some reputable breeder of that particular fowl. If you already have the hens of the breed you want, you must select the best layers among them for breeding purposes. The best layers are those which have a broad chest and a body which is long and deep and has a straight underline. They are sometimes called "wedged-shaped" birds. Such a hen can lay better than a hen with short body curved underline and narrow breast, because she can eat more, breathe bet-

ter and there is more room in her body for the vital organs to perform their functions.

Having selected by this method the hens which you believe to be the best layers, corroborate your beliefs by using a trap nest for a while. Only in this way can you learn exactly what each hen is doing. It will not be necessary to use these trap nests the year around, only a month or two each year. The trap nest is certainly a dollar saver, for by its use the poultryman can tell exactly what each bird is doing and the undesirable ones can be picked out and sold or put into the pot.

Use Hens 1 Year Old

The age of the birds from which you breed makes a great difference. My method of procedure is as follows: I always breed from 1-year-old hens, and the cockerel should be well grown. There is no surer way of running out your flock than breeding from immature fowls.

I believe the best way to describe this system of breeding will be to assume that you have no hens and must start from the beginning. The first thing to decide is whether the eggs are to be hatched by a hen or in an incubator. There are arguments in favor of both. Chickens hatched and reared by a hen are generally better chickens. They have more stamina and are less liable to disease than those raised in an incubator and brooder. The great drawback to this method is that you can never control a hen. She has a good sized will of her own, and you can not drive her. She may sit on the eggs for half of the period of incubation and then leave them, and no amount of coaxing will get her back.

A good incubator you can always depend upon. You start the eggs whenever you want to, and you are sure that the heat will be steady until the eggs are hatched. It is, however, a great deal more trouble to raise chickens by artificial means, particularly so for the few weeks after hatching, when one must imitate the conditions which the old mother hen provides to her off-spring. There is a large mortality among the chickens when the brooder is not properly handled. I believe, however, that you will have better success with the incubator than with the hen, particularly if working on a large scale.

Buy the incubator a month before you are ready to put eggs in it, and run it until you are perfectly familiar with it. Then put the eggs in.

It is unnecessary for me to go into the details of running the incubator and brooders, for very explicit directions always accompany the machines. But it is essential that good machines be bought—machines that are well made and easily regulated. The time of hatching chicks is important. They should be out of the shells by the middle of April. Then if they are carefully reared they will commence to lay in October, and if properly housed and fed they will lay until the following year.

About one-half the hatch will be cockerels. As soon as the chickens are old enough to distinguish between the pullets and cockerels separate them, confining the cockerels to a yard and feeding them all they can eat so that by fall they will be in good condition to sell. Do not give them a large yard or they will work off all the flesh you are putting on. They will practically pay for their own and the pullets' raising, so that when the pullets begin to lay in October they will have cost you practically nothing.

A Cheap Hen House

All the pullets should have free range all summer. They will be much stronger and healthier than if confined to a yard. It goes without saying that the pullets must have a house all summer. About the last of September confine the pullets to their winter quarters. I prefer a house about twelve feet long, seven feet wide, seven feet high in front, the roof sloping so that the back is only four feet high. It may be shingled, but waterproof paper will answer very well. Such a house will cost about \$25, but that will depend upon the price of lumber and labor in your locality.

A house of this size will hold comfortably fifty brooder chicks, twenty laying hens, or one male and a dozen breeding hens. The yard does not need to be large. In fact, a small yard is better than a large one, but there should be an endeavor to grow stuff in it—the hens will eat most of it—and the top, three or four inches,

YOU NEED THE BEST

THEREFORE CONSULT DR. J. H. TERRILL, 285 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.



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Who successfully treats and cures all forms of Chronic Nervous and Private Diseases of Men and women, and who from his long experience in the treatment of such diseases, is better capacitated to treat and cure you than others who have not made the treatment of such troubles as yours a special study.

Specific Blood Poison, Stricture, Varicocele, Sexual Weakness, Bladder and Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, Contracted Diseases, Varicocele in any of its forms permanently cured. A guarantee given in every case; no pain or loss of time from business.

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Dr. J. H. Terrill, the most expert and reliable Specialist in Texas and the Entire Southwest, offers his latest book No. 15 on the Private Diseases of Men Absolutely FREE. It is the BEST BOOK ever published by a physician. Tells how to get WELL. How you can have your VITAL FORCES restored and diseases of men cured.

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Dr. J. H. Terrill, **TERRILL MEDICAL INSTITUTE** 285 Main St. Dallas, Texas. President.

should be occasionally renewed to avoid sickness among the flock.

For the best egg production feed the following ration, which is for 100 hens. Early in the morning give four quarts of cracked or whole corn. Throw this in the litter on the floor. A three or four-inch layer of litter should always be provided. The hunting for this will give the hens exercise. In the middle of the forenoon give them two quarts of corn and two quarts of oats. This will be enough for the regular daily feed, but always keep a quantity of the following dry mixture in the hen house in a receptacle which will keep it clean, but still be easily accessible to the hens: Two parts wheat bran, one part corn meal, one part middlings, one part gluten meal for brewer's grains, one part linseed meal and one part beef scrap. There should also be other receptacles holding oyster shell, dry chacked bone, grit and charcoal.

Green Food Needed

Green food must also be provided—a peck of green mangolds is enough for one day. Always provide clean water. If you have skim milk feed that also to the hens.

Now, with a comfortable house, your hen should lay well all winter, for pullets, not old fowls, are the birds to produce fall and winter eggs, when prices are high.

These hens will lay until next October, when the next batch of pullets will be coming on. Before the hens commence to moult get rid of all of them except those from which you are going to breed. These will be the ones that have laid the most eggs during the last year. Some attention

should be paid to the looks of the bird, but keep egg production foremost in your mind. Do not attempt to breed for points at the poultry show if you want a big egg production. The males and females should be separated during moulting, and about three times a week in bright weather give a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur in the day feed. When you are ready for eggs for hatching separate the hens, putting a dozen in the house I have already described, and give them a male bird.

The male bird is half the flock, so care should be taken in his selection. I do not believe in breeding from males that have come from the same parents as the hen. It is better to secure a bird from an entirely different flock, but of the same breed. Be sure he comes from a strain the hens of which are laying as many eggs as yours or even better.

You should visit the breeding pens several times a day and gather the eggs before they get cold. If the eggs get chilled they are liable to prove unfertile.

There is a constant variation among the birds and there is always a tendency for them to revert, but if you will always breed from your best birds and discard the balance you are bound to improve the flock.

Find Happiness in Hope

Those individuals are happy who look upon life as a story book; they always believe there is a pleasant surprise in the next chapter.

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FARMERS & MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK
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BARLEY AND HOPS—a food and a tonic. A trifle of alcohol—an aid to digestion. That's beer. If you get a pure beer—well aged—nothing is better for you.

It is not good advice to say "Don't drink beer." There are many who need it.

Your doctor advises beer. The healthiest peoples of the world drink the most of it.

But it is good advice to say, "Don't drink the wrong beer." Some beer causes biliousness. Schlitz does not.

Schlitz beer is both good and good for you.

Nine people in ten would be better for drinking it.

Schlitz is the home beer, because of its absolute purity. It is aged for months, then filtered, then sterilized. There are no after effects.

Ask for the Brewery Bottling.

Common beer is sometimes substituted for Schlitz.

To avoid being imposed upon, see that the cork or crown is branded Schlitz.

Schlitz

Phone 13
The Casey-Swasey Co.
9th and Jones Sts., Fort Worth

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

SHEEP

Do Sheep Pay?

As my father kept sheep on the farm in Kentucky when I was a boy, I thought I would try them here and last April bought five grade ewes with six lambs, and took ten ewes and a fine ram on the halves. After selling one lamb and my wool I only have \$25 invested. Have on hand today 28 head of my own, that are well worth \$100. They have been on 15 acres of weedy pasture and the stock on it also. As they like weeds better than grass, the weeds are about killed out and the grass has taken their place.

One old sheep to every two acres of pasture will be a help to some. They went thru the winter in good shape

on less than one bale of cotton seed. Six wires make a good sheep fence, and as most pasture fences have three or four wires, the expense of fencing is not much. Every farmer should get a few common ewes and a fine ram (I like the Shropshire), and in a few years he will have a bunch that he will be proud of and some money on the side.

I leave it to the reader. Do sheep pay?

G. W. LANDER.

The Decline in Wool

The fall in the price of wool has been very unwelcome at this season, and evidently the decrease was driven too far, as some recovery soon began

to show itself, says the London Live Stock Journal. At the low prices recently quoted there has been a good deal more inquiry, and buyers are more desirous of securing any lots about these figures. Holders are, however, quite alive to any change, however slight, and ask enhanced prices. Colonial wools are steadier, and several descriptions show an improvement upon recent rates. Of course, this tone affects the whole trade, so that users and spinners are compelled to ask better prices of their customers. The exceedingly low prices talked about of late have attracted attention, and, though speculative sales have taken place, buyers have not lost sight of the possibilities of bargains. An extension of business would help to equalize matters.

BETTER WATER PLANT

Stamford System Will Increase Its Supply

STAMFORD, Texas, May 2.—The water company of Stamford is installing several hundred yards of leads to its present water service, all of which are much larger than the pipes now in use. This is necessary on account of the increase in the consumption of water, caused by the increase in population. The water company will spend \$10,000 in increasing the water supply of Stamford.

Snow at Matador

MATADOR, Texas, May 2.—A light snow fell here this week. No damage has been reported from the cold weather.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

All breeders advertising in this directory are invited to send photograph of their herd leader, with a short, pointed description. A cut will be made from the photograph and run from one to three times a year, as seen from the picture below. No extra charge for it. Don't send cuts. Send photograph. The continuation of this feature depends upon your prompt action.

HEREFORDS

For Sale

Small herd registered Shorthorn cattle; good ones. Address G. B. Morton, Saginaw, Texas.

HEREFORD HOME HERD of Herefords. Established 1868. Channing, Hartley county, Texas. My herd consists of 500 head of the best strain, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. Bulls by carloads a specialty. William Powell, proprietor.

V. WEISS

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Texas.—Hereford Cattle. Nice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale.

GERALD O. CRESSWELL, Oplin, Texas, Champion Herd of Aberdeen-Angus below quarantine line. Bulls for sale.

CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED PIGS

We now offer fine Pigs of the great strain of that great prize-winning sire, Crimson Wonder, at \$35.00 per trio, not akin, also, some Spring Pigs, both sexes. Bred sows and gilts for spring farrowing.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER, Wauneta, Kans.

BOGG-SCOTT BROTHERS, Coleman, Texas.

BREEDERS OF REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE HEREFORD CATTLE—We have several cars of high-grade bulls for sale. These bulls are out of our best cows, and by some of the best imported and American Breed Bulls that money can buy.

The STOCKMAN-JOURNAL is devoted to improvement of all Live Stock and Agricultural interests.



These ADVERTISERS offer you opportunity to help in the same work.

B. C. RHOME, JR.

Saginaw, Texas.

Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184638. Choice bulls for sale.

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM—Shorthorns, English Berkshires, Angora Goats, White Wyandottes, high class, pure-bred stock in each department. DAVID HARRELL, Liberty Hill, Texas.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE—Berkshire Hogs and Angora Goats. Breeder W. R. Clifton, Waco, Texas.

Buy the Hereford Stock

Write and ask me why they are better than others. Either sex for sale. Particulars with pleasure.

FRANK GOOD, Sparenberg, Texas.

Cattlemen Quit After 30 Years

LAMPASAS, Texas, May 4.—The largest ranch and cattle deal in the history of this section was closed April 28, when the contract between J. C. and F. M. Ramsey on the one hand and Will Gray of Llano county on the other was signed and delivered. By the terms of this contract Mr. Gray buys the entire cattle holdings of the Messrs. Ramsey, the number being approximately 2,500 head, and leases their pasture lands, located on the Colorado river in San Saba county for a term of five years. Noting the character and quality of the cattle the Messrs. Ramsey have on their range and the current prices for same, one could tell at once that it takes quite a little sum of money to finance such a deal, and the lease of the land will require an annual income to the Ramseys more than the ordinary individual ever hopes to enjoy.

The Messrs. Ramsey came to this section some thirty years ago and invested what ready cash they possessed in real estate, and engaged for years in raising sheep and wool, but in later years have turned their attention to raising good cattle, but as they are each getting along well in years, they decided to lease the lands and sell the stock, which they have done. They each have nice homes here, and the Leader hopes they will not move away, as they are among our best citizens.

Could Do Them Better

A school superintendent says that there are three things that almost any one thinks he can do better than the persons who are doing them, and they are: Running a newspaper, running a street railroad and teaching school.

A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"

What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER.

THIS IS A FACT which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

Tutt's Pills

They control and regulate the LIVER. They bring hope and buoyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Rule Your Children By Love, Not The City

(By Landon Carter.)

Many fashionable up-to-date guardians are now theorizing and arguing disappointments to the noble means of educating children, forming their character and teaching self-control. There is, perhaps, a great deal of meaning to be found in such theories and also benefit to a limited extent. However, it is a very dreary doctrine and perhaps likely to be over-indulged in by those inclined to pessimism—just as more can be accomplished by amity and forbearance, than by frequently correcting. So, also, is encouragement rather than disappointment a more satisfactory means of influencing childhood, for youth is not in itself always hopeful. To it each disappointment appears doubly final, because it is new and there are no remembrances of out-lived sorrows and victories gained to encourage future effort. Over-indulgence is, of course, equally harmful, for by it children are almost invariably rendered incapable of appreciating justice or ever valuing anything by true and proper standards.

In no phase of life, however, can any doctrines or rules be universally applied. There are always certain fundamental principles, but with every different condition must even they be tempered, for what to some might be but encouragement, to others would prove demoralizing, and while to some, certain punishment would be but just, by that same method would others be bitterly wounded and perhaps cowed into deception.

If a happy medium of gentle justice can not be universally employed, perhaps the lesser of two evils is indulgence rather than continued severity, for love is stronger than reason, and what it fails to teach perhaps nothing else can so consistently emphasize or accomplish. Holland in his "Kathrina" portrays beautifully and states unreservedly that "the heart is wiser than the intellect and moves with stronger hands and surer feet toward wise conclusions."

If theories and bare justice, prompted by mere intelligence, were a more beneficial influence for children than simple mother love, then, indeed, would chaperons, companions and governesses

be more satisfactory guardians for children, but, then, what would become of "the little hand that rocks the cradle" and what tender memories in after life would there be to guide, influence and govern us?

With experience one must necessarily learn that our civilization would be helplessly imperiled without the higher power of sentiment, and it is this invisible force that we need and as a community strive to encourage. George Eliot says "that the eminence and nobleness of a people depend on its capacity of being stirred by memories of striving for what we call spiritual ends—ends which consist, not in immediate material possession, but in the satisfaction of a great feeling that animates the collective body as with one soul," and if this living force of sentiment in common makes a national consciousness the remembrance of childhood, regulated only by justice, rather than mercy, could hardly inspire pleasant thoughts, much less gratitude, which binds with honor the present and future to the past. Whether happiness should come or not we should undoubtedly try and prepare children to do without it, but when tenderness can more satisfactorily than severity accomplish the desired result, it seems unnecessary to embitter childhood with stern measures. Can we not all remember with keen bitterness such chilling remarks as "Ah, my child, you will have real troubles to fret about by-and-by?" and how with quivering lips we have sobbed piteously at what we have felt to be a lack of love and sympathy, and then, in the other extreme, comes the remembrance of those gentler influences swayed by affection and in comparing the latter gratitude with the intensity of the former bitterness one is forced to award the palm to the gentler issues and acknowledge that life in itself necessarily entails disappointments, which may be better overcome by a reserve force of tenderness far more helpful than all wise theories is a simple draught of encouraging, sympathetic love, and in the man whose childhood has known caresses, no matter how depraved he may become in after life, there is always a fiber of memory that can be touched to gentle issues, and if child-

hood's every pleasure is to be counterbalanced by justice and disappointments and their happy little lives thus converted into a bare existence, what right have we to demand of them anything? For their little debts have all been liquidated, as in any other business transaction.

All due reverence to justice, but can one expect a child to take a nauseous dose of medicine because of reason or to cease their yearning homesick sobs, no matter what principle may be involved and what reasoning could ever compensate them in their strange surroundings?

Logical arguments and reasons may be absolutely necessary in a court of appeals, but in simpler life are simpler measures equally appropriate?

Seek the Auspicious Time

In northwest India the cultivator employs a pundit to select an auspicious time for the commencement of plowing. Great secrecy is observed. In some places the time selected is in the night, in others daybreak is the customary time.

Dog with Artificial Ear

A shoemaker of Philadelphia has a dog which recently had one of its ears cut off by a tram-car. The dog is a pet, and, therefore, it has been supplied with an artificial ear made of leather and covered with curly brown hair to give it a natural appearance.

Impertinence

A great deal of what is called wit comes under the head of impertinence. Of this description are most of the witticisms attributed to lawyers who make it a practice to badger witnesses.

As to Books

An old publisher says: "Tip, advise all your friends among the makers of books never to bind a volume until at least six months after it has been printed."

Dreadful

Pessimists are looking forward to the time when there will be none but pay-as-you-enter boarding houses in this country.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MR. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISER, many thousand Stockman-Journal readers want what you have, or have what you want. Make your wants known here, at the following rates, cash with the order—One cent a word for the first insertion; five cents a line (six words to the line) for each consecutive issue; no ad. accepted for less than 30c.



LIVE STOCK

STALLIONS and brood mares for sale; it will pay you to use stallions raised by me, as I keep them constantly before the world and make a market for their colts. Henry Exall, Dallas.

FOR SALE—Red Polled cattle, both sexes; priced to suit the times. W. M. Glidewell, Finis, Texas.

PURE-BRED RAMBOUILLET rams. Graham & McCorquodale, Graham, Texas.

HOTELS, CAFES

DELAWARE HOTEL, European plan, 140 rooms, 50 with bath. Long & Evans, Proprietors.

ATTY'S DIRECTORY

N. J. WADE, attorney at law. Reynolds building. Phone 180.

VEHICLES

COLUMBIA. The old reliable buggy. We have them at all times. We also have other good new and second-hand buggies. FIFE & MILLER, 312 Houston St. W. J. Tackaberry, Manager.

JEWELRY

J. E. MITCHELL CO.—Diamonds, watches, clocks, statuary—jewelry of all kinds. Repair work. Mail orders promptly filled. Fort Worth, Texas.

INSTRUMENTS

UNEEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 700 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL

DR. LINK'S Violet Ray Cabinet. In connection with his Vibrator and Electric Wall Plate, is nearly a specific for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Syphilis, all Blood Diseases, Inflammation, Female Diseases, cleanses the skin of all Eruptions. I cure you of morphine, opium and cigarette habits quickly on guarantee without suffering from nervous prostration. Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Brooker building. Fourth and Main. Elevator.

MEN—My appliance, patented in this and foreign countries, astonishes the world and dumbfounds all medical science for lost vitality. Can carry in vest pocket and lasts for years. No drugs, no fake. Sent on thirty days' trial. For free information address Southern Wonder, Box 351, Houston, Texas.

WANTED—400 cattle to pasture in best grazing section of Kansas pasture; watered by springs. Write or wire me. J. Hilvey, Latham, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

175,000-ACRE leased Texas pasture, well improved, with 10,000 stock cattle. 75,000 acres Old Mexico, fenced, watered, on railroad, 1,000 acres farmed, good buildings, \$1 an acre. 200-acre suburban tract, Fort Worth. 50-foot business building, Main street, Fort Worth. S. M. Smith, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth.

FOR LEASE—Seven-section pasture; close to Amarillo; plenty water, fine grass and good fence. Address Earl White, Amarillo, Texas.

trough, slatted across the top, so the hens can pick it out and not trample in it and destroy it.

One good male and ten or twelve of the best females will produce all the hatching eggs wanted on the average farm, and separate quarters should be provided for them and the run of the farm given to the main flock of laying hens and pullets.

Don't throw away broken china and crockery after it is discarded from the table. Pounded up fine it makes excellent grit for poultry.

If you feed late in the morning, scatter wheat in the chaff in the evening, that the fowls may have something to work on until meal time.

There is no economy in feeding corn exclusively because it is cheap. Too much corn is not good for the fowls, and a portion of other grains should be fed.

Where pure breeds are crossed their value is destroyed for any purpose except the table, and cross-bred chickens are no better for the table than the parent stock.

ASPERMONT EXPECTS TO GET NEW ROAD

ASPERMONT, Texas, May 2.—The present outlook for a railroad thru Aspermont is more encouraging than at any time in the history of the town. There is general activity in business circles, lands are being platted and placed on the market and everything points to the building of the Stamford and Northwestern. Just how soon the work will begin is unknown, but arrangements are being perfected and it is believed it will not be later than sixty days.

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, failing memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that I will gladly send free, in a plain sealed envelope, to any man who will write for it. A. E. Robinson, 3818 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

NELSON DRAUGHON BUSINESS College

Fort Worth, Texas, guarantees to teach you bookkeeping and banking in from eight to ten weeks, and shorthand in as short a time as any first-class college. Positions secured, or money refunded. Notes accepted for tuition. For catalogue address J. W. Draughon, president, Sixth and Main streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, Texas

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

1200 pages and reports can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in English and French. Positions obtained successful students. For full information, send for particulars to THE VETERINARY COURSE FOR VETERINARY STUDENTS, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

Officers Elected For Coming Year

National Feeders and Breeders Hold Meeting

Officers and directors of the National Feeders and Breeders' Show for the year 1908-09 were elected Thursday night at a meeting of the stockholders held in the office of the secretary in the Coliseum building in North Fort Worth. New officers elected were: S. B. Burnett, president; M. Sansom, vice president; George W. Armstrong, treasurer, and Van Zandt Jarvis, secretary. Directors were chosen as follows: Colonel B. C. Rhome, Van Zandt Jarvis, J. W. Spencer, W. B. King, J. F. Hovencamp, Sterling P. Clark, George W. Armstrong, M. Sansom and S. P. Burnett. Honorary vice presidents chosen are: Charles E. Hicks, Fort Worth; Richard Walsh, Pao Duro; G. E. King, Taylor; Colonel I. T. Pryor, San Antonio; E. W. Elliot, Midland; J. E. Boog-Scott, Coleman, and Colonel Oscar L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.

No other business was transacted at the meeting and the report of the secretary-manager of the recently held Fat Stock Show was not presented.

No plans for the show next year were discussed, but the officers and directors, it is said, will make an effort to eclipse the record made this year in the big show to be held in March, 1909.

West Texas Is Shipping Sheep

San Angelo Sends Out 5,000 in Day

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 2.—Sheep shipments from San Angelo began in earnest this week and will continue steadily until about the middle of May.

Nearly five thousand head were shipped Wednesday, four lots comprising that number as follows:

Hamilton & Son, two lots, aggregating 868 head, shipped to Kansas City; McKenzie & Ferguson, two lots of 3,750 head to the same place. Other sheep shipments this week were: W. M. Noake, three cars to Kansas City. J. T. Newell shipped seven cars of goats to that point.

Organize Big Land Company

Well Known Panhandle Men in Concern

LUBBOCK, Texas, May 2.—M. G. Abernathy has just returned from a week's stay in Amarillo, where he took in the cattlemen's convention, and while there assisted in the organization of the Amarillo Land and Immigration Company, of which organization he is vice president. J. M. Gouldy of Amarillo is president of the new company, M. G. Abernathy of Lubbock is vice president and C. C. F. Blanchard is secretary and manager. These officials and N. C. Harding form the board of directors.

Cattle Receipts at Fort Worth Yards Break Records

Cattle receipts at the Fort Worth stock yards reached a total of 195,261 head during April despite the interruptions to train service following the floods of the month. This exceeds the large previous receipts by over 23,000 head.

Hog receipts were cut down on account of the floods, but at that 72,416 arrived during the month, being the third largest run for any month in the history of the yards.

A total of 29,306 sheep were loaded here. This is the largest number received for any month since May, 1905.

Receipts for the month compared with the corresponding month in 1907, 1906 and 1905 are as follows:

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cattle	99,434	74,058	51,608	69,578
Calves	5,827	6,911	5,265	3,475
Hogs	72,416	61,155	57,725	50,587
Sheep	29,306	10,713	11,348	16,308
H. & M.	903	1,015	899	967

Receipts for the year to date by months:

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Shp.	H.M.
Jan.	41,932	15,856	55,204	5,047	1,196
Feb.	35,693	2,869	46,760	4,689	1,439
Mar.	59,299	3,502	74,647	7,152	1,331
April	99,434	5,827	72,416	29,306	903

Receipts for the year to date compared with the corresponding periods in 1907, 1906 and 1905:

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cattle	236,358	230,265	181,819	198,443
Calves	26,054	36,640	20,793	10,732
Hogs	349,037	235,176	269,626	206,484
Sheep	46,189	29,379	26,237	36,391
H. & M.	4,369	8,263	6,833	4,622

Quanah Parker's Nephew Killed

Young Weatherford Lawyer Shot—Two Arrested

WEATHERFORD, Texas, May 2.—Adam Parker, a well known young attorney of this city, while at the home of W. L. Driscoll, six miles east of Weatherford, was shot and killed Saturday at noon. W. L. Driscoll and his son, Frank Driscoll, were arrested in connection with the tragedy, but the elder Driscoll was exonerated at the examining trial, Frank Driscoll being held under bond in the sum of \$5,000, which he readily furnished.

Parker had been paying attention to a daughter of Driscoll's for some time and it is stated that the trouble is directly due to visits to the young lady. He was a son of Isaac Parker, a pioneer resident of this section of the country, and the man after whom Parker county was named and a nephew of the famous Comanche Indian chief, Quanah Parker, who makes his home in Oklahoma.

POULTRY

Poultry Pointers

One ration of corn a day is sufficient for the laying hens.

A laying hen should have exercise. Remember that exercise promotes health.

Good wholesome food and clean quarters will keep the birds in better condition than medicine.

Have the drinking water fresh and clean, not frozen in the winter nor warm and filthy in summer.

The best scratching litter is good straw. Hay or leaves are good for a time, but have a tendency to pack.

Good care will make good layers of almost any standard breed. Usually there is more in management and feed than in the breed.

A close, poorly ventilated poultry house is not always warm. Ventilation should be provided without drafts.

If cabbage is hung up by a string in the poultry house the hens will have something to pick at besides their feathers.

If you wish your fowls to remain healthy and in good condition avoid feeding musty or damaged grains or tainted meats.

Feed boiled whole corn at the close of the day to finish up the fattening of the turkeys. It is an excellent ration.

Women, as a rule, succeed better than men as farm breeders of poultry. They are more mindful of the little details of the business.

Dry bran is considered a good egg food. Keep dry and feed in a narrow

Weekly Review Livestock Market

Fort-Worth receipts of live stock for the week compared with last week and a year ago are as follows:

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Shp.	H&M.
This week	27,950	2,125	10,250	3,570	221
Last week	11,861	537	12,087	9,170	169
Year ago	17,991	2,033	10,331	4,364	271

General

With a resumption of normal transportation facilities, following the recession of the waters that crippled rail-road service, larger supplies of cattle have reached the Fort Worth market. For the week receipts are about 10,000 head in excess of the run for the corresponding week a year ago and more than 16,000 greater than last week. Much of the week's heavy supply, nearly 15,500 head, was on thru billing to pastures. Calf receipts show a fair gain over last week and hogs a moderate decrease. Sheep receipts are considerably short of last week.

Beef Steers

After opening the week Monday at a decline from the high level of Friday of last week, with one of the largest runs of beef steers of the year, the market reacted, and by gaining strength on all of the four succeeding days, stood Friday on fully as high a basis as at last week's closing on the less desirable kinds and around 10 to 15c higher on the good to choice killers, with an active demand for everything of a medium to good fat class at prices which on the good to best grades stand higher than at any preceding time this year. As anticipated in these columns last week, a big run of stock that had been delayed in transit on account of high water, reached here on Monday. The market supply included about 130 carloads of steers on the big bulk of which trading showed a decline of 10 to 15c from Friday. The demand was broad, however, at the decline, and a good clearance made, local and outside packers taking hold freely. One load of very choice 1,266-pound straight grass beefs from Kinney county, reached \$6, a record price on this market and believed to be the first Texas grass steers to sell that high on any market within the last twenty-five years. Several large strings of good 1,065 to 1,122-pound grassers sold at \$4.90 to \$5, the bulk of the fair light to pretty desirable grass steers from \$4.25 to \$4.65, and a number of common to fair qualified light-fleshed killers on the feeder order around \$3.50 to \$4. The market gradually regained the Monday loss during the three succeeding days and Friday sales of steers selling upward of \$5 were higher, quality for quality, than at the highest time last March. In Wednesday one load of prime 1,346-pound corn-fed beefs of the Campbell, Okla., feeding, brought \$6.75, equaling the record price made on April 10 last, while the following day a prime load of 1,278-pound corn-fed beefs made a new record of \$6.80. On Thursday four loads of plain qualified, fairly fat 1,084 to 1,112-pound corn-fed steers brought \$5.75 and a light load, averaging but 895 pounds, reached \$5.25 while some 1,126-pound meal-fed cattle were landed at \$5.65, and well conditioned 1,056-pound grassers sold up to \$5.15. Steers now selling below \$4.25, are lacking

in either quality or decent killing flesh or both.

Stockers and Feeders

In general, the trade on stock and feeding cattle has varied but slightly from last week's closing, weak to lower prices on Monday having been followed by strength. There was a fair inquiry for stocker stuff of both sexes, but killers are holding prices on steers of a useful class for slaughter above the feeder limit, and the output to the country is not large.

Horse and Mule Trade

A moderately active trade has been had on the local horse and mule market this week. With the coming of some fine weather, after a month of rain, the demand for good driving and family horses has become much more brisk, and the late in opening, the outlook for a good trade on such classes promising. Local dealers have received several consignments of high-class drivers this week and offerings now on hand compare favorably in quality with supplies on most any market in the country. The clearing weather has also created a larger inquiry for farm animals, and good farm mules and chunks are selling more freely at last week's quotations. Shipments of the week also include three carloads of horses of the cavalry type to Havana, Cuba, on an order that calls for about 300 head and on which several shipments have been made from this market previous to this week. Cotton mules and all light chaffy stuff of both horses and mules are finding a slow sale and slack demand. A good inquiry, however, is developing for range horses, and from reports received from the range country, equine stock is in exceptionally good shape for this season of the year and the initial shipments of the season are expected within the next thirty days.

Shipments out during the week were as follows:

- One car horses and mules, Ed Howard, to Wichita Falls, Texas.
- Three cars horses, Fred Wolfe, to Havana, Cuba.
- One car horses and mules, S. Q. Burnett, to Bowie, Texas.
- One car horses, J. H. Wallace, to Shreveport, La.
- Two cars mules; A. Key, to Quanah, Texas.
- One car horses and mules, W. E. Huddleston, to Hillsboro, Texas.
- Single shipments—Holbert & Son, Graham, Texas, one stallion; J. D. Dodson, Krum, Texas, one mule; L. Coffey & Son, Big Springs, Texas, four mules; R. A. Stewart, Waco, Texas, one horse; S. Q. Burnett, Bowie, Texas, three mules; L. W. Gardner, Sweetwater, Texas, one jack; G. V. Miller, McKinney, Texas, one jack; J. L. Angel, Allen, Texas, one jack; B. H. Streetman, Calvert, Texas, pair mules; A. P. Cash, Maysville, Okla., six horses and mules; W. M. Pence, Midland, Texas, one stallion and one jack; H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, Okla., three horses; G. W. Presley, Tyler, Texas, two horses.

Ruling Prices, Horses and Mules

Mules—	
13 1/2 to 14 hands	\$65@110
14 to 14 1/2 hands	85@125
14 to 14 1/2 hands, extra	110@140
14 1/2 to 15 hands	125@165
15 to 15 1/2 hands	120@175
15 1/2 to 16 3/4 hands	175@225
16 3/4 to 16 3/4 hands	215@300
Horses—	
Heavy draft, 1,300 to 1,500	\$145@200
Heavy draft, fancy	185@225
Medium draft, 1,150 to 1,300	140@175
Chunks, 1,000 to 1,150	125@160
Medium	75@125
Common	50@75

Butcher Stock

Light supplies of cow stuff have sold on an active market thruout the week, the good medium kinds and good to choice fat cows and heifers having shown some little advance, while the canner and cutter classes have held fully steady. The best fat grades by gradual advances of the last two or three weeks are now selling about as high as at the high time last March, but the common to medium classes are still considerably below that time, recovery on the fleshy canner and cutter kinds having been less than on any other grades.

The bull market has shown more activity and closes around 10c to 15c higher than a week ago. An occasional heavy fed bull sells up to \$3.75 to \$4, a good butcher class go around \$3 to \$3.25, and bologna grades largely from \$2.35 to \$2.60.

Calves

The calf market shows a decline of about 25c on the week's trading. Good light veals sold Thursday at \$4.25 to \$4.50, mediumweights of fair to good quality are quotable from \$3.50 to \$4,

and fair to good fat heavy calves around \$2.75 to \$3.50. Common heavy mixed calves and dogie yearlings are selling around \$2 to \$2.25.

Hogs

The week in the hog trade opened with a decline that carried the bulk to a 10c to 15c lower level than Saturday of last week, like declines being shown at northern points under the influence of a fairly liberal run at Chicago. On Tuesday the market steadied, while on Wednesday, with light receipts at all points, the market closed about 15c above Monday, or strong with last week's windup. The upward trend of prices continued Thursday, the close being a dime above Wednesday and a big dime higher than last Saturday, but on the following day prices weakened somewhat, and a decline of 5c leaves the market but about 5c higher than a week ago.

Sheep

The sheep market has held about steady this week on a fair supply, including a good proportion of good fed and grass muttons. One bunch of seventy-five choice heavy clipped fed wethers, averaging 109, reached \$5.25, a double-deck of extra good corn-fed clipped wethers, averaging 91, sold at \$5, and the best clipped heavy grass wethers from \$4.65 to \$4.75, with a decent to fair light class from \$4 to \$4.25. No good lambs were received.

Prices for the Week

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$6.00	\$4.00@5.00
Tuesday	5.50	3.85@5.00
Wednesday	6.75	4.75@5.15
Thursday	5.75	4.85@5.50
Friday	6.80	4.65@5.15
Saturday	6.75	4.75@5.10
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	3.50	2.50@3.25
Tuesday	3.55	2.35@3.40
Wednesday	3.60	2.35@3.45
Thursday	3.50	2.50@3.25
Friday	4.00	2.30@3.50
Saturday	3.25	2.55@3.25
Calves—		
Monday	4.85	3.50@4.85
Tuesday	4.25	3.00@4.25
Wednesday	4.65	3.00@4.65
Thursday	4.50	2.50@4.50
Friday	4.35	3.00@4.25
Hogs—		
Monday	\$5.45	\$5.25@5.40
Tuesday	5.40	5.25@5.30
Wednesday	5.55	5.25@5.42 1/2
Thursday	5.65	5.40@5.50
Friday	5.60	5.40@5.52 1/2
Saturday	5.55	5.45@5.50

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Horses and	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Sheep	M.
Monday	7,184	443	93	2,479	51	
Tuesday	3,493	48	1,767	614	36	
Wednesday	4,661	667	1,195	972	49	
Thursday	5,100	500	1,400	209	28	
Friday	3,250	1,150			7	

MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	6,100
Calves	50
Hogs	2,550
Sheep	1,050
Horses and mules	57

The run of cattle today was liberal, footing up 6,700 head, but only 3,500 of these were on the market, the others being routed to northern pastures. A year ago receipts were 4,828.

Beef Steers

More than 2,000 steers were on the market. This supply, the liberal, fell far short of the big offerings of this class last Monday. Nearly all of today's supply were grassers from the south of fair to good quality, with nothing tippy, and little common stuff. Eight or nine loads of fed steers were in, nothing prime among them. The market was an active one from the start, with outside packers bidding for the offerings on a strong basis compared with last week's close, and about 25c to 35c higher than last Monday on the better killing beefs. A new record was made by the sale of a single grass steer at \$6.25, weighing 1,470 pounds and bringing \$91.87. Two loads of grassers at \$5.55 were the best on the market.

Stockers and Feeders

Stocker and feeder buyers had little left to pick from after the packers got thru buying, as the latter took everything that had killing quality. Such as were left were taken as stockers at strong prices compared with last week.

Butcher Cows

With not more than 600 head of cows on the market, there was no such activity as featured the beef trade, the steer supply was three times that of cows. An average quality was offered, with a large proportion of canners. Everything was taken at steady

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prices, with a strong preference for those of the best quality, with a load of good grassers at \$3.95 and some odd cows at \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Bulls

But few bulls were on sale, and they went to a good demand at full steady prices.

Calves

Receipts of calves ran up to about 550 head, making a comparatively good supply. Quality was only fair, with nothing to tempt high bids. Sales were made at a shade lower figures, with a fair class of vealers at \$4.25.

Hogs

Receipts of hogs today, while light, were slightly in excess of those of last Monday, and better than a year ago, reaching about 2,600 head. Nearly everything was from Oklahoma, and the quality was above the average. Reports came of a large run at Chicago and lower prices, and following in line, lower prices were offered here. Sales were generally 10c to 15c lower than they were last Saturday, tho a load of tippy heavies sold for export to Mexico at \$5.60, a price up to Saturday's level. The packers' top was \$5.50, and the bulk of sales were at \$5.30 to \$5.45.

Sheep

The week starts off with receipts of 1,050 sheep and goats. The quality was mostly good. No sales had been made up to noon.

MONDAY'S SALES

Steers			Cows		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
24...	883	\$4.80	321...	1078	\$5.25
46...	1,043	5.55	270...	884	5.15
49...	1,036	5.00	47...	947	5.00
24...	1,011	5.25	24...	1,003	5.10
24...	1,010	4.85	45...	967	4.90
44...	959	4.85	42...	983	5.00
21...	812	4.00	105...	902	4.80
26...	901	4.80	54...	855	4.55

Heifers			Bulls		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
10...	731	\$2.25	5...	710	\$2.15
27...	650	2.60	3...	910	4.25
32...	599	2.50	21...	818	3.65
1...	1,350	5.50	2...	1,020	4.50
4...	812	3.15	22...	728	3.00
51...	718	2.90	10...	817	3.35
10...	796	3.75	27...	905	3.95
4...	840	3.10	11...	736	2.35
5...	844	2.35	19...	823	2.35
6...	646	2.60	4...	677	3.25

Calves			Sheep		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
75...	240	\$3.85	123...	286	\$3.15
7...	294	3.25	22...	132	4.25
80...	196	4.25	16...	273	3.25
69...	195	4.10			

Butcher Cows			Butcher Hogs		
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1...	840	\$2.70	5...	842	\$2.50
1...	950	2.25	5...	858	2.55
2...	1,010	2.65	2...	1,305	3.15
2...	915	2.75	2...	1,325	3.00
1...	1,080	2.75	1...	1,030	2.75
3...	856	3.50	3...	1,040	3.0
2...	1,045	2.25			

Butcher Sheep		
No.	Ave.	Price.
121	clipped wethers	90 \$4.50
126	clipped wethers	84 4.50
124	clipped wethers	89 4.50
136	clipped wethers	89 4.30

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Rich in natural flavor. Its old age has matured it to such an extent that it is invaluable as a tonic for invalids who are suffering with general debility, lost vitality, etc. A tablespoonful will quicken the heart action and lend renewed force to the blood.

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ALL AROUND THE FARM

LIVE STOCK GOSSIP

Importance of Good Roads

One of the most important and pressing social and economic questions before the people today is that of improving the highways. Its importance can hardly be overstated. The food supply of the world passes on wagons over country roads. In tonnage it equals or exceeds the aggregate of railway traffic. The condition of the public roads affects the market conditions and thru these it reaches every citizen. Bad roads interfere with the regular distribution of food products, resulting in an erratic and inconstant supply for a fixed and regular demand. The result is that some of the consumers must go without certain articles for the time being, while others are forced to pay higher prices therefor. The farmer in the meantime suffers loss from his inability to reach the market with what he has to sell.

The cost of delivering products over bad roads is two or three times greater than performing the same service over good roads. The general improvement of the highways of the country is vastly more important to the people as a whole than the building of the Panama canal, the improvement of the inland waterways, the irrigation of the semi-arid lands, or the building of the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway.

Every man, woman and child in the land is directly affected by road conditions, therefore the question is not a local issue, but one that concerns the whole people, and is one for the whole people to solve.

The question, "What is a good road?" will be answered by different individuals in the light of their experience. The woman in Arkansas who had been driving laboriously along a muddy bottom land road, said to her companion, upon reaching a stretch of corduroy road and beginning to bump over the logs composing it, "Gee, but it's nice to get on a piece of good road. I don't see why they don't make more on 'em."

In the light of twentieth century requirements, a good road must have the following features:

1. It must be smooth and remain so, imposing the least possible resistance to traffic.
2. The material composing it must be lasting and not affected injuriously by rain or frost.
3. It must be good and usable at all times. A road that is good at certain seasons only and bad at others in varying degrees, depending upon weather conditions, cannot be classed as a good road, even if it be so at times. Such a road has only the virtues of a balky horse; it cannot be depended upon and it more than likely fails when it is most needed.

Practically speaking, a good road—one good every day in the year—is a road surfaced with macadam or gravel. These are the only materials that are cheap enough to be generally used. A macadam road is usually more expensive than one made of gravel, but it is correspondingly better. The crushed rock is more uniform, the road made of it requires less repairing, it sheds water better and lasts longer.

The material of which a road should be built depends largely upon the cost and accessibility of materials. In a general discussion of the subject of good roads, stone or gravel roads are meant unless otherwise specified. While earth roads carefully drained and properly dragged after rains can be kept in good condition much of the time, such highways cannot be regarded as good roads, as they periodically fail.—Live Stock World.

Name the Farm

In speaking of the advantages of having a name for the farm, or country home, "Farm, Stock and Home" states that a business or professional man in village or city cannot help having a higher regard for a farmer correspondent whose letter is written on a sheet of paper bearing the name of the writer's farm and his own name and address in clear, bold type. A letter so embellished brings with it an atmosphere of enterprise, progress, up-to-dateness which impresses the recipient that there is a correspondent entitled to careful consideration, prompt attention, courteous treatment, and one who will not stand for tricks or dishonorable methods in any business transaction.

That is one distinct advantage. Another one is this: The naming of a farm inspires family pride in it. Tomatoes might tolerate being called a plug farmer, treat it as a joke; but if the farm he had named "Willow Avenue Farm" were called a plug farm, or any other unseemly name, Tom would get fighting mad in a minute. He would be as quick to resent a slur upon his named farm as upon his dog.

Name the farm appropriately; make

the name form part of the heading on the letter paper and envelopes; have the name nicely painted and put over the front gate, and that gate will never hang by one hinge, nor will unbecoming litter, rubbish, shrubless lawns and flowerless walk-borders be allowed to remain very long where that sign can contemptuously look down upon them.

Feeding Straw and Beet Pulp

A dairyman in Colorado Springs who was recently visited by the writer was spending the most of his time cussing his luck, his cows, the dairy business and the world in general. He said: "There is nothing in the dairy business; my cows are losing me money every day."

On inquiring further we found that Mr. Dairyman was feeding nothing but beet pulp and straw. He was generous enough to give the old cow all the water she wanted. Such a man would make a good hand on a farm where they did not need anybody. You cannot get blood out of a turnip, neither can you get milk out of beet pulp and straw and water. You might as well run Sherman Hill granite thru a flour mill with the intention of producing flour as to feed such a ration to a cow with the expectation of producing milk. The old cow will do by you as she is done by. In this respect she will follow the golden rule to the letter.

Alfalfa and corn chop, with beet pulp as a regulator, is an excellent ration.

Below is given the protein, carbohydrates and fat content of different kinds of feeds. Let us see how the food values in straw and beet pulp run. Beet pulp gives us 12 pounds of protein and 146 pounds of carbohydrates per ton. Straw gives us 24 pounds of protein and 772 pounds of carbohydrates. The protein value of the ration is not worth mentioning and there is a great value of carbohydrates in a ton of alfalfa besides 220 pounds of protein:

Name of Feed	Pro-Carbo-		Fat
	tein	hydrates	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Alfalfa hay	220	792	24
Red clover hay	136	716	34
Oat hay	36	928	30
Timothy hay	56	868	23
Red top hay	96	938	20
Oat straw	24	772	16
Cotton seed hulls	6	662	34
Corn stover	36	648	14
Wheat straw	8	726	8
Pea vine straw	86	646	16
Corn silage	18	226	14
Wet beet pulp	12	146	..
Mangels	22	108	2
Sugar beets	22	204	2
Green alfalfa	78	254	10
Green red clover	58	296	14
Green peas and oats	36	142	4
Oil meal (old process)	586	802	140
Oil meal (new process)	564	802	56
Cotton seed meal	744	338	168
Ajax Flakes	462	542	216
Gluten feed	446	962	50
Dried brewers grains	314	627	102
Malt sprouts	372	742	34
Bran	244	772	60
Corn chop	158	1,334	86
Ground barley	174	1,312	32
Ground oats	180	946	84
Middlings	256	1,060	68
Wheat	204	1,384	34
Corn and cob meal	98	1,260	70
Hominy feed	150	1,104	136

SWINE

Value of Bone in Hogs

Wallace's Farmer: Is the value of an animal proportional to the size of the bone? Not exactly that. Then is the most important point in determining an animal's value the size of the bone? An observer, to take others' opinions, would readily come to that conclusion.

The following are a few actual expressions:

A farmer examining a flock of pure bred cockerels: "There's only one or two in there that's got enough bone. I tell you a rooster needs a good sized bone as well as a steer."

A man looking over a neighbor's span of young horses: "They are a good team, but I like the off mare the best; she's got the most bone."

Men viewing horses at the fair: "They are good, but they lack the bone." On being asked why they desired more bone, they replied: "The buyers want bone."

Is it true? Just lead one of these bone heavy awkward, hard to fatten horses into the ring beside a blocky, heavy-chested, high-crested, round-ribbed, smooth-rumped horse of clean,

Agricultural Epitomist says that the small farmer should produce the best horses, as he is well prepared to carefully mature the two or three colts constantly under his care. By handing them constantly they are ready for work as soon as matured; but, as a rule, the small farmers raise scrubs while the larger breeders raise those in which there is the most money.

Thousands of farmers will get "cold feet" in the hog-raising industry, on account of the slump in prices; but the man who sticks to his job, and every year improves his breed and his methods of feeding, will be the gainer in the end," says the American Farm World.

The appropriation bill reported to the senate for the department of agriculture carries over \$11,000,000—an increase of over \$100,000 over the house bill.

The days of cattle or horse stealing in the northwest territories of Canada, says a recent writer, have practically passed. The cowboy has given place to the plow. To one not well acquainted with the country west of Medicine Hat there appears to be unlimited grass and water for any number of cattle. This may be so in summer, but in winter time, when cattle want an open range and "driftways," they are caught by some barbed-wire fence, hump their backs to the storm, and their whitened skeletons in bunches will be found there in the spring. Owners of medium herds are at their wits' end to find range for their cattle. In the Maple creek district the country has become fairly well stocked by

medium bone and good quality, and see which the buyer prefers.

The following remark from a man to a breeder of beef cattle: "Your cattle are good, but none of them have got bone enough to suit be." To which the breeder replied: "If you fellows would quit hunting after bone and grow a little more steak you wouldn't wear such long, long faces when you market your stuff."

A prominent breeder and shipper: "You can't get too much bone in a steer." A man looking at a neighbor's calves, one grade and one pure bred: "The grade is the best calf—he's got the most bone."

The prominence of opinion concerning bone most likely originates in this manner. Every man who raises hogs is familiar with that chunk of an animal which may never have tasted any grain but corn, and in many cases used as a breeder. He never weighs over about 250 pounds, is fine all around, and especially weak in the bone; walks on his dew claws when he walks at all, and frequently cripples himself.

Any man might reason that if hogs can not be kept on their feet the bone and suspending ligaments are too small, therefore they must be of larger size. The principle is this: There must be strength enough in limbs of animals grown for meat to bear their weight with ease. In animals used for work, strength enough to bear exertion, and of quality to be least subject to dis ease.

Is size the main point, then? Those who demand great size of bone are not foolish enough to go to their implement dealer and ask for a wagon with 12x12-inch axletrees.

There is without question different qualities of bone in the same species of animals. Professor Henry has proved this in testing the bone of swine. He gives the average weight necessary to break the similar bone in the same position to be 380 pounds for swine fed corn alone and 503 pounds in those fed milk, blood meal and middlings.

In horses judges favor the medium bone in size and agree that fine hair lying close to the skin, and tendons prominent, indicate quality in bone, but as to whether the bone which judges call coarse is more susceptible to disease, let the veterinarian speak.

The heaviest bone and early maturing qualities are not generally co-existent. Animals that complete their growth at an early period are wanted, but not weak-limbed animals.

The strength of bone can be altered by feeding. In the case mentioned the bone was made 32 per cent stronger; hence there is very little reason to demand the very largest bone. It would have been interesting had Professor Henry given us the average caliber of the animals of the same age in those two classes.

A Lady's Limit

"How long did the fight with your husband last?" "About tin minutes, yer honor. Sure no lady would keep at it any longer."—Harper's Weekly.

large "outfits" from the American side. Suitable districts on the Red river, further north are all about taken up.

In February, 1904, a 6-year-old cow belonging to Mr. Blair Stephenson of Pitiloch, Glenfarg, Perthshire, dropped three calves, a bull and two heifers. All three were alive and well and of fair size four days later. The sire was an Aberdeen-Angus bull, the dam a brindled cross-bred, and all three calves were black. Four and even five calves at a birth have been recorded, but even three at a birth is very uncommon.

Around American Fork, Utah, sheep shearing is on and sheepmen claim that the clip will be an average one. Contrary to other years, a good share of the wool is still unsold.

According to the ruling of the supervisor of the Stony Creek national forest no sheep will be allowed to graze in the national forests of California that are not dipped before July 15.

The gate report this morning at 1,184 cars was about the same as a week ago and around 800 smaller than a year ago. The three principal roads were credited with 730 cars for today, or 135 more than Thursday's estimate.

All reports from western ranges have been favorable this season. There was minimum loss of cattle and sheep thru the winter and early spring and everything is in good enough condition to withstand all late spring storms.

Warship's Condenser Tubes

The greatest single consumption of brass is for condenser tubes, a battleship alone having from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of condenser tubing in it; and owing to the corrosive effect of sea water this tubing must be continually replaced. The material used is usually either Muntz metal—60 per cent copper, 40 per cent zinc—or else a mixture of copper, 70; zinc, 29, and tin, 1.

Popinjay

The popinjay was a figure of a bird shot at for practice. The jay was decked with parti-colored feathers so as to resemble a parrot, and, being suspended on a pole, served as a target. He whose ball or arrow brought down the bird by cutting the string by which it was hung received the proud title of "Captain Popinjay" for the rest of the day, and was escorted home in triumph.—New York American.

Justice and Courtesy

My craving to be just has prevented me from being obliging. I am too much impressed with the idea that in doing one person a service you as a rule disoblige another person; that to further the chances of one competitor is very often equivalent to an injury upon another.—Ernest Renan.

FRIENDS HELP

St. Paul Park Incident.

"After drinking coffee for breakfast I always felt languid and dull, having no ambition to get to my morning duties. Then in about an hour or so a weak, nervous derangement of the heart and stomach would come over me with such force I would frequently have to lie down.

"At other times I had severe headaches; stomach finally became affected and digestion so impaired that I had serious chronic dyspepsia and constipation. A lady, for many years State President of the W. C. T. U., told me she had been greatly benefited by quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee; she was troubled for years with asthma. She said it was no cross to quit coffee when she found she could have as delicious an article as Postum."

"Another lady, who had been troubled with chronic dyspepsia for years, found immediate relief on ceasing coffee and beginning Postum twice a day. She was wholly cured. Still another friend told me that Postum Food Coffee was a God-send to her, her heart trouble having been relieved after leaving off coffee and taking on Postum."

"So many such cases came to my notice that I concluded coffee was the cause of my trouble and I quit and took up Postum. I am more than pleased to say that my days of trouble have disappeared. I am well and happy." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.