

# The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. 28.

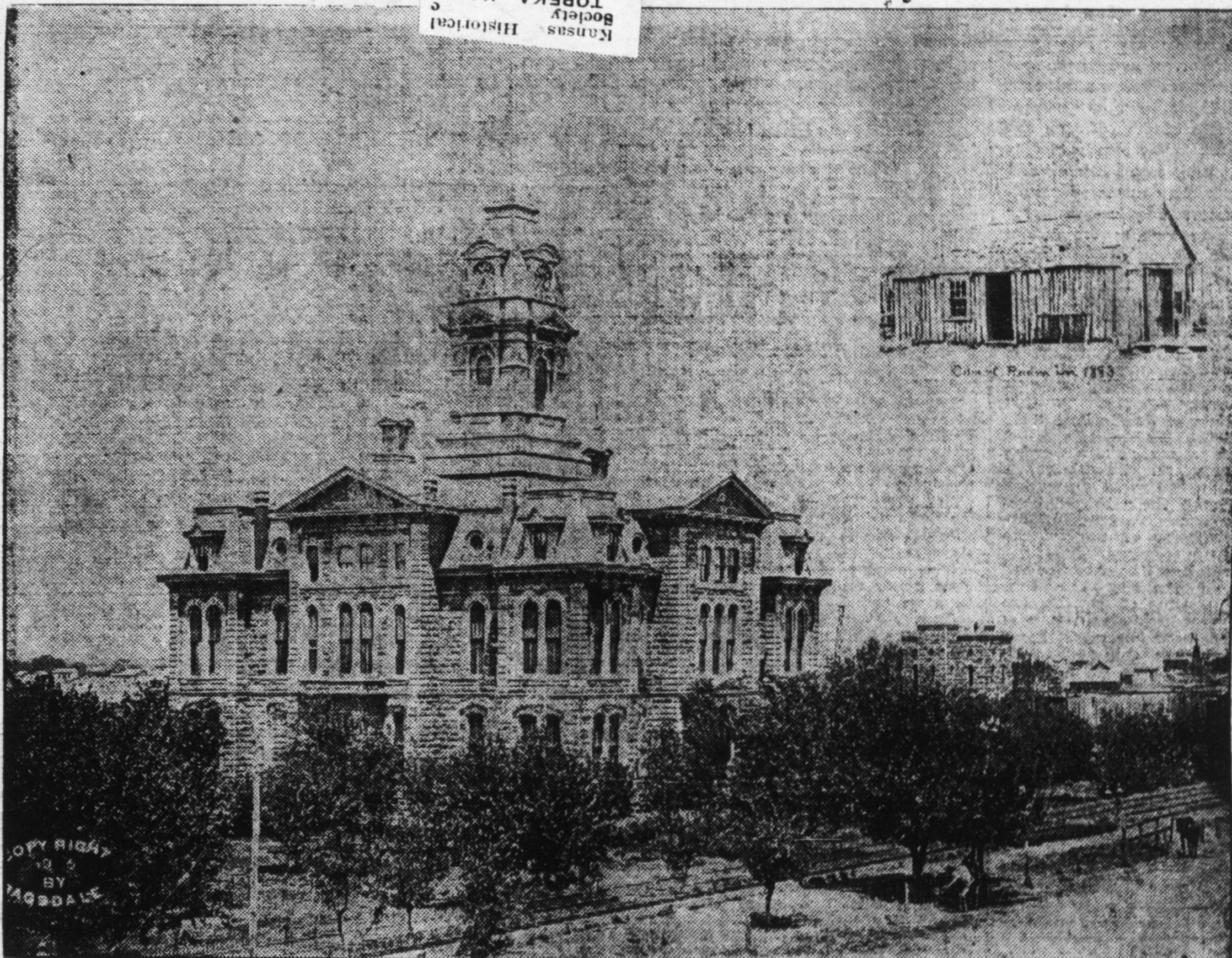
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, OCTOBER 28, 1908

NO. 23

## SAN ANGELO

THE QUEEN CITY OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST—THE SATELLITE OF THE LONE STAR STATE

(County of Tom Green County)



(Copyrighted by Ragsdale, San Angelo.)

TOM GREEN COUNTY'S HANDSOME COURT HOUSE, ONE OF THE BEST IN TEXAS.

This beautiful, thriving metropolis is so prominently in the public eye that a geographic descriptive outline is a waste of space. Look at the map.

Less than a score of years ago the cowboy, with his \$80 saddle and a buckskin pony, the long-horned steer and Uncle Sam's soldier guarding the frontier were the prominent objects of encounter. The little border town was hospitable then, and during the few years of hasty growth this characteristic is most apparent.

A city rapidly reaching a population of 20,000, nearly 300 miles distant from any other city, viz., Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio or El Paso, drawing her patronage as a natural trade center from a territory as large as some of our states, and a country whose valleys are as rich as the valley of the Nile. A citizenship proud of their ancestry, who

have founded colleges, built churches and public schools which rank with those of any older country, and the climate every month in the year surpassing any of that "neath the sunny skies of Italy, or the wondrous far-famed southern California. For many years San Angelo has been a haven to people with an impaired constitution, and as the town has outgrown its apparel of merely a country village and donned its up-to-date "sheath gown" (It's always pleasant and balmy in Angelo) of a modern city, it is true that many people are coming to simply live at ease and enjoy the health-giving ozone.

From the list of business enterprises will be seen almost all branches are conducted, and with the arrival of the two new railroads, which are imminent, then will follow a packing house and various manufacturing pursuits. The impetus of San Angelo's growth

has been not more than six years ago, and since the little country hamlet awoke to a full realization of her natural resources and advantages there has been no "boom" nor "blowing of bubbles," in her quick advancement to a well merited position in a class with cities several times her size, and substantially and securely San Angelo is destined to rival all the other larger cities in the grand-old state of Texas. The new street cars will soon be giving service to suburban residents.

### Concholand

Concholand is spilling over with undeveloped resources and unnumbered opportunities, the home of only a few thousand people, all of whom are contented and prosperous, who hold out their hands welcoming good citizens to share with them in growing a garden in a country which it seems God has held in reserve all these years, and

now is the propitious time; farms are selling cheap in Concholand, and while there is yet room for millions, where there are now only thousands, the price of property is growing steadily higher; Concholand possesses everything good except more good people, all the people it has are good, and will have more. Subscribe to the West Texas Magazine, San Angelo, and get new views each month of the picturesque country, see some of the trout streams, overhanging with live oak, pecan and other forest trees, see where the great water supply comes from, the three different Concho rivers, and other streams. This magazine is doing yeoman work in exploiting the greatness of the country.

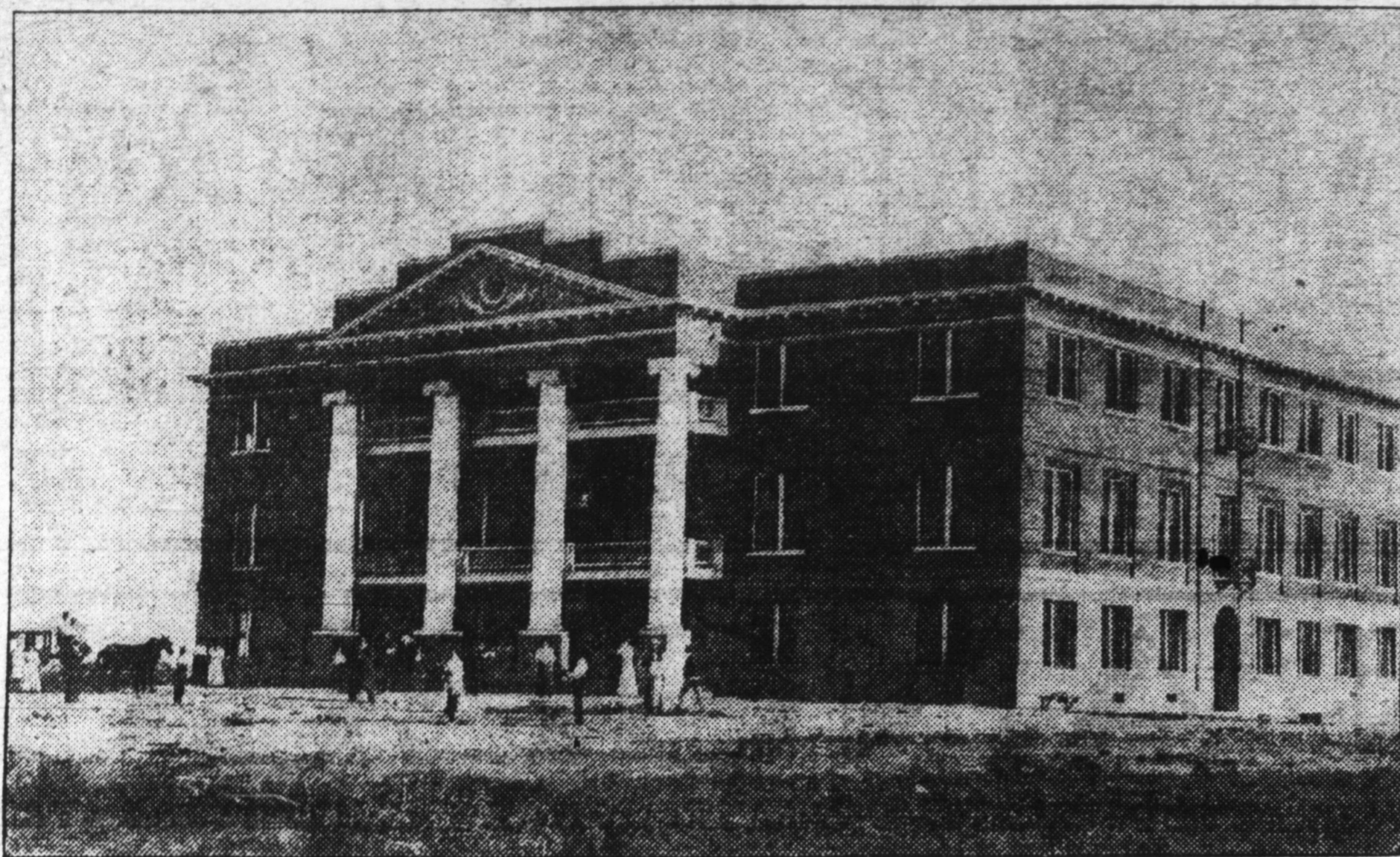
CHAS. BLANTON,  
Special Field Representative.

Below is a list of what San Angelo

(Continued on page 3.)

# San Angelo's Collegiate Institute

"The New Methodist College"



Copyrighted by Ragsdale, San Angelo  
San Angelo Collegiate Institute, College Home for Boys and Girls

one of the best public school systems in Texas. True, the city has grown so fast that it has been very difficult to secure adequate seating room, but our city fathers have not been asleep and within the last two years a magnificent high school building has been erected and two elegant ward buildings are now under construction. This will make the city four ward buildings, thus putting school almost at every man's door, and a splendidly equipped high school building. For several years past the school has been under the management of Superintendent F. E. Smith, with an able corps of teachers. The San Angelo high school has full affiliation with the University of Texas and other colleges of the State, and is classed by the high school visitor as one of the very best, ranking with the high schools of Galveston, Houston, Fort Worth and Dallas.

The scholastic population of San Angelo has reached almost to the 2,000 mark, and the actual enrollment last year was something over 1,700, against approximately 1,000 three years ago. With the completion of the new ward buildings San Angelo will be well equipped in the way of school houses, having ample room to accommodate all who want a public school education.

In addition to the splendid public school system of San Angelo there are several private schools. The Abbott high school, affiliated with the University of Texas, ranks among the best high schools of the State. Under the able and splendid management of Mrs. Jessie M. Abbott, with capable assistants, high school education is put within the reach of every ambitious boy or girl at a very moderate price. The Moore high school is another of San Angelo's efficient private schools.

While cattle, horses and sheep occupy much attention in the great Southwest country known as Concho land, the interests of the children are not neglected. While the sturdy ranchmen are busied with cattle raising and kindred interests they are also mindful of that better acquirement for which we have to look to the school and college.

There are well equipped public schools in every town and country place. For these schools there are teachers whose ideals are up to the highest mark. Then there is the San Angelo Collegiate Institute, which is Green county and the country stretching away to every horizon. To this young institution and its glorious offer of larger opportunities mothers point their little ones as a high aim worthy of their mature years. To this institution teachers in the schools in town and country point their bright boys and promising girls. To this institution come the flower of the Concho country.

When one reaches San Angelo and takes a view of the city the first glance to the southward reveals the college buildings which crown one of the highest hills near the city. From the college the gaze can stretch to the southward over many miles of hill and valley and in every direction the eye feasts on beauties of landscape calculated to elevate the soul and lift one's thoughts to the Great Maker of all things beautiful.

Health comes with every breath and the college authorities so arrange as to help young people grow strong in body while they strive to develop the higher nature. There is every outdoor game and all kinds of plans that give the students constant exercise in the fresh air. They play baseball, football, basket ball, tennis, golf and in every way regard the body as the house of manhood and womanhood.

The college campus has above fifty-six acres and with garden, dairy herd, etc., gives a variety of fresh things for the table at all seasons of the year. This gives contentment of mind to the student and so the result is the best work possible.

The college building is one of the most complete in the State. It is

used as a general administrative building as twenty of its sixty rooms are arranged for administrative use, while the forty remaining are living rooms for young ladies. Every living room is provided with water connection and perfect ventilation. The college parlors are the most spacious in the city and the library among the best in the West.

The Young Men's Home is an attractive cottage home near the main college building where the vice president lives with his accomplished wife. Here the young men have all the privileges of a cultured home life as the young ladies have in the main building where the president and his family reside.

The faculty is composed of teachers of recognized ability all of whom are graduates from the best universities and colleges. They bring to their work the experience of years as successful teachers. They can offer to the patron all that can be claimed by all the best methods of work suggested by the greatest teachers of the American continent.

The course of study embraces the first grade and also the work leading to a college degree designated as required work. This gives to the graduate of the high schools the opportunity of taking two years of the college or university work nearer home. The thoughtful citizen at once recognizes the economy and convenience of this.

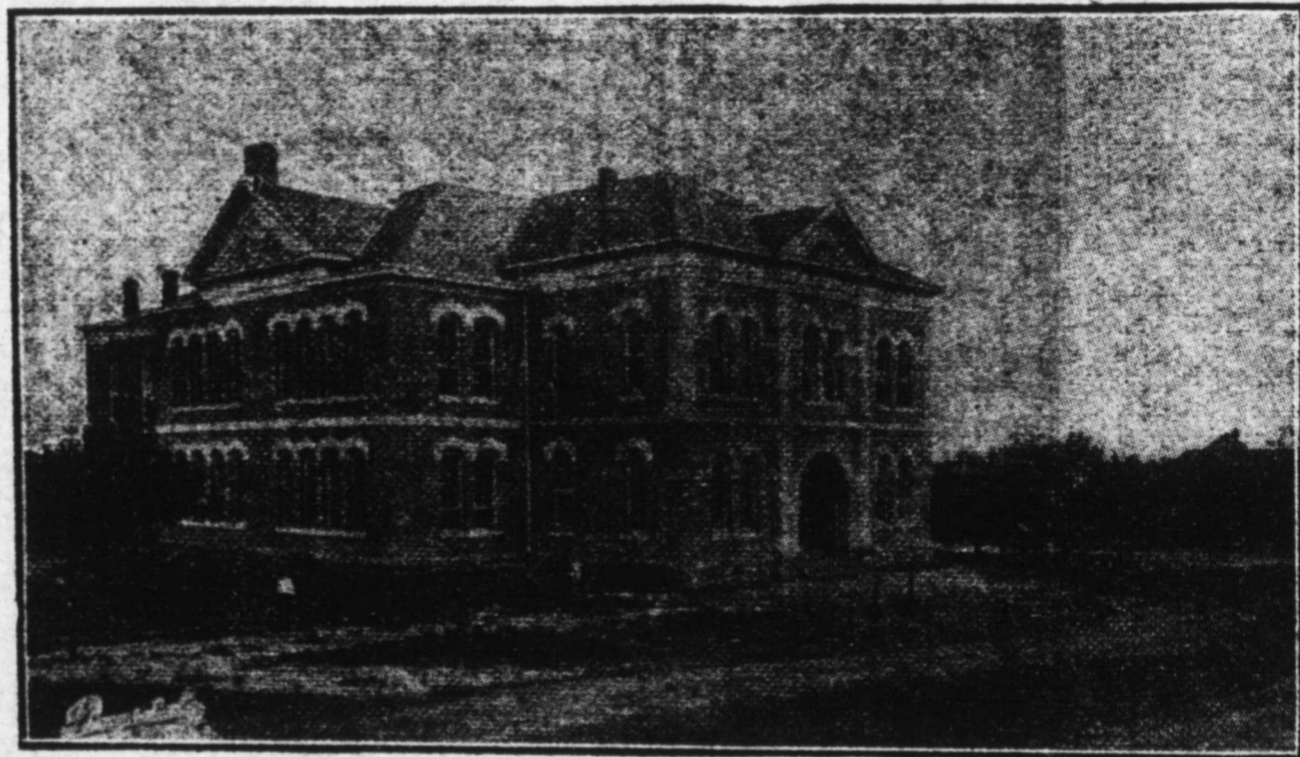
In addition to the literary work done at the college all the departments of music, elocution and art are taught by people who are specialists, and the commercial branches are handled by a man who has taught in the leading commercial college of the State and has had many years of experience both in business and in the school room.

Altho the San Angelo Collegiate Institute is young it has already secured a splendid student body. At the end of the first month of the second year of the life of the school there are above two hundred and fifty students studying in all departments. So it will be seen that San Angelo can boast a first-class college building, with a splendid faculty of teachers, teaching a well-selected course of study and inspiring every student to the noblest ideals.

WALLACE M. CRUTCHFIELD,  
President.

## San Angelo's Public Schools

(By County Superintendent W. L. Hughes)



One of San Angelo's New Public Schools

In the phenomenal development of the western part of Texas, the public school interest has kept pace with all other interests. The broad prairies have been plowed and the long-horn steer has given place to the growing of cotton, alfalfa, milo-maize, kaffir corn, etc., yet the farmers have not forgotten that good schools are necessary to good citizenship. School houses dot these prairies where once the cowboy reigned supreme. In fact, the school interests have outstripped all others, and it is not an exaggeration to say that Tom Green county leads the West.

Outside the city of San Angelo there are about thirty schools. The houses are comparatively good, are well furnished and well located to suit the needs of the farmers. The country districts all have special tax for the support of their schools and so great is the pride the farmers take in their schools that in some of the elections for special school tax there was scarcely a dissenting vote. Plenty of money always secures good teachers, and Tom Green county has a right to be proud of her teachers. A large per cent of our country schools are taught by teachers who were specially trained for the purpose, almost all of them holding first grade and permanent certificates.

The country schools, instead of running three or four months, run from seven to nine months, most of them opening in September and closing about the last of May. The country schools of Tom Green county are supported morally and financially by the farmers and stockmen, and are taught by competent teachers.

The city of San Angelo can boast of

Prof. Moore, the principal, is a teacher of wide experience in both college and public school work. He is a graduate of one of the leading universities of the South, and it is useless to state that many of San Angelo's leading citizens are taking advantage of the opportunities he offers for the education of the youth.

We must not forget to say that San Angelo has several kindergartens, thus affording ample opportunities for the little ones who are yet too young for public school work.

Last, but not least, San Angelo can boast of a college. Just south of the city, beautifully situated, stands this monument to the educational enthusiasm of the people of San Angelo. The Methodist Episcopal church proposed to give \$20,000 if the citizens of the city would give a like amount. This proposition was quickly seized upon and the \$20,000 was raised in a few hours. The new college is a splendidly equipped and beautiful building, and is one the San Angelo people can well be proud of. Rev. Wallace Crutchfield, the president, is one of Texas' up-to-date and efficient educators, and the college, under his direction, is meeting the demands of the times in college work. The departments of art, science, literature, music, elocution, are conducted by teachers of experience and ability. Farmers, merchants, capitalists, in fact anyone of any trade or profession seeking a country of boundless resources, new, but developing fast, where the education of their children can be obtained at home, can find no better place than San Angelo or Tom Green county.

W. L. HUGHES.

## EDUCATION

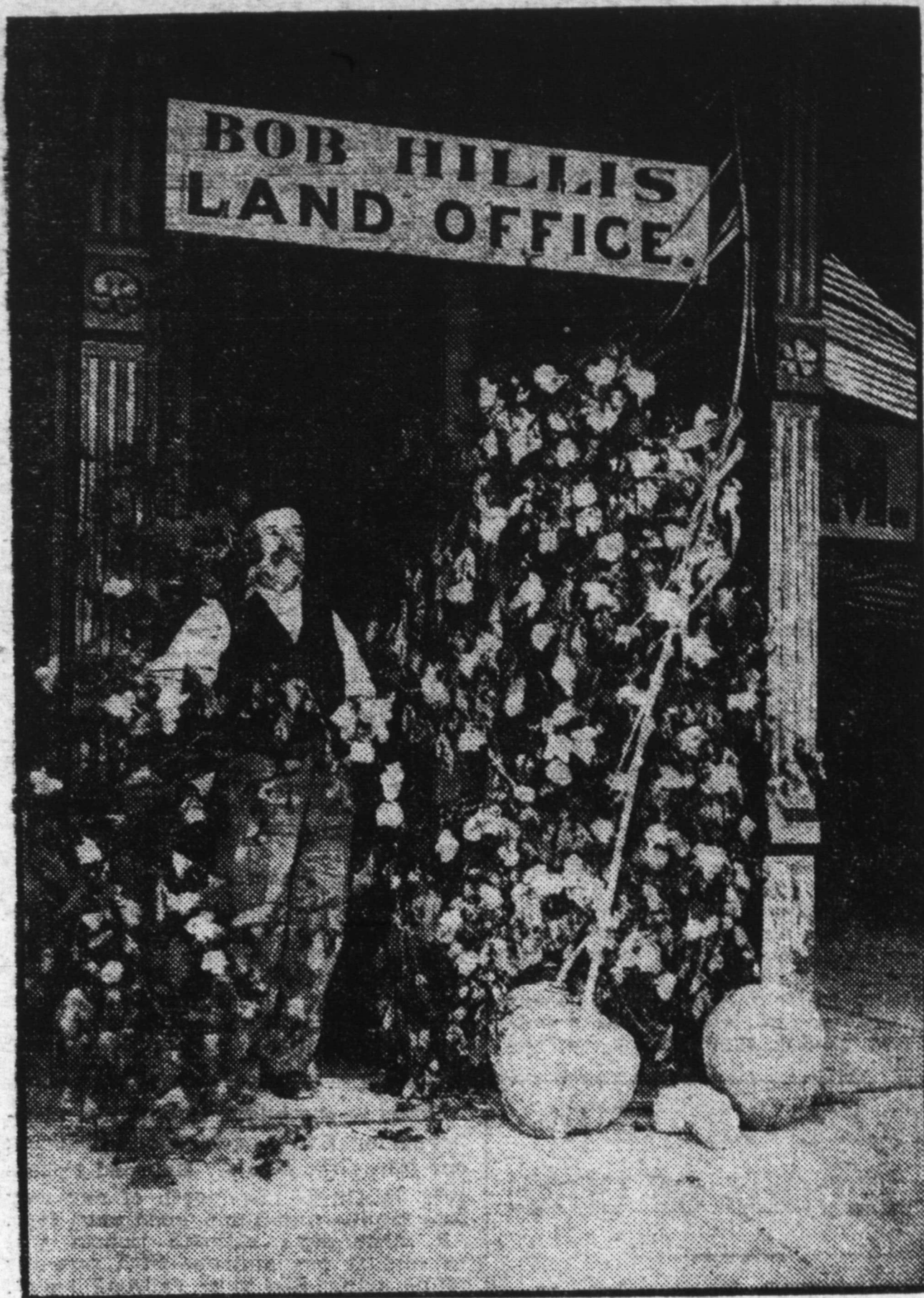
FOR EVERY SIDE OF THE BOY AND GIRL

Body, mind, soul. Art, Expression, Voice, Piano, Violin, Wind Instruments, etc. Literary work from first grade to junior university. Full commercial courses. All teachers Specialists.

## San Angelo Collegiate Institute

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.  
Wallace M. Crutchfield, President.

## Bob Hillis' Poland China Pecan Farm



—Photo by Henry.

Bob Hillis Will Sell You the Land Which Produces This Kind of Cotton

Eight miles north of San Angelo on the Concho river you can see the finest Poland China hogs. This is Bob Hillis' farm. Mr. Hillis has been twenty-two years engaged in the real estate business in San Angelo, and takes great pride in his herd of Poland China hogs, which without doubt is the finest in all West Texas.

The pure water of the Concho river and the even climate are two chief factors conducive to health for hogs. The good water supply prevents screw worms; there is no disease; never known cholera to exist, and in no country do we find so much feed grow wild. The pecan crop, however carefully gathered there, is always a bounteous quantity left on the ground and which is not overlooked by a

Come to the hustling, bustling, ever-improving San Angelo country during our fair, Nov. 4 to 7. Railroad tickets sold on 4th at one-fourth of one way fare for the round trip, good until the 10th. All other days railroad tickets will be sold at one and one-fifth fare for round trip. See your railroad agent. If you want to see the best country and the biggest fair in the west, don't forget the date. Such low rates were never given before in the history of the state. For example: Round trip from Temple, \$3.40; Fort Worth, \$6.25; Gainesville, \$7.05; Houston, \$7.05; Wolfe City, \$7.05; Brenham, \$5.25. Other points in proportion. SAN ANGELO FAIR ASSOCIATION. San Angelo, Texas.

**WESTERN NATIONAL BANK**

**WE SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNT**

**San Angelo, Texas**

rustling Poland China pig. Other feed, such as red parsley, mesquite beans and the acorns grow profusely in the river beds; these are mussels which the hogs eat with great relish and which add to their healthful condition.

Mr. Hillis is authority on hog raising as one of the best industries in the Concho country, having devoted much attention to it for seven years and he says he will soon be selling the best Poland China hogs produced. Mr. Hillis possesses the nerve and staying qualities required of a successful breeder and goes at it in an intelligent manner, he having so many natural advantages to assist his efforts in breeding constantly a higher grade. Porminent sires can always be found in his herd. Mr. Hillis will exhibit at San Angelo fair twenty-five or more choice individuals from his Poland China herd, and will sell them at prices to induce interest in breeding good hogs.

Bob Hillis is one of the old-time boosters for Tom Green county, and says he expects to remain in the business of selling the best land for the money and raising the finest herd of Poland China hogs in West Texas.

C. B.

### CALLED TO NEW YORK IN BIG LAND SUIT

In connection with a dispute involving 20,000 acres of Panhandle land in Carson county Judge Sam Hunter has been called to New York for conference with attorneys of that place. The land is a part of the tract once owned by the Mortimer Land company. It was transferred by them to Henry F. Van Buren and has now come into the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Whitman.

A claim to the land under a contract said to have been made by Mr. Van Buren has been raised, and suit over the matter has been filed in the federal court at Newark, N. J. The land involved is in a rich section of the Panhandle.

How easy it is to borrow money when you haven't any use for it!

How the neighbors dislike a man who kicks about the cost of his wife's funeral!

## SAN ANGELO

(Continued from Page 1)

Business Clubs shoks and wants. Write these men. They are "live wires," and will send you literature based on facts about San Angelo and Concholand. "The Best in Texas:"

Four banks with united deposits of \$2,000,000.

Five large wholesale grocery houses. \$75,000 hotel.

\$75,000 court house. Two large steam laundries.

Two daily and two weekly newspapers.

A West Texas Magazine. Two bottling works.

\$100,000 water plant. \$30,000 electric light plant.

\$25,000 water power plant. A \$35,000 gas plant.

Two ice factories. \$100,000 telephone system.

Eleven church buildings. \$50,000 cotton compress.

Splendid school system. \$120,000 public school buildings and school property.

Three public parks. Three sanitariums.

Three cotton gins. Seven lumber yards.

Masonic, I. O. O. F., Woodmen and Knights of Pythias buildings.

Catholic and Methodist colleges. Business college.

Terminus of Temple branch G., C. and S. F. Ry.

Division headquarters K. C., M. and O. R. R., now building, and the main offices for Texas of that road.

Largest freight revenue of any station on G., C. and S. F. Ry., except Galveston.

Up-to-date fire department. \$100,000 federal building (soon to be built).

\$50,000 oil mill. Cigar factory.

\$60,000 opera house. Wholesale lumber, door and sash company.

\$20,000 brick plant. Broom factory.

Center of best stock raising section of Texas, and is surrounded by millions of acres of fertile, cheap lands, good for homes and investment.

New street railway.

### BUT WE WANT AND CAN SUPPORT MORE.

Here is what we want:

Large, first-class hotel. Cotton compress.

Woolen factory. Cotton factory.

Foundry and machine shops. Railroads.

Dairies—butter and milk. Colleges.

Sanitariums. \$1,000,000 trust company.

And most of all, we want live, enterprising farmers. There are other opportunities which discerning capitalists would be apt to discover, which we have overlooked; but there is pressing need for the above.

### Fine Farm and Ranch Property Owned by T. E. and P. W. West

Operating upon this farm can be seen a large steam plow, thus showing the modern method of cultivation which is rapidly coming into use. One farm of three thousand acres is located about four miles from San Angelo, and all of same is of the best character of soil, adaptable to any kind of farming. The soil is a dark chocolate loam with slay sub soil, deep and fertile.

The West Bros. also own a tract of ranch and farm land located twenty-two miles from San Angelo. This tract is 10,000 acres, about 4,000 acres of which is of the best farming land. The ranch is splendidly provided with three good tenant houses, six fine wells, equipped with wind mills and tanks. The price of this property is a bargain at present, taking into consideration other property at less value and which has sold for more money.

West Bros. have owned land in this country for nineteen years and know the country thoroly. They will be glad to meet any responsible prospectors looking for locations. Write them at Landon Hotel, San Angelo, Texas.

### Old Cowman Dies

GRAHAM, Texas, Oct. 24.—"Uncle Ben" Waters, one of the oldest residents of this county, died here last night. He was an old-time cowman and was well-known thruout North-west Texas.

### Cotton Picking Delayed

GRAHAM, Texas, Oct. 24.—A big rain this week retarded cotton picking for a day or two, but the weather is now clear and cold and the staple is coming in at a lively rate.

For the Complete News of Western Texas, and particularly Concholand,

# Read

## THE STANDARD

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

Daily, Sunday Morning and Weekly.

Established May 3, 1884.

Daily—8 to 24 pages. Weekly—8 to 12 pages.

Member Associated Press.

Special correspondents stationed at every town in Concholand.

Daily... \$3.65 Per Year  
Weekly... \$2.00 Per Year

STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

### San Angelo's Telephone System

The Independent Telephone Company is one of San Angelo's enterprises which few larger towns can compare, and in no smaller communities have they advanced so far. This company operates the central energy system. They cover many counties of the section tributary to San Angelo and have complete connection with the South-western Company.

Keeping pace with the rapid growth of San Angelo and the adjacent territory, the Independent Telephone Company has recently installed adequate equipment to provide for their subscribers when San Angelo has reached 50,000 population. San Angelo has 1,200 telephone subscribers at present, and the country list shows about 1,500.

John Y. Rust and Jerry Y. Rust are the controlling owners of the Independent Telephone Company, both of these gentlemen having grown up with the business. John Y. Rust promoted and operated one of the first independent companies in Texas.

Jerry Y. Rust is the president of the San Angelo Business Club. These brothers are among the conservative and representative men of affairs, who have faith in their town and own some excellent property.

## ALLEN'S MUSIC HOUSE

EVERYTHING MUSICAL

San Angelo, Texas

Hazelton Bros., Boardman & Gray, Crown, M. Schulz Co., Geo. Allen and other makes of

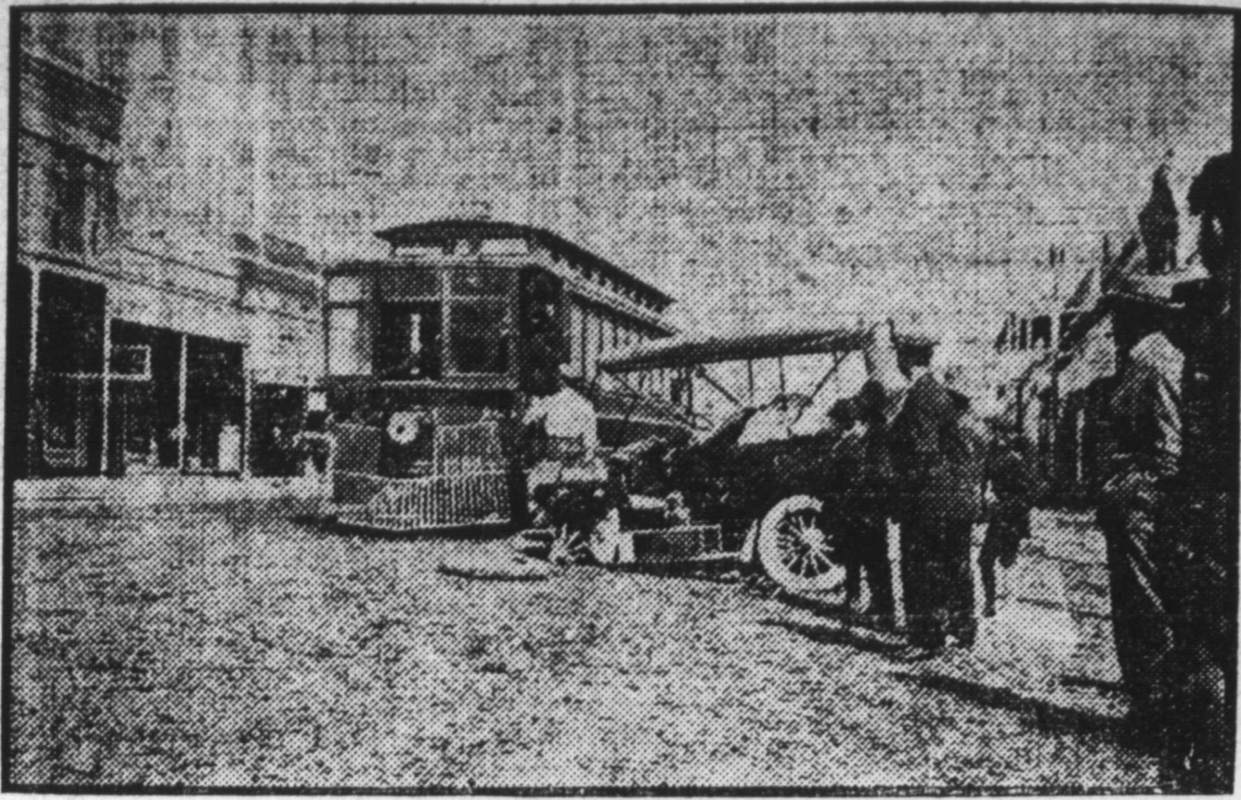
# PIANOS

We carry one of the largest general stocks of SHEET MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS south of St. Louis, with a trade covering the entire southwest.

Write for catalogue.

## GEO. ALLEN

Established 1890.



San Angelo's First Street Car Collision. The Motorman Exonerated

### Fort Worth May Get Station

COLLEGE STATION, Tex., Oct. 21.—Director H. H. Harrington, upon his return to College Station, reports a widespread interest in the establishment of experiment stations over the state. Letters of inquiry, he says, have come from Timpson pleading for a better recognition of east Texas; from Valley Mills, Bowie, Goodnight, Stamford, Wichita Falls, Barstow and Greenville, all expressing great interest in the new undertaking for the development of Texas agriculture. The public almost without exception, but especially the stockmen, to whom the matter has been mentioned, are enthusiastic regarding the location of a feeding station at Fort Worth.

The wonder is that it has not been done before. Every one speaking on the topic readily agrees that Fort Worth is the logical location for what ought to be the greatest feeding station in this country. But many people, Dr. Harrington says, believe also that there should be a feeding and dairy station at Amarillo, since this is above the quarantine line. The director is himself inclined to this view, if Amarillo establishes a packery; an industry which now seems pretty well assured for that enterprising city.

#### Cotton Root Rot

Dr. Harrington will leave in a day or two to visit the Beeville station, and will later go to Troupe; then to Paris and Chillicothe, where co-operative stations with the United States government are maintained. All of these stations have been of great local aid to their respective localities. But before leaving he desires to call attention of the farmers, thru the press of the state, to the great loss created on the cotton crop by the disease known as cotton root rot. At this time, before frost strikes the cotton, all fields or parts of fields where this disease exists should be carefully marked, and planted for two years to some crop, such as corn, wheat, oats, sorghum or forage grasses that is not affected by the fungus which is so destructive to cotton, and to less extent to alfalfa, cow peas and some other crops.

No remedial agent is known for the disease, except crop rotation. The disease is due to a microscopic fungus

growth on the roots of the plant, and under favorable conditions easily spreads to adjoining ground. It creates a loss to our farmers only second to the boll weevil; in fact, I believe in the black lands of the state the loss is even more than that resulting from the weevil.

#### Growing Interest

Dr. Harrington states that there was a widespread and growing interest in the results obtained at the stations as published in bulletins or circulars, and mailed free for the asking. The requests from farmers in other states is rapidly increasing; many of whom state in their letters that they either own land in the state and expect to move here or that they are contemplating investments in Texas lands. Evidence of the character of the work done by the station staff is shown by the frequent requests made by instructors in other colleges for a number of copies of the same bulletin from this station for use with their college classes.

#### They Made Money

An east Texas man came to San Angelo a little more than a year ago and bought a farm for \$25 an acre. He paid a small proportion of the amount in cash and got long time on the balance. He can sell it today for \$40 per acre.

Another man bought a ranch of several thousand acres, paid a small sum down and gave notes for the balance. The land cost him \$6 an acre. He cut it up into small farms and sold it for \$20 an acre and in eighteen months' time.

These are two instances. There are hundreds that could be cited. The opportunities are still here. We can show them to you. We have ranches ranging from two sections to 50,000 acres. Tracts that are all tillable and tracts that are suitable for ranch purposes only, small farms and large farms, small irrigated farms and large irrigated farms. City property, improved and unimproved. Write us for particulars.

DABNEY LAND AND LIVE STOCK COMPANY.  
San Angelo, Texas.

## FRED GERBER & CO.

PROPRIETORS

### San Angelo Bottling Works

HIGH-GRADE SODA AND TABLE WATERS.

Wholesale Dealers and Distributors Anheuser-Busch, the original Budweiser Beer.

## NICHOLSON REVIEWS HISTORY OF CATTLE SHIPPING RATES

"The railroads felt that inasmuch as the live stock business demands extra service and expensive methods of handling and that the amount of claims incidental to such a service are larger in proportion to the volume of business than of almost any other line, that the rates just declared to be unreasonable by the interstate commerce commission were just, fair and reasonable," says Traffic Manager George T. Nicholson of the Atchison system.

"In the first place, when the first rates on live stock were put into effect, competition that does not exist today and can never again exist forced the railroads to name an exceedingly low rate. In those days it was a case of driving cattle on the hoof to Dodge City, Abilene and other Kansas centers and having them reach destina-

tion with more weight than they had when they started. In those days the railroads operating to the southwest had light business indeed. It was more the case to secure tonnage sufficient to operate local freight trains than it was the case of estimating how many tons of freight a given engine ought to be able to haul over a given piece of road. It was not so much to make money out of the early rates, as it was to use equipment on hand and give work to the employes in order that the organizations might be preserved intact.

#### Then Business Increased

"In time the volume of business done by the southwestern lines began to increase. The country became settled. The farms began to replace the ranches and the railroads began to figure on handling the business that was offered them rather than going

## CHILICOTHE GETS FLOODS OF CORN

CHILICOTHE, Texas, Oct. 24.—Chillicothe is being flooded by the bumper corn crop which was raised in the valleys. Great stacks of it may be seen on every hand. Wagons loads of the grain are being brought to town in an endless procession, adding to the large quantity which is already swelling the bins. One firm here has 27,000 bushels in the bin. One firm has 27,000 bushels going to press there have been shipped forty cars and the shipping season just begun. The price being paid is 50 cents a bushel in the husk.

Come to the hustling, bustling, ever-improving San Angelo country during our fair, Nov. 4 to 7. Railroad tickets sold on 4th at one-fourth of one way fare for the round trip, good until 10th. All other days railroad tickets will be sold at one and one-fifth fare for round trip. See your railroad agent. If you want to see the best country and the biggest fair in the west, don't forget the date. Such low rates were never given before in the history of the state. For example: Round trip from Temple, \$4.50; Fort Worth, \$6.25; Gainesville, \$7.05; Houston, \$7.05; Wolfe City, \$7.05; Brenham, \$5.25. Other points in proportion. SAN ANGELO FAIR ASSOCIATION. San Angelo, Texas.

If religion paid cash dividends everybody would be seeking it.

## The Best Bargain in Texas

1,000 acres of land, 300 acres in cultivation; two tenant houses; plenty of fine water; pasture land fenced into three pastures; all smooth, tillable land; cheap at \$30 per acre. Will take \$25 per acre if sold in next thirty days. Will take from \$5,000 to \$7,000 in trade at cash value. Terms, one-half cash and the balance in from one to five years at 8 per cent interest.

## HASSELL, BULLOCK & CO.

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

Farms, Ranches and City Property.

Write Us.

M. L. MERTZ, President. CHAS. W. HOBBS, Vice President.  
R. A. HALL, Cashier.

### SAN ANGELO NATIONAL BANK

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

Capital paid up \$100,000  
Surplus and undivided profits \$170,000

C. A. BROOME

W. B. HUNTER

C. C. KIRKPATRICK

## C. A. BROOME AND COMPANY

Successors to Broome & Farr.

### INSURANCE, LAND AND LIVE STOCK

We have been actively engaged in the Real Estate and Insurance business in San Angelo for fifteen years, and are well acquainted with all lands in the Concho country, as well as with city property. Will take pleasure in giving any information possible to prospective purchasers.

If you want to buy property in this vicinity, it will pay you to write to or call on us. If you already own property in the Concho country it will be to your interest to list same with us when you get ready to sell.

Reference: First National Bank.

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

San Angelo's New First Presbyterian Church



Copyrighted by Ragsdale, San Angelo

Curing Fancy Hams

There is no secret about raising and growing hogs of the type that will yield fancy hams, says Professor Soule. The poorest farmer, by giving attention to the business, can accomplish it just as well as the wealthiest. There is more difficulty in curing and preserving the hams properly, but the method pursued by many sections of the south is well known, and there is no reason why it should not be imitated with success.

One of the things that is needed to make the business grow and develop as it should is the construction of a slaughter house for a given community, where all the hogs of a certain type can be bought and slaughtered under uniform conditions, the hams dressed and cured after the most approved method, and sorted and graded and sold according to class and quality. It would cost practically nothing to establish such a slaughtering station; and yet if the hams could be obtained in quantity of a uniform grade and quality, the buyers would come right to the factory door and pay fancy prices, and be only too glad of the opportunity to take them away.

The curing of a ham that will equal the choicest output of Smithfield is a simple matter if proper care and attention are taken. First of all, the hogs should weigh from 180 to 200 pounds. They should be brought to this weight in ten months, and should not be fed much corn. They should be allowed to range as much as possible, because that insures a better blending of the fat and the lean. In

the early winter slaughter them and allow the meat to hang out to thoroughly cool and drain. The next day cut up after the approved method, leaving as much meat on the shoulder and the ham and side as possible. On the fleshy side of each ham rub in thoroly a tablespoonful of fine saltpeter. Use at least this much to a fifteen-pound ham. Then pack away for six or eight hours with the fleshy side up so that the saltpeter may have time to strike in. Kneading and proper manipulation at the time of packing is a very important matter, as a symmetrical and well-rounded ham will sell to better advantage. Next pack away and salt, but never pile over two and a half or three feet deep. Let them remain there for at least six weeks; then when taken out of the salt, sprinkle well with powdered borax. There is nothing better for the distribution of the borax than a pepper box. About a teaspoonful will be enough for a ham. The borax is used to keep the skippers out. Next, hang up by the hock and smoke lightly during damp weather with hickory chips. When about nine months old the hams are ready to sell. A hog averaging 180 pounds will make two hams of about eighteen pounds in weight. Larger or smaller hams are, of course, undesirable. But suppose one obtains only twenty-four pounds of ham. At 25 cents the hams alone are worth \$6. If they weigh, as they ordinarily will, say fifteen pounds, two hams are worth \$7.50. A hog weighing 180 pounds and selling at 5 cents a pound

on foot, which is a profitable price, is worth \$9. Yet the skillful farmer has practically obtained the sale price of his hog for two hams and has all the rest of the meat left for his trouble. A 180-pound hog, dressing out 80 per cent, would yield 144 pounds of good meat. If the green hams weigh forty pounds, there would still be 104 pounds of meat left. The average price for the back, sides, ham trimmings, etc., on the Chicago market varies from 5 to 6 cents per pound, the choicest parts selling for 6 1/2 to 7 cents. One hundred and four pounds of pork at 5 cents would be worth \$5.20; at 6 cents, \$6.24. This added to the sale price of the hams mentioned above makes the production of this type of hog highly profitable to the farmer. Then it should not be forgotten that there would be two nice strips of choice bacon, worth 15 to 20 cents a pound.

Come to the hustling, bustling, ever-improving San Angelo country, during our fair, Nov. 4 to 7. Railroad tickets sold on 4th at one-fourth of one way fare for the round trip, good until the 10th. All other days railroad tickets will be sold at one and one-fifth fare for round trip. See your railroad agent. If you want to see the best country and the biggest fair in the west, don't forget the date. Such low rates were never given before in the history of the state. For example: Round trip from Temple, \$3.40; Fort Worth, \$6.25; Gainesville, \$7.05; Houston, \$7.05; Wolfe City, \$7.05; Brenham, \$5.25. Other points in proportion. SAN ANGELO FAIR ASSOCIATION, San Angelo, Texas.

**What Has Been Accomplished**  
The Wisconsin experiment station has recently published Bulletin 167, giving the yield of a herd maintained for research and instruction purposes, with the aim, however, of making it return the best possible revenue under the existing conditions. The fact that this herd is kept for the combined purpose of instruction and profit prevents the returns from being as high as they would be if it was kept for purely commercial purposes. The five best cows in the herd gave

the following yields of butter fat: 477.96 pounds, net profit \$95.31; 442.36 pounds, net profit \$80.01; 403.25 pounds, net profit \$76.80; 413.54 pounds, net profit \$76.39; 336.58 pounds, net profit \$66.21. The net profits do not include the cost of labor or the value of the calves.

Some one may ask: How were these cows fed? In winter a mixture of wheat, bran, corn meal, distillers' grains in the proportion of three, four, and three parts, with as much hay and silage as they would eat up clean. In summer they ran on pasture and when corn was short were fed new green corn and corn silage.

The Georgia experiment station has, in connection with the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture, been keeping records of four dairy herds, including seventy-nine cows, together with the various feeds and rations which have been fed them. The best cow produced in one year 9,257 pounds of milk, containing 544.39 pounds of butter; the poorest cow 1,589 pounds of milk containing 38.02 pounds of butter. The poorest herd produced an average of 3,653 pounds of milk per cow containing 221.36 pounds of butter; the best herd an average of 4,873 pounds of milk per cow, containing 319.02 pounds of butter. That is, in this test in the state of Georgia, the poorest herd averaged about 50 per cent more butter fat per cow than the average cow in the northern states, so far as we can ascertain.

National Reporter: Unless all signs fail it is pretty safe to figure on nothing like heavy feeding of cattle in corn belt territory this year; at least this seems to be the outlook so far as Illinois, Indiana and Missouri are concerned. Kansas and Nebraska may take on a good many cattle, and Iowa may also have more corn to feed than folks are now figuring on. However, Iowa shines more brightly as a hog feeding state than she does in regard to cattle; Missouri and Illinois are the important factors in shaping the winter cattle feeding situation.

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## Most Economical Supplements For Fattening Hogs In Dry Lots

The Purdue experiment station at La Fayette, Ind., has made some very useful experiments to ascertain the most economical supplements to corn for fattening hogs in dry lots. These experiments are discussed in Bulletin 126 recently issued by the station. Some of the information given will interest many swinekeepers who read The Stockman-Journal.

The bulletin rightly says that as muscle cannot be developed without protein, and bone without ash, it is logical to conclude that corn furnishes an unbalanced ration for fattening growing hogs. It is, however, an ideal feed for fattening hogs after they have attained their growth. Under modern methods of growing and fattening at the same time, it is necessary to add some supplement to corn in order that there may be a production of bone and muscle while fattening takes place. In summer, forage crops, such as clover, alfalfa, soy beans and cow peas, serve this purpose, but when hogs are fed in a dry lot the use of such feeds as skim milk, tankage, linseed meal, middlings and soy bean meal is recommended in connection with corn.

One series of experiments was made to determine the relative value of tankage and linseed meal as supplements to corn meal. Four different feeding tests were made at different seasons of the year and with hogs of various ages and conditions of finish. The hogs used in the different tests were, in every instance, divided into two lots similar in age, condition, weight, breeding, sex and previous treatment, one of which was fed corn meal and tankage and the other corn meal and linseed oil meal.

The different lots were fed twice daily, the amount being governed by appetite, so that each feed would be cleaned up within one-half hour. All lots were given ample room for exercise and sufficient shelter to protect them from wind and rain. In all instances the corn meal and the supplement were mixed dry in the proportion in which they were to be fed. Just before feeding, the amount fed to each lot was weighed out and mixed into a thick slop, just enough water being used to moisten all the feed so that it would pour out of the bucket without sticking. It was then fed in round-bottomed, galvanized iron troughs twelve inches across the top by six inches deep.

### Feeds Used

Corn meal, very finely ground, \$18 per ton.

Middlings, \$22 per ton.

Digester tankage, \$40 per ton.

Old process linseed meal, \$30 per ton.

Linseed meal is a by-product from the manufacture of linseed oil and is the residue left after extracting the oil from ground flaxseed. It is dried and then ground into a very fine meal. This feed is largely used by cattle feeders, but has not found special favor among those who feed hogs. It was found that pigs which had been fed liberally on other well selected rations did not relish the change to a

ration containing linseed meal. This, however, was only a temporary condition, which did not continue for more than two or three feeds, after which it was readily eaten.

The amount of tankage used, in proportion to the corn meal, was practically one-half that of linseed meal to corn meal in each experiment. This was due to the fact that tankage, as made at the time this work was conducted, contained nearly double the amount of digestible protein as did the linseed meal. From a chemical standpoint there was required twice as much linseed meal as tankage to make the same proportion of nutrients in each mixture. The amount of supplements in proportion to corn, or the nutritive ratio, varied in different experiments according to the age and condition of the hogs and the relative price of corn to that of supplements.

### Feeding Pure-Bred Berkshires

The pigs used in experiment No. 1 were pure-bred Berkshires farrowed in the spring of 1905. They were divided as nearly equal as possible, due consideration being given to previous treatment the pigs received. During the first thirty-five days lot 1 was fed on a ration composed of corn meal, middlings and tankage; lot 2, on corn meal, middlings and linseed meal. During this time the lot receiving tankage made a greater daily gain and a cheaper gain than the one receiving linseed meal. At the end of this period the middlings were omitted from both rations on account of the exceptionally high price at that time. The summary of experiment 1 shows that the tankage fed lot consumed 219 pounds more feed; the total gain was 118 pounds greater, and the cost 21 cents less in making 100 pounds gain, than where linseed meal was fed. The large cost of gains in this experiment is due largely to the unfavorable season for feeding, the weather being wet and cold for the greater part of the time, and to the fact that the pigs were carried to a very high degree of finish.

### Experiments with Mixed Breeds

In experiment No. 2 the hogs used were of indiscriminate breeding, having been bought up during the previous winter for the purpose of following experimental cattle. At the time the cattle feeding experiment closed they were not fat enough to be put on the market as fat hogs, so were fed for fifty-one days in a dry lot. As these hogs had attained good growth and developed large frames, the object was to lay on fat rapidly rather than to build done and tissue. For this reason a greater portion of corn was used than in the first experiment, where the pigs were grown and fattened at the same time.

The previous treatment of the hogs in the first experiment, the higher condition to which they were fed, and the unfavorable feeding season caused the gains to be much greater than in the second experiment in spite of the fact that the pigs were younger and of better breeding. This shows clearly that

all of these matters should be given due consideration in selecting the ration for fattening hogs. The cost of gains in this experiment was \$3.67 per hundredweight in the tankage feed lot and \$3.66 in the linseed meal lot, which is much closer than in the previous experiment. The amount of feed consumed and the rate of gain, however, were greater in the tankage lot. If the tankage lot had been marketed at the same weight as the linseed meal lot had attained when finished, the cost of gains would have been less per hundred.

In the third experiment tankage proved to be a much more satisfactory feed than linseed meal. The fourth experiment, however, shows a slight difference in favor of linseed meal ration. But as in all other experiments reported, the tankage fed lot consumed the greater daily grain per head, tho the cost of gains was slightly greater than in the linseed meal lot.

### Corn and Oats for Horses

The Ohio experiment station has recently issued the first report in Bulletin 195, of an experiment in horse feeding that will attract wide attention and promises to overthrow life-long theories and prejudices among horsemen, says the Ohio Farmer. For many years horse feeders have held the belief that oats was the best single grain feed for horses, and corn the poorest. Many theories have been advanced to substantiate this belief, chief of which was that oats have the property of giving the horse spirit and endurance, especially in hot weather, and that an exclusive corn ration rendered the horse "soft," lazy and phlegmatic. To test this prejudice against corn and in hopes of arriving at some conclusions which would enable the feeder to take advantage of differences in prices of grain, the Ohio station has undertaken an experiment in the use of the two grains in feeding the teams on the station farm. The plan of the work calls for a long-time experiment, extending over a number of years and including a large number of horses. Bulletin 195 gives the results of the first forty-eight weeks' feeding.

Three teams of mature Percheron geldings were selected for the test. One horse in each team was fed oats, while his team mate was fed corn. In the next period of the test the horse that previously received the oats will be fed corn, and the one that received corn will be fed oats. The effect of the two grains upon the health of the animals, upon their ability to stand work, especially in hot weather and upon the live weight is to be observed.

The hay used in the first test was chiefly a mixture of clover and timothy, with a small amount of other grasses. The corn-fed horse in each team received as many pounds of ear corn at each feed as his team mate was fed of oats. Weights, condition and spirit of the horses were observed carefully each week, and a number of conclusions drawn from the results of first period of feeding. The work having been of too short duration to justify conclusive statements, the conclusions are given merely as conditional facts indicated by the first period of feeding. The work is being continued and further reports will be made from time to time. In the conclusions that follow it must be borne in mind that they were, made with mature geldings and that clover and timothy hay made up the roughage fed. Under these conditions the following statements seem justifiable by the station authorities:

The corn fed horses endured hard work during hot weather as well as did the oats fed horses. The use of corn to the exclusion of other grain for a period of 48 weeks was not detrimental to the health of work horses. The use of corn for work horses did not induce laziness and lack of endurance. Neither did the use of oats induce increased spirit and endurance. Under the conditions of the test ear corn was practically as efficient, pound for pound, as oats. On the basis of the results of this experiment and statistical records of farm values of grains, corn has, since 1866, been cheaper than oats as a grain feed for work horses. Changes in weight in this test indicate that ear corn is as efficient, pound per pound, as oats. Neither is any evidence at hand to indicate that a grain ration made up exclusively of corn is suitable for brood mares with foal or in milk, or for young growing horses. The exclusive use of either corn or oats had no appreciable effect upon the weight of the horses, but there is no positive proof that a mixed ration would not be more efficient than one made up exclusively of corn or of oats.

The experiment should interest all farmers, as the matter of saving between the cost of corn and oats is considerable even in the maintenance of a single team. It should be remembered, however, that the above results are not given as conclusive statements, but simply as facts indicated by the

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one test of forty-eight weeks. The bulletin will be mailed free to any one requesting it of the Ohio station at Wooster, O. It is of interest to note that the nutritive ratio of the rations fed to these horses was about 1 to 10.5 for the corn-fed horses and 1 to 8.5 for the oats-fed animals, whereas the ration called for by the old feeding standards is about 1 to 6.5 for horses at heavy work.

The Bang system consists of segregating infected cattle and the feeding of calves with milk that has been heated to a point that means death to all germs. This, with fresh air, plenty of sunshine and light and careful feeding will go a long way toward solving the tuberculosis question.

In the great cotton belt of the south are 848 mills engaged in crushing cotton seed for its oil and other products. The mills annually use 4,000,000 tons of seed, costing about \$60,000,000. When made into oil, cake, hulls and linters its value is about \$90,000,000. Only about one-half of the cotton seed product of the country is crushed.

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# THE SECRET OF CASTLE COURT

## CHAPTER IX.

General De Lamere, always an early riser, was the first visitor at his hotel to come downstairs on the morning after his arrival at Plymouth. He did not expect his daughter to appear on the scene, judging by her unusual habit, for at least half an hour. The morning was fresh, bright with sunlight, with an autumn crispness in the air. An inquiry from the night-porter, who had not gone off duty, elicited the fact that the morning papers had not yet been delivered.

General De Lamere went out to take the air. At the end of half an hour he turned again toward the hotel. As he neared the latter he passed a small newspaper shop, with which a tobacconist business was combined. Outside this emporium a youth was pasting on a board bearing the legend "Western Morning News" at the top, the principal contents of the day's paper.

The General took them in at a glance.

ENGAGEMENT IN MOROCCO.  
ASSASSINATION OF A WELL-KNOWN OFFICIAL IN RUSSIA.  
IMPORTANT NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

Finally:  
EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT AT PLYMOUTH.

He bought a paper, and glanced at the foreign intelligence, the part which interested him most, as he proceeded leisurely up the street.

As he reached the door of his hotel, a man came running up to him breathlessly. He gave a military salute, which evidenced the ex-soldier, altho he was now in civilian dress.

"I beg your pardon, General De Lamere, may I speak to you?"

The General looked at the man closely; he had a good eye for faces, and slowly it dawned upon him that he had seen the man before, and where. "You are Colonel Fenner's servant?" he suggested.

"Yes, sir; my name is Bristoe."  
"Served?" He asked the question perfunctorily; the answer was not in doubt.

"Yes, sir, corporal in the Lanarkshire regiment."

"Did the Colonel send you with a message for me?"

"No, sir; I came on my own responsibility. I know where you were staying, begging your pardon, sir. I came to tell you the Colonel has disappeared."

"Disappeared! Great Scott, man! what do you mean? Come, I must hear all the details. Follow me."

So saying, the General passed thru the swing-doors which were held open for him by the messenger-boys, who were always in waiting at the entrance of the hotel.

As he crossed the hall Constance met him, and came forward to give him her morning salutation. She looked very fresh, bright, and happy; in splendid health, the morning air brought out the rose and damask of her cheeks. The General, usually so punctilious in saluting his daughter, received her advances curtly. She saw at once something was wrong.

"What is the matter?" she asked, glancing at the paper her father held in his hand. "Not an outbreak of war?"

"This man has come with some extraordinary news," the General replied, pointing out Bristoe, who was standing waiting while father and daughter met.

"Why, he is Colonel Fenner's servant!" Constance cried, recognizing him at once; he had brought her a message two or three times on board ship. She turned white; an ominous sense of bad news fell like lead upon her heart.

There are moments when self-revelation is instantaneous. Something happens which lights, like an electric flash, the secret recesses of our hearts, showing them up with such distinctness that every detail stands out in bold relief.

Constance in that single moment realized more of her love for Frank Fenner than she had done at any time previously; she saw it more in true perspective than she could ever have done during those hours she had pictured spending in the solitude of the cliffs of Skyrnes, solving the enigma of her own nature.

Constance loved him, not, indeed, with blazing, all-devouring fame, which characterized the passion of Olga Vitall, a passion whose very violence was likely to burn itself out in process of time, but with that slow persistence which could only deepen and intensify as days grew into months, and months into years—the

## A REMARKABLE SERIAL STORY OF MYSTERY AND ADVENTURE

### A FIGHT FOR A WOMAN'S LOVE BY MORICE GERARD

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love of a lifetime.

Constance now knew that what she had felt for Lieutenant Masters was only the fleeting fancy of a girl's heart awaking to the possibilities of love, and endowing the man who first asked her to respond to his admiration with the qualities of her favorite heroes in the books which alone had afforded her glimpses of the simulacrum of life. She laid her hand upon her heart to still its passionate beating. All sorts of wild conjectures entered her brain, suggested by her father's announcement. She had gathered from Colonel Fenner's remarks, guarded tho they necessarily were, that he was the protagonist in a contest which was being waged between himself, as representing the power of England, and men unscrupulous in their methods; bred in an atmosphere where life was regarded as only a pawn on the board, allowing nothing to stand in the way of the schemes on which they had set their hearts.

"Colonel Fenner had been murdered!" This was the apprehension which stopped the pulsing of her blood. Side by side with this, and mingling with it, was the powerful regret that she had kept him in suspense, when he had asked the gift of her life. Infinitely glad, she now knew, would she have been had she been able to look back upon the plighting of their troth, even if that slight bond of union had been ruthlessly broken immediately afterward by the hand of an assassin. Frank Fenner had asked her for a kiss, and she had denied him her lips.

## CHAPTER X

General De Lamere led his daughter into the reception room, and left Bristoe to follow them. The thought of breakfast was banished for the present from his mind by the announcement which had just startled him. The reception room was always empty at this hour of the morning.

Bristoe closed the door after them. General De Lamere stood near the entrance, but Constance sank down into a chair.

"Now, corporal, let me hear what you have come to tell me."

Constance's glance was fixed on the man's face with anxious foreboding, as if she would read his intelligence in his eyes before it was communicated by his lips.

A clock on the mantelpiece struck eight.

"I went into my master's room, sir, at the usual time. It was just half an hour ago."

"Half-past seven," the general commented.

"Yes, sir. The room had not been slept in. I had put out my master's dress clothes over night; but they were not used. The Colonel had told me I should not be required, as his movements were quite uncertain. I have an old comrade, married, and living in Stonehouse—"

"Exactly," the general interrupted, "you spent the evening with your friend." These details did not interest him.

"Has nothing been heard of the Colonel?" Constance cried, impatiently. "Does no one know what happened. He may have been murdered, flung into the water. Have you summoned the police?"

The torrent of questions flowed one upon another, choking her utterance. The general waved his hand.

"Pardon me, my dear child, I am as anxious as you are—"

This statement was not quite correct. General De Lamere had not been made a confidant, at present, of the association which had arisen between his daughter and the Colonel. "Allow me to question this man; we shall soon hear all that he can tell us. Well? You found the bed had not been slept in. You looked, of course, round the room, Had your master been into it since, as I understand, you engaged it for him?"

"Yes, sir; he had removed a small black bag which has a lock of Indian make. No one else has the key. The Colonel keeps his private papers in it. When I unpacked, I put the bag into a

drawer in a wardrobe near the bed."

"It is not there now?" the general suggested.

"No, sir."  
"How do you know the Colonel took it?" the general inquired, with some acumen; "someone else may have done so. The very fact that the bag had a peculiar fastening would make a thief imagine that it contained something valuable."

Bristoe did not reply for a moment. This was an aspect of the affair which had not occurred to him. Then he replied somewhat lamely:

"The Colonel returned to the hotel last night and had supper; he was too late for dinner; so it is most likely he took the bag himself. Besides, nothing else is stolen; there are other valuables lying about. His silver dressing case is on chest of drawers."

Constance had been listening with growing irritation. It seemed to her utterly trifling, all this discussion about a bag, when the fate of its owner was in question. She asked abruptly:

"Has anyone seen Colonel Fenner this morning?"

"No, miss; I cannot find anyone who noticed him particularly after supper last evening. I should have questioned the night porter, but he had gone home before I began to make inquiries."

"You have not spoken to the police?" General De Lamere inquired.

"No, sir; I came to you first. I knew that you were my master's most intimate friends on the Carlisle."

"I certainly think they should be communicated with."

Bristoe's face showed that he was in doubt as to the wisdom of this step.

"You don't think so?" the general remarked, somewhat irritably.

"Well, sir, I am not sure. I want to do what my master would like; he has always made me a confidential servant. I would lay down my life for him," the man added, emphatically. "He was engaged in some investigation which involved state secrets, and he always had an objection to any attention being called to himself. I think he would prefer almost anything to summoning the police."

"Can you suggest anything else?" Constance put in, eagerly; "we cannot sit here and do nothing."

"Do you know where he went after landing yesterday?" the general inquired.

It was his daughter who answered. "I do. One place he mentioned to me. He said he should see Admiral Sawdyce."

"At the dock yard," General De Lamere commented. "I will ring him up on the telephone and see if he knows anything about the matter. I don't think we need be alarmed," he added, turning to his daughter; "it is quite possible that after having supper he went to some friend's, and spent the night without returning to the hotel at all. Any way, I will inquire whether Admiral Sawdyce knows anything; that is the first step."

Immediately afterwards the general left the room, after handing the paper to Constance. The telephone apparatus was in a small office adjoining the coffee room. General De Lamere found the number of the admiral-superintendent's office, and rang it up.

"Is Admiral Sawdyce in?"

"Who is it?"

"General De Lamere, Duke of Cornwall hotel. Will you tell Admiral Sawdyce I want to speak to him?"

"I beg your pardon; yes, sir."

It was evidently a servant who had first answered.

In a couple of minutes a much deeper voice said: "Hello! Are you there?"

"Yes."

"Are you General De Lamere?"

"Yes."

"Is there something you want to consult me about?"

"Did Colonel Fenner call upon you yesterday?"

"Yes, he was here some time."

"Do you know anything of his movements later on, say after 9 o'clock?"

"No. He left me before 8."

"His man has come to say that he

did not sleep at his hotel last night; his room had not been occupied when the man entered it this morning."

The admiral whistled. "That's funny news," he exclaimed. "If it had not been Plymouth, and the twentieth century, I should have thought he might have been knocked on the head. There are some people who would be deucedly pleased to do it, I fancy."

"Could you lay your hands upon them?"

"No, not yet; but I hope I may before long. The Colonel started me on a line of investigation which will end unpleasantly for some people by the time we get to the bottom of the matter."

"You think the Colonel had enemies?"

"Yes, and deucedly tricky ones, too."

"I suppose we must appeal to the police?"

There was a long pause. Then the admiral replied: "Better wait a bit. I will set our inquiry department to work, with a view to tracing Fenner if possible; we can do it quietly. Ring me up if you hear anything further; you are a friend of the Colonel, I presume?"

"Yes, we traveled together on the Carlisle. I can remain at this hotel until the afternoon. My daughter and I intended leaving this morning for Dorsetshire. I must be home tonight, as I take the chair on the bench of magistrates tomorrow morning, a long-standing engagement. I shall be sorry to leave with this mystery unsolved."

"Let us hope we shall find the Colonel long before then," the admiral answered.

"I hope so, too."

"Good-bye."

Constance had detained Bristoe when he was about to follow the general out of the reception room.

"This is terrible news!" she said. Her voice faltered. "Your master was a great deal to me, Bristoe; more than I know even when I was with him."

"Yes, miss. The man servant was never aware of his master's feelings."

"I want you to tell me candidly what you think has happened," Miss De Lamere urged. "You do not think—"

"I don't know what to think, miss; there has been foul play, I am sure; but whether my master is alive or dead, heaven only knows; I don't. He is not a man to be easily taken, and he always carried a neat little revolver with him. I have seen him in some tight corners; but he always pulled himself thru in the end."

At this moment the general reentered the room.

"The admiral-superintendent knows nothing of his movements after 8 o'clock last night. He suspects treachery of some kind, but does not recommend appealing to the police at present; he will set other inquiries at work in his own department."

The general had been addressing his daughter, altho, of course, giving his information to both listeners. Now he turned to Bristoe.

"You had better return to the hotel and find out if anything has transpired since you left. We shall be here until the afternoon."

"Yes, sir. I thought, then, if the Colonel has not returned, I will go to the house of the night porter—I know where he lives—and hear what he has to say."

"Quite right; that is a good idea."

## Chapter XI

After Bristoe had left the room the general remarked: "The next thing is breakfast. I am quite ready for mine; I had been out for half an hour before I saw you."

Breakfast! The very idea seemed to choke Constance; but she went with her father, and made a show of taking something. In her mind she was revolving all the stray pieces of information she had picked up during the latter part of the voyage, hoping to find a clew. Something seemed to say to her that if the mystery were solved at all it would not be in Plymouth itself. The Colonel's words had certainly pointed toward Castle Court as the center of those intrigues which he was engaged in combating. These reflections, which were far more instinct than reasoned conclusions, made her more reconciled to the idea of their departure from the town that afternoon.

The general interest did not disturb his appetite; he made a good breakfast. A long and varied experience had rendered him comparatively ex-

(Continued on Page 10.)

## The Texas Stockman - Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

Entered as second-class matter, January 5, 1904, at the postoffice at Fort Worth, Texas, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Price:  
One year, in advance.....\$1.00

### THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Associations 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.

### VICTORY FOR CATTLEMEN

The United States circuit court at St. Louis has ruled that the southwestern railroads are not entitled to an injunction restraining the interstate commerce commission from reducing freight rates on cattle from the southwest to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other points.

The application for the injunction was made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and fifty-five other roads.

According to the railroads' own statements, the circuit court's refusal for injunction and the interstate commission's reduction means a saving of nearly \$1,500,000 a year to cattle shippers. The battle against the reduction had been carried as far as the supreme court and had been remanded to the circuit court for a rehearing with a result as stated.

The ruling, however, does not affect the terminal charges at Chicago, which still remain at \$2 a car instead of \$1, as ordered by the interstate commerce commission, the commission's order having been restrained by an injunction some time ago.

The rate reduction victory is one that has been accomplished by the persistent efforts of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and is only one of the many accomplishments on behalf of southwestern cattlemen, which the association has to its credit.

### FIGHTING THE FLOODS

THE flood damage question in Texas is assuming a proportion that demands the best thought of patriotic citizens. That which is destroyed by fire or flood is generally forever destroyed beyond recovery. A wind may blow a house down, and it can be righted; careless political action on the part of a majority of the voters, may be the means of securing a better government; out of complex business conditions profit may be found in learning to avoid the pitfalls, but when the storm god reigns, or the fire fiend has an inning damages that are fatal are the result.

Texas this year has lost untold thousands of dollars on account of floods. The newspapers of Texas have cried aloud to the people to give warning

that their inattention to existing conditions is costing them the products of their toil to an alarming degree. But up to this time the calls for sane and scientific action have fallen upon deaf ears and Texas today is still at the mercies of the elements.

The railroads of Texas alone this year have lost over—away over—a million dollars thru flood losses. This amount includes the loss in traffic, which has been enormous. Twice already this year the railroads have been called upon to go into their tangible strong boxes and meet tangible demands.

Will the people of Texas sit supinely idle and never raise a hand to check this great destroying agent? When a horse is stolen to lock the stable door will serve no good purpose, unless another horse is procured. The action of the people of Texas with regard to flood losses is like unto a man who buys a horse, has it stolen, then buys another one and never thinks about locking the stable door.

Wake up! It is time that Texas realized that every day's delay is little short of criminal. Instead of spending so much time in endeavoring to regulate property so that outside capital will not find Texas an inviting field; or in fixing it so that the railroads must stand responsible for every life lost in every county thru which they run, regardless of contributory causes, let the legislature of Texas devise some manner in which this flood demon can be fought to a standstill.

### DOWN IN ERATH COUNTY

WHEN the blood runs fast and hope leaps high, man does not measure his actions by standards set when the judgment is cool and the mind is calculating the outcome. All is fair, it has been said, in love and war. When the microbes of the ills to which flesh is heir, however, rout the microbes that cause the marriage license clerk to be a salaried man, then a pity of such strong volume as to overcome all thoughts of self, should hold full dominion and fair play. The following announcement from the Stephenville Tribune shows to what extremes the man of today can go and it also shows beyond the pale of doubt that it never pays to succumb to disease while one is well in love.

The Tribune reports:

While Joe Terrett was sick the past week—too sick to protect interests of great importance to his welfare—Charley Clark took advantage of existing conditions and tried to ingratiate himself into the good graces of Joe's best girl. O, Charley, Charley, the woods are full of girls who have no "woosers." Oh, Charley, Charley, when Joe was wrestling with a bunion, backache or fit of the blue devils, how could you soft-talk and gushy-gush to the inspiration of the adoration of Joe?

But let us pause and see if the act of Charley is any more startling than the rank confession of the Tribune man that around Stephenville "the woods are full of girls who have no woosers." There can be no effect without a cause, and a long distance telephone intimacy with the kind of girls that thrive around Stephenville way causes us to ponder laboriously and to wonder unto bewilderment, why there are wooerless maidens in such numbers as confessed by the Tribune.

Is it possible that the dearest, sweetest things alive that waltz and two-step in the Erath county of Texas, are so devoid of those graces that glorify, those accomplishments that attract and those virtues that inspire mankind, that they are destined to go

down life's road a-wearying, but not a-marrying? The times are out of joint—out of tune; the future is dark indeed if this be true.

To the girls who are filling the woods down Erath county way, let this be a warning that the philosopher who declared the way to reach a man's heart was thru his stomach, was a sage who earned his right to lasting immortality. Try upon the male-ites some biscuits, beaten and browned, upon which there has been spread some butter that comes from the old fashioned churn. Show him that you can darn your father's socks as well as make your little sister's dresses. Tell him that you ran the whole house for a full week and that the total expense under your charge was 19 cents less than when the house is under the direction of your mother.

Do this, damsels of Erath, and then if you do not have beaux and gallants hanging upon your shadows and possessing a longing to have you presiding over their homes, you can put it down as a safe proposition that the men of Erath aren't worth having.

If, however, the editor of the Tribune has uttered a libel when he stated that the woods around Stephenville are full of girls wanting wooers, then by all means you should take that editor and stuff him on par-boiled prunes until he makes public apology.

The Arkansas night riders have posted notices declaring they do not like the militia. Of course not. Night riders—night anarchists is a better term—don't like anything that stands for law and order. The black flag is their emblem and the skull and cross bones is their rallying banner.

That baby born in Clarksville with a full grown tooth at the time of its entry ought to have a herd of 'possums and a carload of yellow yams forwarded at once from President Roosevelt, for it is a nice little negro baby.

A man and his mules were struck by lightning near Kerrville and instantly killed. The political lightning, however, is due to make a wholesale killing on Nov. 3 and here's hoping the Donkey will not get his finish. Send in your dollar.

The pot hook makers are having an annual convention in Dallas. All the other days in the year they work their lunch-grabbers with a great profit as any one who has had litigation in Texas during the last five years will bear sorrowful testimony.

Three people in Denison were severely shocked recently. But it should be remarked that lightning was the shocking agent, not the sight of a truck load of "Plank 15 to laugh" products.

Now comes the report that H. Clay Pierce is ill and will not be able to come to Texas for a month. Wonder if he is suffering from too much supreme courtitis?

During the last few days there have been thousands of people in Texas who would gladly have swapped off their interest in that alleged heavenly houston for a real overcoat.

Supply and demand are both unknown quantities evidently with the night rider.—Denison Herald.

Don't call them "night riders," brother. The right term is "midnight murderers."

## Bathing on the Farm

A farmer who lives west of Dodge City, Kan., says, in the November American Magazine:

"I am a farmer. I live on a two-hundred-acre place. I am the only one of five children to stick to the farm with the old folks. I am getting well on toward forty years old. I don't mind telling you that I'm plumb sick of it, too.

"Year after year I've tugged along here in these fields of ours, listening to the whistle of the passenger train morning and evening, and wondering if, some time, I wouldn't just drop the lines and go to the station and get on the train and go away and never come back. But then I get to thinking it over in the night, when I'm too tired to sleep and my legs ache and my eyes sting, and I come to the same old decision—to stay by the old folks.

"You won't see many 'boys' as old as I am on the farms of Kansas. They call me an old bachelor out here at Dodge and other towns, where I'm known, but I don't care. Once, long ago, I went to Kansas City and saw a play they called 'Peaceful Valley.' There was a fellow in it in my fix. He couldn't leave home because of mother 'a-leaning on him.'

"If you see boys leaving the farms you'll find that it's caused more by days that are too long than anything else. The boys need a share in the earnings. Girls need society of some sort. They'll get it, too, some way—like my sisters did. Community farming is the answer.

"The women and the girls don't get a fair show out here or on any farm that hasn't an up-to-date house and facilities for getting into town. You will hear dozens of farmers deny that anything is wrong on the farm, but that is to be expected. As I said a while ago, no one except the old man ever gets enough sleep, and he's the last to complain. You get the real tragedy of the story when you meet the women and the girls and talk with them and get them to talk to you.

"Get the President to scold Kansas a bit about its roads. The state hasn't done a thing in that line—at least very little—and the roads are very bad. Roads are mighty important to the women. If the road is good the old man will let the women folks take the horses to town; if they're bad he won't. Tell farmers to buy bath tubs so that every one won't have to go in to the front room or up stairs while some one takes a bath in the kitchen in the tin washtub. Did you every try to take a bath in a small round galvanized iron or tin tub that had a sharp rim? Don't try it. Bath tubs and books are needed on Kansas farms. Good roads are needed. Modern ideas in the heads of father and mother—but especially father—are needed. Can the President help us out?"

### FAITHFUL AND TRUE

I shall not pass this way again,  
But far beyond earth's where and when

May I look back along a road  
Where on both sides good seed I sowed,  
I shall not pass this way again,  
May wisdom guide my tongue and pen,  
And love be mine that so I may  
Plant roses all along the way.  
I shall not pass this way again,  
May I be courteous to men,  
Faithful to friends, true to my God,  
A fragrance on the path I trod.  
—Clarence Urmey.

### ALTRUISM

May every soul that touches thine,  
Be it the slightest contact get there—  
from some good,  
Some little grace, one kindly thought,  
One aspiration yet unfelt; one bit of  
courage  
For the darkening sky, one gleam of  
faith  
To brave the thickening ills of life,  
One glimpse of brighter sky beyond  
the gathering mists,  
To make this life worth while,  
And heaven a surer heritage.

### JUST LIKE HEARST

"There's something rotten in the state of Denmark," declared Hamlet.  
"Well, trot it out," urged Polonius.  
"We can't have too much liveliness in this campaign."



## Panhandle and West Texas Receive Many Prizes at the Dallas Fair

DALLAS, Oct. 24.—Joy and sunshine is radiating from the headquarters of the Panhandle fans at the big state fair. There is a lot of reason for the gladness for the list of prizes won is longer than their fondest expectations led them to hope for, and it is realized everywhere that the Panhandlers are an optimistic people.

The Panhandle and West Texas made a big round up of prizes, and the firsts and seconds captured are many. They said when they brought their exhibits they challenged the world, and they have shown their right for the claims they made.

Counties shown in separate exhibit are Briscoe, Donley, Floyd, Swisher and Hale. In addition there are exhibits from the Amarillo country, including Potter and Randall counties, and from the Dalhart country, principally from Dallam county, with some offerings from Hartley county.

From these exhibits, it seems that there is nothing this great section can not produce, and that in abundance. It was especially pleasing to this delegation that the products had been compared with those from the irrigation country and had won, in each case where it made winnings, against the watered lands.

### Many Kinds of Corn

This Panhandle section has an average rainfall of about twenty-four inches. It falls mostly in spring and summer. But it has endless sunshine and the vegetation and fruits have high color and deep flavor as a result. Corn is declared to be both well developed and free from weevil and in the cotton the boll weevil has never appeared and the worm is scarce.

Briscoe county took first on kaffir corn. Along with it are twelve varieties of corn, high grade hard wheat, three varieties of oats, all of the common and some of the uncommon garden products and from the orchards are shown apples of ten varieties, peaches of six kinds, three sorts of cherries, figs, plums and pears. Peanuts for the nut and for the hay flourish. Walnuts and other nuts, on trees planted there, are already abundant and commercially valuable.

Donley county, with a like array, took first on turnips. Its sugar beets rank high, and its cotton of fair staple and many bolls, making a minimum of half a bale to the acre, is pestless.

### Vine Crops Grow

The Amarillo country adds celery to the list and has berries of several varieties, including the strawberry, the blackberry and the gooseberry. In this, too, the fruit is luscious and large.

The Dalhart country takes first in its great hard-shelled squash, or kershaw. It takes first in its Arkansas Black apples and second in its apples of many class. It has first in sorghum molasses.

Floyd has a fine array of these several varieties of products and along with them some prize soft wheat. It boasts of the best of water, artesian in kid, useful for all purposes, including the nourishing of vegetation and flowers.

### Oats Go 70 Bushels

Swisher county has first in oats, seventy bushels to the acre and forty-two pounds to the bushel. It was second in barley, first in cabbage, large and compact of head; second in milo maize, second in hubbard squash, second in potatoes. Along with these it seems to produce all that other places offer.

Hale county comes in with first in any variety of apple, showing beauties in winesaps and also the sweepstakes in apples. But where it boasts greatest is in the taking of the first premium in alfalfa, and also in the alfalfa seed. The seed is from the first crop,

but the hay comes from four and sometimes five crops in all these Panhandle counties. Hale has second in potatoes, second in popcorn, first in hard wheat and second in sugar beets.

The tent is beribboned like a prize dog in a kennel show.

The display of the Panhandle country has been pronounced by the judges as the best of the many country and association exhibits at the state fair this year. The products in exhibit came from five or six counties and was so large as to be assigned to separate quarters in a tent outside the agricultural building. Cooke county won first prize for the best and most complete exhibition of corn, cotton, small grain and other farm products, of any county in Texas, with Wilbarger second.

### Prizes Secured

The official awards follow:

Best farm exhibit from any county or association in Texas, first, Panhandle exhibit; second, Tom Green Commercial Club; third, Cooke County Commercial Club; fourth, Central West Texas Club of Stamford.

Winesap apple, first, E. Dowden, Plainview; second, W. Isbell, Jacksboro.

Arkansas Black apple, first, Al Morris, Atascosa; second, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville.

Missouri Pippin, first, M. DeFratius, Denison; second, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville.

Ben Davis, first, W. Isbell, Jacksboro; second, Bradford Cox, Plainview.

York Imperial, first, E. Dowden, Plainview; second, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville.

Best plate of pears, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville; second, J. F. Morris, Gainesville.

Best grapes, C. W. Griffin, Toyahville.

Egg plants, first, Mrs. Ramey, Denison; second, R. O. Carnes, Clyde.

Best cabbage, first, Mrs. A. J. Bivens, Tullia; second, J. W. Pitts, Silverton.

Best celery, first, W. R. Johnson, San Angelo; second, E. H. Eberling, Plainview.

Best Hubbard squash, first, F. S. Kennard, Dalhart; second E. J. Poe, Tullia.

Best kershaw, first, A. Q. Cooper, Midland; second, Lon Morrow, Amarillo.

Largest pumpkin, first, K. N. Keesee, Crowell; second, A. C. Chisolm, Alpine.

Best watermelon, first, J. V. Major, McClain; second, S. A. Cousin, McClain.

Best cantaloupe, James Bustin, Shafter Lake.

Best peck of onions, first, C. D. Metcalf, San Angelo; second, D. H. Spoon, Gainesville.

Best turnips, first, George Harp, Clarendon; second, Rufus Coleman, Memphis.

Best sugar beets, first, Lon Morrow, Amarillo; second, Peavy & Dowden, Plainview.

Best Nicaragua wheat, first, Oscar Harris, Amarillo; second, O. B. Fields, Vernon.

Best Mediterranean wheat, first, J. M. Smith, Vernon; second, J. S. Ray, Crowell.

Best wheat, any variety, first, Bradford Cox, Plainview; second, F. S. Kennard, Dalhart.

Best half-dozen stalks of corn, first, C. D. Metcalf; second, J. B. Hanby, Plainview.

Best sheaf of oats, first, J. S. Schultz, Seymour; second, G. G. Kirby, Dallas.

Best red rust-proof oats, first, J. E. McCune, Tullia; second, J. D. Summerhour, Vernon.

Best rye, J. W. McEachern, Eula.

Best barley, first, L. A. Castleton,

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Vernon; second, George Reed, Tullia.  
Best sheaf of rice, D. M. Harvey, Alvin.

Best alfalfa hay, first, C. E. Carter, Plainview; second, C. P. Smith, Vernon.

Best bale of native prairie hay, C. F. Fitzgerald, Big Springs.

Best display of native grasses, first, C. B. Metcalf, San Angelo; second, Joseph Goernert, Dallas.

Best six stalks of cotton, first, John Oberstreet, Wills Point; second, J. H. Hutchins, Seymour.

Best display of Texas wool, Bloom, Farr & Lee Co., San Angelo.

Best and most complete exhibition of corn, cotton, small grain and other farm products of any county in Texas, first, Cooke county; second, Wilbarger.

### Regularity in Feeding

Punctuality in feeding operations promotes the fattening process in stock. Animals become accustomed to fixed hours for meals as well as their imperial masters, and when fed irregularly they become uneasy, nervous and are inclined to lose condition. An animal fed at regular intervals becomes accustomed to anticipate his rations at a fixed period, and if not fed at that time it becomes fretful and loses flesh.

Regularity in feeding cannot be ignored in fattening stock for market. The alimentary system becomes educated to anticipate a feed, and if the appointed time passes it is a detriment to the finishing process. If a man becomes accustomed to his meals at a fixed hour he notices a difference in his feelings if his appetite is not satisfied at the appointed hour.

In animals, who cannot control their appetites like rational beings, the cravings of nature are more pronounced. If fed for a period at a stated hour and the ration is not given until an hour later than the accustomed interval there is a general disturbance in the digestive functions. The whole physical system of the animal is in the best possible condition at the fixed period of feeding, and if the meal is delayed it impels derangement of the digestive organs. Irregularities in feeding almost renders an animal immune to ripening for market.

The object in feeding is to finish the animal in the least time practicable to obtain the greatest improvement at a minimum cost for feed. Haphazard methods will not give the best results when finishing stock for market.

Regularly fed animals fatten faster than animals that are maintained without methodical methods of feeding. The dairyman knows the value

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of regularity in hours of milking, and if system is not followed in the dairy industry the best herds become unprofitable. It was not until stock was scientifically fed at experiment stations that regularity of feeding developed its present importance. To insure the best results in feeding operations the husbandman must subordinate his own convenience to the physical necessities of the animals he is preparing for market. To fatten stock rapidly mental and physical disturbance must be avoided and regularity adopted in feeding operations.—Chicago Farmers' Drivers' Journal.

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# The Secret of Castle Court .:

(Continued from Page 7.)

empt from the effects of new surprises. After all, Fenner, much as he liked him, was only a recent acquaintance. To Constance it was a matter of almost life and death.

Their table was in a small recess at one corner of the coffee room. The next was unoccupied, so that any conversation carried on between them was strictly private.

When the meal was nearly over, and attempts at conversation had proved a miserable failure, Constance felt obliged to take her father into her confidence. It had come to her that the burden laid upon her shoulders was too heavy to be borne alone. Father and daughter had always been on the most intimate terms, a true companionship subsisting between them, perhaps more than generally obtains in similar relationships.

"I have something to tell you, father," she said, trying to steady her voice, and failing miserably.

General De Lamere looked at his daughter with some surprise; she was usually so restrained, with such a complete mastery over herself. She betrayed the fact now that she was greatly agitated.

"Yes, my dear?" The old man stretched out his hand and laid it on the girl's, as she played nervously with the fork she held. "What is it?"

In very low tones, she answered: "Colonel Fenner was more to me than you know. He asked me, that last day on the liner, to—"

The general could not misunderstand her, altho he was intensely surprised. "You don't mean to say so? Well, I never thought of that!"

"You were not with us much, father, on the Carlisle. We saw a great deal of one another—alone. I think he loved me almost from the very first moment that he saw me."

"Why did not you tell me this before? I should have been very glad. No man stands higher in his profession than Fenner, and everyone says that a good fellow he is—not a bit spoilt by success. I wonder he didn't speak to me."

"I asked him to wait," Constance replied. "I—I did not know my own mind. There was that other memory which came in between. I wondered which was the true instinct of my heart, that or this; and until I found out, I could not give him a decided answer."

"But that last was such a boy-and-girl affair," the general protested.

"Yes, I know that now. I know that I love Frank Fenner with all my heart—now that I have lost him, perhaps forever."

She rose from the table and walked to the window. She had her back to her father; but the general could see her shoulders working, as she strove to subdue her emotion. He glanced round the room apprehensively, lest the scene should be noticed by some of the other visitors. Fortunately they were all taken up with their own affairs, reading their letters, glancing over the newspapers, discussing their breakfast; the humdrum life of the world going on, as it always does, with the sorrows, anxieties, even tragedies, of other lives close to. After a minute or two Constance turned; her face was white, but controlled. The general got up, and they went down the saloon together.

"I should like to go out," the girl exclaimed, when the door of the coffee room closed behind them. "I feel I must have the air. All these people about, occupied with their ordinary concerns, make me feel as tho I must cry out."

"Very well. Suppose we go round to the Mount Royal, and see if Bristoe has anything to report. Then we can go on to the Hoe; it is nearly deserted in the morning, if I remember rightly, except by a few cyclists, and they have to leave at 10 o'clock."

"Thank you, father; I will put on my hat."

The general, for the first time, had leisure to look more carefully at the Plymouth morning paper, which he had purchased before breakfast. Suddenly, the last line of the contents bill crossed his mind:

"Extraordinary Incident in Plymouth."

At the time when General De Lamere scanned the bill, and bought the paper, he was, of course, quite unconscious of the disappearance of Colonel Fenner. Bristoe's news, received almost immediately afterward, had banished the recollection of what he had seen. Now, opening the paper, it came back to him. Could the paper he now held have got hold of any in-

with regard to this mysterious disappearance? Of course, the headline might apply to a thousand things; but personal interest suggested the one topic.

General De Lamere turned the pages with nervous fingers. He found the headline he was looking for on the last page. The paragraph below ran as follows:

"News of a remarkable and disquieting occurrence reached our office just before going to press. We are only able to give it in outline, without substantiating the details of the affair. It comes to us from a reliable source, and we have no doubt of its general accuracy."

"Just after midnight a postman was on his usual rounds, taking the mails from the various pillar and wall-boxes at the back of the Hoe. One of the most secluded in the heat is at the corner where Goldsmith and Morrison streets converge. These thoroughfares are generally deserted after nightfall, as they are not on the direct route to busier parts of the town."

"The postman reached this spot on his bicycle, with his bag over his shoulder. He placed the cycle against the box, while he unlocked the receptacle and took out the contents. The box was fairly full."

"Immediately after he had removed his hand he heard a step behind him, which struck him as stealthy and surreptitious. He described it as suggesting a bare foot, rather than one with a shoe. He had no time to turn completely round before something was flung over his head and twisted round so as to choke him, compressing his nose and mouth. He lost his balance and fell, dragging the bicycle down on top of him. As soon as possible he extricated himself from the folds of the canvas bag, as it turned out to be, which was covering his head. The whole affair could not have taken more than two or three minutes at the outside."

"As soon as his mouth was free he shouted for help at the top of his voice, and at the same time looked round to see what had become of his letters. He was surprised to find that they were lying in a heap at his feet."

"A policeman who came running up, accompanied the postman, who has been on the staff for fifteen years, and is much respected, to the head post-office, where the matter was reported. The whole affair is enveloped in mystery. The perpetrator, or perpetrators, disappeared without leaving any clew behind."

"The postman discredits the idea that any letters or postal packets were abstracted. He says that, speaking generally, about the same quantity lay on the ground as the bulk he had just taken out of the box. He himself, beyond temporary inconvenience and some shock, had suffered no harm. The whole thing seems to point to either an elaborate practical joke, or to be the outcome of some wager, perhaps made after dinner. The police are reticent about the affair, as usual, but are understood to be investigating the circumstances carefully."

Just as General De Lamere had finished reading this paragraph, sitting in an easy chair in the entrance hall, his daughter came down the stairs and joined him. He pointed out the newspaper statement with his finger, but made no comment.

She read it thru carefully twice. When she had finished she said:

"Two mysterious occurrences in one night. I wonder if they have any connection?"

"It does not appear likely, on the surface," the General answered. "Probably the newspaper man is on the right track; it sounds like the result of some bet, after a mess dinner. Some young fellows are never happy unless they are painting the town red."

"At any other time I should have thought so," Constance replied; "now I believe the same people are at the back of both affairs."

"Well, let us go to the Mount Royal, and ascertain if anything fresh has transpired in that quarter."

They had barely left the Duke of Cornwall, and gone a few paces down the street, when Constance saw Bristoe coming toward them. It was almost the same place where he had accosted the General earlier in the morning. His face showed that he had something to tell them.

"You have found out something?" the General inquired, eagerly.

"Two or three things," the manservant replied, saluting. "One of the chambermaids, whom I questioned on my return, told me that she had seen a foreign-looking gentleman in the passage, outside my master's bedroom, with a small black bag in his hand, similar to the one which is now missing, as I described it to her."

"Many people have a black bag," the General suggested; "there is not very much in that."

"No, sir; but the foreigner was not staying in the hotel, and the girl thought afterwards that he passed her

in a secret sort of way, as if he did not wish to be noticed. He was wearing glasses, and had a moustache and beard; that was all she observed. Since then I have been able to find out that this must have happened almost immediately after my master left the hotel."

"Then the night porter remembered seeing him?" Constance put in eagerly.

"Yes, miss; I have just come from his house. He told me he saw Colonel Fenner go out of the main entrance soon after 11 o'clock; he was carrying a thick envelope in his hand, as if with the intention of posting it. Wilkins, the night man, thought of coming forward to suggest that the box in the vestibule would shortly be cleared; but on second consideration left it alone. He guessed that the Colonel probably preferred to post his own packet."

"So he went out to post a packet, and never came back?" The General commented. Then he turned to his daughter: "Somehow this seems to agree with your idea about the other matter."

Constance nodded. She turned to Bristoe: "Have you seen the morning paper?"

"Yes, miss; Wilkins showed it to me just now."

"The pillar-box which was robbed, that is, if it was robbed, would not be far from Mount Royal?" she asked.

"It is the nearest, one way," Bristoe replied. "I have no doubt the same people had to do with both matters."

Directly after this Bristoe hurried away, hoping that something fresh might have come to light during the time he had been absent from Wilkins.

"Come to us again at 1 o'clock," was the General's instruction as Bristoe departed.

Some instinct of curiosity directed mystery.

The place looked prosaic enough in the daylight. Then they went on to the Hoe, crossed it, just as Colonel Fenner had done, and surveyed the Sound, now alive with all the myriad activities of the daytime.

Constance gave a little shudder as her eyes rested on the water. What if the man she loved had been flung headlong into that stream while she was resting quietly, little dreaming of the danger he was incurring at the same time?

As it happened, neither General De Lamere nor his daughter had seen the gray yacht moored under the shadow of Mount Edgcombe on the previous afternoon; had they done so they would have recognized it at once as belonging to the owner of Castle Court.

Now it was no longer visible. It had left its moorings and steamed out beyond the breakwater some hours previously, still flying the Russian flag.

Later, Constance tells her father that Fenner had asked her to marry him. They learn from the morning paper that a postman clearing the pillar-box near the colonel's hotel had had a bag suddenly clapped over his head. He extricated himself, to find his letters lying in a heap on the pavement. Inquiries at the hotel elicited the news that when the colonel was last seen he was going out to post an official envelope. A chambermaid saw a suspicious looking foreigner outside the door of Colonel Fenner's room, bearing off a black bag. Colonel Fenner's official black bag is missing. Drazov's grey yacht has left her moorings.

## CHAPTER XII.

The last thing General and Miss De Lamere saw when they steamed out of North Road station at 4 o'clock that afternoon was the distressed face of Edward Bristoe, Colonel Fenner's servant. The man was full of despondency at being left behind, and taking the gloomiest view possible of the situation. He had been careful to impress upon the minds of his two hearers, during the last few minutes, his settled conviction that Colonel Fenner had been murdered in the small hours of the morning, or else just before midnight, and his body thrown into the Hamoaze, or the sound; putting into words the dark picture Miss De Lamere had conjured up at an earlier hour, herself.

Expressing an opinion aloud seems to give it added weight; it is crystallize d into words and assumes the guise of hard fact. Constance could hardly restrain her tears as the train moved more rapidly thru the suburbs of Plymouth. Fortunately, they had been able to secure a first-class compartment to themselves. There were not many passengers to Exeter, and so to London, that evening, and the liberal douceur to the guard brought about the isolation both desired.

Nothing fresh had transpired since the startling succession of coincidences had been brought to light in the morning. General De Lamere had called upon the admiral superintendent of the dockyard directly after lunch. He found that high-placed of-

ficial in a state of great perturbation; this resulted quite as much from the discoveries the heads of departments had made in connection with the sale of arms and explosives, some of it distinctly fraudulent, as from the disappearance of Colonel Fenner, with the accompanying doubt as to his fate. Both the foreign office and the admiralty had been communicated with by telegraph; the latter, of course, had ordered immediate investigation. The foreign minister, Lord Dunsallion, was out of town, but was expected back on the following day. The permanent under secretary of state was also away, ill. In the meantime the matter had to stand over, awaiting Lord Dunsallion's decision.

The private inquiries admiral Sawdyce had set on foot had failed to produce even a respectable theory with reference to Colonel Fenner's disappearance. Still, the admiral deprecated calling in the police. They were already engaged in dealing with a minor matter which had to do with the attack on the postman and possible robbery from his bag. If anything was discovered in connection with this second affair, it would probably lead to a fresh light being thrown on the major outrage.

After General De Lamere's return to the hotel, Bristoe had come for final instructions. General De Lamere decided that he had better remain in Plymouth, and communicate directly anything transpired both with Admiral Sawdyce and himself. If nothing fresh turned up at the end of another day, Bristoe was to go to Skyrnes.

Constance could not help contrasting, bitterly, their departure from Plymouth and the feelings which went with it, with the conditions of their arrival. She could hardly believe that only twenty-four hours separated the one from the other. A lifetime of feeling seemed to have intervened. Then Colonel Fenner was by her side watching over her, with the tenderness and chivalry which a true man offers at the shrine of one he loves. She had pictured a brief period of separation, while her heart found the key to its own enigma; then, Fenner would come back to her to receive her answer; to fold her in his arms; to take the kisses she had denied him on the steamer. Now he was gone; perhaps gone forever, the victim of foul play on the part of desperate men, in whose pathway he was standing, whose plans he was engaged in frustrating.

The brief separation she had pictured was merged in what might be a life-long silence. She even tortured herself with the doubt as to whether ill-fortune, to call it by no stronger word, did not attach itself as an inevitable sequence to the man who singled her out as the object of his devotion. Lieutenant Masters had made love to her; within three months he was lying under a rude cross, fashioned by the hands of his own soldiers, in a far-distant grave. Now, once more, after seven years, the old, old story falls upon her ears. Hardly had the words been said, even before the vows had been plighted, the man who offered his heart and life disappears; some terrible disaster had befallen him, even if it fell short of the worst. Not generally given to superstition, Constance De Lamere allowed it full sway at this bitter moment. Twice, indirectly, she had brought disaster on the men who loved her.

She was never likely to forget that tedious journey, every moment filled with dark foreboding, from Plymouth to Lyme Regis; then the drive, in the darkness, over ten miles of rough road to Skyrnes. She sat alone in the wagonette. General De Lamere himself drove the pair of spirited horses, the groom, who had brought them, sitting by his side. The weather, in sympathy with her mood, was damp and cold; a change was impending. The wind had risen. Leaves from the trees under which they passed fell on to Constance's face and lap as she sat in the carriage. Her maid, who had gone on by an earlier train, had thoughtfully provided a warm wrap for her mistress. The houses were few and far between, and at last ceased to dot the side of the road altogether. The high wall of Castle Court, with the upper part of the buildings it enclosed, stood up to the right, dimly seen against the sky-line; this was when they were within a couple of miles of home.

Constance glanced up with apprehension. Never before had the old mansion struck her as so gloomy, so forbidding, so suggestive of secrecy and wrongdoing. Hitherto it had seemed to her picturesque, attractive, as a symbol of, and link with, the past; now it struck her like the blow of an enemy. She shuddered!

(To be continued next week.)

## Notes of the Stock Yards

### Wednesday

J. B. Jenkins of Apache, Okla., sold 72 hogs of 250 pounds average at \$5.40.  
 G. M. Closson, Union City, Okla., sold 83 hogs of 189 pounds at \$5.27½.  
 M. H. and R. H. Shriner of Frio county sold 88 feeder steers of 1,052 pounds at \$3.90.  
 T. B. Couch sent in from Holdenville, Okla., a load of 181-pound hogs that brought \$5.20.  
 J. A. Montgomery, a Hall county shipper, sent down a load of 193-pound hogs that brought \$5.30.  
 Hite & Bailey, from Carnegie, Okla., sold 74 hogs of 223 pounds at \$5.32½ and 75 of 184 at \$5.15.  
 J. P. Pierson had a load of Kaufman county hogs on the market of 165 pounds average that brought \$5.05.  
 Stearns & Lambert, Manitou, Okla., sold 66 hogs of 245 pounds at \$5.40 and 95 of 184 at \$5.27½.  
 C. Barfield shipped in 108 head of Van Zandt county hogs, of 151 pounds average, that brought \$5.05.  
 Dick Worsham of Clay county sold

four loads of steers today at the top price, \$4.40. They averaged 1,184 pounds.

Adams & Gibbs, Johnson county shippers, sold 30 stocker steers of 724 pounds at \$3.15 and 3 of 656 at \$2.75.

Mrs. D. Dunn sent in a load of steers from Clay county of 1,178 pounds average that brought \$4.15.

Johnson Brothers sold 96 heifers of 512 pounds at \$2.90 and 69 calves of 288 at \$3.25. They were from Ward county.

### Thursday

J. C. Moore sold 51 head of stocker steers from Alex, Okla., averaging 790 pounds, at \$3.20.

W. F. Cowden was on the market with cows from Ector county, and sold 158 of 172 at \$4.35 and 10 of 180 at \$3.

G. W. Fisk of Maud, Okla., sold 90 hogs of 152 pounds at \$5.30.

R. Y. Simms sent down a load of hogs from Gray county that sold at \$5.35, averaging 150 pounds.

W. B. Graham sent in two loads of hogs from Marlow, Okla. One load of 211 pounds brought \$5.60 and one of 196, \$5.55.

Lowe & Co. had a load of cows in from Jones county of 898 pounds average that brought \$2.75, with 3 of 876 at \$2.35.

The Zahola Stock Company of Zahola, Okla., were new shippers on this market today, with a load of 196-pound hogs that brought \$5.45.

### Friday

C. L. Ware, from Noland county, sold 2 steers of 928 pounds at \$3.10.

B. M. Hancock of Red River county sold 27 stocker steers of 583 pounds, at \$3.15.

S. A. Purington sold 28 cows of 723 pounds average at \$2.35 and 39 heifers of 531 at \$2.40. They came from Pecos county.

John R. Hulsell sent in from Parker county and sold 63 steers of 1075 pounds at \$4.10, 10 of 968 at \$3.50, and 10 calves of 200 at \$3.75.

E. D. McCullough was on the market with a shipment of sheep from Falls county. He sold 252 wethers and ewes of 80 pounds average at \$4.10.

The top load of steers on today's market were shipped in by E. D. McCullough, from Falls county. They averaged 1107 pounds and brought \$4.50, with 2 at \$3.75.

Some of the Oklahoma hog sales today: By Charles White, Edmond, 105 of 158 at \$5.60; Dr. Garland, Pecossett, 81 of 197 at \$5.65; Pim Litterall, Marlow, 100 of 170 at \$5.65 and 81 of 188 at \$5.60; Thompson & Thomas, Ninnakah, 70 of 250 at \$5.75; R. C. Clark, Carney, 86 of 156 at \$5.60; J. L. Allen, Ryan, 75 of 221 and 79 of 200 at \$5.65.

### Saturday

A. W. Chandler had in a shipment of Young county hogs, selling 73 of 200 pounds at \$5.57½.

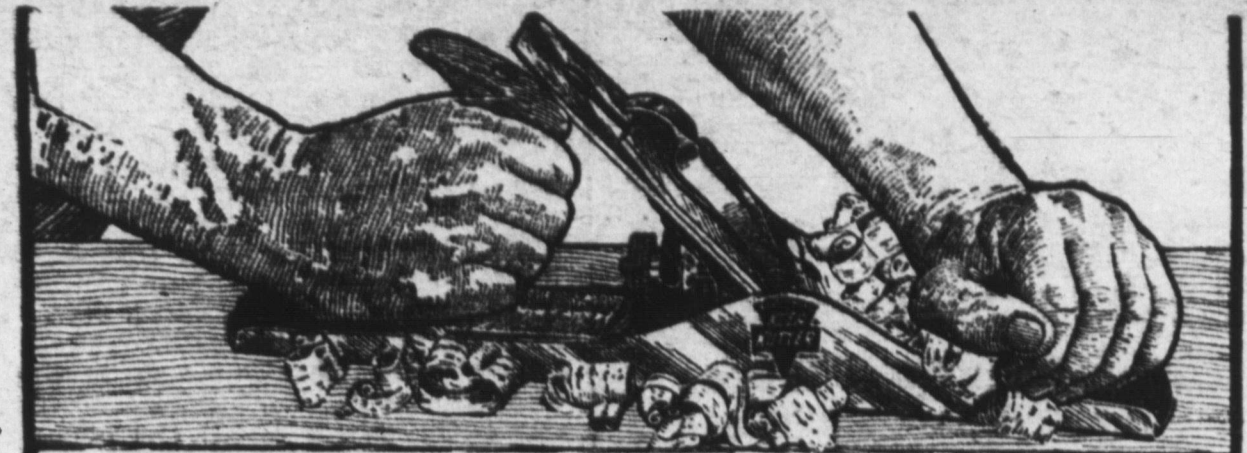
Aug. Donap marketed from Llano county, 30 hogs of 169 pounds that sold at \$5.35, and 60 pigs, averaging 93, which brought \$4.50.

Colonel W. F. Walker, Democratic candidate for sheriff of Lamar county, was here today accompanying a shipment of a car load of hogs that averaged 213 pounds and topped the market at \$5.62½. A part of the load was of his own raising. He reports hogs very scarce in his section and corn selling at 75c per bushels. The corn crop was very poor on account of floods. The colonel had a trying experience in reaching the market with this consignment, the railroad having taken from 11 o'clock Thursday night to 3:25 o'clock this morning to get his hogs from Dallas to the Fort Worth yard.

"Better bread making," says Dr. Willey, "would lead to fewer divorce cases," and he is not far from the truth.

The men sent out by health boards to instruct dairymen in the care of their herds ought at least to know the right side to milk a cow.

Are you going to send your boy to the agricultural college? If he is a level-headed, sensible young fellow, with plenty of "grit and gumption" we can safely promise you that a course in agriculture at the state college will be of great advantage to him all thru life.



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## Range News

### Sutton County

Sam Merck bought 300 mutton goats from Jim Merck at \$2.25 a head.

Charles Caruthers was in from the Vander Stucken ranch for supplies.

Oscar Savage was in from his ranch on the divide with a load of mohair.

Louis Baker bought fourteen feeder bulls from Cart Mayfield at \$23.

R. F. Halbert of Sonora bought from Hiram Sharp thirty-five head of stock horses at \$30 per head.

C. B. Wardlaw bought three bales of cotton from Troy Owens and two from Ross & Flathouse, Thursday, at \$8.10.

E. E. Strickland of the Beaver Lake country, received a fine ram Friday from R. S. Campbell of Kilgore, Okla.

E. F. Vander Stucken Company opened the Sonora cotton market by buying Jeff Merck's bale at \$8.25 per hundred. Felix did this job to have the honor of opening the market, but Jeff doesn't care about that.

Theodore Corder is here from the Big Canyon country to look after or move the cattle from the Taylor ranch. Theodore says stock are doing well in their country, but need rain to make winter feed for sheep.

W. W. Chesser, who is running sheep for Sam Oglesby, the well known Sherwood sheepman, was in Sonora several days this week on business. Mr. Chesser says all his folks are well and doing well.

### Spokane, Wash.

Range cattle in the Salmon river country, southeast of Spokane, are being rounded up to ship to local and coast markets. More than 1,200 animals have already been sent out of Stites, Idaho, and at least sixty cars more are expected before the close. The cattle are in good condition, as recent rains have been beneficial to the ranges and the grass-fed cattle need no further feeding. The stockmen bid high on the cattle and the range owners reaped large profits from their herds, as the season has been exceptionally good. The winter ranges are reported to be in good condition and a large number of stockmen will winter their herds on the ranges in the Bitter Root forest reservation.

George H. Seldon, George Lamb, J. M. Lamb and Major Ferris, farmers on the Comas prairie in central Idaho, were arrested recently on complaint of N. W. Thompson, manager of the Palo Alto stock farm at Boise, charging them with forming a conspiracy to defraud in purchasing thoroughbred live stock. It is declared sufficient evidence has been secured to show that the conspiracy was to defraud stockmen of \$100,000 worth of horses, jacks, mares and other blooded stock. It is alleged that the four men bought horses on fraudulent credit and guarantee of four Idaho county banks. Mr. Thompson says in his complaint, filed by George G. Flickett of Moscow, Idaho, that the value of the stock secured on fictitious credit is \$12,000 and that more than \$75,000 in notes has been located.

Cattle buyers from Spokane and Seattle have been making inroads on the beef herds of the Okanogan valley and the reservation northwest of Spokane, recently. Seattle men, who are purchasing beef for the Alaska trade, drove out a fine bunch of steers purchased from the Indians in the vicinity. Coxie George disposed of the greatest number, securing about \$5,000 in cash. Smithkin sold \$1,700 worth and Timento, Antoine and others received more than \$1,000 each. M. W. Duley, who runs several thousand

head of cattle on the Colville reservation has made four big dives and will make another before winter. His cattle go to Spokane parties and are driven to Coulee City for rail shipment. Grant Elgin of Okanogan, Wash., and A. M. Schrock, who runs cattle on the eastern side of the reservation, have also made some big sales recently.

Encouraged by the success of his pedigreed stock at the Washington, California and Oregon fairs, Paul Clagstone of Clagstone, Idaho, has decided to send his herd of ten Hereford cattle to the international stock show in Chicago in December. At this exposition the cattle will come into competition with animals from all parts of the world, but Mr. Clagstone feels confident that they will be in the running.

Official announcement is made in Spokane that the Armour Packing company is arranging to establish a feeding station for several thousand cattle at Pilot Rock, Ore., south of Spokane, the stock being obtained in the Walla Walla valley and eastern Oregon. The company has acquired forty acres of land for feeding pens and sheds and will fatten sheep and cattle.

Benjamin C. Sirginson, an independent cattle buyer, shipped from Republic, Wash., north of Spokane, recently, 200 head of cattle and 600 head of sheep. They go to Seattle and Tacoma markets. Mr. Sirginson will ship 400 head of cattle and 800 head of sheep to the coast in a short time. The stock is bought from ranchers of Ferry and Okanogan counties.

### Crockett County

Charles Schauer had on the Fort Worth market on the 15th 186 feeders, averaging 931 pounds, that brought \$3.65; twenty-five feeders averaging 818 pounds that brought \$3.25.

J. M. Shannon left the first of last week with 550 fat cows for Angelo, from there they were shipped to the Fort Worth market.

Dan Casbeer and Charlie Schauer, who carried a big herd of the Schauer steers to the Fort Worth market, returned home last Wednesday.

Paul Perner has moved his sheep from the Henderson ranch to the John Bailey ranch. He says range is good and his sheep are looking fine.

Ned Friend, who has been in Oklahoma for the last two months, shipping cattle to the markets, returned to Ozona last Friday. Mr. Friend informs us that the territory is in fine shape and the range good.

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to assure prompt delivery. Every box contains a holly berry label and these words

## Merry Christmas

from (we insert your name).

This Box Costs \$7.50

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### Dried Fruit

- 2 lbs. fancy figs.
- 4 lbs. prunes (large size).
- 4 lbs. peaches—fine quality.
- 4 lbs. apricots—fine quality.
- 4 lbs. loose Muscatel raisins.
- 2 lbs. seedless Sultana raisins.
- 3 lbs. fancy Sultana raisins seeded.
- 2 lbs. fancy pears.

### Canned Fruit

- Put up in heavy cane syrup.
- 3 cans apricots, fancy quality.
- 3 cans peaches, fancy quality.
- 2 cans pears, fancy quality.
- 2 cans plums, fancy quality.
- 2 cans grapes, fancy quality.

### Nuts and Honey

- 5 lbs. walnuts, large, No. 1, soft shells.
- 3 lbs. almonds, large, No. 1, soft shells.
- One-half gallon Orange-Sage extracted honey.

Guaranteed first-class and all this year's crop—all dried fruit put up in two-pound cartons. Seeded raisins and figs put up in one-pound cartons.

OUR REFERENCE — First National Bank, Colton, Cal.

## Two of Our Regular Assortments

50 pounds Dried Fruit, 6 kinds, packed in two-pound cartons, \$6.00 box.


Canned Fruit Assortment—Fancy fruit put up in heavy cane syrup, 24 cans, 5 kinds, \$4.75.

Combination—50 pounds Dried Fruit, 24 cans Canned Fruit, all for \$10.50. We pay the freight.

Write for price list and full particulars of all assortments; also 3 COLOR-ED SOUVENIR POST CARDS FREE.

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## DIPPING ENDS CATTLE TICK

Live Stock Sanitary Commission Does Good Work

LITTLE HOG SICKNESS  
IN TEXAS THIS YEAR

State Fast Eradicating Fever  
by New Methods of Tackling Care of It

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 20.—As mentioned briefly heretofore in these columns, the live stock sanitary commission has filed its annual report with the governor for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1908. The commission reports that the quarantine regulations promulgated by the governor have been fairly observed, and that the people are beginning to manifest greater interest in the enforcement of these regulations as they realize the great benefits to be derived therefrom. With the co-operation of the secretary of agriculture, the commission says, it has been able to successfully cope with cattle afflicted with tick fever, and during the year effective work was done along this line.

The arsenic dip has proved very effective. This dip is composed of commercial arsenic properly mixed with sal-soda and pine tar, and is the best dip ever used by the commission and leaves no injurious effects as a result of its use. The commission calls attention that cattle suffering with tick fever, which is very fatal, dipped in this preparation, have been relieved, and in many cases the disease is wholly prevented and thus thousands of dollars worth of cattle have been saved. This work of tick eradication, the commission says, has passed the experimental stage.

"The inspectors of this commission," continues the report, "and the bureau of animal industry have inspected and permitted to be moved 600,000 head of cattle. In order to do this work effectively, we have organized inspections made by the bureau of animal industry. All calls for examinations of infectious, contagious and communicable diseases have been promptly met and such measures have been recommended and enforced as were deemed necessary for the control thereof."

Touching on the subject of tubercu-

losis in cattle that are slaughtered, the commission says that acting with State Health Officer Brumby, "we inaugurated a series of tests during this year, making tests of dairy cattle in the larger cities of the state, Dallas, Fort Worth, El Paso, Houston, San Antonio, Galveston and Austin. Altogether about 2,000 cattle were tested. In one herd we found very bad conditions, a large portion of this herd being found to be affected with tuberculosis, about 83 per cent. In summarizing the work over the state, we find tuberculosis in the dairy cattle of all the cities above mentioned, making an average of not quite 2 per cent of the entire number examined."


Continuing the commission says that it conducted tests of the cattle at the various state institutions, but found the cattle free from tuberculosis. The board recommends that this work should be continued until there is not a case of tuberculosis among the dairy cattle of the state.

As to glanders, the commission says it has found a number of cases, mostly from stock being brought into Texas from Oklahoma in violation of the law. The commission believes that the law regarding the examination of cattle for glanders should be amended so as to give the owners more protection. The commission says it is glad to report that there is very little hog cholera or swine plague in Texas. The commission requests that the legislature make sufficient appropriation to carry on the work it has at hand, and asks for an appropriation of \$25,000 a year.

### Deserves Wide Pabucity

Says the Western Horseman: "If a state is to attain wide fame as one for the breeding of trotters, there must be a large number of brood mare owners, farmers with one or more choicely bred trotting mares. This not only insures the keeping in the state of a large number of high-class stallions, but means the production of a class of colts that will command the attention of buyers from all over the country. The presence of the latter insures the sale of the colts at a good profit and without the expense of shipping to a distant market." This is true, says the Horse World, that is deserves wide publicity. Wherever buyers of horses flock, there is sure to be found a large element among the farmers, who keep good mares and mate them with good stallions. Any locality in which a big breeding establishment has been located usually becomes noted as a good place to buy horses from the fact that farmers breed their mares to the well bred stallions accessible in such a locality, save their best fillies and breed again to good stallions, a course which soon raises the standard of horses in the neighborhood to such an extent as to attract buyers from a distance. Good brood mares are, sure enough, the greatest factors in making a section of the country noted as a horse-producing country.

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## How To Improve The Dairy Cow

Thru Coleman's Rural World, Lucien A. Sweet gives the results of his experience in the dairy business, for the profit of his fellow craftsmen, as follows:

Too many farmers look upon and handle the dairy branch of farming as a side issue. Those who have plenty of help to do the milking are keeping from ten to thirty cows, many of them at a loss, and the balance at a very slight profit. Farmers are willing to provide good comfortable quarters for the herd during the winter and are often liberal feeders, but the old cow falls to do her part. The majority of farmers are poor feeders, but many herds of cows in the hands of liberal providers are not making the profits they should. What has been done along the line of improving the dairy stock in the last twenty years?

The cow that came across the country with the prairie schooner was a fair dairy cow. The sire used for mating has been far away from the dairy type, and gradually year by year we have been trying to improve our stock for beef, at the expense of dairy conformation, until the country is filled with a class of low grade beef cattle that would be considered by a dairyman who was looking for profit as a most worthless.

Take a trip thru the country in nearly any direction and nine out of ten herds have to sire the herd, a bull which is a low grade Shorthorn. He shows neither beef nor dairy points. He has the neck of a beef animal, and in many instances he is of lower quality either for beef or dairy than the cows he is to be mated with. With such sires how can we expect improvement?

There is occasionally an individual cow that is fairly good as a dairy performer, and will sometimes raise an exceptionally good beef calf, but such cattle are limited in numbers and their prepotency is weak; in fact such animals have practically no prepotency. A cow of this type may one year bear

a beef calf and the next a mongrel that is neither fit for beef or dairy. In other words, there is no breed of this character sufficiently prepotent to be reasonably sure or even half sure of results.

Why spend this short life trying to develop such stock? Farmers who milk this kind of a cow could with a small investment in a full blood prepotent sire of established dairy type grade up a herd of common cows in a few years so that profits could be more than doubled. A cow of dairy breeding that can make 250 to 300 pounds of butter a year will take but little more feed and the same care as the common cow. We know what we are talking about; for twelve long years we labored with, cared for and fed this common, beefy, dual purpose cow so we could have some beefy, slick looking calves, but the best of care, plenty of feed, with good, comfortable, warm quarters for winter brought us very little profit.

We changed and bred to a dairy sire and the cow from the second and third generation made for us with the same care, and no more nor better feed, 250 to 300 pounds of butter a year, which represents a nice profit of \$25 to \$40 per cow a year.

I cannot understand how a man can fool away his time milking a cow 300 days in a year that will not yield more than 150 to 160 pounds of butter a year. Minnesota is naturally a better state for dairying than Wisconsin, but she is beating us badly in the amount of production per cow, and I think it is largely on account of the Wisconsin man having as a rule a better instrument to work with.

### Abilene Cars Shipped

ABILENE, Texas, Oct. 26.—The bill of lading has been received here showing shipment from St. Louis of the first of the street cars to be used on the Abilene street railway. The management of the street railway company thinks the cars will be in operation by latter part of November.

# It's a Good Sound Common Sense Policy

To use medicines only of KNOWN COMPOSITION, and which contain neither alcohol nor habit-forming drugs. It is foolish—often dangerous to do otherwise. The most intelligent people, and many of the most successful, conscientious physicians, follow this judicious course of action. The leading medical authorities, of all schools of medicine, endorse the ingredients composing Dr. Pierce's medicines. These are plainly printed on wrappers and attested under oath. There's no secrecy; an open publicity, square-deal policy is followed by the makers.

## Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

**THE ONE REMEDY** for woman's ailments, sold by druggists, devised and gotten up by a regularly graduated physician of vast experience in treating woman's peculiar diseases and carefully adapted to work in harmony with her delicate organization, by an experienced and skilled specialist in her maladies.

**THE ONE REMEDY** for woman's ailments, sold by druggists, which contains neither alcohol (which to most women is the rankest poison) or other injurious or habit-forming drugs.

**THE ONE REMEDY** for women, the composition of which is so perfect and good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient, in plain English on its outside bottle-wrapper, and attest the correctness of the same under oath.

We have a profound desire to avoid all offense to the most delicate sensitiveness of modest women, for whom we entertain the most sincere respect and admiration. We shall not, therefore, particularize here concerning the symptoms and peculiar ailments incident to the sex for which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has for more than 40 years proven such a boon. We cannot, however, do a better service to the afflicted of the gentler sex than to refer them to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a great family doctor book of 1000 pages, bound in cloth and given away gratis, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps—to cover cost of mailing only. All the delicate ailments and matters about which every woman, whether young or old, single or married, should know, but which their sense of delicacy makes them hesitate to ask even the family physician about, are made plain in this great book. Write for it.

Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



## "Hogging Off" Corn

Turning hogs into a field of standing corn, letting them pull down and devour the corn, is called "hogging off" corn in farm parlance. Relative to this practice the Minnesota experiment station has a bulletin which had the following to say relative to the practice:

This practice was not uncommon twenty or twenty-five years ago in Ohio. It was not followed extensively, because it appeared to be a shiftless, untidy way of harvesting corn, and it was not believed that the hogs made as good gains as when yard fed or closely confined.

The item, combined with a plea by agricultural scientists for better farming, which was supposed to mean cutting and carefully husking the corn, led many to discontinue the practice.

About the time this system of hogging corn was discarded in the east, the western farmers took it up, especially in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. Some have followed it more or less since that time with good results.

Corn is a comparatively cheap feed in the central western states. An acre of corn can be grown up to harvest for from \$4 to \$5 and with rental of land added, for about \$7.50 to \$8.50. With fair yields the cost per bushel is very low. High prices for labor, together with low prices for corn, warrant economy in labor even tho it may lead to a slight waste of corn.

The idea that hogging off corn is a shiftless way of farming is based neither on facts nor good judgment. So far as the farmer is concerned, the method that yields the largest net profit and the greatest possibility of enjoyment for himself and family is the best to follow. When it is learned that corn may be economically harvested with live stock and that good timothy and clover hay can be produced as cheaply per ton as corn stover this idea will change.

These conclusions are based upon experiments made at the Minnesota experiment station during 1905 and 1906. The hogs were turned into the corn Sept. 19. It is thought that ordinarily they should be turned in by Sept. 1.

In 1905 the field pigs took to the hogging down corn rather rapidly, learning to do it in about three days, but in 1906 it required a week or ten days for the 112-pound pigs to learn how to break down the corn and find the ears.

Hogs thus fed in the fields wasted no more corn than those fed in the yard. In fact they picked the corn as clean as most men do in husking. The field hogs, moreover, gained nearly one-third more rapidly than those fed

in yards and produced pork with less grain.

The experiments indicate that the labor required in caring for hogs is not increased by hogging corn, but may be decreased if systematic methods and a carefully worked out plan with a view to economy of labor and fencing are employed.

It is not expected that all corn raised be fed off with hogs, but the amount they can clean up from the time it is nicely glazed until the weather becomes unfavorable (two or three months in Minnesota) may be very economically fed in this way. Hogs should not, as a rule, be turned into more corn at one time than they can eat up clean in two or three weeks. The shorter period is preferable.

Considerable fencing may be necessary, but the cost of this may be from \$1 to \$2.50 less per acre than the cost of husking the corn. Fields permanently fenced should, however, be convenient to the farmstead, as large as can be used for the purpose, and of such shape as to reduce to a minimum the amount of fencing necessary to inclose an acre of land, and it is suggested that three pounds of rape, costing 15 cents, sown in the corn at the last cultivation, will furnish considerable succulent feed, which may take the place of high-priced shorts.

It is believed that the stover lost in hogging corn is in many cases not worth the cost of saving.

Finally, it is said in favor of the practice that "it requires no more labor to prepare for subsequent crops fields that have been hogged off than those that have been treated by the ordinary methods of harvesting."

### He Advertises Now

He went into the breeding of pure-bred cows. He bought a \$4,000 bull and thirty \$300 cows and started in determinedly and intelligently. In due course of time he was the owner of 100 fine young heifers and bulls and began to count on sales that would mean large profits to him. He put prices on the fine youngsters, ranging from \$100 to \$500 a head, and sat down to wait for buyers. He waited. No buyers appeared. He went on waiting, and the animals went on growing and also eating. They ate most of the time. He said they were eating their heads off, but that statement did not in the least impair their appetite or digestion. One night at the cross roads store he complained to the neighbors that he could not sell his fine animals at all, and he was discouraged and wished he could sell them at any old price. There was a stranger present who said nothing. The next day the stranger strolled out to the farm and asked the breeder where he could buy some fair to middling heifers and bulls. The breeder showed him his animals, and the stranger fairly gasped when he saw the young beauties, but he showed no emotion. He found that the breeder had not advertised the stock and was discovered, and he offered him \$15 a head for the 100 animals. The breeder after a parley accepted and the stranger handed him \$1,500. The purchaser then bargained to have the animals fed at his expense until he could dispose of them. Then the purchaser put advertisements in the farm papers, giving the pedigrees of the animals and the records of their sires and dams, and in a month buyers began to arrive. Some of the animals sold at \$150 a head, and some at \$500, and a few at \$1,000 a head, and their average price was \$350. The breeder had got \$1,500 for the bunch. He did not advertise. In fact, he had "always considered advertising no good and just a waste of money." The purchaser got \$35,000 for his. He advertised. In fact, he thought and knew that "No business can succeed without advertising. Then the breeder started in to breed another bunch, and he began to advertise right away and three years later he sold 100 animals in one day for \$40,000, and the stranger was present and paid \$1,500 for one young bull, which was the sum he paid for 100 head in the former deal. Moral: The old hen knows enough to advertise when she lays her egg, and the business man would better not go into business until he has at the very least caught up with the old hen.—New York Farmer.

WEATHERFORD, Texas, Oct. 26.—J. H. Alderman of this city, who has served for several years as traffic manager of the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway, has accepted an important position with the Frisco at Little Rock, where he will be located in future.

## FT. WORTH MEN VISIT PLAINS

Like Country and Plan to Make Investments

FINE FIELD CROPS; BIG FRUIT YIELD

W. A. Miles and J. C. Goodman Back From Trip to the Panhandle

Bumper Crop Raised in Fields and Valleys

W. A. Miles and J. C. Goodman of Polytechnic Heights have returned from a trip thru the Panhandle. They visited Donley, Potter, Randall, Swisher, Hale and Lubbock counties, and report that everything is on the boom. They liked the country so well that they have commenced negotiations for a tract of land near Tulia. If this trade is consummated Messrs. Miles and Goodman will put in as a part consideration their extensive realty holdings at Polytechnic Heights and will move to the Panhandle to look after their interests there.

Mr. Goodman also has considerable black waxy land in west Texas, and if the country that he has just visited comes up to his expectations he thinks he will dispose of that and buy the cheaper land in Hale county. "While that land doesn't look quite as good to me as the black waxy, it will produce just as much stuff to the acre and the money received from one acre of the black waxy will buy four of the other."

Mr. Goodman says that the crops are good thru the country which he has passed. Kaffir corn is the best he ever saw, while Indian corn is fairly good. Cotton will make from one-fourth to one-half bale to the acre, and he saw land that a year ago made a bale to the acre. "This is a fine fruit country," continued Mr. Goodman. "Apples, peaches and grapes are fine. The trees are literally loaded with apples, in many places they are loaded so heavily that the branches are on the ground."

"The price of raw land ranges from \$10 to \$25 per acre, and this looks good to farmers of Iowa and Nebraska, who have seen just such land go from almost nothing to \$200 per acre," said Mr. Miles, "and they are coming into this country in train loads. I saw one man who sold thirty-eight quarter sections to thirty-eight different northern farmers in one day. I tell you, The Telegram stands well out in that country. It is a day or two old on the date line when it gets there, but it brings the news and is welcomed just as heartily as it is here in the city."

### Ergotism

Ergot is a fungus that forms on the heads of grasses and grains. The ergotized seeds are several times larger than the natural seeds, are hard, black and slightly curved. Rye, blue grass, oats and red-top may contain the ergot. Ergot is most commonly developed on rich soils, in hot seasons, especially when considerable moisture is present. Cattle are most susceptible to the disease. When eaten ergot produces a contraction and finally a closing of the blood vessels in the extremities of the body—limbs, tail and ears—with the result that the parts below the line of obstruction die and later drop off. Pregnant cows may abort. It is not uncommon to see a steer or a cow with but one toe on a foot, or the absence of the entire foot.

The first symptom of ergotism is a slight lameness in one or more limbs, later a dark line forms around the limb somewhere between the knee and the hoof. The line deepens into a crack containing pus. This crack shows the line of separation between the dead and the living tissues of the limb.

The affected animals should have a change of feed and should then be

### "The Blood is The Life."

Science has never gone beyond the above simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement and given it a meaning ever broadening with the increasing breadth of knowledge. When the blood is "bad" or impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also clouded, the mind and judgement are affected, and many an evil deed or impure thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood. Foul, impure blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It enriches and purifies the blood thereby curing, pimples, blotches, eruptions and other cutaneous affections, as eczema, tetter, or salt-rheum, hives and other manifestations of impure blood.

In the cure of scrofulous swellings, enlarged glands, open eating ulcers, or old sores, the "Golden Medical Discovery" has performed the most marvelous cures. In cases of old sores, or open eating ulcers, it is well to apply to the open sores Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve, which possesses wonderful healing potency when used as an application to the sores in conjunction with the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" as a blood cleansing constitutional treatment. If your druggist don't happen to have the "All-Healing Salve" in stock, you can easily procure it by inclosing fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post. Most druggists keep it as well as the "Golden Medical Discovery."

You can't afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine of known composition, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, the same being attested as correct under oath. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

given a physic to get rid of any ergot in the intestines. Then give tannin in one-half drachm doses twice daily for a few days to destroy the ergot not absorbed. To increase the circulation in the extremities, chloral hydrate, in one-half ounce doses, twice daily, is often beneficial. Affected parts should be bathed with as hot water as the animal can stand; after this apply disinfectants to the skin, such as zenoleum (a tablespoonful to a quart of water). When the foot has started to come off, nothing can be done for the animal, and it is best to put it out of misery.—C. L. Barnes, D. V. M., Colorado Agricultural College.

The man who takes up a lot of room in a street car may not occupy any space at all in the hall of fame.



## Old Viceroy Whiskey

EXPRESS PREPAID

**4 FULL QUARTS \$3.00**

**8 FULL QUARTS \$5.00**

FREE—Gold tipped glass; 2 sample bottles and cork-screw. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Goods shipped in plain box. Make all remittances and orders to

**1720 Main St. JOHN BRUCE**  
Kansas City, Mo.

**CHARLES ROGAN**

Attorney-at-Law

Austin, - - Texas

## Public Sale

Nov. 23, 1908, sixty-eight head of Thoroughbred Registered Hereford Cattle, at Brownwood, Texas. Sale under the management of Secretary C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo. Colonel R. E. Edmiston, auctioneer. For further information and catalogue address C. R. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo., 221 West Twelfth street.

### DIDN'T KNOW

That Coffee Contained a Drug

There are still some well-informed persons who do not know that coffee contains a drug—caffeine.

This drug is what causes the coffee habit and the many ailments that frequently develop from its habitual use.

"I was drinking coffee twice a day, but did not know it was hurting me," writes a Neb. lady. "I don't think I had ever heard or read that coffee was harmful."

"Sometimes I couldn't lie down, had to sleep in a sitting posture, as the heart action was so low. The doctor did not ask me if I drank coffee and the medicine I took did not seem to help me."

"Finally I go so bad I could not drink half a cup, as the dull heavy pain around my heart would be worse. I stopped it for awhile and felt some better, but was soon drinking it again, and felt the same distress as before."

"Then I decided coffee caused my trouble, also my husband's, for he complained of severe heartburn every morning after breakfast."

"My daughter had used Postum on a visit and asked why we did not try it. We did, following directions about making it, and for four years we have used it and prefer it to coffee."

"My old trouble has entirely left me and my husband has no more heartburn. I can say from experience now that Postum is the most wholesome of drinks, anyone can drink it three times a day without harm, but with decided benefit."

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.



# Weekly Market Review

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

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
This week	19,150	9,625	14,900	2,700
Last week	16,287	7,900	5,773	1,058
Year ago	22,613	14,532	10,777	2,265

### General

Receipts of cattle have been heavy this week and the calf run comparatively liberal, the week's total showing an increase of about 4,500 head over last week. A decrease, however, is noted from the big run of the corresponding period last year. Cows and calves have sold on a lower basis, the former selling as low as at any time this fall, and calves having had a sharp decline from prices current last week. Steers of all classes have held a fairly steady level. The week opened with a liberal run of hogs and a sharp decline, but supplies have since been moderate and the market has made a good advance. The trade in sheep has been dull and on a generally lower basis.

### Beef Steers

Changes in the market of beef steers this week have been slight, a good demand prevailing for the medium to best fat kinds, with such selling generally on a steady basis and with some strong spots noted, but with packers taking less interest in the other kinds, preferring cow stuff at current values. Sales of the week include two loads of 1,175 to 1,322-pound Oklahoma corn-fed steers, the latter of a very good thick fat class at \$5.25 to \$5.75. Some 1,184-pound Clay county part-fed steers lacking good fat, sold at \$4.40, and a medium killing class of 1,000 to 1,100-pound steers around \$3.85 to \$4.15. Some fair fleshed light steers went for slaughter around \$3.40 to \$3.65, with one string of sixteen loads of Mexicans, averaging around 775 at \$3.10.

### Stockers and Feeders

A very fair supply of stock and feeding cattle has been received this week, with plain and ordinary quality stock, the former predominating. The market has shown a less active and easier tone, particularly on the less desirable stock steers. Good feeders have held fairly steady. A desirable class of feeder steers sold from \$3.50 to \$3.90, with good stocker grades of fair weight around \$3.35 to \$3.50 and a plain class of medium weight at \$3.00 to \$3.20, with dogie mixed eastern yearlings and twos around \$2.40 and \$2.85.

### Butcher Stock

Under liberal marketings thruout the first half of the week, cow values worked to a lower level. Monday showed a loss of generally 10c, the market firming up somewhat on Tuesday, but ruling slow to lower again on Wednesday. The Thursday trade was slow, but prices on most of the supply were maintained to about steady figures. No quotable change has since been shown, leaving most grades 15c to 20c lower than at last week's closing. Medium to good butcher cows sold at the greatest decline, good canners losing little and stocker grades holding nearly steady. Medium to good butcher cows are now selling from \$2.25 to \$2.55, and the good to choice grades from \$2.55 to \$3.00, with very good butcher grades going at \$2.65 to \$2.75. Fair to good canners are selling largely from \$1.50 to \$1.90, with a fair cutter class from \$2.10 to \$2.20. Bulls sold about steady up to Thursday, when some weakness developed and not a few sales looked 10c lower.

### Calves

The calf market opened this week with a sharp decline and has since

weakened gradually, closing on a basis generally quoted 60c to 75c lower on light and medium weights and from 35c to 50c lower on heavies, than at last week's wind-up. From the best time last week, a good many light vealers have shown a dollar loss. The top Monday was \$5, but \$4.60 has been the top since Tuesday on light veals, and a very good class of lights sold at \$4.30 to \$4.50. The best heavy grades are selling around \$3.00 to \$3.25, with a fair class at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

### Hogs

Hogs have sold this week on a widely fluctuating market, values declining 15c to 25c on Monday and losing a strong nickel Tuesday and early Wednesday. Late Wednesday a reaction set in which carried over until Thursday, a sharp upturn carrying the prices back to about the same level as last Saturday. The Friday trade was a dime higher than Thursday and on the best level of the week, but this advance was practically all lost today, leaving values about steady with a week ago.

### Sheep

Sheep receipts have been in excess of recent weekly marketings, but few good mutton grades have been on offer. The market has been slow and is closing lower. Common and poor quality stocker kinds are of especially hard sale. A good class of fed wethers sold Wednesday at \$4.05, and a medium class of mixed sheep around \$3.50 to \$3.75.

### Prices for the week

Steers—	Top	Bulk
Monday	\$5.75	\$3.60@4.35
Tuesday	5.00	3.10@4.10
Wednesday	4.40	3.35@4.15
Thursday	3.75	3.20@3.75
Friday	4.50	3.25@4.00
Saturday	5.00	—@—
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	2.90	2.20@2.55
Tuesday	3.00	2.15@2.75
Wednesday	2.60	2.10@2.45
Thursday	2.75	2.10@2.55
Friday	2.80	2.15@2.45
Saturday	2.65	—@—
Calves—		
Monday	5.00	3.00@4.50
Tuesday	4.85	2.85@4.30
Wednesday	4.60	2.85@4.30
Thursday	4.50	2.75@4.35
Friday	4.40	2.85@4.15
Saturday	4.00	2.75@3.35
Hogs—		
Monday	5.60	5.25 @5.35
Tuesday	5.40	5.12½ @5.30
Wednesday	5.45	5.30 @5.60
Friday	5.75	5.55 @5.70
Saturday	5.62½	5.50 @5.57½

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Sheep
Monday	6,380	3,326	4,665	619
Tuesday	3,766	1,452	1,749	1,043
Wednesday	4,574	2,064	3,311	526
Thursday	2,668	1,904	3,062	133
Friday	1,400	731	1,174	253
Saturday	350	150	950	125

### HORSE AND MULE TRADE

The trade in mules on the local market this week has shown more activity than has been noted for some time past. Cottoners and sugar mules have had the chief call, the demand for such classes coming largely from southern Texas and Louisiana. Three carloads of sugar mules were bought for service on state sugar plantations in Fort Bend county. There has been little doing in horses, the market continuing very quiet at last week's quotations.

Shipments out during the week were as follows:

- One car mules, D. I. Porter, Bartlett, Texas.
- One car mules, J. W. Wright, to Harlem, Texas.
- Two cars mules, J. W. Wright, to Sarratia, Texas.
- One car mules, J. S. Suttle, to New Iberia, La.
- One car mules, Campbell, Reid & Western Sale Stable, to National Stockyards, Ill.
- One car mules, H. F. Avery, to Bartlett, Texas.
- One car mules, Mat Zollinger, to Flato, Texas.
- One car horses and mules, Isaac Fontenat, to Welsh, La.
- One car mules, Herman Burkman, to Coupland, Texas.
- One car horses, Lee Nations, to Austin, Texas.
- One car mules, Batt & Baskin, to Cameron, Texas.
- One car mules, Richardson & Johnston, to Estelline, Texas.

Single shipments: Southwestern Fuel & Manufacturing Co., Calvert, Texas, one mule; N. T. Orr, Beaumont, Texas, two mules; A. Key, Acme, Texas, one

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

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

### CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED 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.**

## Kone Wants More Institutes

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 20.—Commissioner of Agriculture Kone is getting in touch with correspondents in every justice precinct in the state, names of interested correspondents having been furnished him by the county judges in response to his letter requesting same. Commissioner Kone expects to organize county institutes everywhere and then institutes in every justice precinct and provide them with literature and otherwise interest the farmer.

His letter to precinct correspondents upon their names being furnished is as follows:

Dear Sir: The Texas department of agriculture was created for the purpose of improving agricultural conditions in this state. To this end the department collects, publishes and disseminates information in regard to agricultural practices and conditions among our people. To accomplish its purpose fully it is necessary for the department to be placed in close touch with the farmers in every section of the state. In order to establish these close relations I am appointing one correspondent in every justice precinct in the state.

You have been named to me by your county judge as a proper person to act as correspondent for your justice precinct, and I am writing to you today to ask whether or not it will be possible for you to act as correspondent.

It will be the duty of these correspondents to answer such inquiries as this department may send out from time to time regarding the crop conditions, and to assist the department in distributing agricultural information, such as circulars, bulletins, etc. It will also be the duty of these cor-

mule; Sam Frazier, Hillsboro, Texas, one horse.

### 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@65
15 to 15.2 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 draf, 1,150 to 1,300	125@165
Chunks, 1,000 to 1,150	115@150
Medium	75@110

respondents to co-operate with the department of agriculture in organizing farmers' institutes in their respective counties, arranging programs for same, advertising the meetings, etc.

No compensation will be attached to this work. It will have to be a labor of love. The man who takes the lead in an uplift of his community is a public benefactor. The opportunities and need for such a leadership in Texas are numerous and great. But while there will be no pay, the department will bear all the expense connected with the work to be done by the correspondents, and the demand upon their time will not be great.

I hope to hear from you soon, and that you agree to act as the correspondent of this department in your precinct.

Yours for the prosperity of the Texas farmer,

### Condition of Texas Cattle Never Better

Dr. J. H. Wilson, chairman of the state live stock commission, on his way south from his home in Quanah, to confer with Commissioner Gage, of Bexar county, regarding the annual report of the board, said:

Over a half million Texas cattle were inspected by the state live stock in general just now to be in better condition than ever before in the history of the state. Examinations by members of the board, he says, have developed that but very little disease is now prevalent among the cattle. A few deaths from the fever tick have occurred, but the ravages of this disease-spreading insect have been almost confined to the Panhandle, and the sections bordering on the quarantine line. A few cases of anthrax have been found during the year in the coast country, but the prevalence of this disease has never at any time during the year been of sufficient extent to occasion alarm among the stockmen. These were the only contagious disease found by the board.

The range everywhere is in splendid condition and the cattle fat and sleek. I am prepared to make what probably will be the most favorable report of its kind ever submitted to the Texas state officials.

If people were all perfectly candid none of us would be on speaking terms with our next-door neighbors.

## A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds. With impure blood there cannot be good health. With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

# Tutt's Pills

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood.

Pure blood means health. Health means happiness.

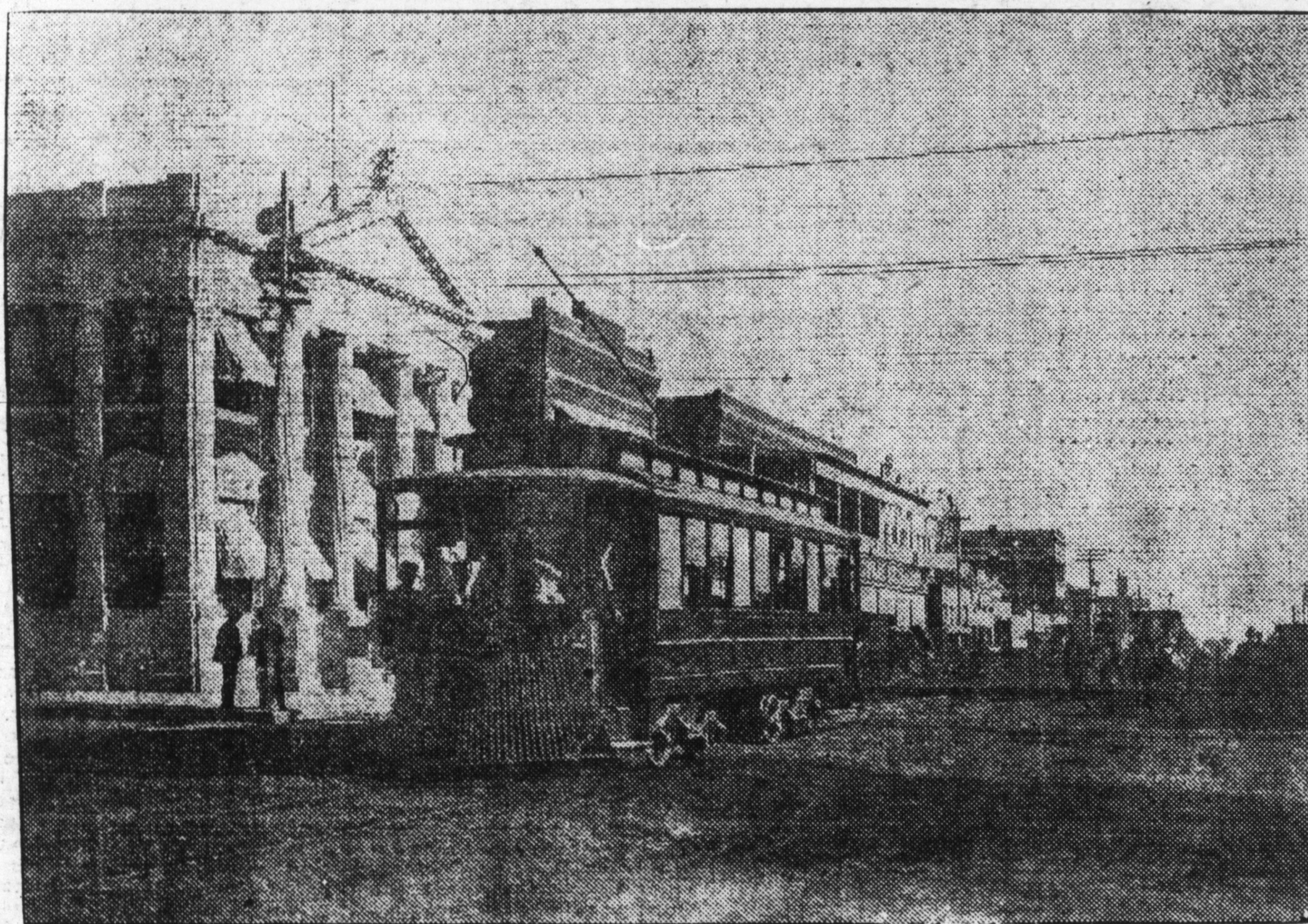
Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

# SAN ANGELO

(Texas) will have its Greatest

## FAIR NOV. 4,5,6,7 1908

RAILROAD RATES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE AT ABOUT ONE-FOURTH THE REGULAR ROUND TRIP RATE



(Photo by Henry)

Scene on Chadbourne Street—San Angelo's First Street Car

Attend the big  
**Auction  
Sale**

of Lots  
every morning  
during the  
San Angelo  
Fair.

These Lots  
are in  
Lake View  
Addition  
on  
the car line  
to the  
Fair Grounds

The street car line runs through LAKE VIEW ADDITION en route to the Fair Grounds. We will have an **AUCTION SALE** of lots in LAKE VIEW ADDITION every morning during the Fair. If you should not care to come to the San Angelo Fair for any other reason, it will pay you four-fold to COME in order to be at this greatest Auction Sale of the prettiest lots ever pulled off in the state; where you can have an opportunity of buying a few choice lots in the most desirable suburbs to the city of San Angelo at your own price. San Angelo is today the fastest growing city in Texas, and is recognized by even the business leaders of the city of New York as the coming metropolis of Southwest Texas.

The healthfulness and desirability of the climate as a suitable location for a home is unsurpassed even by the delightful climate of California. COME to the Fair; your ticket will only cost you about one-fourth of the regular rate; you will see the greatest hustling little city of the greatest West. And while you are here, attend the **AUCTION SALE** of lots in LAKE VIEW ADDITION, and buy two or more lots. There will be some unheard-of bargains in these sales. You will double your money in a few months, and in a great many instances, treble your investment. Come prepared to buy at least a few of these lots; it may lead to the location of your future home, where life may be prolonged from ten to fifteen years. In this beautiful Addition there is every advantage for the comfort of a suburban home in the city. The sixty-foot streets and one hundred and sixty-foot boulevards are graded as perfect as a pike. Lots are now selling to home people at from \$150 to \$250 each. In this **AUCTION SALE** it is likely that a great many of these same lots will go at from \$50 to \$150 each.

### THE SAN ANGELO REALTY DEVELOPMENT CO.

E. E. BAILEY President and Manager.

Office: First Door East of Landon Hotel Lobby.

Don't fail to call on us when you come to the Fair.