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NO. 20

Result of the Registered Hereford Sale at San Antonio

The combination sale of Herefords at San Antonio last Thursday was only fairly attended by stockmen. Judging from the rapidity of the bidding the demand seemed to be for bulls, rather than cows and a few lots of heifers went at bargain figures. The sale was held in the cattle barns of the International Fair and was under the management of C. R. Thomas, secretary of the American Hereford Breeders' Association. Colonel R. E. Edmondson and L. R. Brady were auctioneers.

None of the cattle offered were in show ring condition, practically all being taken off the range for the sale. The result of this was apparent in the bidding and whenever an animal on which had been bestowed a little extra care was offered, the bidding was not only more brisk but the sale price more satisfactory. At this season of the year breeders do not usually have the time to prepare their cattle for the ring in the same manner as they are prepared prior to the National Feeders' and Breeders' Show at Fort Worth, and yet, judging from the difference in prices paid for smooth stuff against rough, a little time and effort polishing hoofs and horns, and brushing out hides is well worth while.

Practically all the buying was by south Texans. Lee Wiess of Berclair, representative of the Beaumont Oil and Cattle Company, was an extensive buyer.

Top price of the sale was \$250, paid for Leesdale Donald 286820, by S. J. Blocker of San Angelo.

Complete list of sales follows:

PRINCESS 239638, cow, calved Dec. 3, 1905, bred and consigned by Frank Nusom, Runge; sold to L. L. Nusom, Runge, \$130.
 JEST 2d 239625, cow, calved Dec. 20, 1905, bred and consigned by Frank Nusom, Runge; sold to Lee Wiess, Berclair, \$60.
 MABEL 239632, cow, calved Dec. 23, 1905, bred and consigned by Frank Nusom; sold to N. R. Powell, Pettus, \$80.
 PEARL 239637, cow, calved Jan. 8, 1906, bred and consigned by Frank Nusom; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$80.
 PRIDE 274871, cow, calved June 13, 1907, bred and consigned by Frank Nusom; sold to Mrs. J. E. Boog-Scott, Coleman, \$50.
 JACK 196128, bull, calved July 13, 1904, bred and consigned by Frank Nusom; sold to Lee Wiess, Berclair, \$200.
 LEESDALE POPPY 286243, cow, calved May 1, 1907, bred by W. S. and J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, consigned by Lee Bros., San Angelo; sold to Mrs. J. E. Boog-Scott, Coleman, \$125.
 APRIL LAD 288215, bull, calved April 9, 1907, bred by Hermann Specht, Iowa Park, consigned by Lee Bros., San Angelo; sold to H. F. Kothmann, Royal Valley, \$150.
 GOOD BOY 5th 299217, bull, calved April 17, 1907, bred and consigned by Lee Bros., San Angelo; sold to Mrs. L. D. Thomas, San Antonio, \$135.
 GOOD BOY 6th 276395, bull, calved April 18, 1907, bred and consigned by Lee Bros., San Angelo; sold to Lee Wiess, Berclair, \$165.
 WILTON BOY 299224, calved April 21, 1907, bred by Hermann Specht, Iowa Park, consigned by Lee Bros., San Angelo; sold to William Roeder Jr., Kerrville, \$125.
 IKE 299220, bull, calved April 29, 1907, bred and consigned by Lee Bros., San Angelo; sold to Mrs. L. D. Thomas, San Antonio, \$65.
 GOOD BOY 8th 299218, bull, calved May 3, 1907, bred and consigned by Lee Bros., San Angelo; sold to Lee Wiess, Berclair, \$135.
 LEESDALE DONALD 286820, calved May 6, 1907, bred and consigned by

Lee Bros., San Angelo; sold to S. J. Blocker, San Angelo, \$250.

KINK DONALD 299221, bull, calved June 9, 1907, bred and consigned by Lee Bros., San Angelo; sold to H. F. Kothmann, Royal Valley, \$150.

GOOD BOY 14th 299219, bull, calved June 13, 1907, bred and consigned by Lee Bros., San Angelo; sold to S. L. Henderson, Rudd, \$150.

DON 299216, bull, calved Aug. 10, 1907, bred and consigned by Lee Bros., San Angelo; sold to John W. Ruck-

man, Karnes City, \$150.

WARRIOR LAD 2d 299223, bull, calved Sept. 29, 1907, bred and consigned by Lee Bros., San Angelo; sold to G. A. Stowers, San Angelo, \$135.
 BEAU STATESMAN 280196, bull, calved Sept. 5, 1907, bred by W. T. Hutchison, Fort Worth, consigned by Hutchison & McNatt, Fort Worth; sold to G. A. Stowers, San Angelo, \$90.
 BEAU STATESMAN 8th 265726, bull, calved Dec. 10, 1906, bred by R. H. McNatt, Fort Worth, consigned by

Hutchison & McNatt; sold to Mrs. L. D. Thomas, San Antonio, \$65.
 BEAU STATESMAN 11th 265729, bull, calved Dec. 12, 1906, bred by R. H. McNatt, Fort Worth, consigned by Hutchison & McNatt, Fort Worth; sold to Mrs. L. D. Thomas, San Antonio, \$50.
 JOHN WILTON 292530, bull, calved June 14, 1907, bred by R. H. McNatt, Fort Worth, consigned by Hutchison & McNatt, Fort Worth; sold to Mrs. L. D. Thomas, San Antonio, \$60.

wick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$55.

PEARL 168950, cow, calved Dec. 21, 1901, bred by W. S. and J. B. Ikard, Henrietta. With heifer calf by Plus 9th and rebred to same bull. Consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to Frank Nusom, Runge, \$95.

MANURER 171637, cow, calved May 26, 1903, bred by Wyoming Hereford Association. Heifer calf at foot by Wilton R 4th. Consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$65.

FAVORITE R 2d 202825, cow, calved May 21, 1903, bred by Wm. Powell, Channing, consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$45.

GEM 229252, cow, calved June 2, 1904, bred by J. L. Chadwick, Cresson, consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$55.

QUEEN 229258, cow, calved April 30, 1904, bred by J. L. Chadwick, Cresson. Heifer calf at foot by Plus 9th. Rebred to same bull. Consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to Wm. Roeder Jr., Kerrville, \$80.

ZILPAH 229263, cow, calved March 13, 1904. Bred by J. L. Chadwick, Cresson, consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to Wm. Roeder Jr., Kerrville, \$75.

Five yearling heifers consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City at \$45.

DOLLIE 279974, cow, calved March 26, 1907. Bred and consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$45.

FAY 279981, cow, calved June 15, 1907, bred and consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$50.

IRENE 279996, cow, calved Feb. 26, 1906, bred and consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$45.

LOTTIE 280013, cow, calved March 20, 1907, bred and consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$50.

LUCILE 2d 280014, cow, calved Jan. 1, 1907, bred and consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$50.

MADGE 2d 280018, cow, calved, Sept. 26, 1906, bred by J. L. Chadwick, consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$50.

MAGDALEN 2d 280019, cow, calved March 4, 1907, bred and consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$45.

SALLIE 280040, cow, calved April 7, 1907, bred and consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$50.

BIRDIE 251808, cow, calved Sept. 12, 1905, bred by B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, consigned by A. N. Wilson, Joshua; sold to G. C. King, Taylor, \$42.50.

JOSEPHINE 251813, cow, calved Feb. 28, 1905, bred by B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, consigned by A. N. Wilson, Joshua; sold to G. C. King, Taylor, \$42.50.

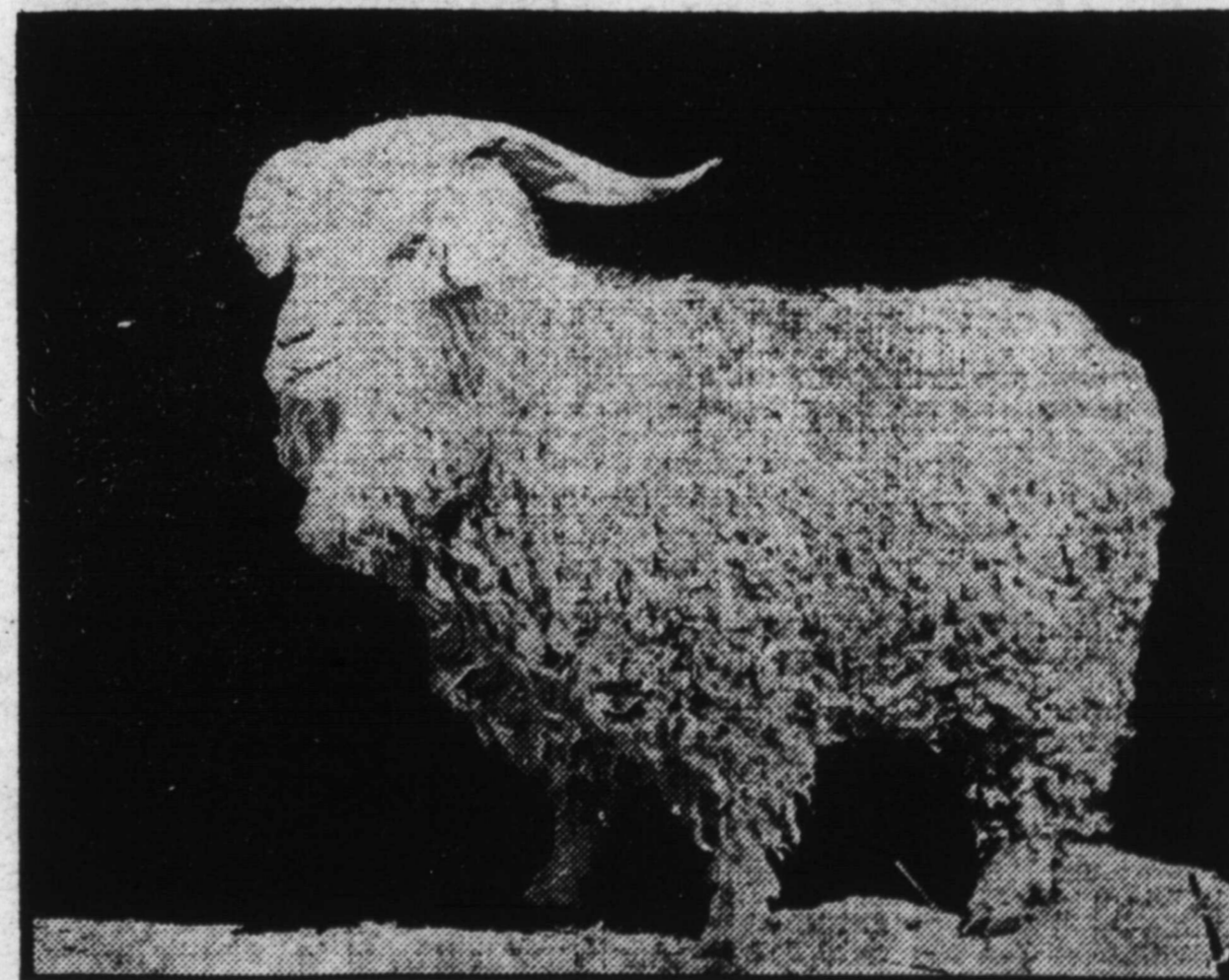
BARON 251819, bull, calved Dec. 9, 1905, bred by B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, consigned by A. N. Wilson, Joshua; sold to Theodore Wipff, Eagle Pass, \$200.

DON SHADELAND 294414, bull, calved June 16, 1907, bred by B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, consigned by A. N. Wilson, Joshua; sold to Wm. Roeder Jr., Kerrville, \$50.

EARL LONG 294415, bull, calved Feb. 7, 1907, bred by B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, consigned by A. N. Wilson, Joshua; sold to G. A. Stowers, San Antonio, \$75.

ROBERT 294416, bull, calved April 3, 1907, bred and consigned by A. N.

A Pair of Quality Angoras



BRED AND EXHIBITED AT THE SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR BY E. L. WITT & SONS, MONTELL, TEXAS.

mann, Karnes City, \$150.
 WARRIOR LAD 2d 299223, bull, calved Sept. 29, 1907, bred and consigned by Lee Bros., San Angelo; sold to G. A. Stowers, San Angelo, \$135.
 BEAU STATESMAN 280196, bull, calved Sept. 5, 1907, bred by W. T. Hutchison, Fort Worth, consigned by Hutchison & McNatt, Fort Worth; sold to G. A. Stowers, San Angelo, \$90.
 BEAU STATESMAN 8th 265726, bull, calved Dec. 10, 1906, bred by R. H. McNatt, Fort Worth, consigned by

MAINOR 165271, cow, calved April 11, 1903, bred by Wyoming Hereford Association, Cheyenne, Wyo., consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$80.
 MALICIOUS 168218, cow, calved April 16, 1903, bred by Wyoming Hereford Association, consigned by Chadwick Bros., Cresson; sold to John W. Ruckman, Karnes City, \$50.
 MANIPULAR 168204, cow, calved May 15, 1903, bred by Wyoming Hereford Association, consigned by Chad-

Wilson, Joshua; sold to Lewis Voelcker, San Antonio, \$27.50.
ROYAL BRIGHT 2988011, bull, calved Aug. 15, 1907, bred and consigned by A. N. Wilson, Joshua; sold to Lewis Voelcker, San Antonio, \$20.

Raige News

Tom Green County

With several assistants, Billy Anson at the Head-of-the-River ranch, near Christoval, the other day shipped to the great International Fair at San Antonio, which opened Saturday. Mr. Anson took in a palace stock car six stallions, five mares and colts, three geldings, one of which is a runner and the other two driving horses. All are quarter horses, with the exception of the two drivers. The runners are of the famous Steeldust blood.

P. R. Clarke shipped two cars of fat cows, Fayette Tankersley three cars of calves and four of fat cows. Russell & Blocker shipped two cars of calves and one of fat cows, and Blocker & Co. one car of fat cows. They were all shipped to Fort Worth. E. W. McNutt sent a car of horses to Lampasas. Moore & Clarke shipped a car load of mutton goats to Kansas City.

The car of cows purchased a few days ago by Jenks Blocker from Fayette Tankersley and shipped to Fort Worth by the purchaser proved to be one of the best lot of cows shipped from Angelo this year, the heaviest one of the bunch tipping the scales at 1,400 pounds. The day on which the stock was shipped there was an interesting guessing contest among the stockmen at the pens. R. P. Clark won the "jack pot," for the money put up by each who made a guess at the weight of the heaviest cow. His guess was 1,300, the highest. Fayette Tankersley is to be complimented for raising one of the best lots of cows ever shipped from here, and Mr. Blocker is to be congratulated for having the nerve to buy such a bunch.—San Angelo Standard.

Sutton County

Harris Brothers sold to Murp March 300 yearling steers at \$17 per head. These steers came from Harris Brothers' Coke county ranch.

Will Sultemeyer of Sonora purchased sixteen head of saddle horses and mares from Eric Cloutd of Kimble county at private terms.

D. K. Mullan sold 125 head of 2-year-old steers to Mr. Freeman of Schleicher county at \$20 per head.

The following are some of the sales reported on the East St. Louis market quarantine division: W. A. Glasscock, Hardy, 95 steers, 987 pounds, at \$3.80; Kussell & Borrum, Foster, 20 steers, 1,224 pounds, at \$4.65; Russel & Bevans, Foster, 49 steers, 964 pounds, at \$3.90; 94 steers, 946 pounds, at \$3.90; L. L. and W. W. Russell, Hardy, 75 steers, 952 pounds, \$3.75; 69 steers, 1,000 pounds, at \$4; Sid Martin, Angelo, 97 heifers, 724 pounds, at \$3.25; 397 cows, 786 pounds, at \$3.10.

NO GUSHER

But Tells Facts About Postum

"We have used Postum for the past eight years," writes a Wis. lady, "and drink it three times a day. We never tire of it.

"For several years I could scarcely eat anything on account of dyspepsia, bloating after meals, palpitation, sick headache—in fact was in such misery and distress I tried living on hot water and toast for nearly a year.

"I had quit coffee, the cause of my trouble, and was using hot water, but this was not nourishing.

"Hearing of Postum I began drinking it and my ailments disappeared, and now I can eat anything I want without trouble.

"My parents and husband had about the same experience. Mother would often suffer after eating, while yet drinking coffee. My husband was a great coffee drinker and suffered from indigestion and headache.

"After he stopped coffee and began Postum both ailments left him. He will not drink anything else now and we have it three times a day. I could write more but am no gusher—only state plain facts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

Bevans & Co. shipped from Rosalia, Kan., to the East St. Louis market Sept. 21, 270 steers, weight 824 pounds, which brought \$3.25.

Billy Sims of D. E. Sims & Sons of Paint Rock sold bucks to the following Sonora county sheepmen: E. M. Kirkland, 15; G. W. Whitehead & Sons, 50; J. W. Mayfield, 9; E. E. Sawyer, 20; Bob, Cauthorn, 10.—Devil's River News.

Edwards County

Messrs. Bob Ragland and Jack Turner bought of W. H. Gardner 900 head of goats at \$2 per head.

Fred Brothers returned last Saturday from Blanco county with 221 head of steers, which they had recently bought.—Rock Springs Rustler.

Brewster County

One of the largest steer deals of the season was made Monday when Gage & Davenport purchased 400 2s and 1,000 yearlings from the O2 outfit (Turney Brothers) of Brewster county at private terms.—Fort Stockton Pioneer.

South Texas Cattle at Chicago

San Antonio Express: Ed Lasater is up from Falfurrias and will at least stay long enough to see the San Antonio International Fair successfully launched. He will have no exhibit in the range cattle division this year, as he is making his preparations to open the eyes of the visitors to the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago this winter to the fact that South Texas must have representation as not only the greatest breeding ground on earth, but the breeding ground of the best cattle as well. South Texas has never been represented at the big show in Chicago and Mr. Lasater is manifesting a commendable spirit in making the demonstration. "My object in sending my cattle up there may not be designated as wholly patriotic," said he yesterday, "for I must confess that I have a selfish motive as well; and did I not feel reasonably sure that I would at least take first prize and possibly first and second, I don't know that I would feel justified in making the effort. The high price South Texas beef cattle commands when it is fat is sufficient justification for me to show not only the breeders of other states, but of other countries as well, just what we can do in the open ranges. I will send two car loads of calves and quite likely one load of cows to Chicago." Mr. Lasater is now feeding about 2,000 steers some cotton seed on the grass, preparatory to putting them on a cake diet later on. He says they have had considerable rain down in the Falfurrias district, but that some sections have not fared as well as others.

Little Mavericks

Felt the Call of Texas

Two trips to Texas have made out of W. T. Farmer, a convert. His enthusiasm is unbounded and as exhibits of his faith in the future of this country he holds a deed for two sections located in the northeastern portion of the Panhandle. That this particular part of Texas has a very bright future has never been doubted. Every cowman who hails from the plains of Amarillo and northward vie with each other in praising their native heath, but an outburst of enthusiasm coming from such a conservative source as Mr. Farmer, gives additional luster to the stories we have long heard regarding the wonderful agricultural possibilities of the Panhandle country. He believes that the benediction has already been pronounced over the occupation of this area solely by the cattle industry and that in much less than a decade, the romance and spirit of these plains will give place to the more serious problems of agriculture.

"I never saw finer looking land anywhere than that down in Ochiltree county, Texas," said Mr. Farmer. "As far as the vision carries the land has the symmetrical evenness of a floor in appearance, yet with excellent surface drainage. However, the most important factor entering into the proposition and in reality the greatest argument in its favor, is the unusual fertility of the soil. The loam varies in color somewhat, altho there is no chemical difference in its properties, all producing equally prolific crops. The rainfall averages about twenty-four inches annually and this precipitation occurs principally during the growing season, which is sufficient to insure good yields. This country offers great opportunities to the farmer of these over-crowded central states or to the investor who is looking for a safe place to secure his money."

When Mr. Farmer makes an investi-

gation of anything it is always a thorough one and in his conversation gave a good description of his two trips to Texas in quest of land, and in concluding said he was confident when others knew more about the above country they would harken to the call of the Panhandle.—National Live Stock Reporter.

BURNETT'S RANCH PURCHASE

Will Build Large Home on His Newly Acquired Property

FORT WORTH, Oct. 6.—Roy B. Burnett is expected to return to the city within the next few days from El Paso. In the purchase of the ranch of the Delaware Cattle Company in El Paso county, which was consummated October 1, Mr. Burnett closed one of the largest ranch deals ever made in that section of the state. The ranch comprises 150,000 acres and contains 6,400 cattle, not counting the calves, and 125 head of horses, all of which are included in the transaction, the consideration being \$112,000. Mr. Burnett, who is a Fort Worth man, with ranch and cattle interests in various sections, has been residing recently at Carlsbad, N. M. He will construct a commodious stone residence on his new ranch in El Paso county and make his home there it is stated.

The former owners of the ranch were principally citizens of E. Paso. A. P. Coles was president of the company, T. M. Wingo, secretary and treasurer, and J. Y. Cannon, manager. Mrs. Bob Hall of El Paso county was also a heavy stockholder. The deal had been pending since last June. The deeds, etc., were drawn up and signed Oct. 1.

Talks of Panhandle Country

FORT WORTH, Oct. 6.—George L. Woodard of Electra, who owns a part of the Waggoner colony land in Wilbarger and Wichita counties, was here today en route to Houston. He said an immense crop of corn and cotton is being made this year in his part of the state. Corn is being delivered at Electra on an average of 75 to 100 wagon loads a day and selling at 54 cents per bushel. He recently returned from Wisconsin, his former home, where he sold ten quarter sections of Waggoner colony land, on which the purchasers will settle this fall. He reports people of the Central Northwest are greatly interested in Texas and a great number will emigrate to this state during the fall and winter, especially to the Panhandle section. The majority will settle in the strips between Wichita Falls and Dalhart, and between Canadian thru the Amarillo country to Plainview, he says.

The Demand for Veal

"Everybody wants veal when it is high," said a prominent calf buyer to the Chicago Live Stock World. "The scarcer an article is the greater seems to be the demand for it. When calves were coming to market freely and veal was relatively cheap, inquiry for it was limited and packers had hard work to dispose of it. Now good to choice veal calves are scarce and high, and it is impossible to get enough to fill the demand." There is considerable truth in this statement. Most everybody who goes to a butcher shop wants the best cuts of the best beef, which they know is selling at the high limit, when cheaper cuts would answer just as well, if the buyer could be made to think so. Calf traders are well convinced that the supply is going to be small the coming winter and that prices will be extremely high. There has been a great rush of calves to market all year, not only at Chicago, but at most of the western markets. In the dairy sections milk has been so high that disposition was to sacrifice the calf at any price, and now the supply in the country is believed to be small, while the demand for veal has not been stronger in years.

Champion Cattle at St. Joseph

STOCK YARDS, Chicago.—The highest price paid for a car load of cattle for some time past and the highest price ever paid at St. Joseph, Mo., was paid last week by Morris & Co., who bought the grand champion car load at the recent live stock show held in that city. There were fifteen animals in the load, which averaged in weight 1,388 pounds. The price paid was \$114.51 a head. The grand champions were Angus cattle, the same breed that the late Nelson Morris introduced into Texas and of which Edward Morris is today the largest breeder in the world.

Yearling Steers at \$7

T. J. George, a progressive cattleman of Cass county, Mo., in the extreme western part of the state, was here today with several cars of well-finished steers. His sales embraced fifty-five head, 1,181 pounds, and forty-

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.

seven head, 990 pounds, all of which sold at \$7 per hundredweight to the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company.

"For the last five months," said Mr. George, "I have had these cattle on a full feed of corn, in connection with excellent blue grass and as a finisher I used two to four pounds of cotton seed meal."

When asked regarding conditions in his county, he remarked that their yield of corn would hardly average three-fourths of last year's crop. Owing to too much rains early in the season its growth was retarded. They had fine pasturage all season and put up lots of hay. The weather turned pretty cold the last few days, after the rain, and the frost was rather heavy, but as far as he could learn there was little damage.—National Live Stock Reporter.

Money in Longhorns

CHANDLER, Okla.—Six weeks ago Scout Younger of Tulsa purchased a steer for \$270. Scout paid a big price for the beast because it had horns measuring six feet and two inches from tip to tip and weighing 850 pounds. The steer was taken by a commissioner and placed on exhibition in the various amusement places during the last six weeks, and Younger has been drawing heavy dividends ever since. One week at Pabst Park at Milwaukeee brought Younger \$186.90, a similar stay at Kenwood Park in Chicago netted \$147, a week at Ponce de Leon Park at Atlanta brought him the snug sum of \$224, from Savannah for a week \$198.50, and from Chattanooga \$115.50. This is a total profit of \$873 in five weeks.

NELSON-DRAUGHON BUSINESS

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

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For catalogue, address

W. S. CARTER, Dean.

Butter Contest at San Antonio

The scoring contest held in connection with the San Antonio International Fair under the auspices of the Texas Dairymen's Association has added another achievement to the already enviable record of the Dairymen's Association of Texas. The object of the scoring contest is to bring the products of the Texas creameries and dairies before a competent judge, who scored each entry according to the standard score card, and comments on the improvement of each package. By a compliance with the suggestions of the expert judge, the butter maker may return to his work and know better how to improve his butter, whereby he will be able to secure a higher price on the market. The utter folly of selling butter for 15c to 25c per pound is amply evidenced by the numerous cases in Texas where the entire output of butter is sold for 35c to 40c per pound the year around. In the making of butter the dairyman should know how temperature and acidity effect the quality of butter, and, also, how the quality of butter is affected by the cleanliness with which milk, cream and butter is handled.

The feature of the show at San Antonio which attracted the greatest attention and created the most comment was the milking machine in operation. At 5 o'clock each afternoon great crowds gathered around the milking machine booth. Ropes had to be stretched to keep the crowds from gathering in too closely around the cows. The dairymen who were interested in the machine from a practical standpoint were admitted inside the ropes, where they could see the machine in operation at closer range.

The butter was scored by Professor J. L. Thomas of the dairy department, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. Those who entered their butter will receive the comments of the judge thru the mails.

The award of premiums and scores

of entries are as follows:

Creamery Butter in 20-Pound Tubs—First premium, Alta Vista Creamery, Fort Worth, score 91½; second, Lyon Farm Creamery, Sherman, score 90.

Ten Pounds Creamery Butter in One-Pound Prints—First premium, Rock Island Creamery, Rock Island score 92½; second premium, Royal Creamery, Denison, score 91½.

Dairy Butter in Five-Pound Tubs—First premium, J. F. Schlatter & Sons, San Antonio, score 92; second, Lyon Farm Dairy, Sherman, score 91½; third, Springside Jersey Farm, Denton, score 91.

Five-Pound Dairy Butter in One-Pound Prints—First premium, Springside Jersey Farm, Denton, score 93; second, H. W. Giddens, Falfurias, score 92½; third, George D. Gray, Boerne, score 91½.

Highest Score of Any Butter Exhibited—Springside Jersey Farm, Denton, gold medal.

Butter Scoring 93 Per Cent or Over—Springside Jersey Farm, Denton, Diploma.

Entries in Order of Score—Springside Jersey Farm, Denton, Texas, 93; H. W. Giddens, Falfurias, 92½; Rock Island Creamery, Rock Island, 92½; J. F. Schlatter & Sons, San Antonio, 92; Lyon Farm Dairy, Sherman, 92½; Royal Creamery, Denison, 92½; Alta Vista Creamery, Fort Worth, 92½; George D. Gray, Boerne, 91½; Springside Jersey Farm, Denton, 91; Mrs. B. S. Davis, Boerne, 91; G. H. Ritter, Brighton, 91; George D. Gray, Boerne, 90½; J. F. Schlatter & Sons, San Antonio, 90½; Lyon Farm Creamery, Sherman, 90; Darroch & Sons, Fredericksburg, 90; E. R. Klein, Austin, 90; O. W. Jordan, Goliad, 89; Mrs. W. E. Mountcastle, Cisco, 89; Manton M. Moore, Georgetown, 88½; Mrs. R. S. Knox, San Antonio, 82; Mrs. W. Billingsley, Brownsville, 81½.

Respectfully, C. O. MOSER,
In Charge Scoring Contest.

Conference on Irrigation

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—In his address to the delegates Frank C. Goudy, president of the irrigation congress, expressed a belief that, in time, the present plan under which irrigation projects are carried out must be modified in several important respects. Mr. Goudy said in part:

"There is one subject that I desire to bring before this convention and that is the question that in many states has become a vital one in the advancement of our irrigation resources, namely, the creation, regulation and control of irrigation districts. It is better, in my judgment, wherever possible for the people to provide their own ways and means for the construction of irrigation enterprises rather than depend on the central government. In time it may be deemed advisable to create irrigation districts in various localities where the reclamation service is engaged in irrigation work to enable the people to take over such projects from the government.

"I do not believe the central government will long care to continue in the business of irrigation, neither do I believe the water users in each case will be able to pay out the cost of such enterprise within the time fixed by the government, so some easy method of obtaining funds by way of a loan must be found, and I know of no better plan than that known as the irrigation district plan. And this association should work for the bringing about of uniformity in irrigation district laws and for perfection therein, so that bond buyers and investors may feel sure of the validity of such bonds.

"In some localities fake promoters are likely to take advantage of the irrigation district law to force upon the unsuspecting and uninformed public, so far as irrigation bonds are concerned, projects that are wholly without merit. In a few weeks, a land scheme was carried out by which people were led to invest their money in an enterprise that has no merit, and that can only result in total loss of the investments made by many hard-working people, and the some promoters have already purchased lands in another locality with the view of repeating their former successful performance.

"We have an abundance of fertile lands upon which water can be supplied either by private enterprise or by government reclamation, and there can be no excuse for people permitting themselves to be swindled if they will only take such precaution in the buying of land as they would take in the selection of a suit of clothes or in the making of other purchases or in the transaction of any of the serious business affairs of life. There is always some one in each community to whom the land-seeker can apply for information as to the value and quality of lands and to sufficiency of water supply."

During the afternoon short addresses were delivered by representatives of France, Chili, Germany, Mexico and Cape Colony. The representatives of the French republic presented a long paper in addition, which described engineering problems in France. L. Bradford Prince, former governor of New Mexico, also spoke.

DENISON.—An improved variety of cotton which it was believed would yield five bales to the acre is a dis-

appointment. Owing to work of weevils it will go but an average crop. Five acres were planted.

LIKES KANSAS-PANHANDLERS.

Santa Fe Man Says Eastern Feeders Prefer Cattle Pastured in Kansas.

W. P. Anderson, traveling live stock agent of the Santa Fe at Amarillo, stopped over en route from the meeting of the Military Tract live stock shippers at Monmouth, Ill., on Sept. 12. Mr. Anderson says that the majority of the members of the association are feed farmers, many of whom are on the market here this week buying feeders. This class of buyers prefer the summer grazed steer from the Panhandle on Kansas pasture to the winter Panhandle northwestern steer, on account, probably, of the better flesh due to the fact that the steers that go to the northwest are rarely ever fed anything during the winter months either in Texas or the northwest, while the same class of steers wintered in the northern Panhandle pastures during the severe weather are fed either cotton seed or Kaffir corn, and are kept in better growth, hence finish smooth and attain greater weight at the same ages on the Kansas grass and make a higher finish in eastern feed lots.

The greatest competition that the northwestern buyer had in the Panhandle of Texas last spring was the local pasture man who outbid them on 2-year-olds to hold over for grazing in Kansas pastures. Mr. Anderson knows of over 100,000 head of this kind that were purchased and held over for this purpose this season, which will move to Kansas grass in their 2 and 4-year-old form.

"More silos are being built by Illinois feeders this season than ever before," said Mr. Anderson. "While the weather has been dry, grass is good in the central states and the demand for feeders is going to be good."

Mr. Anderson said he wouldn't be surprised if three-fourths of the 65,000 cattle here thus far this week were at some time in the Texas Panhandle. —Kansas City Telegram.

OUT FOR WOLF SCALPS

Texas Stockman Who Believes the Legislature Should Act

A. J. Center of Albany was at the stock yards on Tuesday, and was a caller at the office of this paper. Mr. Carter has a hobby, and this is the extermination of the wolf pest in Texas. He points to the good work done by the cattlemen of the west in ridding themselves of the millions of prairie dogs, and the great benefit that resulted by making the land productive, that had before been devastated by them, and he is of the opinion that wolves and coyotes are greater burdens to our farming and live stock industry than the prairie dog ever was. On his ranch of sixteen sections he says nearly half was so infested with prairie dogs as to be unproductive, but now, after a strenuous campaign against those pests, there are so few on the place that he allows them to remain there as curiosities, lest they should become extinct.

An important consideration, as Mr. Center views it, is that the presence of wolves and coyotes in such numbers keeps down the development of the hog and sheep industry. He has been trying to raise hogs, but he has lost so many that the effort is very discouraging. Other farmers and stockmen will not take the risk. But for the wolves, millions of sheep would be run on the pastures with cattle, as they eat and keep fat on weeds that cattle will not touch.

Mr. Center believes that a strong presentation of the case to the next legislature will result in the passing of a wolf scalp law that will go a long way toward freeing the state of these predatory animals. He has assurance that if such a law is enacted, Governor Campbell will not veto it. —Daily Live Stock Reporter.

Some Deals by Cattlement

FORT WORTH, Oct. 6.—W. E. Washington of Marietta, Okla., has just closed a contract with Mr. Stein of Chickasha for pasturing a large number of cattle in the W. K. pasture, on Blue creek.

George Simpson of this city has just returned from Muskogee, where he bought 1,400 4-year-old steers from Gibson & Baldrige, which will be fed at the Muskogee oil mills.

Waggoner Returns from Ranch

FORT WORTH, Oct. 6.—W. T. Waggoner has just returned from his Panhandle ranch and reports that an enormous corn and cotton crop is being produced this year in Wilbarger. Water and grass, he says, were never better and cattle are in excellent condition.

ALCOHOL IN SICKNESS.

At one of the London public hospitals a special point is made of giving alcohol to the patients as rarely and sparingly as possible; and each time that one of the physicians does so he submits a special entry of the reasons that actuated him. In the thirty-two years of the existence of the hospital alcohol has only been given seventy-one times. The cases received are exactly like those received by all the other hospitals. For 1904 they numbered 1337 in-patients only. The death-rate among these was 7.3 per cent. For the same year the average death-rate among the other London public hospitals was 9.1 per cent. Therefore the use of alcohol in sickness is not to be regarded as a necessity. Although most physicians prescribe alcohol in solution with drugs for their patients—there was one physician of national reputation who did not believe in using alcohol. Many years ago when Dr. R. V. Pierce decided to put up his valuable "Prescription" for the diseases of women in a "ready to use" form—he used as a solvent and preservative chemically pure glycerine of proper strength, which is a better solvent and preservative of the active medicinal principles residing in most of our indigenous or native plants than is alcohol. Dr. Pierce found that the glycerine, besides being entirely harmless, possesses intrinsic medicinal properties, of great value.

No woman who is suffering from inflammation, from the pains and drains incident to womanhood can afford to be without Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. An honest medicine which has the largest number of cures to its credit and a deserved popularity for two score years all over the United States. Dr. Pierce tells you just what is contained in his "Favorite Prescription."

ITS INGREDIENTS ARE:

Golden Seal root (Hydrastis Canadensis), Lady's Slipper root (Cypripedium Pubescens), Black Cohosh root (Cimicifuga Racemosa), Unicorn root (Helonias Dioica), Blue Cohosh root (Caulophyllum Thalictrifolium), Chemically Pure Glycerine.

Among the prominent medical men of the country who recommend the above ingredients as superior remedies for nervous conditions depending upon disorders of the womanly system and for the cure of those catarrhal conditions in the affected parts are: Edwin M. Hale, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., Author of the American Dispensatory, Woman and her Diseases; Professor John M. Scudder, Doctors Hale, Ives, Wood, Bartholow and others. Address a postal card to Dr. Pierce for a complete treatise on the subject—sent to you without cost.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS

cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation of the bowels, loss of appetite, coated tongue, sour stomach, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

Persons who are subject to any of these troubles should never be without a vial of the "Pleasant Pellets" at hand. In proof of their superior excellence it can truthfully be said that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial.

One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are cathartic. They regulate, invigorate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets." They're tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

How to live in health and happiness is the general theme of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work on medicine and hygiene, containing over 1000 pages and more than 700 illustrations is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 3 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers.

MEXIA.—The compresses of this city have pressed over 6,500 bales to date. The two yards here have weighed over 4,500 bales so far this year.

The Growth of The Panhandle | E. A. "Pat" Paffrath Writes On

Development of the Country

BY E. A. PAFFRATH.

In 1876 the plains part of this Amarillo country was covered by antelope, buffalo and fine mustang horses, the broken part of the country was full of prairie chickens, deer and wild turkeys and quail, showing that it is a natural live stock country for domestic animals as well as wild ones; for poultry, horses, mules, cattle and sheep, and as time has proven, there is no better hog country in the world than this.

Perhaps the first domestic stock that was ever in this country was sheep. Captain Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, Texas, and T. S. Bugbee of Clarendon, Texas, will tell you that when they came to this country there were Mexican villages up and down the Canadian river, which were successfully engaged on a large scale in the sheep industry and which were driven out by the cattle people, who either bought or leased the land in this part of Texas.

The cattle bred in this country can be developed into the best beef steers of any cattle bred in the United States, which is evidenced by the premiums that the J. A.'s, X. I. T.'s and L. S.'s and the Mill Irons have taken in the last ten years at the National Fat Stock Show at Chicago, Ill., the Royal Fat Stock Show of Kansas City, Mo., and at the World's Fair at St. Louis and also the premiums that Mr. John Hutson of Canyon, Texas, took on his fine Hereford bulls, at the Fat Stock Show at Denver, Colo., in 1908. These premiums were obtained, not because the judges felt partial toward this section of the country, but because the cattle so far excelled those of other sections that the judges in justice to themselves and to protect their own reputations, were compelled to award the premiums to this section.

All of the aforesaid cattle were bred here within a radius of one hundred miles of Amarillo and finished in the central states by various feeders, except Mr. Hutson's cattle, which were bred and developed here. It is well known that cattle can be successfully developed and finished here, as has been established by Colonel T. S. Bugbee of Clarendon, Texas, and others.

As it is well known, horses and mules that are second to none can be successfully bred and developed in this country. Mr. Tregg, who lives about eighteen miles east of Amarillo, has been for a number of years successfully engaged in buying young mules in central Texas and bringing them up here and developing them to his profit and satisfaction.

This is also a natural fruit country. Up and down the streams was originally full of wild grapes, wild plums, some wild cherries and currants. Fine apples and peaches have been grown in the largest part of the country, equal to any grown in the United States.

Profit in Forage Crops

It is well known that milo maize, kaffir corn and sorghum can be successfully grown every year in this country in great abundance, with perhaps a greater tonnage to the acre and by one man's labor than elsewhere in the United States. Alfalfa can be successfully grown in this district. Sugar beets, pumpkins, cowpeas and goobers can also be successfully grown and are all excellent feeds. And I believe that cotton can also be grown successfully, which would not only give an additional money crop, but the seeds would be an additional feed crop.

The cotton stalks would be a fine winter pasture, and the growing of cotton would cause a cotton seed oil mill to be established at Amarillo, which would be a great benefit to the packing industry, and would give the people home-made cotton seed meal, cake and hulls, available for home consumption at all times. No matter if the railroads were or are not able to

bring in cotton meal and hulls from other parts, it would encourage the people of the Amarillo country in roughing and full feeding cattle. The fact that all of these feedstuffs can be successfully grown in greater quantities per acre in this section on cheap lands, and the further fact that these various feedstuffs go together so well, make it a certainty that by proper care and attention this would be the most successful and profitable stock farming country in the United States.

There is no doubt that by proper care people could get, perhaps, a higher per cent of calves than elsewhere in the United States, and by taking proper care of them, as they do elsewhere, they could develop a more desirable and higher class steer at 2 years old, that would be worth a great deal more money at 2 years old than the 4-year-old is today, that has grown on the open ranch.

Europe's Example

If the people in Europe by raising turnips and beets can afford to buy our cotton seed meal and cake from us and pay the freight on it and afford to feed cattle on the products on high priced lands under unfavorable climatic conditions, it is certain that we can more profitably do so where we can raise all of these feeds so cheaply on cheap lands, and where we have so favorable climatic conditions as here. Because of the reason aforesaid and the fact that we have learned that these various kinds of feed can be successfully grown here, and by reason of the development that has taken place and the railroad facilities that we have now, and because we know we can raise wheat and oats, Indian corn and broom corn fairly successfully one year with another.

This land today is cheaper at from \$10 to \$40 an acre for the purpose that we know it can be used for successfully now than it was at \$2 an acre before the country was developed, and the manner in which it was used to raise cattle on the same, in this country in a raw-hide way. For in those days people were unprotected in case they became overstocked, or the grass was burned off, and could not protect themselves against loss, which risk is a thing of the past, because we can and do raise plenty of feed of various kinds successfully here now and because we get better results now than we did as herein stated, and can still attain higher results by closer attention, which gives a man of ability the power to pay a better interest on this land at \$40 an acre than he could have done at \$2 an acre. This country can be developed into the greatest and most profitable dairying country in the United States.

1. Because of the various kinds of feedstuffs that you can raise in greater tonnage per acre than anywhere in the United States.
2. Because of a semi-tropical climate, with a reasonably high altitude.
3. Because it is north of the quarantine line, free from ticks, enabling people to safely bring in and take out dairying cows from any part of the United States.
4. Because you can get plenty of good water anywhere in this country.
5. Because you are reasonably near the markets of the world.
6. Because this is a beautiful country for man and beast and a delightful climate to live in both winter and summer.
7. Because the class of people coming to this country is a high class of citizens, energetic, ambitious, educated, have some money and credit.
8. Because this class of citizenship and this climate with the combination of things it is adopted for are attractive to the class of people and the industries which have made the central states great and their land very high in value.

Dairying, as it is well known, is the most profitable industry in the United States, and its income for the year 1907 was over \$800,000,000, second to corn only. Dairying carries with it by feeding skim milk, hog growing, poultry producing and sheep raising, and enables the farmer to transform his feed crop into the most profitable commodities in the world at his home, and enables the father of a large family to utilize the time of his children by giving them employment that otherwise would be wasted. The children can look after the cows, hogs, poultry and sheep in the morning before they go to school and in the evening after they come home. They will thus get an education in four of the most profitable industries of the world.

In conclusion, as a close observer of the country, having witnessed its transformation from a wilderness into a region of high civilization, and of

I certainly appreciate the wonderful service of immeasurable value that the Galveston-Dallas News and other papers are rendering to the state of Texas and to the nation in educating the people to the importance of diversified, scientific, practical farming; diversified, scientific, practical stock raising, fruit growing, etc., and to make the world acquainted with the wonderful possibilities of the middle west of Texas, and especially the great Panhandle and Amarillo country, and in advocating the establishment of experiment stations and demonstration farms thruout Texas and in advocating the redemption of the bottom lands of the state of Texas from overflow, for the protection of the property against waste. It seems to me that it would be well to tile the lands of the black belt of Texas, so that the people could make and save their crops.

I believe it is important to, by scientific cultivation, save our lands, on the hillside from waste by washing. I believe by proper scientific, practical farming our crops could be saved from destruction by drouths. I believe that by proper scientific application we could have saved from destruction by the green bugs last year the wheat and oat crop which inflicted such an enormous loss upon our people. I believe by scientific application we could have prevented the enormous loss that our people of the middle west sustained this year as the result of the boll worms destroying their early crop of cotton.

I believe by proper scientific application that we could overcome the enormous loss that the people of the United States sustain annually from what is known as rust, destroying such a large per cent of the wheat and oat crops. By the proper practical, scientific application we could save the enormous losses that are annually sustained by the people of the United States as a result of improper shocking of their wheat and oat crops. First, by so shocking it that the shocks would not fall over, which causes the wheat and oats to rot; second, by encouraging our people to either stack or thresh their wheat and oats, so as not to expose it to the weather so long, which always lowers the grade of wheat and oats and sometimes causes the loss of value of entire crops. It would also prevent the preying of birds, rats, etc., upon shocked wheat in the field, and when wheat is exposed in shocks to the weather too long it shatters out so badly in handling when you go to thresh it that the loss as a result of the things aforesaid are simply terrible annually and should be prevented.

The educating of our people in what kind of a tree is the best adapted and quick growth in the Amarillo and plains country is a very important matter for the people of that part of Texas, and should be brought out fully.

When we come to think of the possibility of the enormous increase in the earning capacity of each laborer on the farms and the enormous increase in the earning capacity of each acre of land in cultivation by the proper scientific and practical application in diversified farming, diversified dairying, stock raising and fruit growing and the encouragement in the things that are the most profitable and the best adapted to the soil, climatic conditions, etc., of each respective locality and the enormous amount of wealth that would be saved in this nation annually, if by lecturing, etc., all of the aforesaid points were made plain to the people and the enormous waste prevented, it would make such an enormous amount of difference in the prosperity of the country in a few years that it is beyond the reasonable conception of the brightest minds of the day just what it means. The quickest way to bring about these results is, as I can see it, thru the different departments of agriculture of the various states and the various agricultural and mechanical colleges and experiment stations and demonstration farms and the national department of agriculture all sending out literature among the people on these points, by the assistance of the great railroad systems, thru their industrial agents, and thru the farmers' congresses and

beautiful bright, prosperous and happy homes, I would advise the people of Amarillo and of the Amarillo country to get together and pull together along these lines, familiarize themselves with the possibilities which will doubtless be a revelation to many of them, and to develop their country with the pay car move on them, and to do it now.

farmers' institutes and farmers' unions of this country, and by giving publicity to all of the most profitable and practical ways of overcoming these things, by the great daily and weekly press of our country and by being properly encouraged by every business man, no matter what line of business he may be engaged in, for the benefit of all of our people, to the glory of this great nation and to brighten with happiness the homes of our land.

The Mule Outlook

The general mule trade has progressed somewhat slowly this fall. However, in spite of this fact, local dealers are by no means discouraged over the outlook and are confidently hopeful of a good southern trade when the cold weather sets in.

The demand for feeding mules to go out to surrounding states has proved exceedingly light during recent weeks. Generally at this season of the year considerable numbers of cotton feeders are purchased at this point and taken to Kentucky and Tennessee to be fattened. Later, these mules find their way south to the cotton plantations after they are put in good condition and flesh.

Several reasons are given for the comparatively limited demand for cotton feeders so far this year. Chief among them has been the question of prices. With corn worth so much, many feeders are not yet very enthusiastic over the proposition of buying mules, unless they can obtain same at sharp concessions. Farmers in Missouri and Illinois who have any mules to sell seem to be holding them at boom-time prices, while buyers who come to the markets want full concessions before they do business. This has brought about a peculiar condition of affairs, practically resulting in a deadlock, and as stated above, has proved primarily responsible for the very poor demand for cotton feeders.

One thing would appear certain. Since so few mules are being taken out of the country for fattening purposes, it is highly within the realm of reason that nicely finished cotton mules will be at a premium along about next January when the southern buyers make their appearance on the market. If that be the case, it is pretty safe to figure on quite a wide margin at that time between prime well conditioned mules and half-fat animals that have not been given the attention due them.—National Live Stock Reporter.

Big Hunt on in Texas

LAWTON, Okla.—Chief Quannah Parker of the Comanches is planning for a great hunt of several weeks in the Panhandle of Texas during the latter part of October, in which will join not only the famous Indian chief, but also ten of his leading men, War Chief Geronimo of the Apaches, several of the leading ranchmen of Western Texas and Governor Campbell of the Lone Star state.

By arrangement of Chief Parker, the officials of the war department have agreed to permit Geronimo to accompany the hunters. Parker also has just got from Texas authorities permits for all of his men to hunt there.

The hunt is to take place on the range of the great Matador Land and Cattle Company ranch, with headquarters at Trinidad, Colo., covering the counties of Motley, Pickens, Cottle and Floyd, and on this range, says Parker, may be found wolves, deer and several other kinds of game.

150,000 ACRES SOLD

Roy B. Burnett Pays \$112,000 for Ranch in El Paso County
EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 3.—Roy B. Burnett of Fort Worth has purchased the ranch of the Delaware Cattle Company, located in the eastern part of El Paso county, for a consideration of \$112,000. The ranch comprises 150,000 acres and is one of the best in the county.

Mr. Burnett will erect a residence on his newly acquired property.

CHARLES ROGAN

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

SICK HEADACHE,

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove.

Take No Substitute.

SWINE

The Hog

What is a hog? If this question was addressed to a dozen different persons there would be about that many definitions given describing him in many ways and it is very doubtful if a single one of them would picture him as he should be.

The dog has for many ages been referred to as man's best friend, but when you come to thoroly study the matter over this title really belongs to the hog, and yet, in a majority of cases, he is referred to in some uncomplimentary manner. It is true that the hog is by no means an intelligent being, nor in most cases is he a genial companion. He is not at all particular as to his dress and really prefers to wallow in the mire than to selecting a bed on the grass under the shade of some nice big tree or in a nice pile of clean straw. Neither is he particular as to his food, so long as he can get plenty of it. His table manners are not the best, but very much to the contrary. He has no regard for his companion and is never willing to share his food with them. He seems to go on the plan of eating all he can, and as often as he can, taking no chances on tomorrow. The hog is a Biblical character, and he seems to lay special stress on that portion which says "We know not what a day will bring forth," and has great fear that it will not bring forth plenty to eat, and, therefore, never puts off until tomorrow what he can do in this line today.

But, after all, "we love him still," for no matter what his faults are he has many excellent qualities and we would find it almost impossible to get along without him. We often hear the remark, "as good as gold" or "as good as old wheat in the mill," but none of them gave got the hog bested. He is a staple article of merchandise from the time he first sees the light of day until he leaves this transitory life and joins his many friends who have gone before him. Somebody is always ready and anxious to own him and nothing can be turned into cash quicker and to better advantage than a porker. Millions of them are raised and sent to market each year by the farmers in the United States, and for his cost and trouble he usually returns them a more handsome profit than any other commodity. The hog has long been known as the mortgage lifter and for this reason alone he should be revered by the farmer. Hundreds of farms are today free from debt released by him. After he reaches the market he usually finds his way to the slaughter house, where he gives up his life that he may further supply the wants of man. His products are used in every household. No matter whether you go to the mansion of the wealthiest man in the land or to the humblest home of the unfortu-

LIFE'S ROAD

Smoothed by Change of Food

Worry is a big load to carry and an unnecessary one. When accompanied by indigestion it certainly is cause for the blues.

But the whole trouble may be easily thrown off and life's road be made easy and comfortable by proper eating and the cultivation of good cheer. Hear what a Troy woman says:

"Two years ago I made the acquaintance of Grape-Nuts and have used the food once a day and sometimes twice ever since.

"At the time I began to use it life was a burden. I was for years afflicted with bilious sick headache, caused by indigestion, and nothing seemed to relieve me.

"The trouble became so severe I had to leave my work for days at a time.

"My nerves were in such a state I could not sleep and the doctor said I was on the verge of nervous prostration. I saw an adv. concerning Grape-Nuts and bought a package for trial.

"What Grape-Nuts has done for me is certainly marvelous. I can now sleep like a child, am entirely free from the old trouble and have not had a headache in over a year. I feel like a new person. I have recommended it to others. One man I knew ate nothing but Grape-Nuts while working on the ice all winter, and said he never felt better in his life."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. 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.

How to Reduce Fat

The Simplest and Surest Way to Get Rid of Fat Said a Noted Physician, is Rengo.

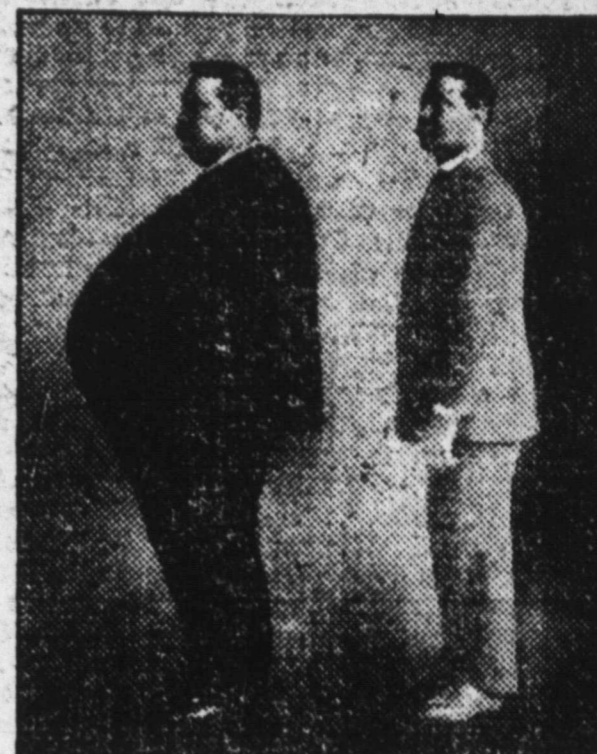
How to Prove It to Yourself. Get a Free 50-cent Package.



The Above Illustration Plainly Shows What Rengo Has Done For Others. It Will Do The Same For You. Try It.



NEW TRADE-MARK.
Rengo Is Guaranteed. You Eat It Like Fruit or Candy.



The Above Pictures Prove There Is No Longer Any Excuse To Be Fat and Sloppy. Rengo Will Do It.

There has become known a remedy for fat, the use of which has already resulted in enormous benefit, and most probably in the saving of many lives.

This remedy is commonly called Rengo. The rate at which this remedy will reduce fat, and do it harmlessly and surely is truly remarkable. A pound a day is ordinarily the loss recorded, being done by compelling perfect assimilation of the food, and sending the nutriment where it belongs.

The most remarkable feature of Rengo is that you can take all you want

of it without running the slightest risk of harm. It can be chewed like candy and is pleasant to the taste.

Many physicians, who before were at a loss to know how to cure obesity, are now prescribing Rengo with remarkable success. It is a great nerve-strength producer, affecting digestion primarily, and inducing a general exhilaration of mind and body. Wrinkles which appear in nearly every case of reduction of fat where injurious drugs and starvation process is tried, do not occur where Rengo is used.

There is nothing "just as good" as

Rengo. For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per full-sized box, or by mail prepaid, by the Rengo Co., 3225 Rengo Bldg., Detroit, Mich. The company will gladly send you a 50c package free by mail, if you write them direct to Detroit and enclose 10c as an evidence of good faith and to help cover postage and packing; no free packages at drug stores.

For sale and recommended in Fort Worth by H. T. Pangburn & Co., corner Ninth and Houston streets, and Covey & Martin, 810 Main street.

nate poor, you will find him there in some shape for the purpose of satisfying the hunger of man. When in life he thinks of nothing but satisfying his own appetite and when in death he is just as zealous in serving others for the same purpose.

When slaughtered no portion of the hog is waste but the squeal, and we will, no doubt, in the near future, find some use for it. Instead of holding up the hog as an object of ridicule, let us in the future sing long and loud the praises of this noble animal.—National Live Stock Reporter.

Sell Live Stock by Advertising

Professor Humphrey of the Agricultural College of Wisconsin writes:

"Advertising, combined with intelligence and enterprise, will do more to elevate the farmer and give deserved prominence to his occupation than any other factor. In fact, many advantages are enjoyed at the present time by our most progressive farmers who may be recognized by the advertising which they do in one way or another.

"The great majority of farmers have not awakened to the necessity of applying anything more to their occupation than hard manual labor, which, to be sure, is necessary and indispensable, but which alone classes the farmer with the man who works ten hours daily with shovel and pick and earns one or two dollars a day. Successful agricultural advertising practiced by intelligent and enterprising farmers will overcome prejudice and elevate the occupation of farming to a plane where men can enjoy their labor and the same luxuries enjoyed by business men of other occupations and professions.

"The first step in agricultural advertising is to make the farm a respectable place of business and one which will incite patronage. The farm should be christened with a suitable name, and its stock and produce marketed under the name of the farm as well as the name of the proprietor. The stock and the produce should have a specific trademark, to distinguish it in name as well as in quality, and to induce buyers to become permanent customers."

It isn't the amount of artesian water beneath the surface that is bothering Fort Worth. It is the amount we can get to the surface at a reasonable cost.

Hog Receipts Break Record

All records for hog receipts on the Fort Worth market were broken Monday morning when business opened up with 7,200 head in the pens, and several trains to hear from. The heaviest run heretofore received totaled 7,184 head, this record being established on March 18, 1907.

Record smashing receipts in this department on the first Monday in the new month, following September's run of 84,400 head, which broke all previous records for a month by more than 4,000 head, give promise of an even greater run for October.

Fort Worth packers are greatly encouraged over the big increase in supply, for the cry has always been, "not enough hogs." Texas has plenty of cattle to supply the Fort Worth packers, and others, too, but the hog supply has always been short altho the packers have two states to draw from—Texas and Oklahoma. With a continuation of heavy receipts, it will only be a question of a little time until other packers will locate here. The hog question is all that has kept them away.

Monday's receipts included mostly Oklahoma hogs, but Texas was well represented, and the Panhandle offerings were particularly noticeable. The Panhandle is now sending to this market hogs that are equally as good as those from Oklahoma, and they are selling right along in the same notches as those from Oklahoma, while as a rule hogs from other sections of Texas lack the finish of the Oklahoma product. When Armour & Swift began operations in Fort Worth such a thing as raising hogs had never occurred to the farmers of the Panhandle. But the packers have claimed all along that the Panhandle should develop into the greatest hog raising section of the state, and it seems as if their predictions have at last become a reality.

The recent advance in price has a great deal to do with the present heavy movement of hogs, all of the markets having big receipts, but Fort Worth is showing heavier increases than any other point. Very few Oklahoma hogs are going to Kansas City, prices in Fort Worth generally being about in line with those of the older market, while the freight rates favor this point.

COW KNOTS HER TAIL TO TREE.

Bossy's Appendage Ties Itself and Holds Her Captive Three Days.

A cow belonging to Carl Switzer, a farmer living west of St. Charles, wandered into the woods of her pasture, and when switching her tail, wound it around the trunk of a small pawpaw tree. The tail knotted firmly on the end and the cow was unable to liberate herself for three days.

The animal was missed and Switzer started to search for her. Yesterday she was found firmly fastened by the tail to the tree. All efforts to untie the knot inadvertently made were unavailing.

An ax was secured and the tree chopped down, but even then the knot could not be undone. As a result the tree trunk was severed on each side of the knotted tail and now Bossy carries a stump of wood attached to her soup bone.—St. Louis Republic.

Prairie Dog Doomed.

The election held thruout the county Saturday for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the prairie dogs should be exterminated in Howard county the result was almost unanimous in favor of their extermination. A very light vote was cast, only about 100 in all, and of this number only one vote was registered against extermination.

Now that this has carried it will be well for those who have prairie dogs on their land to begin the work of extermination. We have not ascertained the time limit nor the penalty for failure to comply with the law, but it would be well for those interested to look these matters up. As a result of this election the damage done by prairie dogs, which has been considerable in some localities, will be eliminated, and because of the great number of these animals, the task of cleaning them out is a greater one than most people imagine.—Big Springs Herald.

Three Stories of Early Days

One man left San Angelo Friday afternoon whose eyes are still popping with the many changes he saw within the past few days. C. H. Johnson, a prosperous business man of Mexico, Mo., spent ten days in San Angelo and at Sherwood. Years ago from 1893 to 1901 he was a cowboy and herded cattle right up into the present suburbs of San Angelo. Then he never dreamed the old town would ever become a city of its present magnitude. What he has seen has opened his eyes. Seven years away from this place has caused Mr. Johnson to note the wonderful changes which have occurred.

In the earlier days of the Concho country Mr. Johnson rode the range with Rome Shields, Willis Johnson and many others of the old-timers. He spent many a pleasant hour with these citizens while visiting in the city discussing the old days. Mr. Johnson ranched at one time on the Rocky creek.

Mr. Johnson was accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, who formerly lived at Sherwood, she being a daughter of Tom Stonehouse, of that place. She, too, was greatly surprised at the wonderful improvements seen both in San Angelo and the capitol of Irion county. The two promised to return again and to spend more time marveling at the growth of our great San Angelo—San Angelo Press-News.

He Established First Mail Route

Dr. W. Hope Davis, of San Antonio, passed thru El Paso recently on his first trip to the Pacific coast since 1857, when he was a member of a party that established a mail route across Texas.

"There was no El Paso then," said Dr. Davis to a El Paso Herald reporter, as he sat in a Pullman coach at the Union station, "and my trip is more comfortable than was the last one west, when it took me four months to ride horseback from Sherman, Texas, to Los Angeles, chopping trees and cactus out of the way for a stage road and fighting Indians for recreation."

Dr. Davis was a government agent in 1857 and his party was engaged in establishing a route for the Butterfield company, of St. Louis, who inaugurated a stage line and a daily mail thru this country. Proceeding from Sherman, the party crossed the Pecos river at what was known as Horseshoe crossing, locating old Fort Concho, Fort Belknap and other stations on the way. They fought Indians all along the route, and had several sharp battles between here, El Paso and Fort Chadbourne, losing two men in a fight in the gap of the Guadalupe mountains. In one fight the doctor and Captain Skillman were alone in the contest with the Indians and it was reported that forty redskins were killed. The doctor gives the credit for these killings to Captain Skillman, but modestly admits that he was present and had a hand shot from his hat and two or three horses shot from under him. In one fight Captain Skillman shot away all the ammunition he had for his carbine and then snatching up a brace of pistols he had lying on the ground, made a furious assault on the attacking party. The Indians were not acquainted with pistols as weapons of warfare, and in their report of the affair said that after shooting away all of the bullets he had for his gun, the white man picked up two "chunks" from the ground and made them to shoot with such effect that he killed more men with them than he had shot with his rifle.

HASKELL, Texas, Oct. 3.—Haskell used to be one of the most inland of all west Texas inland towns. It is sixty-two miles north of Abilene, and more than eighty miles from Wichita Falls. Until the railroad came in August, 1906, the town was hard to reach

by traveling men and the farmers in the Haskell country had a hard time finding a market outlet for their crops.

Yet the country around Haskell was known to Texas pioneers fifty years ago. The old McKenzie trail to California passed near the present site of the town, and in the southern part of the townsite there still flows the old springs to which the Ponca Indians, a tribe friendly to the whites, came many miles for water. These springs were originally called Rice Springs, and the original plat of Haskell gives the town that name.

The springs have been inexhaustible within the memory of white men, and are as strong today as they were when first discovered. They seep out under a shale and clay bank in a small draw and altho pumps have been frequently applied, they have never been emptied.

Old Time Parties

In the old days of the cow man Haskell shared with Anson, in Jones county, the honors as social center for cowboy activity. It used to be the fashion for all the cow men in the Haskell county to drive overland to Anson and spend several days visiting, feasting and dancing. A few weeks later the Anson crowd would return to Haskell, and the same program would be repeated. These old festivities furnished the foundation for Larry Chittenden's poem, "The Cowboy's Ball," and Chittenden himself attended many a one of them.

The Haskell people got a good deal of fun out of the entertainments, aside from the pleasure of attending them, by the reports of a versatile newspaper correspondent who made Haskell his headquarters and sent lurid accounts of these balls to the Dallas and Fort Worth papers. Sometimes these stories would run half a column in length and describe in great detail the jewels and diamonds worn by the ladies present. As a matter of fact, calico and gingham was far more plentiful and silk, but the girls of that day enjoyed reading how they might have looked had they been dressed as the correspondent imagined them.

Probably the last of these cowboy festivities took place at Haskell in 1898, when there was held the greatest cowboy reunion in the history of west Texas. The event was advertised all over the southwestern range country, and visitors came for hundreds of miles until the crowd numbered fully 16,000. When it is remembered that this crowd was successfully entertained and fed by a town with a population of only 800 some idea may be guessed of Haskell's resources. The problem of water for so many people and the horses they brought was a big one, but the old Rice springs rose to the occasion and furnished an abundant supply.

A Pioneer Newspaper

In 1885 there were only thirteen houses in Haskell. The first house was built in 1884. In that year Oscar Martin, who is still editor of the Haskell Free Press, came to Haskell and has remained there ever since. His experience in getting out a newspaper is interesting. The Free Press was started Jan. 1, 1886, but the nearest printing press to it was at Throckmorton, thirty miles away. Mr. Martin was local editor, and after he had gathered his week's budget of news, a pony rider would come from Throckmorton and take back his copy to be set up and printed. After the papers were printed the rider would return with the entire circulation of 150 tied up in a bundle. The pony rider made 120 miles a week in this way, until May 1, of that year, when Mr. Martin succeeded in getting an old-fashioned Army press to the town. He had two fonts of type, and had seen but one newspaper printed before in his life, when he undertook to set up his first paper and print it. He succeeded, after a fashion, altho some of the type appeared considerably mied. Since then the Free Press has never missed an issue.

Haskell county was originally a part of Fannin county, and the Bexar land district. There were thirteen houses in the town and fifty-seven voters in the county when it was organized, in 1885. Thomas F. Tucker, a southern gentleman of the old school, was the first county judge.

From the start, Haskell was essentially a cowman's town. George Reynolds' ranch house on California creek is said to have been the first house erected in the county. Finally a ranchman from Stonewall and Knox counties came to Haskell to trade. On account of the good water there, the town was on the old trail to San Antonio to the northwest range, and thousands of cattle used to pass there on the annual drives.

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Weekly Texas Crop Report

SEYMOUR.—Top blooms have been killed by the frost but as a result the cotton will ripen faster. The main portions of the plant remain uninjured.

BELTON.—Cotton is opening up rapidly and pickers are in great demand. In many fields stalks are loaded with locks of cotton and not a picker at work. Nearly 4,500 bales have been received.

SANTA ANNA.—Frost and hail have devastated many of the cotton fields thru this section. Some fields were swept clean and the crop a total loss.

bad, the result of a heavy wind which blew it down with force and will seriously impede the harvesting of the crop.

DENISON — Superintendent Wilson of the compress here, reports cotton more backward than he has ever known. Very little cotton is moving at all.

GUTHRIE, Okla.—Cotton pickers are very scarce thru this part of the state and the free employment bureau kept here is being besieged with applicants for help.

PLAINVIEW — The unprecedented cold wave accompanied by frosts which visited this section of the Panhandle the first of the week, have cut all green foliage.

BIG SPRINGS—No real damage is evident as a result of the chilling cold and slight frosts which came the first of the week.

ROTAN—No more growth is expected from cotton or other tender foliage. The frosts early in the week did thoro work. The crop here is not up to expectation.

VERNON—It is believed the frost of the first of the week will bring an earlier close to the ripening period for cotton than any year in the history of this section.

MIDLAND—The weather here is still unusually cold and, following as it does the frosty weather of the first of the week, is causing a setback to conditions.

ABILENE—Cotton is ripening fast following the slight frost of the first of the week. No great damage was done as all crops are considered made.

AMARILLO—The condition of wheat and oats in Potter county is good. Corn is fair. There is no cotton. The weather is fair and cool.

ESTELLINE—Cotton thru this section will make about three-fourths of a crop. The results of the work of the boll worm can still be seen.

MINERAL WELLS—Cotton is coming in from twenty-five to fifty bales per day and is all being sold. Generally the crop is good, thruout Palo Pinto county.

NOCONA—The condition of corn is the best in twenty years. Over 3,000 acres in immediate vicinity. Wheat is poor and oats medium. Cotton is generally good.

ABILENE—The condition of cotton is generally but fair thru this section, the light frost will have small effect upon cotton.

MEMPHIS—The condition of cotton is good and immediately around this city 40,000 acres will represent the acreage. Corn is all made—10,000 acres.

SNYDER.—The general condition of

cotton in Scurry county is good. Frost has done damage in a few places. The demand for labor is heavy. Corn is good.

BAIRD.—General crop conditions are the best in Callahan county that they have been for several years. There is half as much again cotton here as last year.

Corn Growers to Meet

SHERMAN, Texas, Oct. 6.—Professor A. M. Ferguson, secretary of the Texas Corn Growers' Association, has sent out a call for a meeting of the executive committee to be held at Dallas at 10 a. m., Oct. 21, in the parlors of the Dallas Commercial Club.

This meeting of the executive committee is for the purpose of selecting a place and date for the mid-winter meeting of the Texas Corn Growers' Association and to make arrangements for the Texas Corn Show, held under the auspices of the association.

The Texas Corn Growers' Association has, from its organization, been one of the largest and most influential agricultural associations in the state. It has held meetings in Dallas, Waco, Terrell and at College Station in connection with the Farmers' Congress. Its meetings have heretofore been largely attended by farmers and business men from various parts of the state and is looked upon as a progressive and wide-awake association. Thru the co-operation of the business interests of Dallas, Denton, Fort Worth, Denison and other cities, besides the places in which meetings have been held, it has been able to distribute over \$1,200 in cash and merchandise premiums for meritorious exhibits of seed corn. Besides these regular premiums the association will, this year, award the magnificent Holland trophy cup, offered by the Texas Farm and Ranch, and the gold medal known as the Denison Board of Trade medal, offered by the Denison Board of Trade as an inducement to stimulate seed improvement by Texas corn growers.

A number of Texas towns have already informed Secretary Ferguson that they will ask for the meeting of the association and no doubt other towns will have representatives on hand at the meeting of the executive committee to extend invitations.

The members of the executive committee are as follows: Thomas A. McGalliard, president, Garza, Texas; J. H. Hornbeck, vice president, Corsicana, Texas; A. M. Ferguson, secretary and treasurer, Sherman, Texas; John Gorham, Waco, Texas; M. B. Young, Weatherford, Texas; John H. Garrett, Forney, Texas; J. L. Quicksall, Waco, Texas, and Professor C. H. Alvord, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The officers of the association plan to have the greatest meeting that they have ever held next January. The officers and executive committee of the Texas Seed Breeders' Association have been invited to meet with the executive committee of the Corn Growers' Association.

FINE FEEDING STEERS FOR SALE

We have in our pastures near Albany several thousand head of very fine 3 and 4-year-old steers for sale, they being mostly 3s and 4s past. They are native cattle of this country and there are no better in any section. They are high graded Herefords and Durhams, are in good condition to go in the feed lot and to see them is to buy them.

They will be sold in several different bunches, and those wanting prime feeders will do well to write, telegraph or call on us.

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THE SECRET OF CASTLE COURT

Chapter I

"EXCUSE me—you have dropped your—" he stopped for want of a word, and ended lamely with "wrap."

It hardly described the light featherly stole which had flitted down from her shoulders on the deck of the liner.

There are three dominant factors in the world. The first is woman's beauty; the second is man's strength; the third is the almighty dollar! The first two are as old as human nature; the third is more modern.

Two of these forces met that afternoon on the home-coming splendid mail steamer Carlisle. It would be hard to find a more beautiful woman than Constance De Lamere, or a man mentally and physically stronger than Colonel Fenner.

These two forces were to be brought together. Fate was busy spinning a web. The strands were to be full of mystery, of stress, of danger.

No one would have guessed these circumstances, or suspected what lay hidden behind them that afternoon.

Constance De Lamere started, and turned round. She had been lost in reverie, her thoughts hundreds of miles away from that coast of Spain by which they were fast gliding. She had not heard Colonel Fenner's tread, and believed herself practically alone at the bow end of the hurricane deck.

The colonel had been the last passenger to board the liner. He had been bought by the steam launch of the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet. Constance De Lamere had watched him mount the side of the liner. She had noted his tall, soldierly figure, but had not actually seen his face. Little did she dream what that arrival on the Carlisle would come to mean to her.

An hour had passed since then, during which time Constance had almost forgotten the, to her, insignificant incident. Her thoughts, she could not have told why, had suddenly bridged the gulf of seven years. She was a girl then, barely 18, unversed in the world, a bud cherished and guarded which had never experienced the harsh winds of unkind fate. Now she was a woman of 25, in the plenitude of her powers, in the maturity of her wonderful beauty. During those seven years she had seen the world; she had drunk to the very dregs from the cup of sorrow; she had learnt what only the experience of pain can teach in the school of providence.

General De Lamere and his daughter had been on a visit to the former's younger brother, who had an official appointment in Gibraltar. The general had several friends on board, so that he was not dependent upon his daughter's society. Constance, thinking of the past, haunted by the ghosts which stalk at times thru the chamber of our brains against our wills, had withdrawn herself into solitude—the solitude in which she could think undisturbed.

Colonel Fenner had already marked the dignity of her pose, the stately setting of her head and shoulders, the fine poise of her figure. He was anything but a lady's man. Perhaps his activities, incessant and continuous, had been too absorbing; perhaps he had been waiting, as some men do, for the coming of an ideal.

As Constance turned, Fenner's first and instantaneous thought was: "What a beautiful woman—the most perfect I have ever seen!"

Her face was oval, her brows broad and low, surmounted by a coronet of hair, in hue like the leaves of a copper-beech when the summer sun first shines upon them; her nose was thin, slightly arched, with delicate nostrils; her lips and chin perfect in contour, the latter cleft by a small dimple, which softened a feature which otherwise might have appeared too strong and resolute for one of the softer sex. Her coloring would have been of the fairest were it not for the warm kiss of a semi-tropical sun.

As Colonel Fenner looked at this beautiful vision he asked himself: "What was there familiar about that face, and yet unfamiliar?" He had never seen this glorious woman before, of that the colonel was absolutely certain; yet her face awoke a vague recollection which he failed to interpret. Memory is the most illusive of our faculties, the one least under control.

She, too! The man who now picked up her featherly stole and held it in his hand—what was his point of contact with her in the past? In a second she had satisfied herself. As she did

A REMARKABLE SERIAL STORY OF MYSTERY AND ADVENTURE

A FIGHT FOR A WOMAN'S LOVE BY MORICE GERARD

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so something vague stirred within her, fluttering at her heartstrings. For a moment she put up her hand to her breast, as if to quiet its throbbing. Her face flushed; then the flush dying away, pallor took its place. The time came when she looked back upon this meeting; when she remembered the strange sensations which characterized it. Then she wondered how much of it was born in the past, how much had to do with the future, as yet unborn, unexplored, which lay before them.

After a minute, Constance held out her hand, not to take the flimsy boa from Colonel Fenner's grasp, but by way of greeting.

His surprise showed itself in his face. He was too well acquainted with the habits of his countrywomen—of the class to which this woman obviously belonged—to expect more than the recognition of his courtesy. Yet she was giving him a welcome. Her next words explained the reason.

"We have corresponded," she said, "but never met. You are Colonel Fenner, V. C.?"—with a slight stress on the distinguishing letters.

Then he knew, of course. "And you," he said, "are Miss De Lamere?"

Fenner's thoughts went back to a tent on the frontier of Cashmere. He saw a dying comrade, whom he himself had rescued, at the peril of his own life, from a band of roving tribesmen, who had come upon them unexpectedly, wounding at the outset Lieutenant Masters and killing two of the sepoys who were with them. There had been a stampede in the face of the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. Captain Fenner, as he then was, had fought his way thru on horseback, holding the insensible body of Masters across his saddle with his left hand, while he cleared a way for them with the sword in his right. Of great strength and stature, he had accomplished a feat of arms with which the newspapers in India and at home had rung, much to Fenner's chagrin. The V. C. had been awarded by universal acclaim, as well as by the official fount of honor.

The wound from which Masters suffered was a fatal one, but he revived sufficiently to press his friend's hand, and to send messages to those he loved at home. One of his most valued possessions consisted of a miniature, with a lock of hair at the back. The face was that of a young girl. It represented Constance De Lamere as she was at 17; the hair was of that remarkable color which the colonel had already noted. There had been no engagement between these two; General De Lamere, with the colder wisdom of maturer years, had forbidden it, deeming his daughter too young, too inexperienced of life. "When Masters came back!" Ah! that stipulation so easy to speak, never to be realized! The home-coming never to be fulfilled. A gallant young life offered up to his country's honor. Fenner was ten years Masters' senior, the captain and adjutant of his regiment; but, in spite of the disparity of their years, they were the closest friends. To Fenner had been intrusted the sending of the locket back, and the writing of a letter which had caused him more anxiety than any document, official or otherwise, which he had ever penned.

The colonel and Miss De Lamere paced the deck for two or three minutes in silence. Memories were stirring in both of them. They both wanted time to adjust their thoughts. At last Fenner asked a question.

"How did you recognize me, Miss De Lamere?"

"You forget that your likeness was in all the papers; not only at that time, but since. You have always been curiously lucky, have you not?—as you soldiers count luck."

"In what way?" he inquired, somewhat puzzled.

"When anything was going, large or small, you seem always to have been in it, and—forgive me, I do not mean to flatter—won for yourself credit." The tone of her words implied even more than what she actually said; she knew perfectly that he would not like to be praised.

"Yes, I have been fortunate. My

friends have looked out for me. I sometimes think rather unfairly."

"My father says you are the youngest colonel in the army."

"I believe that is correct," Fenner conceded.

"My father will be very pleased to make your acquaintance. You are quite one of his heroes."

Constance's face had brightened. Her mood had changed. Her face, which had been attractive enough when darkened by sorrow, seemed even more so now that the gloom was dispersed, and the sun shone out once more. To a man like the colonel, who had roughed it in all parts of the world, and had led a strenuous life without intermission from his early manhood onward, the freshness and beauty of his companion appealed with tenfold force. He was like a weary man suddenly offered a draught of the finest champagne.

Together they paced the deck for an hour or more, holding uninterrupted conversation. During that time they learned to know each other's thoughts and opinions on diverse subjects, and all feeling of strangeness disappeared from their intimacy. Beneath it all was the sense of that link with the past which brought them together, both having been, in widely different ways, in closest sympathy with the man who had laid down his life, like the gallant soldier he was, on the far frontier. Consciousness of this bond served to bridge the space which would otherwise have separated them, owing to lack of previous knowledge.

After a while the general came up and was introduced. It was then time to dress for dinner.

"You will, I hope, colonel, take a place near my daughter and myself. It is a real pleasure to me to meet you, and I can see Constance already regards you as an old friend. Your name has been mentioned many times at Skyrnes."

"I shall be delighted," Fenner answered, with regard to the dinner proposition, seeing that the suggestion was seconded by a glance from Miss De Lamere. "I am afraid," he added, "I do not know where Skyrnes is."

"We shall be glad one day to introduce the old house to your acquaintance, Colonel Fenner," the general responded; "altho, architecturally, I must confess, Skyrnes has little to recommend it. Built of granite, brought, tradition says, from Cornwall, it has weathered the storms of two hundred years; not, however, without bearing traces of their power and effect."

"It is like the English people themselves," Fenner remarked, "and their flag, as the old ballad puts it."

"Exactly; only the flag is the more ancient of the two," General De Lamere conceded, with a laugh.

"We have a small turbine yacht," Constance put in, "and can give you some excellent fishing, and duck shooting, not to be beaten in the south of England, if that is an extra inducement to you, Colonel Fenner."

"I should like it above everything, when I am free."

"Are you not free now?"

"Is a soldier ever free?"

"Not when he is in so much request as you are." The general pointed the compliment by laying his hand kindly on the younger man's shoulder.

"You are not, then, traveling for your own pleasure, Colonel Fenner?" Miss De Lamere inquired.

"Not entirely." Fenner closed his lips as he said the two words. Constance, who saw everything, and interpreted it as quickly, understood that he did not wish to be questioned on his present business, whatever it might be. The general was not nearly so quick. He was about to pursue the topic further, but his daughter promptly changed the subject by remarking:

"You have not asked where Skyrnes is. It lies on the coast where Dorset dips down to meet her sister Devon, in Lyme Bay."

When the colonel heard the locality mentioned he turned involuntarily towards the speaker, and spoke without premeditation. Constance fancied that

he regretted it directly the words were out of his mouth.

"My business, if not my pleasure, may bring me into that part of the world very shortly."

"If it does you will come to Skyrnes?" the general cried, with warm hospitality.

"May I leave it where it is?" Fenner answered, quietly. "One day I shall certainly give myself the pleasure of coming; and I hope it may be soon, but, as I said before, I am not my own master."

Immediately after this they dispersed to their respective cabins.

While Constance was in the hands of her maid, she mentally revolved the conversation of the past hour. She did not disguise from herself that Fenner had made a quite unusual impression upon her. He was not handsome, excepting so far as there is beauty in strength. Even physical power, when existing in a marked degree, compels admiration; when it is allied with mental and moral force it is three fold effective.

Colonel Fenner at this period was engaged in a task of very considerable difficulty and not a little danger. It happened that earlier in life he had spent some months in Ruabia, the country which lies beyond Morocco. The unrest in the latter had spread over the border. The prince of Ruabia had admitted European influence into his counsels. Now there was likely to be a fight for supremacy. A pretender to the throne had been set up in the person of the prince's cousin, a far more able man. All that was needed for his success was the importation of arms and ammunition of the newest pattern. War in Ruabia might set all the great nations of Europe aflame. Great Britain had undertaken to police the country. Colonel Fenner had been sent on a special mission to find out the plans of the conspirators and frustrate them.

The colonel had discovered that the crux of the position lay not in that country but in England. He was now on his way back to deal with these schemes, well knowing that he was opposed to desperate men, unscrupulous, undeterred from doing any underhand and violent acts except by regard to the safety of their own skins.

Fenner, when he talked with Constance, had a revolver in his hip pocket. It represented the dangers which he well knew beset his position.

As the general and his daughter entered the dining saloon, the colonel met them. His glance for one moment betrayed to Constance the admiration he felt. She flushed under his gaze before her eyes dropped. Dressed in black lace, her queenly bearing seemed even more marked than it had done in her walking dress of the afternoon. Not a few people looked at the trio as they entered the saloon. The general, with his aquiline nose, and silver-gray hair, brushed a little forward, made a noticeable figure; his two companions would have been remarked in any court of Europe.

Already Constance felt a certain curious sense of proprietorship with regard to Colonel Fenner, altho measured by mere time their acquaintance had been so slight.

She could not account for it to herself. It was as if inevitably, and by natural rights, he must be the one man in the world for her and she the one woman in the world for him. The sense of this strange affinity swept over her as they moved up the saloon side by side—she with her queenly grace, he with his virile strength.

Suddenly Constance saw the colonel give a little start, a start expressive of disturbance, perhaps annoyance. She looked in the direction of his glance to find out the reason. Many of the guests had already taken their places at the table. Among these, at the further end, were a man and a girl, evidently of foreign extraction. Both had a certain distinction about them.

Constance realized in an instant that the girl was strikingly handsome.

Chapter II

Colonel Fenner had good reason to be startled, not to say alarmed, when he suddenly caught sight of the lovely girl and her companion. He knew the pair at a glance. The man was Demetrius Vitali, a Greek, and the girl was his daughter Olga. Vitali was hated and suspected in every capital of Europe and beyond its confines, yet he was decorated with almost every order except the very highest and most select, not, however, including English

(Continued on Page 10.)

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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 of its 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.

TRADE IS GOOD

MERCHANTS say Fort Worth's retail trade is now the best in the city's history. That means it is the best in the history of Texas, for everybody knows Fort Worth is the best retail town in the state.

No other city has such a large territory to depend upon for fall shoppers, for while the East or South Texan likes to trade near home the West Texan or citizen of the Panhandle thinks nothing of jumping on the train and riding 300 miles to buy his wife a dress and a suit of clothes for himself.

Present good times are based on two things. One is that Texas held back much longer than was really necessary after the dull business of last fall, and the result is that business is now accumulating with a rush. The other reason is that crop prospects in Texas, especially that much of Texas as does business with Fort Worth, were never so good since the days when they used to haul buffalo hides here and exchange them for flour and bacon.

Stories of flood damage in North Central Texas are long ago forgotten. Even the boll worm has spun his cocoon, providing he has a cocoon, and has disappeared from view. Travelers from the west and northwest bring only stories of half bale cotton, fifty bushel corn, and feed crops running over the edges of the fields. Cattle are fat and frisky and there is an excellent prospect for winter grass. Every prospect points to money in the bank next winter and as a result the prosperous planters and stockmen of Fort Worth's trade territory feel inclined to spend a little more money in the best town on the map.

And incidentally the merchants who are reporting the biggest trade now are the ones who didn't get discouraged during the spring and summer, but who worked away steadily and kept on advertising every day. They are reaping the reward now and short-sighted merchants are eyeing them enviously.

Less than three weeks ago The Telegram predicted the very same business conditions as are now making the merchants smile. Here's another prediction—Watch Fort Worth establish this year new records in the following lines; live stock receipts, bank clearings, building operations, and new public works. The records will have to be made or it will take from now to

THE PROBLEM OF SUFFRAGE

AFTER an investigation of St. Louis election frauds which resulted in 163 indictments, the grand jury of that city said in its report:

"To register and not to vote is worse than not to register, for some thief will certainly vote the name of the absentee if he can. We regret that the law does not compel, under drastic penalties, the exercise of suffrage on the part of all who claim and enjoy the protection of our government."

The reiterated charge of fraud in modern methods of election is not new, but the suggestion that voting be made compulsory is novel. It is difficult to imagine how any government could compel suffrage, unless thru some method similar to that now used in enforcing the collection of taxes. For instance the law might require a citizen to produce a certificate showing that he had voted before he could become a plaintiff in any court of equity. This, however, would affect but a small class, as many men who never have occasion to claim the protection of courts as citizens, are negligent of their rights as suffragists.

A law might be enacted requiring exercise of the right of suffrage as a pre-requisite to either receiving or giving a deed to property, but it would be an intolerable measure.

January 1, pulling back on the bit of prosperity.

ABOLISH THE LEASE SYSTEM

THE biennial report of the penitentiary commissioners for Texas which has just been submitted to Governor Campbell is a document that should be studied by every member of the next legislature.

Texas is so large a state and its penitentiary system so important, that nothing but the best management can prevent little abuses from growing into big evils.

The penitentiary board recommends, as has been noted before in these columns, that the convict lease system in Texas be abolished and its reasons are sound, intelligent and worthy of respect. The report says:

The system as it prevails in Texas is doubtless of the mildest form, because the state not only furnishes the food and clothing for the convicts, but actually works them thru its own paid officers. Nevertheless, continues the report, the system at its best furnishes the opportunity for abuses and because no commonwealth can afford to make the welfare of the prisoners subservient to the financial feature of its prison system a righteous public system has decreed a change along humane lines. Many considerations, it is pointed out, forbid an instant change of the policy and methods in this respect, chief among them being the furnishing of healthful employment, the reduction to a minimum of competition with the free labor.

The commissioners believe the state farm is the solution of the problem. It furnishes healthy employment and is a financial success. Success with the plantation undertaking is reported due to the selection of competent and experienced men for its management. By extending the cultivated area, says the report, the number of convicts under lease will be further reduced.

This is clear, sane and unanswerable argument. Georgia's example ought to be enough. The next legislature should abolish the lease system.

Whatever may be said of Eugene Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, he cannot be charged with an inordinate estimate of his own qualifications for the office. On this point he is quoted, in a magazine ar-

Some men do not vote thru carelessness, others fail to vote from a fact that none of the candidates offering themselves meet their own ideals, and still others argue that it makes little difference whether a man votes or not unless the issue be one in which the contest is close.

In Texas we have the example of thousands of men who fail to pay their poll taxes and thousands of others who pay their taxes, but neglect or refuse to get into the primaries. Even in our last July election not more than half of those legally qualified to vote cast their ballot for any candidate.

The stimulus for a higher percentage of voting seems to lie in the lines of education to a sense of public duty which demands that every citizen take a part in declaring his opinion of the best method of maintaining the public welfare. The education to the importance of voting should begin in the public schools and should continue at least until majority is reached.

It is regrettable that we must go to election frauds for our examples of the need for every honest man's voting, but such seems to be the case. The inspiration ought to be patriotism and an appreciation of the privilege of citizenship. Americans generally need an awakening on the subject of their neglect toward a gift that their forefathers won by the shedding of blood.

He says: "I'm not fitted either by temperament or by taste for the Presidential office, and if there were any chance of my election I wouldn't run. When Socialism is on the verge of success, the party will nominate an able executive and a clear-headed administrator, not Debs." And another thing Debs seems to be the only fellow that has not gotten into this potpourri of standardized politics.

Hon. C. F. Greenwood, who was temporary chairman of the state Democratic convention in San Antonio, got his ax tangled in a clothesline while chopping wood near his Hillsboro home, with the result he made a gash in his head that required fifteen stitches to hold together. No one who participated in that convention can get away from that mystic number—fifteen.

Wanted—the name of any Democrat in Texas who has not been invited by Chairman Atwood of the Democratic speaker committee of the national organization to make speeches in doubtful states. Address care headquarters, Chicago.

The President's son is now wearing overalls in a carpet factory. After the damage that has been sustained by the Big Stick recently it would appear that the President ought to have apprenticed the young man to some wood working concern.

A report comes from Washington that the Jim Crow car law is to be tested in the courts. This test should prove as satisfactory as the other tests this law has had in the South.

Thomas W. Lawson got thrown from his carriage and kicked by a horse. Lawson ought to continue to drive either the bulls or the bears. There's more money and less danger in doing so than in getting behind an animal with which he is not familiar.

A Bit of Verse

TOWN AND COUNTRY

Oh, the patter of the rain
On the roof and window-pane
(You have never read a poem just like this'n)

Is so sweet a slumber song
That to miss it would be wrong,
So you have to lie awake all night and listen.

Which reminds me that in town
All the noisy noises drown
Every sound so fully that it doesn't matter,

While the country is so still
Sounds all sound so clear and shrill
That it's hard for one to sleep amid the clatter.

—Nixon Waterman in Smart Set.

OUR GREAT AMERICAN CROPS

The great American crop is coming in. Here's what the United States does:

Annually produces more corn than all other countries of the world combined—2,927,000,000 out of 3,888,000,000 bushels.

Annually produces more wheat than any other country in the world—634,000,000 out of 3,108,000,000 bushels.

Annually exports more wheat flour than all the other countries of the world combined—15,000,000 out of 26,000,000 bushels.

Annually exports more wheat, including wheat flour, than any other country in the world—146,000,000 out of 646,000,000 bushels.

Annually produces more oats than any other country in the world—754,000,000 out of 3,582,000,000 bushels.

Is the third largest annual producer of barley in the world—153,000,000 bushels—only 7,000,000 bushels less than Germany, with Russia leading.

Annually produces more cotton than all the other countries of the world—13,000,000 out of 20,000,000 bales.

Annually produces more tobacco than any other country in the world—690,000,000 out of 2,201,000,000 pounds.

Annually produces more flaxseed than any other country in the world—25,000,000 out of 87,000,000 bushels.

Annually produces more hops than any other country in the world—57,000,000 out of 211,000,000 pounds.

Annually exports more oil cake and oil cake meal than any other country in the world—2,063,000,000 out of 4,913,000,000 pounds.

Annually exports more rosin than all other countries in the world—717,000,000 out of 864,000,000 pounds.

Annually exports more spirits of turpentine than all the other countries of the world—16,000,000 out of 24,000,000 gallons.

HER BOARDERS

General Dabney H. Maury tells in his "Recollections of a Virginian" of an old lady in Fredericksburg who was reduced to taking boarders in order to make both ends meet. On one occasion of stress the larder was so empty that the good woman took to her bed and summoned her servant.

"Nancy," she said, "there's nothing in the house for my boarders to eat except mush. But give the mthat. If they are Christians they will accept it in resignation and thankfulness. And if they are not Christians it is a deal too good for them."

SUCCESSFUL WOMEN DRUMMERS

BY FRANCIS VON ETTEN.

Women drummers are becoming more plentiful every day, and they are successful, too. One has but to go to the firms employing these "ladies of the grip" to learn that their sales are as large as, if not larger than, those of the sterner sex. This field for women is comparatively new, but already so many bright and clever young women have entered into it who have met with phenomenal success that it will not be long until they will stand equal chances with the "knights," who have for so long monopolized this particularly well-paying business. And we have not far to go in looking for a reason for all this. In the first place, a woman is bound to gain recognition simply because she is a woman; for it is the hardest thing in the world for a man to refuse a request made by a woman, especially if the woman be young and pretty, and, of course, clever. So, before he knows what he is doing, he is placing an order. In many branches, such as selling corsets, ladies' waists and underwear, perfumery, millinery, toilet articles and dozens of other things, a woman is

better adapted to the business of selling than is a man, and she is particularly successful along these lines. A successful woman drummer is always in her element, for she is sure of herself and knows what she can do; it is second nature for her to dilate and expand on the salient features of such of these articles as she may be selling. As a rule these women are quick at repartee, some of them good story tellers, brimming over with original good humor, and have a thorough knowledge of men's weaknesses.—Leslie Weekly.

Didn't Seem Possible

A well known east end club man who got married not long ago rented a flat in anticipation of his coming nuptials and lived there in a state of celibacy for about two months. After the place had ceased to be a bachelor quarters a messenger boy came to his door one morning. "Is Mrs. Von Doe here?" the boy asked.

The inquiry for a woman startled the club man. He thought the boy must mean his mother, Mrs. Von Doe Sr. "Why, no," he answered, "you must have the wrong address." Then he remembered. "Oh, yes," he said, "of



2573-2563

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE COSTUME.

Paris Patterns-Waist No. 2573-Skirt 2563.

(All Seams allowed.)

Soft rose-colored Rajah silk has been used for this pretty costume, which will answer all purposes for a dressy at home gown during the coming season and which will be equally suitable for a luncheon or theater dress. The waist (2573) is made with three wide tucks turning toward the armhole, the V-shaped neck being outlined with Grecian banding of gold and black. The chemisette is of all-over lace in deep cream-color and the sleeves are tucked from just below the shoulder to the wrist, being finished with the banding and a frill of edging matching the yoke. The skirt (2563) is a two-piece model, with an inset sheath panel of the material, the trimming consisting of the Grecian banding. The model closes under an inverted box-plait at the center back.

For 36 bust the waist requires six yards of material 20 inches wide, 47-8 yards 27 inches wide, 31-4 yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 42 inches wide, with 7-8 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide for the chemisette. The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches bust measure.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

For 26 waist the skirt requires 8½ yards of material 20 inches wide, 4¾ yards 36 inches wide, 41-4 yards 42 inches wide, or 35-8 yards 54 inches wide. Width of lower edge about 41-4 yards. The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches waist measure.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

course she's here. Mrs. Von Doe is my wife."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Safe Future

The doctor had discarded his horse and buggy and had bought an auto. As usual the repair bills began to mount up. Whereat a patient remarked: "It would have been cheaper to stick to the horse and buggy."

"Not cheaper in the long run," retorted the medico. "You know the state supports automobile owners in their old age."

"I never heard that!" exclaimed the patient in surprise.

"Oh, yes," the doctor answered him, "when the automobile drives its owner either to the foolish house or the poor-house."

TINA THE ACTRESS

A SHORT STORY

BY MADGE MAVERLY.

That night, for the sixty-fourth time, Tina Terrington has discovered at the eleventh hour that the man she was ready to marry was not the one she scorned and hated, but her own true lover. She had dropped her bridal bouquet in her pretended rush of joy and had then thrown herself tempestuously upon the manly bosom of the favored one and her arms about his neck. The curtain had descended on her within her lover's arms. Now she was tossing to and fro on a rumpled and scorching pillow. At intervals broken sentences came from her lips. Sometimes it was only, "How could he? How could he?" Again, "Why should he lie to me?" with a sob on the last word. And again, "He can't love me!"

Daybreak found her up and dressed and rouging her pallid cheeks. A few minutes later she handed to the hotel clerk \$300.

"Please cancel Mr. Allender's bill," she said coldly. Then with head high she demanded: "Will you see to it that he is released at once?"

"Certainly, Miss Terrington," said the clerk. The veiled pity in his voice made her turn away quickly.

Again in her apartment she seized pen and paper and wrote. The closely written sheets ended with:

"I have paid your debt—you will be out of jail when this reaches you. I have sold my diamond to do it—you have lied to me. Now you are free to go away. You can never forget that—you never loved me!"

So when an hour later a messenger brought to her the words, "May I come up?" from him, it was but a weak, broken woman who wearily penned "No," and then, as wearily, changed it to "Yes."

"Tina," said a low voice. He stood before her, haggard as she.

"It's true," he began. "I lied to you. I wanted you to think that I had money because they told me you were looking for some one with the goods. I never dreamed you really cared about me. And I was willing to stoop to all this because—because I wanted you. I can have the position I left three months ago to—to follow you around—whenever I want it and then I could earn enough to support us in a modest way—but I've spent in three months all the money I've laid by in five years. So when they jumped on me hard yesterday for back board it was all up. I don't know why—why I wanted you so much—even thinking that you liked only my money. I loved you. I came in just to say that—that. Good God, Tina, I shall go crazy if you don't—Tina, I'm offering you my love—the real thing!"

The color was flooding her face, her eyes were bright and she was breathing fast.

"We're," she sobbed, "we're both crazy!"

That night her stage lover said to her as the curtain went down.

"By the great horn spoon, Tina, are you falling in love with me? Such a grip on my neck! Remember, I've one wife already!"

"And I've a husband," gurgled Tina, radiant, and then ran to her dressing room.

A mill at Great Barrington, Mass., was shut down in a most unusual manner, when water bugs, crowding into the space around the engine top push button, produced a short circuit and the consequent stoppage.

HUMAN GEESE

BY LILIAN BELL.

It is no wonder that a woman objects to being called a "goose," for everybody knows that "goose" is only the feminine gender for "fool." If a man is a fool you don't hesitate to call him one, even if you are careful to do it behind his back. But if a woman is a fool you simply tell her patronizingly that she is a goose and let it go at that.

Women are geese. Often and often I ought to know, because I am frequently one myself. And I neither resent it nor try to overcome it. Because a woman can't.

Men judge sense and sensibility by a man's standard and from a man's point of view. Women, therefore, being mostly creatures of emotion and feeling, frequently fall short of this standard. Wherefore men, being incapable, though their sex, of understanding actions based on intuitions or decisions arrived at with no better reason given than "just because," take refuge in the polite form for "fool" and say:

"You goose!"

And as the word is seldom used in anger, it is best just to let it go. If the man who uses it is simply one you have annexed for the summer, or a distant relative foisted upon you in infancy, I would not bother to educate him. But a husband is different. Husbands remain with you like a guilty conscience. I would take the time to initiate a husband into the reasons why we women are often called geese.

The word "goose" is often used as a term of endearment for absurd flights of fancy or fantastic mental explorations which a man cannot understand and can only partially follow. On such occasions it has in it the attitude of admiration and the mystification which some class of men enjoy experiencing with women of a different mental caliber.

But sometimes it means plain idiot, and that is the only time a woman ought to misunderstand it.

Did you ever watch a goose? Did you ever see the calm pink and white complacency of its eyes and plumage, and did they not remind you of some large, fair, pink-cheeked woman in a white wrapper, who was so sure that everything she did was right that she could afford to be calm and take the time to be majestic?

I have!

If such a goose is feeding beside the road and you can hear an automobile approaching for five minutes, her calm will not be disturbed. She never takes the proper time to plan for a crisis. She waits until the auto is fairly upon her before she decides that she wants to be across the road. Then her wild-eyed, long-necked progress is such that she has been well named.

Now the large, majestic, pink-cheeked, white-wrapped woman is just the sort never to decide on a course of action until the automobile of life is upon her.

Wherefore, if you call her a goose, you know that she, too, is well named.

RANSOM'S REFORMATION

In a little town a few years ago there was a shiftless colored boy named Ransom Blake, who, after being caught in a number of petty delinquencies, was at last sentenced to a short term in the penitentiary, where he was sent to learn a trade. On the day of his return home he met a friendly white acquaintance, who asked:

"Well, what did they put you at in the prison, Rans?"

"Dey started in to make an honest boy out'n me, sah."

"That's good, Rans, and I hope they succeeded."

"Dey did, sah."

"And how did they teach you to be honest?"

"Dey done put me in the shoe shop, sah, nallin' pasteboard onter shoes fo' soles, sah."—Youth's Companion.

Gertrude Williams, confronted in New York by the hardships of her sex in the matter of getting work, dressed as a boy and was quickly arrested. The probation officer will return her to her home in Buffalo.

The fellow who takes things as they come doesn't get so many as the fellow who goes after them.

The Secret of Castle Court.

(Continued from Page 7.)

in the category. He had several titles; he was a count in his own country, a bey in Egypt, a baron in Austria; in Rome he would assuredly have been a prince had his sphere of operations extended to Italy. Tonight he was simply enough dressed, with only one ribbon in his button hole.

In Ruabia the wily Greek had found a satisfactory market for his abilities. He had risen to power on the shoulders of its political disturbances. When wealth was to be acquired, mainly by merchandise in slaves, Vitali commanded the market; now that gold had been discovered, and mining was to the fore, the count was in the first flight of prospectors and company promoters. Unfortunately he was not a "persona grata" with Prince Abela, the present ruler of the country. Their differences were mainly financial. Vitali wished for liberal concessions, without being prepared to pay an adequate price for them. Prince Abela, consequently, failing to get a "quid pro quo," turned his back on the Greek and favored the latter's rivals. The result of this was that Vitali "sub rosa" had become a revolutionary. In countries like Ruabia a revolution is either just over, just coming or in full swing. As a rule these little affairs of state were disregarded by the powers of Europe, but just now the condition of affairs in Morocco and the general tension obtaining in international politics made it essential that Ruabia should not become a bone of contention, or, to adopt another simile, should not supply the small fire liable to emerge in a general conflagration.

Under certain circumstances, Colonel Fenner would have been very much pleased to see Count Vitali on his way to England, but, knowing what he did at the present juncture, it struck him as distinctly ominous. The Greek had aims directly at variance with those of his own mission. Then again there was Olga. Fenner was not afraid of Vitali, but he was very much afraid of Olga. He guessed that her presence on the steamer was not at all in accord with her father's wishes; but that was a small matter, for Olga had had her own way from infancy onward. She, at any rate, was not there on a political errand. She had come for some other purpose. The colonel shrewdly suspected that it had reference to himself; the inference made him distinctly uncomfortable.

Olga was a brunette, olive, with languishing eyes, shaded by long lashes, which were brought into full play, very dark hair, in which a splash of red, geranium, rose or ribbon, nestled, as if essential to the order of things, an unavoidable asset of Mlle. Vitali's individuality. Her rose-bud lips were a little too full to satisfy the exact canons of beauty; otherwise it would be difficult, even for a critic, to find a flaw in the perfect little picture. Even this deviation many men would regard as an added attraction. Speaking broadly, woman in physical perfection falls into two general types; either she is tall, almost equalling the height of man at his full stature, generally fair, or she is petite, dark, with a witchery of eyes and mouth which compensates for the loss of dignity, the characteristic of her antithesis.

Not a few men on board the steamer considered that two of the most beautiful women in the world were included among their fellow passengers, yet the divergence between Constance De Lamere and Olga Vitali was considerable. Each was, in fact, a picked representative of the two opposite styles of beauty already referred to.

The general and his little party settled down in their places. The Vitalis were hidden from them by intervening passengers, but within view was an innominate of their presence. The count never went anywhere without Mustafa, a gigantic Arab, who was waiting upon him and upon mademoiselle at the present moment. The inscrutable face and massive shoulders of the Arab were well within Fenner's view.

Constance De Lamere had noticed Fenner's perturbation when he saw the Vitalis but failed to interpret it. A woman is rarely an impartial judge of a man's mental condition when another woman is in question. Her curiosity was aroused; her interest quickened into life. She wondered. She wanted to know.

"You recognized some friends just now, colonel?" she suggested.

They were discussing the fish course. She had not hurried herself, but the question just formulated had been on her lips from the moment that she noticed her companion's start of surprise at seeing the Vitalis.

"Yes, I recognized a former host of

mine at Segobia, a beautiful little mountain village in Ruabia. My horse crossed its legs going down a steep incline just outside the village; I was thrown rather heavily, and broke my left leg, a simple fracture, which was admirably set by a native doctor. Count Vitali, whom I see on board, had a summer residence in Segobia, and took me in until I was able to travel once more."

"How long ago was that?"

"Eight or nine years."

Constance De Lamere reflected. She had only had a brief glance of the count and his daughter, but even that hasty inspection had assured her that the latter could not be much more than twenty years of age. After a pause she remarked apparently irrelevantly: "I suppose that in a country like Ruabia, boys—a slight pause—"and girls develop much more quickly than they do in old colder climate?"

"Yes, I believe so; I have not considered the matter much."

"Had Count Vitali a wife?"

"Not when I knew him."

"Then his daughter would act as hostess—only, of course, she would be very young."

"I regarded her as a child."

"Rather a fascinating one, I should think?"

"I like all children, but on the whole I prefer them to be children. My small hostess struck me as being a little too precocious."

"She wanted to be regarded as grown up?" Miss De Lamere suggested, quietly.

Colonel Fenner shrugged his shoulders. "My recollections is somewhat vague, but I believe what you say fits the situation."

"You have seen her since, of course?" Constance inquired.

"Not until about a month ago. I met her riding with her father in Finnin, the capital of Ruabia."

"It must have been pleasant to renew an old acquaintance," Miss De Lamere remarked.

"I am ashamed to say I should have avoided it if possible. I do not wish to speak ill of the count, I have eaten his salt, and received a good deal of personal kindness at his hands; at the same time he is a type of man I instantly mistrust, and he comes of a race with which I have less sympathy than almost any other."

"Does that apply to his daughter?"

"Olga is only half a Greek, and much less than half in appearance and instincts. Her mother, who died when she was very small, was an Andalusian."

At this point General De Lamere struck in; he was sitting at Colonel Fenner's left hand. Constance being on his right. Hearing Ruabia mentioned and knowing that in that country lay the crux of affairs at the present time, the general proceeded to ask his new acquaintance questions with regard to that state. Fenner was not sorry to change the topic of conversation; but the new one was hardly less embarrassing than the old. With other people listening he was afraid to say too much, while the general's powers of cross-examination made it difficult to fence certain intimate queries. Fenner was a soldier by profession, a diplomatist by mischance. To be a successful diplomatist you must be born that way, and graduate in the school from the day of your birth to the day of your death. Even then you will probably sometimes give yourself away. Fenner lacked these advantages, and he was painfully conscious of the disability. He parried the general's questions, but in such a fashion that the former gleaned that there was more in the background than the colonel wished to appear. The younger man was not sorry when, the dinner being over, the ladies, and some of the men, rose from the table. General De Lamere liked his glass of port, and remained, Fenner was a teetotaler. He got up simultaneously with Constance De Lamere.

When he was on his feet, he glanced involuntarily once more in the direction of the Vitalis. The count was standing up, but merely as an act of courtesy to his daughter, who was moving from her place. Vitali's eyes met his. If a glance meant anything, it suggested that the count was trying to solve some problem which was disturbing his mind.

Omniscience is a quality which we sometimes desire with a great longing; but knowledge is distributed only in parts. Vitali had his share of information—perhaps more than most men; but there were still things beyond his range about which he was curious.

One of these things was exactly how much Colonel Fenner had learnt of the true condition of affairs during the time that he was in Ruabia. The second, and more immediate query, grew out of the first. What was Fenner's business when he visited the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron? Both these enigmas pressed

for solution.

The colonel, on his side, might have been interested in knowing that the moment he set foot on board the steamer, Vitali had sent a cipher cable to England recording the fact. Perhaps the count knew that his eyes were conveying more than he wished, for directly Fenner looked in his direction he averted his glance. Another face was turned toward the colonel, calm, impassive, non-committal. The eyes did not blink; not a muscle of the countenance moved. It was that of Mustafa, Vitali's servant.

As Fenner looked at that grim, set face, the high cheek bones, the narrow mouth, and hatchet-shaped chin, he had an uncomfortable feeling, not exactly foreboding to himself, ominous of forces inimical to himself, ominous because so difficult to gauge.

All this passed in a flash. Directly afterwards he was moving down the saloon with Miss De Lamere by his side, other passengers in front, and some behind.

When they emerged from the dining room, Fenner felt a touch on his arm. He turned, and met the gleaming, merry eyes of Olga Vitali. Constance noted the pause, but without knowing the reason. She, too, recognized the girl, and would have passed on, with perhaps rather a haughty poise of her head, but Olga said, quickly:

"Will you introduce me to your friend, Colonel Fenner?"

Thus appealed to, he had no choice. The trio went on to the deck together.

During the interval of dinner, the steamer had made considerable progress. The Bay of Biscay seemed determined to live up to its reputation. The wind was blowing half a gale, and a scudding wet mist enveloped the vessel. On the bridge stood the captain, with his navigating lieutenant by his side.

For the next forty-eight hours the two men hardly left that position.

"I will go below and get you some wraps," Colonel Fenner suggested.

"Thank you," Constance answered. "My maid will give you a waterproof, if the stewardess asks her."

Olga did not reply; she was looking out into the darkness, with a strange, set expression on her beautiful face. She seemed fascinated by the gloom which environed them. It was not exactly fear, but awe—the awe of the storm, of the on-coming night. The contrast was striking enough to affect anyone. The brilliantly-lighted vessel and the thick, wet mist thru which it drove along like some insensate thing.

"It is just like our lives," Olga cried. "We are going we know not where; around us is the darkness." She was steady herself, holding the rail of the ship's side with both hands. Neither of her companions knew how to answer. Perhaps neither quite understood her mood.

After a while the silence became irksome. Fenner was the first to speak. "There is nothing to be afraid of," he suggested. "The captain has been this voyage nearly a hundred times without a mishap."

Olga lifted her head proudly. "I am not afraid. You English are so matter-of-fact. These things do not appeal to you. That is why you never suffer anything. It is a great gift; but, alas! I have not got it."

Constance De Lamere was stirred into sympathy with this girl, almost against her will.

"Perhaps it is not so much that we do not feel it, but that we do not show what we feel."

"You could not help it if you felt as I do."

"I expect you have not been much at sea, mademoiselle," Constance suggested. "I have lived a great deal on the water, and know the sea in all its moods; and I think I love it in them all."

"Love it!" Olga exclaimed, freeing one hand and stretching it out, as if she would ward off some danger. "I dread it! I dread it!"

"Then why have you come?" Fenner inquired.

She turned away from him, and made no answer, unless a shrug of her shoulders, upon which the damp wind was playing, expressed what she could not put into words.

Perhaps Constance understood more than the colonel did. At any rate, she gave him a signal with her hand to go and fetch the wraps, as he had suggested. It was, in fact, impossible for them to remain where they were without them. An awning was stretched across the side of the deck; but it failed to keep out the sea-fret, which permeated everywhere.

Fenner hurried away. He first provided himself with a waterproof for Miss De Lamere, then, as he passed his own cabin, he slipped on his military coat. One of the stewards subsequently directed him to the cabins of the Vitalis, which were side by side. The passage was dimly lighted, compared to the decks.

As he walked rapidly along, taking

stock of the numbers as he passed, he heard his own name mentioned. Directly afterward he came upon the speakers. They were Count Vitali and Mustafa.

CHAPTER III.

Count Vitali was speaking to his servant in some dialect of Arabic. Possibly Colonel Fenner would have understood what was passing had he stopped to listen. He knew sufficient of the language to express himself fairly intelligently in it, altho that particular patois was outside his somewhat limited range. It was, however, contrary to his nature and ideas to play the eavesdropper. Vitali and he might be on opposite sides; of that the Colonel was not as yet fully assured; but if he had to fight him, strength against strength, wit against wit, he would at any rate do it in the open, using such honorable methods as were at his service, and discarding others which did not come in the category of things commendable to a spirit like his.

The man who fights in this way when he has to deal with eastern nations, and more especially with a nation which is neither eastern nor western, but partakes of the vices and subtlety of both, does so at a disadvantage. Colonel Fenner was well aware of this, but he preferred the disability to its alternative. Afterward, he remembered that he had neglected a fairly obvious means of ascertaining Vitali's intentions; he regretted the result, but, even at the worst, never had a doubt that under similar circumstances he would do the same thing again. A man who is built that way ought not to be trusted alone. He wants taking care of. Honor is a quality at a discount over more than half the world's surface.

Fenner was well aware that had the positions been reversed Vitali would have had no scruples about listening; but, then, Vitali was Vitali, and he, likewise, was Frank Fenner, Colonel in his Majesty's Army, V. C., C. B., D. S. O. It was the variation of the poles.

Fenner made his dress-shoes creak, and stepped forward. The Count and Mustafa were just round the corner, where the gangway took a curve. The Count's usually impassive face showed for a moment a certain disturbance when he recognized the man who had come to interrupt his conversation. He looked out furtively thru half-closed eyes at Fenner, seeking to read his face, wondering how much he had actually heard. It seemed that his glance was reassuring, for his face cleared, and assumed its natural expression.

"I heard you say my name, Count, and as, according to our proverb, 'Listeners hear no good of themselves,' I thought it better to warn you of my presence."

The Count coughed. He appeared to be collecting his wits with a view to framing a reply.

"Could anyone speak ill of Colonel Fenner?" he asked, lifting his hands in French fashion, as if to deprecate such a possibility. He was marking time, and his auditor knew it.

"Many people, I should imagine," the Colonel responded, lightly. "A man who has no enemies has likewise no friends; he is invertebrate. I prefer that the latter should preponderate, but I am not altogether sure that I should wish to abolish the former altogether."

Suddenly Vitali's quick glance fell upon the waterproof cloak belonging to Miss De Lamere, which rested on the Colonel's left arm. It gave him the suggestion he wanted.

"Ah! now I remember what I did say. I was telling my servant here that he must take a wrap to his young mistress, the Countess; I saw her leave the dining-saloon by your side, and, I believe, mentioned that Mustafa, the faithful, knew you in the old days, as perhaps you may remember?"

The Arab gravely touched the highly colored handkerchief round his head, which served as a turban, when his name was mentioned by his master, and bowed profoundly.

"I remember him quite well. He carried me into your house like a child, Count, when I broke my leg. There are not many men who could have done it, certainly not so easily; I weigh nearly fifteen stone!"

It was quite true Colonel Fenner was a fine man, without an ounce of superfluous flesh about him; the Arab was altogether abnormal, physically perfect as regards strength and stature, but not a beauty.

Then Fenner remembered that the ladies were waiting in the wet mist. "If you will give me that wrap for the Countess, I will take it to her; this is for Miss De Lamere."

"Thank you; I will get it at once." Vitali seemed to be glad of an excuse to break off the conversation. Perhaps his inventive faculties had been strained. He turned, and went into a

(To be continued next week.)

Cattle Raising in Argentine

"More money is being spent in the Republic of Argentine, South America, than is spent for the same purpose in Texas," said Jeff Woodward Saturday.

Mr. Woodward has been a ranchero in Argentine ten years, and is back in Texas on a visit to relatives. He was at the court house Saturday afternoon, and talked of the cattle business in Argentine. He said:

"Argentine cattle raisers, or rancheros, as they are called there, are rapidly improving the breeds of their live stock, cattle particularly; and they are not stopped in this work of improvement by the matter of expense. They buy the finest bulls that can be had, and the same can be said as to sheep and horses; no ram or stallion is too good for them.

"The cattle business in Argentine is in a flourishing condition, for there is a ready and good market there for all the food animals that are raised. We have a number of freezing plants which correspond with your packing houses, and they buy all the fat beef cattle offered. The range there is exceptionally good, and range cattle are put on the market in almost as good condition as fed cattle are in Texas. Swift has a large freezing plant in Argentine and exports frozen meats by the shipload.

"A medium-weight beef steer, good fat, will sell on the Argentine market for \$126 paper money, which means about \$50 gold, which is about as good as can be done in the States. There are quite a good number of United States people in Argentine, and they are all doing well. I have been in that country ten years, going there from Tom Green county, Texas; and I have never regretted my move.

"As a country, Argentine is all right. In it are as fine lands as there is in the world. The grass on the pampas is good the year round, and all kinds of herbivorous animals thrive. I am engaged in both cattle and sheep raising, and my flocks and herds almost take care of themselves, except the herding. Lands are cheap, if a man wants to own land, but it isn't really necessary for him to own it in order to have a range for cattle. There are wire fences there, it is true, but not like they are in Texas; the range to a large extent is 'free grass,' like it was in Texas many years ago.

"While the Argentine country is all right, the people have not been graded up to as high standard as the cattle have been. In fact, a good fat steer in that country is regarded as of more

worth than a large element of the population. The people in intelligence and enterprise rank about like they do in all other Spanish American countries; no better and probably no worse.

"Years ago shiploads of beef cattle and mutton sheep on foot were shipped from Argentine to England and other European countries, but there is none of that now; all the beef shipped from that country is first killed and frozen, and then packed in refrigerating ships for export, except what is needed for home consumption. There is more money to be made in cattle raising in Argentine than in the United States, money invested being taken into consideration; but a man who engages in it has to forego a great many conveniences he can get in this country. But things there are growing better all the time, and the American blood, progress and grit will make it a great country before many years. It has that which is susceptible of being made into a grand country in time, and it will be done.

"I will remain in Texas some weeks yet, as I wish to visit some of my people in Runnels county."

While in Fort Worth Mr. Woodward is a guest of his brother-in-law, Deputy Sheriff Mansker.

Fencing Against Wolves

Texas stockmen must protect themselves against wolves. If they can't get rid of the wolves, they must fence against them. This is costly, but it is better than feeding calves and sheep to the depredators. We quote the following letter from a Fort Stockton correspondent of the Dallas News. A little calculation will show that if Mr. Anderson is fencing 150,000 acres, he will have to build about sixty to seventy-five miles, depending on the shape of the inclosed land, and at \$250 a mile the cost will be \$15,000 to \$17,500. The writer says:

One of the most stupendous undertakings in fencing against wolves is near completion on the Arthur G. Anderson ranch in this (Pecos) county.

Mr. Anderson is a stockman of many years' experience, handling all kinds of stock and especially sheep, and being a good business man and a good calculator and having examined other wolf-proof fences, has decided to put about 150,000 acres under fence against wolves and other animals making depredations upon his flocks.

Very few realize the cost of an undertaking of this kind. This fence must be forty inches high, of woven wire, the meshes to be not more than three inches in diameter and this woven wire must be stapled to the inside of the posts and buried from four to six inches under the ground with a closely barbed wire just beneath it. In addition to all this and the usual barbed wire to fence against stock stapled to the outside of the posts, two barbed wires are stapled to the posts near the ground on the outside. The woven wire and the barbed wires are anchored every few feet. All this is necessary to keep these different pests from scratching under the fence.

The building of this fence will cost something like \$250 per mile, but Mr. Anderson's men say that the saving in the loss of sheep and labor will easily pay for this expense within three years.

When the fence is fully completed a large force of hunters and trappers will be put to work with dogs and traps and nothing left undone until the pasture is clear of anything of the sheep killing kind, and when this is done the sheep will be turned loose in the pasture the same as cattle and horses and worked on the same principle.

NEW ORLEANS WILL BUY TEXAS STEERS

Unable to Bring Cattle from Honduras to Lone Star State for Slaughtering Purposes

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 3. — Thwarted in their efforts to import cattle from Honduras to the slaughter houses here and in that way fight the western beef trusts, the New Orleans Butchers' Protective Union, thru its president, S. Cassagne, announced yesterday that it would buy cattle in Texas in train load lots and bring them here.

Under a ruling of the bureau of animal industry in Washington, Hoiduras cattle would be subject to a ninety-day quarantine. This immediately eliminated the Honduras scheme. President Cassagne has called a meeting for next Thursday night to raise \$75,000 to organize the company.

ABILENE.—Cotton is coming in fast. Prospects are very good all thru this section.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

Farm News wants a reliable person in each neighborhood to act as Local Circulation Manager and represent an attractive, new proposition. Just now ready for the market. A permanent position with good pay for time given is assured. The work is easy and pleasant and may be the source of a regular yearly income. The boys and girls can do the work while going to school; the country school teacher can add to her salary; the house-wife can make pin-money; energetic men— young or old—can make just as much as they have time for.

We pay liberally for this work in cash.

We have a special, new plan.

Write a postal at once for particulars and state what territory you can cover. Address

Circulation Mgr., FARM NEWS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Notes of the Stock Yards

A. J. Hood of Midland county sold a load of 774-pound cows at \$2.40.

Bailey English of Cooke county sold twenty-nine steers of 1,022 pounds at \$3.80.

P. H. Northcross of Midland county sold twenty-eight cows of 777 pounds at \$2.75.

Cockrell & Keaton, Hill county shippers, sold sixty-eight hogs of 224 pounds at \$6.75.

R. T. Cordon sold eighty-seven hogs from Dallam county at \$6.15, averaging 166 pounds.

Harrison & Beck sold 127 feeder steers of 848 pounds average at \$3.65, from Callahan county.

J. O. Blanton, a Montague county shipper, sold seventy-nine hogs of 179 pounds average at \$6.42½.

Ed Ramsey sold fifty cows of 768 pounds at \$2.30, and nine of 770 at \$2.75, from Midland county.

J. B. Whitehead, a Brown county shipper, sold 146 stocker steers, average weight 736 pounds, at \$3.40.

H. Christian of Cooke county sent in a load of Texas hogs, average weight 194 pounds, that brought \$6.60.

J. T. Swagerty marketed a load of feeder steers, aver weight 953 pounds, at \$3.75. They were from Montague county.

J. L. Moore sent in a load of 177-pound hogs from Kauffman county that brought \$6.50, with eight pigs of 112 at \$4.50.

R. Cardwert, a Callahan county shipper, topped the calf market with a load at \$5, averaging 161, with six of 175 at \$2.50.

Heard & Trimble, Midland county shippers, sold sixty-eight cows of 799 at \$2.70 and nineteen of 788 at \$2.25, from Midland county.

Ben Caudell sent in a load of cows from Palo Pinto county of 695 pounds average that brought \$2.85, with a bull of 1,050 at \$2.40 and one of 700 pounds at \$2.30.

L. D. Majors of Ryan, Okla., sold thirty-seven cows of 861 pounds at \$2.80, twenty-three of 839 at \$2.50, eleven of 775 at \$2 and 21 calves of 192 at \$4.40.

Hardeman county had two hog shippers on the market. A. P. Hughes sold seventy-nine of 187 pounds at \$6.50 and T. G. Cooper sold eighty-three of 158 at \$6.35.

E. V. Harbison was here last week, accompanying a shipment of a deck each of lambs and yearlings shipped by S. B. Harbison & Son, Glasscock county sheepmen. The lambs, averaging fifty-three pounds, sold at \$4.25, and the yearlings at \$4, averaging seventy. Mr. Harbison says the range is in excellent condition and flockmasters in good spirits despite the low level of the sheep market. He and his father have about 1,100 head of

sheep now on grass in Glasscock county and four sections of pasture land inclosed in wolf-proof fence.

Y. Benavides was on the market from Webb county with a shipment of cattle, and sold fifty-one cows of 705 pounds average at \$2.40, eleven calves of 267 at \$2.75 and fourteen calves of 363 at \$2.10.

C. M. Bishop, who has been hog salesman on this market for nearly ten years, has entered the ranks of the live stock commission dealers and has opened an office in the Exchange building. The new firm will be styled C. M. Bishop & Co.

Captain S. B. Burnett had several car loads of cows in from his Knox county ranch and sold fifty-six of 827 pounds at \$3.25, twenty-seven of 955 pounds at \$3, 109 of 826 pounds at \$2.80, fifty-six of 819 at \$2.50, eighty-seven of 763 pounds at \$1.75, and two steers of 1,105 at \$3.85.

D. A. Connell of Hobart, Okla., has bought a half interest in the Fields-Hunnicut Commission Company and will be actively engaged in the business in the cattle sales department. Mr. Connell is a nephew of W. E. and Giles Connell of Fort Worth.

Some Texas hog sales: By C. D. Shelton, Wilbarger county, 71 of 210 at \$6.60; Shifflet & Wilson, Denton county, 62 of 205 at \$6.47; T. B. Davis, Wilbarger county, 77 of 201 at \$6.60; H. S. Lewis, Wilbarger county, 81 of 174 at \$6.42½; W. T. Wilson, Denton county, 88 of 158 at \$6.42½.

Some Oklahoma hog sales: By G. M. D. Hulford, Madill, 83 of 190 at \$6.75; J. M. Mutes, Ninnekah, 80 of 189 at \$6.75; S. P. Kern, Texhoma, 80 of 190 and 79 of 200 at \$6.65; W. W. Mars, McLean, 75 of 185 at \$6.55; E. J. Phillips, Oklahoma City, 89 of 182 at \$6.55; John Grabow, Kingfisher, 83 of 208 at \$6.77½.

A few of the Oklahoma hog sales: By H. Shrouse, Wardville, 82 of 52 at \$6.25 and 10 pigs of 100 at \$4.50; J. H. Smith, Thackerville, 86 of 176 at \$6.45; B. F. Estep, Yeager, 101 of 150 at \$6.25 and 25 pigs of 92 at \$4.50; W. T. Speegle & Co., Duncan, 92 of 177 at \$6.45; A. Oliphant, Wetumka, 94 of 188 at \$6.50; T. O. Bevins, Wattonga, 87 or 186 and 81 of 180 at \$6.50; George Halburg, Okarche, 73 of 223 at \$6.50; C. D. Parks, Duncan, 85 of 166 at \$6.45; J. S. Seikel, McLoud, 85 of 200 at \$6.50; J. A. Ingram, 89 of 182 at \$6.45; F. M. Ritter, Comanche, 78 of 170 at \$6.32½; J. C. Arnett, Luther, 82 of 198 at \$6.55.

WEATHERFORD.—There is much demand here now for cotton pickers. The last week has been a fine one for picking and lots of cotton is coming in, tho the cool weather has checked ripening somewhat.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 1.—According to a dispatch received here County Judge Brewster and Postmaster M. A. Ernst of Boquilla, Texas, were way-laid and shot while en route from the cable house at Ernst's mine to the postoffice.

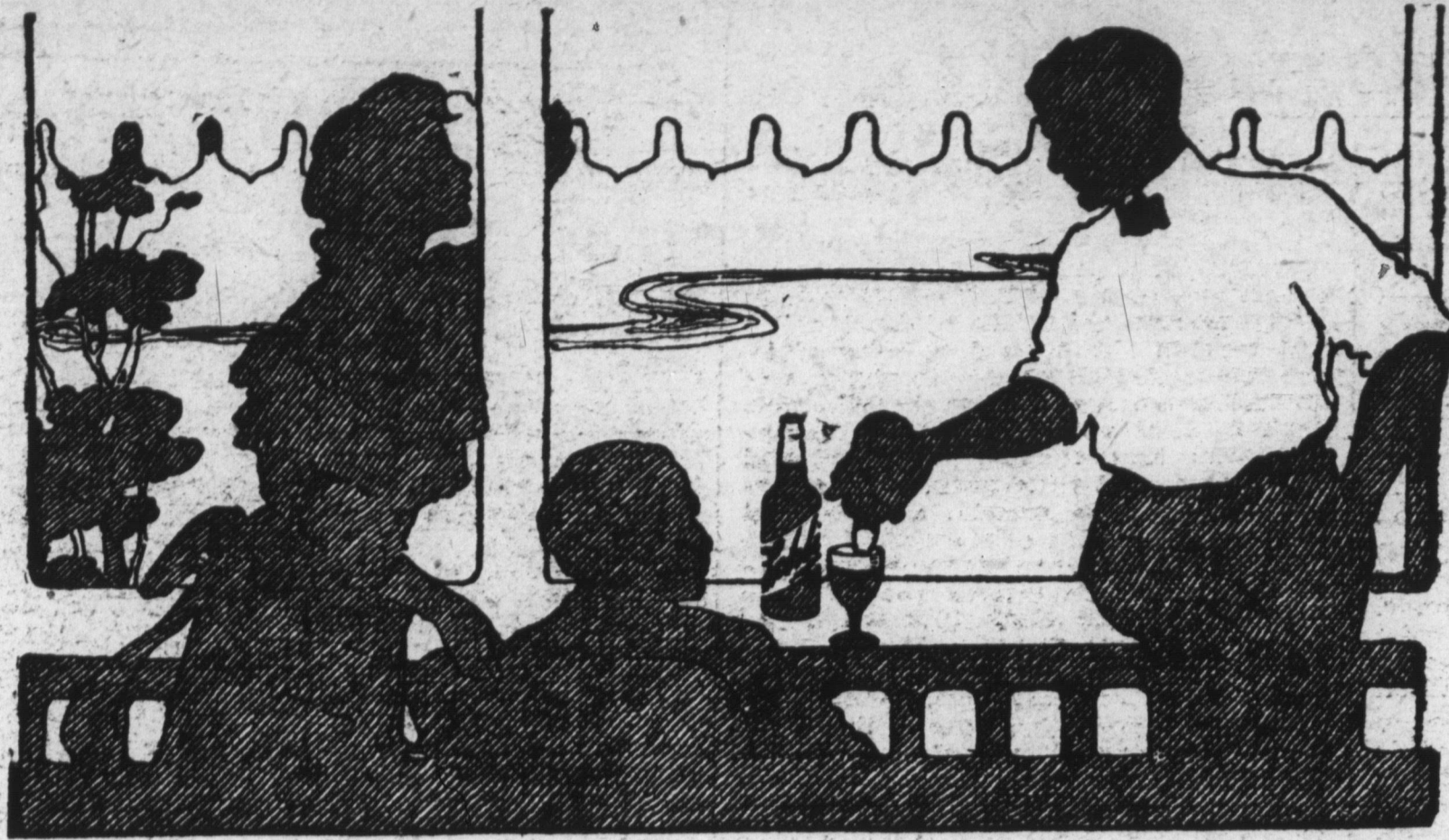
Ernst died on his way home. His murderers have not been arrested.

That our American forests abound in plants which possess the most valuable medicinal virtues is abundantly attested by scores of the most eminent medical writers and teachers. Even the untutored Indians had discovered the usefulness of many native plants before the advent of the white race. This information, imparted freely to the whites, led the latter to continue investigations until to-day we have a rich assortment of most valuable American medicinal roots.

Dr. Pierce believes that our American forests abound in most valuable medicinal roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal diseases, if we would properly investigate them; and in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the almost marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, torpid liver, functional and even valvular and other affections of the heart yield to its curative action. The reason why it cures these and many other affections, is clearly shown in a little book of extracts from the standard medical works which is mailed free to any address by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to all sending request for the same.

Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weaknesses and distressing derangements, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as is amply attested by thousands of authenticated testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of catarrhal pelvic inflammation, irregularities, prolapsus and other displacements caused by weakness, ulceration of uterus and kindred affections, often after many other advertised medicines, and physicians had failed.

Both the above mentioned medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-forming drugs. A full list of their ingredients is printed on each bottle-wrapper.



THE ALCOHOL in beer is a trifle—only 3½ per cent. The effective ingredients are barley and hops—a food and a tonic. Pure beer is both good and good for you.

In Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Austria beer is the national beverage. Nearly all people, of all ages, drink it.

And all the world envies their sturdy strength.

Every doctor knows how beer benefits. If you need more strength or vitality he will prescribe it.

But be careful to choose a pure beer, else you get harm with the good. And select a beer well aged to avoid biliousness.

The way to be sure is to order Schlitz. We go to extremes in cleanliness. We even filter the air that cools it. We age it for months. We sterilize every bottle.

Schlitz has no after effects.

Schlitz

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.

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

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

150,000 ACRES TO GET WOLF FENCE

FORT STOCKTON, Texas, Oct. 3.—One of the most stupendous undertakings in fencing against wolves is near completion on the Arthur G. Anderson ranch in Pecos county.

Mr. Anderson is a stockman of many years' experience, handling all kinds of stock, and especially sheep, and being a good business man and a good calculator and having examined other wolf-proof fences, has decided to put about 150,000 acres under fence against wolves and other animals amking depredations upon his flocks.

The building of this fence will cost

something like \$250 per mile, but Mr. Anderson's men say that the saving in the loss of sheep and labor will easily pay for his expense within three years.

When the fence is fully completed a large force of hunters and trappers will be put to work with dogs and traps and nothing left undone until the pasture is clear of anything of the sheep killing kind, and when this is done the sheep will be turned loose in the pasture the same as cattle and worked on the same principle.

OKLAHOMA OVERRUN BY HORSE THIEVES

Animals Valued at \$25,000 Stolen in State; 208 Separate Cases Reported to Muskogee Sheriff

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Oct. 1.—Such a wave of the crime of horse stealing as

is now sweeping over parts of Oklahoma has not been known since the days when this country was considered the natural mecca for outlaws of all kinds.

The sheriff of Muskogee county has posted on the walls of his office the reward cards he has received from people who have had horses stolen. They cover nearly one entire side of the room. These cards represent 208 horses stolen and they have been received within the past two weeks. The horses are easily worth \$25,000 and the total rewards offered amount to \$2,000.

The Effect of Nitrogen

The results of nitrogen are seen at once in the greener and more abundant leaf; it makes the whole plant go ahead, and the farmer is apt to think more of nitrogen than of phosphorus and potash because he may have to wait till harvest and actually

weigh the product to see their results. Nitrogen increases the vegetative parts of the plant and an excess of it tends to make the plant go on growing too long and defers the production of flower and seed; it puts off the ripening. Excessive nitrogen has doubled the amount of wheat straw but reduced the percentage of wheat grain from 62 down to 48 per cent. The more nitrogen in the soil the more water and less sugar in the beet.

EDITOR KILLS HIMSELF

EUREKA, Cal., Oct. 1.—M. M. Vauchan, editor of the Californian, committed suicide last night in his editorial rooms, by shooting himself three times with a revolver. No reason for the act was given. He left a note asking that the coroner cremate the body.

He is supposed to have had relatives in Kentucky, where he was born.

Paffrath on Dairying and Experiment Stations

Also Commends Appointment By President of Commission on Agriculture

Fort Worth, Texas, Aug. 18, 1908.
Mr. P. L. Downs, Temple, Texas.
Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor of the 16th inst. at hand, and contents carefully noted. Was glad to hear from you, and ask that you accept my very high appreciation for your deep expressions of encouragement.

Temple, Texas, Aug. 16, 1908.

Mr. E. A. Paffrath, Fort Worth, Tex.
Dear Sir: I am glad to see that you continue to "hammer" on the experimental station and demonstration farms and hope you will keep it up. It seems to me that the state convention got the matter "twisted" a little. It was the intention to have this feature of the platform cover demonstration dairy farms, particularly, but the report as printed seems to refer only to the establishment of additional experimental agricultural stations.

I am always glad to read your contributions to the press, and thank you for sending them to me. Yours truly,
(Signed) P. L. DOWNS.

Yes, the democratic state convention, San Antonio, did get things mixed up a little. It should have said: "with demonstration dairying farms attached." I think that it is generally understood that is meant as it stands. Yes, I have long since learned that if you want anything done in this world, you must either do it yourself, or see that it is well done, and do it now, with a pay car move on you if you want to get results. I shall give a copy of this letter to the press, in order to awaken our people to a realization of the importance and familiarize our members of the next legislature of what the people want.

Yes, I am working hard, with the good of all of the people uppermost in my mind. Things look good to me. It seems that a new day is dawning upon the world, and that our government is coming back to where it belongs; that we are again going to have a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Am glad we are going to have a period of constructive statesmanship, and that the day of demagoguery and machine politics for the time at least, is passed; that a man running for office, from constable up, will feel it beneath him to appeal to ignorance and prejudice to be elected to any office. That he will henceforth have to appeal to the intelligence and reasoning powers of our voters, and that he must advocate laws that will be fruitful of good to our entire citizenship.

The reason I am led to believe this, is because the national democratic platform contains a clause pledging the democratic party to the support of the assistants of the national government to build, jointly with the states, district agricultural and mechanical colleges, which means, of course, practical education. We also find in the democratic platform of Texas plank 11 pledging the democratic party to the building of experiment stations, and I hope they will attach to each a demonstration dairying farm.

I also find in the Dallas News of this date an interview from Hon. R. T. Milner, commissioner of agriculture of Texas, and president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, speaking for the commissioner of agriculture of Texas, also speaking for Governor Thomas M. Campbell of Texas and speaking for himself as president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, in which he advocates the building of a great many experiment stations in Texas, including one in the Amarillo country, and, as I understand it, one in central Texas,

which I hope means Temple, as you people deserve to have one, and many others in various parts of the state, and I hope that Mr. Milner will advocate having a demonstration dairying farm attached to each. Development of these ideas in Texas is of immeasurable value to the entire citizenship for the reason that it will familiarize all of our people with the wonderful possibilities of the country and age in which we live, and give our people a practical education in diversified farming, diversified stock raising, diversified fruit growing, scientific dairying, with its kindred industries, and sugar beet growing in Texas, and of course, I hope that the next legislature will appropriate a sufficient amount of money to satisfactorily carry on these many experiment stations with dairying demonstration farms attached and will also appropriate enough money to successfully carry on the agricultural department of Texas and appropriate a sufficient amount to successfully carry on the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas to the credit and glory of the entire state of Texas.

Last, but not least, I was glad to see that his excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, gave an interview on the 15th inst. at Oyster Bay, N. Y., published in the Fort Worth Telegram of the 15th, and the Dallas News of the 16th, an appointment to give eminent men as a commission to investigate what best can be done by the national government to assist, during the agricultural department of the United States, and the various agricultural colleges of the many states of this nation, to familiarize the farmers of our country with the things that best adapted and of the most profitable character in diversified farming, diversified stock raising, diversified fruit growing, etc., which will enable our people to, in many cases, double and triple the earning capacity of each laborer employed, and of each acre of land cultivated, and will devise various means to make the homes of our farmers more comfortable, more attractive and brighter with joy and happiness; in fact, to make them what they should be, to the credit and glory of all our people.

This, of course, means more than any man has heretofore thought, because if you increase the earning capacity of the people on your farms, it makes it possible for them to enjoy greater comforts and conveniences in their homes, and in that way you make prosperous all of our people in all branches of business, because as you increase the consuming power of the farmer, you increase the prosperity of all lines of business that are engaged in furnishing the farmer his wants, which includes all our transportation companies, bankers and laboring people, including the miners in the coal fields. This, in my estimation, is the most commendable act in the political life of President Roosevelt, and the appointment of the commission as above said, will result in a service of incalculable good to humanity. This one act indeed means more for "peace on earth and good will among men" than all of the treaties that ever were, or ever will be built in the annals of time.

To me these things mean more and indicate the dawning of a brighter day for humanity throughout the world, and especially so in the United States. This will make ours a land of bright, happy and joyful homes, which makes life worth the living, and will make every man's heart glad to know that he is an American and appreciates the fact that he was given the privilege of living in this wonderful age and country of ours. Yes, I believe in employing the foremost scientists in every industry of our country, including farming, stock raising, etc.

I sincerely hope that you will agree with me in all of these things, and that all of our people will resolve themselves each into a committee of one to see that these things are well done and that they are done now with a pay car move.

Hoping to hear from you often, and have the pleasure of meeting you in the next future, I remain with many kind wishes, yours sincerely,
E. A. (PAT) PAFFRATH.

Don't forget to milk the cows; they need it as much in winter time as in winter.

DAIRYING

DAIRY FARMING IN HOLLAND.

Done on the Intensive Plan—Some Land Carries Two or Three Cows to the Acre.

President J. H. Worst, of the North Dakota agricultural college, Eison, N. D., who recently made a tour of the dairy countries of Europe, reports that in Holland, the most remarkable of all dairy countries, the farmer's support an astonishing number of cows on a very small area. In some cases the land is made to carry two or three cows to the acre. For the entire country the land will carry a half to whole cow to the acre. The ordinary twenty-acre farm carries ten to twenty cows, with the horses necessary to do the farm work, and three sheep to each cow.

On the best soil the twenty-acre farm will carry twenty cows, three to four horses and sixty sheep, with the usual flocks of poultry. This means pasturage and soiling for the animals in the summer and grains, roots, hay and roughage in the winter. The cows are known there as Friesian and here as Holstein-Friesian cows, and their average production for the country over is 9,000 pounds of fine milk per head. Evidently the Hollanders must practice extensive farming and gilt edge breeding of the most intense stripe. At all events such farming figures as those quoted cast a lurid light on the American 150 acre farm that carries at a loss fifteen to twenty cows, several horses and no sheep or poultry.

The Holland land sells at \$600 to \$2,000 per acre, while the American land is rated at \$5 to \$30 per acre. The tenant farmer in Holland pays a rent of \$50 to \$100 per acre, and by intensive culture and great yield cows he makes a living, clears the heavy rental, maintains or increases the fertility of his soil, and lays up some money.

President Worst reports his visit to the Leeward 60-operative creamery. That creamery receives milk from 2,000 cows and makes cheese and butter and sells milk. In a year ending May 12, 1908, the creamery made 373,544 pounds of butter that was sold for \$86,476, with 237,021 pounds of cheese that sold for \$28,512, a total of \$114,988 for the year. The farmers, who are the shareholders of the creamery, received \$115,000 for their milk. That meant an income of \$115 per cow for milk, while the farmer produced by the cows, and the value of their calves added to sell or to rear, swelled the average earnings of their cows considerably.

Holland may be small, and the Dutch may be few in numbers, but American farmers could learn the A B C of agriculture in general, and of dairying in particular, of that diminutive country and its remarkable people.—New York Farmer.

Cotton Seed Meal for Dairy Cows

There is a prevailing belief that when cotton seed meal is fed for long periods in quantities exceeding four pounds per cow daily the health of the animal will be more or less injuriously affected, but in a series of experiments which they report it was found that cotton seed meal may be fed in conjunction with good corn silage to the extent of from five to six pounds per cow daily without affecting the health of the animals. Indeed, such a ration appeared to keep the cows in an unusually good state of health. A ration consisting of cotton seed meal and good corn silage was consumed by the cows with great relish, which was in no way lessened when the feeding of such a ration was continued for a period of five months. No bad effects were noticeable from the practice of feeding cotton seed meal and corn silage separately. On the contrary, such a practice appears to have distinct advantages over the common practice of mixing the meal with the roughage. Our results, therefore, tend to disprove the prevailing belief that heavy concentrates like cotton seed meal will act detrimentally on the health of cows when fed unmixed with more bulky feeds.

Cows fed exclusively on cotton seed meal and corn silage for a period of five months exhibited no craving for dry roughage, but always preferred silage to good hay.

According to the herd records, the cows yielded more milk and butter fat during this experiment than during any corresponding period in previous years. Cotton seed meal and rich well-matured corn silage constitutes an excellent ration for cows, yielding from twenty to thirty pounds of milk daily.

These results are of special importance, because cotton seed meal and corn silage form by far the cheapest dairy feeds available to dairymen in South Carolina and elsewhere in the south. It is stated that the cost of such a ration is only slightly more than half that of the common dairy ration now fed in the state.

The good results obtained in these experiments in the exclusive feeding of cotton seed meal and corn silage as a dairy ration was attributed largely to the fact that the corn silage was made from well-matured corn rich in grain, making it especially rich in carbohydrates, for it is explained that unless silage is especially rich in grain a ration consisting entirely of corn silage and cotton seed meal will be deficient in non-nitrogenous matter (carbohydrates).—Bulletin of the South Carolina Experiment Station.

Practical Farm Dairying

John DeHough, a farmer of Sioux City, Iowa, has demonstrated what can be done by farm dairying in a practical way that shows the immense profits in the business when it is properly handled. On seventy-five acres of land and nine grade cows, with blood of dairy breeds predominating, Mr. DeHough made his start. From the beginning he recorded the milk flows of each cow, and wherever he found one that was falling short, it was replaced by a better milker. At present his farm contains sixty head of high-grade and pure bred Holstein cattle, six brood sows and four horses. Last year's product from the twenty-five cows which are in milk sold for \$3,675; the hogs brought in \$700, and the total gross receipts was \$4,375. This does not include the amount the young bulls and veal calves sold for. How can this much stock be kept on seventy-five acres? Intensified farming is practiced. Thirty acres of corn is raised for silage; about eight acres of barley and eight acres of alfalfa are raised annually. The remaining few acres are used for calf pasture, barn and barn yard, garden spot, etc. On fifteen acres of the pasture the twenty-five cows in milk are kept the year around. On the remaining fifteen acres of grass land the several dry cows and about thirty head of young cattle and the hogs are kept. There is always plenty of grass.

Monday Market Review

MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	5,500
Calves	2,500
Hogs	7,200
Sheep	300
Horses and mules	130

The opening day of the week saw 6,700 cattle in the pens, ready for bids. Of this number, 2,200 were calves. The supply was the largest on this market since the early part of August, and one of the biggest runs of the year. It compares with 2,989 a year ago.

Beef Steers

The largest supply of steers for some weeks was on the market, about 850 head being in, but most of these were of the stocker and feeder class, and not available for slaughter. All northern markets reported big runs, and lower markets ruled everywhere. This affected the local market, in spite of light supplies, and trading was slow, the early bids were about steady. Later the market weakened and most sales were on a lower level.

Stockers and Feeders

A fairly liberal supply of stocker and feeder stuff was on hand. Some good feeding steers were among them, and these sold steady, with \$3.90 for a top, but the bulk of the supply, being less desirable, failed to keep up with this level, and the greater part of the sales were weak to a dime lower than on Saturday.

Butcher Stock

A liberal supply of cows was on offer, totaling 3,200 head. Some choice tops were among the receipts, and a good proportion of medium quality stock, but canners were in unusually large proportion. A great many were northern cattle, and the northern pens were crowded. Buyers took advantage of conditions favorable to their side, and puts bids on a dime lower basis. Sellers considered that was as good as they could expect, and turned loose, and a fairly active movement ensued. One load of good spayed cows made the top price of \$3.50.

Bulls

Considering the heavy run, bulls were in light supply, and they sold on a steady basis with last week's close.

Calves

With 2,200 calves on offer, the market opened with good life, and early sales were steady with the good advance last week. But the liberal supply had a depressing effect, and soon the market weakened slightly, and some late sales were lower. The top was \$5.25 for light veals.

Hogs

The hog record was smashed again today, with 7,200 head in the pens. The former record was 7,184, on March 18, 1907. Nearly everything was from Oklahoma, tho the Panhandle sent down a number of loads. There was a top of strictly good medium packing hogs, but nothing strictly choice, and the greater part was of fair quality, tho a large mixture of trashy stock was among them. All northern markets came quoting prices 10c to 20c lower. On the local market, early sales looked steady, but it was not long until a 10-cent drop from Saturday's level took place, and this soon reached 15c. One packer buyer stood out for 15c to 25c lower prices, and the late market was a good 15c to 20c under Saturday. The top price was \$6.42½, but the bulk was about \$6.20@6.35.

Sheep

Receipts of sheep were limited to twenty-five head, and the market was nominally quiet.

MONDAY'S SALES

Steers					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
91...	965	\$3.70	21...	1,125	\$3.55
Stockers					
26...	903	\$3.50	27...	824	\$3.25
16...	553	3.25	30...	940	3.90
Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
17...	786	\$2.00	64...	873	\$2.80
93...	744	2.45	118...	878	2.60
17...	801	2.50			
Calves					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
29...	301	\$3.40	149...	308	\$3.40
7...	220	3.00	74...	185	5.00
5...	114	3.00	51...	179	4.50
15...	263	3.00	80...	227	4.25
60...	288	3.35	149...	245	3.50
89...	226	4.65	14...	201	4.00
5...	250	3.00	67...	289	3.25
9...	168	4.40	9...	395	3.10
50...	213	3.40	23...	268	3.40
41...	199	4.50	32...	319	3.35
Hogs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
80...	195	\$6.25	95...	173	\$6.25

71...	225	6.35	86...	192	6.35
88...	202	6.35	92...	164	6.25
87...	190	6.37½	98...	180	6.30
90...	193	6.37½	84...	190	6.35
80...	216	6.40	101...	173	6.30
87...	173	6.15	104...	161	6.30
78...	200	6.40	4...	170	6.20
78...	203	6.45	95...	172	6.30
77...	217	6.40	102...	171	6.35
91...	185	6.35	87...	176	6.20
78...	199	6.50	80...	186	6.40
83...	197	6.30	77...	200	6.20
77...	222	6.42½	82...	214	6.40

Sheep		
	Av. Wt.	Price.
108 mixed stockers	65	\$2.75

MARKETS ELSEWHERE

Chicago Live Stock

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 32,000 head; market 10c to 25c lower on steers, 10c to 20c lower on cows, and 10c to 15c on feeders.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000 head; market 10c to 15c lower; top, \$7.05; bulk, \$6.40 @6.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 24,000 head; market 15c to 25c higher.

Kansas City Live Stock

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 30,000 head, including 300 Texans; market weak to lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; market 10c to 20c lower; top, \$6.70; bulk, \$6.10 @6.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; market 10c to 15c higher.

St. Louis Live Stock

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,500 head, all Texans; market a shade lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market 10c to 20c lower; top, \$7.10; bulk, \$6.60 @6.95.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The grain market recovered all the loss which it sustained Saturday. While there is some increase in the visible over the past year, it is generally conceded that the supply of wheat will fall short this year, and the demand at all times except brief periods, seem to be enough to hold it up. The entire grain list closed strong.

The opening was very firm and the entire list of wheat options was on the upturn. While before the close there was a recession from the high levels of the day, there was little evidence of weakness at any time thru the day. Cables are ¾ to ½ up, and receipts are 38 cars, against 96 received at this time last year.

Corn receipts are under the estimate, being 95 cars against 622 for the corresponding period a year ago. The market started above Saturday's final, but after the first little advance started down again and went ½ below the opening before the decline was checked. Receipts of oats aggregate 168 cars against 441 cars last year. There was a light demand for oats, but the volume of trade was small.

Pork products are lower on lack of support.

Quotations

Quotations today on the Chicago Board of Trade for grain and provisions were as follows:

Wheat—Open. High. Low. Close				
Dec.	93%	99%	98%	98%
May	191%	102%	101%	102%
July	95%	96%	95%	96%
Corn—				
Dec.	64½	65	63½	64%
May	64	64½	63½	64%
July	63½	63%	63%	63½
Oats—				
Dec.	49	49½	48½	49
May	51½	51%	50%	51
July	47½	57%	56%	56%
Pork—				
Oct.	14.42	14.50	14.10	14.10
Jan.	16.60	16.72	16.25	16.25
Oct.	10.27	10.27	10.05	10.05
Lard—				
Jan.	9.72	9.75	9.57	9.57
May	9.65	9.65	9.50	9.50
Oct.	9.85	8.85	9.50	9.50
Ribs—				
Jan.	8.62	8.72	8.50	8.50
May	8.72	8.75	8.55	8.55

Port Receipts

	Today.	Last yr.
Galveston	13,725	9,790
New Orleans	7,472	5,830
Mobile	2,836	1,518
Savannah	15,682	14,615
Charleston	2,442	2,143
Wilmington	4,865	8,061
Norfolk	3,731	2,743
Total	51,010	44,750

Interior Receipts

	Today.	Last yr.
Houston	14,089	9,472

Estimated Receipts Tomorrow

	Tomorrow.	Last yr.
New Orleans	8,500 to 11,000	1,073
Galveston	30,500 to 33,000	10,693

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.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—The Fleming Ranch. Land and live stock, both or either separately. This ranch consists of about 71,500 acres of land, all in one body, about ten miles from Fort Worth and Denver railway in Foard, Hardeman and Cottle counties. The entire ranch is well fenced and divided into numerous subdivisions. About 20,000 acres of good tillable land. Entire ranch splendidly watered with Pease river and a number of running streams. About 5,000 high grade cattle, 2,500 of which cows and heifers; 100 stock horses; 50 use horses; 120 high grade bulls. Land can be had for \$5 per acre and cattle at price to be agreed upon. \$150,000 cash down will close deal. Sealed bids received to Oct. 1. Certified check for \$15,000 must accompany bid for land; \$5,000 for cattle; \$20,000 for both. Any and all bids subject to rejection. No bid for less than \$400,000 for land and live stock need be submitted. 5,725 acres of the land contracted to be sold at \$3 per acre. Purchaser gets benefit of contract or the 5,725 acres can be eliminated from the deal. Communicate with A. M. Milligan, Receiver, Corsicana, Texas, or the undersigned, L. C. McBride, Receiver, Dallas, Texas.

\$5,000-ACRE LEASE, 7 cents an acre, solid body, long time, not subject to sale of land, well improved and watered, west Texas, with 2,000 cows, 1,000 yearlings, pasture fine. Choice Fort Worth and Interurban property. Money to lend in large amounts on ranches and farms. Have buyer for 15,000 to 20,000 acre ranch, with or without cattle, and will pay part cash, part in good farms free from debt, paying well. S. M. SMITH, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

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

PERSONAL

ASTHMA, HAY FEVER SUFFERS— I have found liquid that cures. If you want free bottle send 6 cents in stamps for postage. Address T. Gorham, Grand Rapids, Mich. 451 Shepard Bldg.

WANTED—Position as governess by experienced teacher; music and English; excellent credentials. Address Teacher, 301 E. Elmira St., San Antonio, Texas.

FOREMAN WANTS position as manager of farm or ranch in Southwest; am practical farmer and stockman. Correspondence invited. Address Lock Box 173, Washington, C. H., Ohio.

VEHICLES

VEHICLES—Fife & Miller, sole agents for the old reliable, Columbus Bugby Co.'s line of vehicles. 312 and 314 Houston street.

GENUINE RANCH and other style BUGGIES and CARRIAGES. Send for catalogue and prices. HYNES BUGGY CO., QUINCY, ILL.

ATTY'S DIRECTORY

N. J. WADE, attorney at law. Reynolds building. Phone 130.

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., 708 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

WINTER PASTURE—If you want a nice, fresh, green pasture for cattle, horses, hogs, goats and chickens, sow Lawson's Improved Red Winter Rust Proof Seed Oats. Pasture until March, and then they will make you a fine crop of beautiful grain. Don't overlook this. You have two shots, both certain; winter pasture, and a big crop of oats. I only ask \$1.25 per bushel for them. It will pay you to sow one acre or 1,000 acres. Order now so you can sow in October. O. P. Lawson, McGregor, Texas.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES are paid well for easy work; examinations of all kinds soon; expert advice, sample questions and Booklet 394 describing positions and telling easiest and quickest way to secure them free. Write now. Washington Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS—Make \$103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening, patented scissors and cutlery. V. E. Giebner sold twenty-two pairs in three hours, made \$13; you can do it; we show how; free outfit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 511 Fourth street, Dayton, Ohio.

MEN—The Southern Wonder Application, perfected by a Texas banker, is as sure to restore lost vitality, as the sun shines. Can carry in vest pocket and lasts life time. Price \$2; your money refunded after 30 days' trial if not satisfied. Address A. W. Holt, Station A, Houston, Texas.

SALESMAN WANTED, capable of selling a staple line of goods to all classes of trade; liberal compensation and exclusive territory to right man. Will contract for one year. Sales Manager, 320 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago.

NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, employing 45 men steady, seeks location in country town near natural gas belt. Valuable information regarding denatured alcohol mailed free—Teddy Laboratory, Wheeling, W. Va.

BRAND new side line (a dandy) for traveling salesmen only. Write Ore Manufacturing Company, 79 South Jefferson street, Chicago.

HOW TO GET RICH when your pockets are empty; ? book for 25c. Catalogue free. Burke Supply Co., 2802 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

MEN—The Vacuum Treatment is guaranteed to cure any vital weakness; sealed proof. Charles Manufacturing Co., Charles Bldg., Denver, Colo.

AGENTS—\$75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine Articles Combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., E263, Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—I want 500 head of cattle to pasture this winter at 20c a head per month. J. H. Speights, Gail, Tex.

5,863 ACRES for sale, 40 acres in cultivation, 25 acres more can be put in irrigation from never-failing spring. One of the most desirable places in Western Texas, well improved. Parties wanting any more information about this place write to me at Junction. O. B. FLEMING.

AGENTS—\$75 monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning seller. Sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 263, Dayton, Ohio.

SIERRA BLANCO.—Range conditions here are excellent and the people are prosperous. Everything is flourishing.

Kentucky Hereford BULLS

In CAR LOTS in Exchange for RANGE CALVES. Write us Your Wants in Registered Cattle

GILTNER BROS.

EMINENCE, KY.

Weekly Market Review

Fort Worth receipts of live stock for this week, compared with last week and last year:

	Cat.	Cal.	Hogs.	Shp.	H&M
Last week	14,066	7,372	22,596	1,251	202
Year ago	13,021	6,885	6,485	8,075	643
This week	13,650	4,850	19,500	1,330	164

General

The week's receipts of grown cattle on the local market have been moderate, while calves have been in very light supply. The week's hog run shows a decrease of about 3,100 from last week but, as for recent weeks, a large increase over a year ago.

Beef Steers

A moderate increase has been shown in receipts of steers here this week and the enlarged marketing has met with a ready outlet, with beef grades holding well up to last week's closing level and selling here, as recently, at Kansas City and St. Louis prices. Feeder buyers continue active in the trade, furnishing strong competition on the fleshy grades and absorbing a large share of the steers of useful feeding quality that are coming. No heavy thick-fat beeves have been yarded, some good quality, well conditioned 1,150-pound cack-feds, selling at \$4.50, topping the week's market. Two large shipments of grass steers from the upper Creek national St. Louis territory, were received here during the week and sold at \$3.90 to \$4.00, averaging around 1,059 to 1,099 pounds. Well bred steers in fair flesh and averaging around and under 1,009 pounds have sold largely as feeders, packers securing some 900 to 1,000-pound steers of plain quality and decent flesh at around \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Stockers and Feeders

Prices on feeding steers have held steady this week with the good close of the week previous, with most of the fair to pretty good 875 to 1,000-pound grades selling from \$3.40 to \$3.85 and \$4 and better being suitable for choice heavy feeders. Stocker grades have sold to a more active demand and decent kinds on a strong to higher level than last week, plain to good quality two's selling around \$3.00 to \$3.40, and fair to good steer yearlings from \$2.85 to \$3.10, with dogie kinds down to \$2.40 to \$2.65.

Butcher Stock

Activity prevailed in the cow trade on Monday and in the early market Tuesday, with prices at Tuesday's best time showing a 10 to 15c advance over last week's closing on about all grades. Late Tuesday the market eased off and prices on Friday worked to a lower level on medium killers and canners, such grades closing Thursday in about the same notch as at the close of last week. Strength Friday and today left medium to good butcher cows a strong dime higher than a week ago today. Sales during the fore part of the week included a number of strictly good to choice butcher cows at \$3.10 to \$3.30, and one load of fat beefy cows, averaging 1,000, at \$3.50. The bulk of the medium to right good butcher cows are selling from \$2.50 to \$3.00, and canners largely from \$1.75 to \$2.00.

The trade on bulls has developed some strength, demand having been active at strong prices with last week's closing. No thick-fat heavy fed bulls are coming, but an occasional good fat bull makes \$2.75. The bulk sell from \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Calves

With small receipts thruout the week the calf market has been a series of advances, with today's trading on a 75c higher level than packers' purchases of a week ago on desirable classes of all weights. One load of good 180-pound calves Friday reached \$5.25, while 300-pound calves sold late in the week as high as \$3.50 to \$3.75. Very few good vealers are coming.

Hogs

The trend of hog values continues downward, the fluctuations this week have been less severe than last. From the high time, the middle of September, the market shows a net decline of 45 to 50c, a full 15 to 20c of which loss has been effected this week. Trading opened Monday with an advance, locally, of 5 to 10c which put this market pretty well in line with Kansas City, this market declining 10c on that day. Prices steadily declined on the five succeeding days, closing today fully 15 to 20c under last Saturday. Sales this week showed this market on a somewhat higher level on the common and medium mixed hogs than Kansas City, but the latter point maintained a slightly higher basis on the top tier grades.

Sheep

Fort Worth sheep prices which have been higher than Kansas City or St. Louis for several weeks past, this week showed a sharp downward break which

left the market nearer in line with northern points. The decline amounts to about 50c on both sheep and lambs from a week ago. Some desirable 53-pound range lambs sold at \$4.25, and a good class of 70-pound grass yearlings at \$4. A few fat heavy native fed wethers reached \$4.25, a figure now considered the extreme limit of the market on fat sheep. Good to choice native lambs are quotable around \$4.35 to \$4.75.

Prices for the Week

	Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	3.80	\$4.00	\$3.25@4.00
Tuesday	3.80	3.80	3.30@3.75
Wednesday	4.20	4.20	3.50@3.95
Thursday	3.90	3.90	3.30@3.90
Friday	4.15	4.15	3.30@3.75
Saturday	4.50	4.50	.....
Cows and heifers—			
Monday	3.25	3.25	2.40@2.75
Tuesday	3.30	3.30	2.40@2.80
Wednesday	3.50	3.50	2.30@2.65
Thursday	3.25	3.25	2.25@2.75
Friday	3.00	3.00	2.25@2.65
Saturday	3.25	3.25	2.25@2.65
Calves—			
Monday	4.50	4.50	3.10@4.15
Tuesday	4.75	4.75	3.15@4.65
Wednesday	4.40	4.40	3.10@4.35
Thursday	5.00	5.00	3.15@4.40
Friday	5.25	5.25	3.50@4.75
Saturday	5.00	5.00	3.75@4.65
Hogs—			
Monday	\$6.90	\$6.60	@6.75
Tuesday	6.77½	6.55	@6.65
Wednesday	6.75	6.45	@6.55
Thursday	6.62½	6.40	@6.55
Friday	6.60	6.42½	@6.50
Saturday	6.52½	6.35	@6.45

Receipts for the week by Jays were as follows:

	Cat.	Cal.	Hogs.	Shp.	H&M
Monday	2,784	578	2,907	49	23
Tuesday	2,818	1,805	2,375	704	1
Wed'ay	2,035	309	2,854	130	8
Wed'ay	2,035	340	2,854	446	...
Thursday	3,525	309	2,854	130	1
Friday	2,017	1,030	4,114	...	107
Saturday	500	575	1,900	...	25

Ruling Prices, Horses and Mules

Mules—	
13½ to 14 hands	\$65@110
14 to 14½ hands	85@125
14 to 14½ hands, extra	110@140
14½ to 15 hands	125@165
15 to 15½ hands	120@175
15½ to 16.3 hands	175@215
15½ to 16.3 hands, fancy	210@275
Horses—	
Heavy draft, 1,300 to 1,500	145@200
Heavy draft, fancy	185@225
Medium draft, 1,150 to 1,300	125@165
Chunks, 1,000 to 1,150	115@150
Medium	75@110

SPOT COTTON MARKETS

Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—Spot cotton closed easy, 8 lower; American middling 5.02d; sales, 5,000 bales, including 4,700 American.

New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Spot cotton closed quiet, 10 off; middling 9.05c.

New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Spot cotton closed easy, 1-16 off; middling 8¾c; sales, 5,500 spot and 100 f. o. b.

Galveston

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 5.—Spot cotton closed quiet, ¼ lower; middling 9c; sales, 500 bales, to arrive 2,700.

Houston

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 5.—Spot cotton quiet, ¼ down; middling 9c; sales, 165 bales, f. o. b. 2,040.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The bearish condition of the cotton market was reflected both in the domestic and foreign market prices today. Prices were lower thruout at the opening and the trend was generally toward lower levels.

Speculation, however, was made a prominent part of the day's transactions, and the turnover was unusually large. In fact there was considerable selling, which caused the downgrade movement, the talent made all efforts to hold the prices.

The weather news over Sunday showed no influences in favor of the staple, and the forecast for the next 24 hours is generally favorable. There is nothing appearing on the surface to engender any demand and altho the downward movement continues, it is slow and in small blocks.

The fluctuations today were confined to a narrow movement.

The spot markets are all dull and generally lower. The port receipts are large, but only slightly over the move-

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

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.

E. 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 HOGS

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 furrowing.

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

RED POLLED

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

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.

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.

BOOG-SCOTT BROTHERS COLEMAN, TEXAS

Breeders of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. **BULLS**

A BARGAIN

Twenty registered Red Polls, including show herd, for sale. W. C. ALDRIDGE, Pittsburg, Texas.

"REGISTERED BERKSHIRE" pigs of the best breeding for sale. W. F. Hartzog, Sadler, Texas.

ment a year ago.

New York Cotton

	NEW YORK, Oct. 5.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.36	8.36	8.27	8.27-28	
February	8.34	8.35	8.25	8.26-28	
March	8.34	8.35	8.25	8.26-28	
May	8.34	8.35	8.25	8.29-30	
July	8.34	8.35	8.25	8.30-32	
October	8.75	8.75	8.62	8.64-65	
November	8.57	8.58	8.50	8.49-51	
December	8.57	8.58	8.50	8.50-51	

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Liverpool cotton today reflects fully the bearishness on this side, and moved lower with this market. Spots and futures are both lower, while the market there was heavily sold for a Monday market.

First trades here were 6 to 10 points under Saturday's finals, but the changes for a larger part of the early session. Weather news gives no aid to the bull side, and the drift of prices toward lower levels is apparent.

There is no particular demand for the actual staple in the southern spot markets, and there is a total lack of support. Practically all the transactions today were made on the selling side.

New Orleans Cotton

	NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.	Open.	High.	Low.	2:30 bid.
January	8.31	8.36	8.27	8.27-28	
February	8.35	8.38	8.27	8.28-29	
March	8.35	8.38	8.27	8.28-29	
October	8.57	8.58	8.48	8.48-49	
November	8.38	8.38	8.28	8.27-29	
December	8.38	8.38	8.28	8.29-30	

Visible Changes

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The changes in the visible grain supply is compared with last year as follows:

	Today In.	Last yr. In.
Wheat	4,357,000	*163,000
Corn	50,000	51,000
Oats	1,164,000	748,000

Kansas City Movement

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 5.—The receipts of cash grain on the Kansas Board of Trade today aggregate 324 cars wheat, 15 cars corn and oats 21 cars. Shipments, 98 cars of wheat, 8 cars of corn and 14 cars of oats.

Kansas City Cash Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 5.—Cash grain closed on this market today as follows:

Wheat—	94	99½
No. 2 hard	92	97
No. 3 hard	89	95
No. 4 hard	103	103½
No. 2 red	101	102

No. 4 red	93	97
Corn—		
No. 2 mixed	71	71½
No. 3 mixed	70½	.....
No. 2 white	72g	.....
No. 3 white	71½	.....
Oats—		
No. 2 mixed	48	49
No. 3 mixed	47½	.....
No. 2 white	48	.....

St. Louis Cash Grain

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Cash grain on the Merchants' Exchange closed to-closed here today as follows:

Wheat—		
No. 2 hard	98	101½
No. 3 hard	96	99
No. 4 har	94	96
No. 2 red	102	103½
No. 3 red	100	101½
No. 4 red	95	98
Corn—		
No. 2 mixed	74½	75
No. 3 mixed	74	.....
No. 2 yellow	75	76
No. 3 yellow	74	.....
No. 2 white	75	75½
No. 3 white	74	.....
Oats—		
No. 2 mixed	48¾	.....
No. 3 mixed	47½	48
No. 2 white	51½	52
No. 3 white	48	50½
No. 4 white	46	47½

Kansas City Options

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 5.—Options on the Kansas City Board of Trade closed as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.
December	93¾	57¾
July	.....	58¾
May	96*	58¾

Foreign Grain

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—Wheat opened ¼ lower, at 1:30 p. m. was ¾ to ½ up and closed ¼ to ¾ up. Corn opened unchanged, at 1:30 p. m. was unchanged to ¼ up and closed ¼ off to ¼ up.

Chicago Car Lots.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The comparative receipts today with the receipts for last week and last year are as follows:

	Today.	Last w'k.	Last y'r.
Wheat	38	51	96
Corn	95	99	622
Oats	168	172	441

Chicago Receipts

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The visible grain supply today compared with that of a year ago is as follows:

Wheat	34,351,000	43,587,000
Corn	3,580,000	3,848,000
Oats	7,793,000	6,115,000

September Market Review

The big and most agreeable surprise shown in the live stock trade on the Fort Worth market for the month of September was the record-breaking run of hogs yarded and the great gain shown over September hog marketings of former years. January, 1906, during which 89,231 hogs were received here, has heretofore been the banner month for hog receipts at this market. For the month just closed about 84,409 head were yarded, more than four times as many as for September of last year. For the first three-quarters of the year, Fort Worth hog receipts show an increase over the corresponding period last year of 83,583 head.

In contrast to the good gain in hog receipts is the sharp falling off in the marketing of calves. The past month's run of 33,145 head is but little over half the size of the big supply for September, 1907, when all records were broken by the arrival of 62,456. The year's calf receipts to date total 157,041, a decrease of 62,622 from the corresponding period last year. The decreased number of calves being sent to the shambles verifies predictions made a year ago in these columns and is easily accounted for. Last year's calf marketing was regarded at the time as abnormal and due to the changing conditions in the range country and the high level of calf prices ruling throughout the greater part of last year. This season there has been every incentive to hold calves back for maturity, the range being unusually good and not overcrowded, feed-stuff plentiful, cattle market prospects more favorable and the calf market not having shown anything like the good form displayed last year.

Grown cattle receipts for the month displayed, for the first time since February, a decrease from the corresponding month a year ago, the shortage being about 7,200 head. For the year to date an increase of 55,933 is shown over the like period last year.

Cattle Receipts Less.

This month's statement of receipts at the Fort Worth market shows that the total of cattle and calves to Oct. 1 is less than at the same time last year. All other markets have been falling behind heavily as compared with last year, and Fort Worth enjoyed the distinction of being the only one that showed a gain. About the middle of September the 1908 receipts began to slacken compared with those of 1907, and now we are nearly 7,000 behind the nine months of 1907 up to Oct. 1.

This apparent falling off is due to heavy marketing of calves last year. We are 56,000 ahead in a comparison of grown cattle, but about 62,600 short on calves, making a net loss of nearly 7,000.

It is a good thing for the cattle industry of the Southwest that the sacrifice of calves that went on the greater part of last year is now subsiding and that the rush to market is showing a let-up. The industry cannot stand such a drain, and if it had been kept up much longer Texas would soon show a number of bare pastures for lack of cattle to fill them.

Though Fort Worth's receipts of cattle show a decrease of nearly 7,000, that is nothing to compare with the losses suffered by northern markets. Chicago has suffered a loss of 222,000, Kansas City 301,000, and St. Louis 13,000. The total of the shortage at these markets is 783,000, and adding Fort Worth's shortage, the grand total is 790,000 cattle less than was marketed in the first nine months of 1907.

Shipments of quarantine cattle out of Texas have fallen off in line with the general decline. The total of this loss is about 67,000. Nearly all of the quarantine shipments are from Texas, and it is probable that 50,000 of this shortage of 67,000 is from Texas stock. St. Louis, as the principal market for quarantine cattle, is the largest sufferer.

The month's sheep receipts at this market total 7,081, as against 6,851 for September, 1907, and the year's receipts 105,719, against 83,153 for the first nine months of last year.

Horse and mule receipts continue to decrease this year from last, the year's loss being 7,454 head.

Course of the Market.

Cattle—Steer cattle values held in practically a steady notch thruout the first half of the month and displayed an upward tendency during the latter half, with about all grades closing on a 15 to 25c higher level than at the market's opening, the greatest gain applying to the well bred fleshy 900 to 1,100-pound steers for which feeder buyers competed most strongly. Relatively speaking, Fort Worth was a high market on steers all month, sales being generally on as high a level as

those ruling on like classes at Kansas City and St. Louis. Lightness of supplies of desirable killing steers here and the strong demand that prevailed for decent quality stockers and feeders contributed to this satisfactory condition. Good beef steers of a thick-fat heavy class were a minus quantity all month, the best price paid being \$4.50, and it near the close for a tidy well conditioned load of 1,080-pound cake steers of the Ferd Slocum Hood county feeding. A plainer class of 1,000 to 1,150-pound steers were selling at the month's close from \$3.80 to \$4.25, a fair class of light butcher steers around \$3.50 to \$3.75, and some common light killers down around \$3 to \$3.40, with a few in canner flesh down to \$2.50 for slaughter. Medium to good 900 to 1,050-pound feeders closed in active demand at \$3.60 to \$3.90, while \$4.25 was paid and quotable for choice quality fleshy feeders weighing around 1,100. Fair to good 700 to 900-pound stockers closed around \$3 to \$3.60, the best stock steer yearlings around \$3, and common kinds down around \$2.50.

Cow values underwent a series of declines during the first three weeks of September, less violent than generally quoted but sufficient to put values by the end of the third week fully 15 to 25c lower than at the month's opening on most all grades. During the fourth week the market steadied and the month closed with strictly good butcher cows and heifers practically as high as at the close of August. The medium butcher grades showed a net loss of about 10 to 15c, and canner and cutter classes suffered fully as much. During the last few days of September good to choice butcher cows sold in car lots from \$2.75 to \$3.30, cutters and medium killers largely from \$2.20 to \$2.65, good strong canners down around \$1.25 to \$1.75, though few sold below \$1.50. Bulls closed about 10c higher for the month, with most of the useful kinds of fair to good weight going from \$2.25 to \$2.50.

The calf market opened the month of September on the highest attitude it had reached up to that time this year, with top light vealers selling as high as \$5.50, and with a load of choice 321-pound calves making \$4. These prices were bettered slightly during the first few days' trading, \$5.75 being paid on the 3rd for choice feather weights, some 233-pound calves reaching \$5.35 and carloads of 300-pound calves \$4.10. These good prices were followed by a sharp downward break of 50 to 75c during the second week, and about as much loss the week following, when at the low time packers buying good light vealers around \$4.25 to \$4.50, and desirable heavies from \$2.85 to \$3. A 25 to 50c advance over these prices during the last few days left the market on most grades 50 to 75c lower than at the month's opening.

Hogs—The record-breaking run of hogs received on the local market this month has been sold at prices highly remunerative to the feeders, tops at no time going under \$6.65, and reaching \$7.10 on the high day, the 15th, the latter figure being the highest recorded since February, 1907. Prices ruling were a strong inducement to bring supplies to the shambles and on this account quality was at low ebb, much the greatest portion of the month's run being light mixed stock in unfinished condition. The great preponderance of such grades in the receipts and the scarcity of fat heavy hogs caused a widening spread in prices, and though choice heavy packers were quotable on the closing day within 5c of prices current at the month's opening, the bulk closed on about a 15c lower level. Oklahoma furnished probably two-thirds of the month's receipts, but Texas stock was much more plentiful than for any corresponding month's in previous years, and evidence is not lacking that hog raising in the Southwest has assumed much larger proportions than ever before. The month's best price was paid on the 15th, for a choice load of 217-pound hogs shipped from Collin county by William and H. M. Roberson and selling at \$7.10. The bulk on that day sold from \$6.70 to \$6.95, compared with \$6.57½ to \$6.70 on the closing day. Pigs hovered around \$4.25 to \$4.50 nearly all month.

Sheep—Sheep and lambs of good killing quality were scarce thruout the month and met with a strong demand with prices showing a sharp advance over the month's opening and with Fort Worth prices higher than either Kansas City or St. Louis. At the high time about the 15th, desirable 87-pound wethers reached \$4.65, and mixed lambs and yearlings sold up to \$5. Late in the month the market broke sharply, desirable yearlings sell-

ing at \$4, and right good range lambs at \$4.25, while choice native wethers were hardly quotable above \$4.15 to \$4.25.

Receipts thus far this year by months are as follows:

Jan.	41,932	15,856	55,204	5,047	1,190
Feb.	35,693	2,869	46,760	4,689	1,431
March	59,299	3,502	74,647	7,147	1,331
April	99,434	5,827	72,416	29,306	903
May	95,271	9,034	49,144	24,974	684
June	79,930	21,224	43,323	13,977	494
July	66,507	28,765	36,945	8,814	367
Aug.	67,160	36,809	20,953	4,684	691
Sept.	66,260	36,145	84,407	7,081	893

Receipts for the month compared with last month and the corresponding months in 1907, 1906 and 1905:

	1908	1907	1906	1905
Cattle	66,260	73,456	41,618	55,084
Calves	33,145	62,456	32,888	24,979
Hogs	84,407	20,411	27,642	38,540
Sheep	7,081	6,851	3,724	6,927
H. and M.	893	1,932	3,152	2,235

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

	1908	1907	1906	1905
Cattle	611,481	555,548	417,156	483,711
Calves	157,041	219,683	148,640	86,179
Hogs	483,799	400,216	420,489	340,711
Sheep	105,719	93,153	82,492	109,410
H. and M	8,003	15,457	14,521	11,900

MULES OF OLD MEXICO

Everybody knows that all mules are brainy, but the mules of Old Mexico have something on other mules for a sort of prescience of their own," said a man who has spent many years in the neighboring republic. "A Mexican mule will do just so much work, and not a blamed bit more.

"The riding mule, for instance, is fully aware of the distance, down to a rod, he is supposed and required to traverse in the progress of one traveling day, and all the sharp sticks or goads or dynamite on earth won't get him to do a bit more than what he knows to be the correct distance. The Mexicans have got a peculiar saying in connection with this characteristic of the Mexican mule. You ask a Mexican, for instance, how far it is by muleback to such and such a point.

"Two days' journey if you are not rushed, but three days if you are in a hurry," the Mexican will reply.

"His meaning is that if you don't ask more of your mule than you should ask of him, the mule will be able to make the trip in two days. But if you attempt to drive the brute he'll soldier on you, and in consequence the journey will take you three days.

"Now for the prescience of which I spoke, I don't know what else to call it. The latest instance I saw of it was when I was riding thru the State of Sonora a month or so ago on an old gray mule that knew every turn and twist of the road I was taking so thoroly that I let the bridle reins hang on his neck and permitted him to go it alone.

"Along toward evening a terrific thunderstorm came up. The air was heavy with the fumes of sulphur—something I had heard about but had never experienced before—and the crashes were deafening. The road was rocky and bad, and there was only an occasional scrub pine alongside.

"The old gray mule, when the storm reached its height, stopped his jog of a sudden and stood in the middle of the road, peacefully enough. He wasn't worried apparently, but he considered that that was a pretty good place to stand during the continuance of the tremendous electrical storm, for it was out in the open.

"For myself I wanted to get under the shelter of a pine tree about 100 yards ahead of me. But the mule couldn't and wouldn't see that. Him for the open and there he stood.

"I prodded him with the spurs, but he merely looked around at me in a disgusted sort of a way. Then I dismounted and tried to lead him. Nothing doing. He wouldn't budge.

"So at length, giving it to him that he knew more about it than I did, I wrapped my poncho about my head and stood at his head, waiting for the storm to pass. I hadn't stood by the mule in that way for more than three minutes before I saw a couple of balls of red fire playing around the trunk of the pine tree. Then there came a positively deafening crash and when I could see again there was that pine tree stretched across the road, and a good part of it kindling wood.

"I suppose, maybe, that old gray mule didn't know. I give it to him, anyhow, that he did."—Washington Post.

NACADOCHES.—Cotton is coming in at the rate of 100 bales per day, and all is being sold. It is estimated 12,500 bales will be marketed here this year, against 4,650 last season.

HAMILTON.—Cotton is coming in faster than ever and is ripening well now. The crop is good all thru this section.

International FAIR

SAN ANTONIO

Opens

Sept. 26

Closes

October 11

PREMIER

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Show of the South. Exhibits Increased in All Departments

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Maneuvers by the pick of 5,000 men from Ft. Sam Houston, second largest army post in the U. S.

FREE ATTRACTIONS

of all kinds have been provided for the amusement of this year's visitors

RATES

Positively the lowest rates that have ever been offered to San Antonio will be in effect during this year's Fair

ASK THE AGENT

CORRECTOR 2D DEAD.

Great Poland China Boar Died Aug. 20 at Valley Center, Kansas

The great Poland China boar, Corrector 2d, is dead. He died Aug. 20 at the farm of A. P. Wright of Valley Center, Kan., who owned a fourth interest in him. Corrector 2d ranked among the greatest boars of his day, and in fact of almost any day, in the breed's history.

We base our confidence in our future prosperity on a determination to give efficient service and courteous treatment to ALL our patrons; because these things have contributed so largely to our past success.

THE Farmers and Mechanics National Bank

Fort Worth, Texas

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