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Raisers of Corn Should Get Busy

Many Valuable Premiums Open to
Texas at National Exposition to Be
Held in Omaha Next Month

Professor A. M. Ferguson of Sherman, Texas, secretary of the Texas Corn Growers' association, says Texas corn growers should make a showing at the National Corn exposition at Omaha, Neb., December 9 to 19. There are many valuable premiums for displays of good corn, good oats, good wheat, alfalfa and other crops. More than \$50,000 will be awarded in premiums, of which a considerable part is open to Texas corn growers. All parties who are interested in improved corn should send to Professor A. M. Ferguson, Sherman, Texas, who is state vice president, for a copy of the catalogue and instructions for exhibitors, or direct to Mr. J. Wilkes Jones, Omaha, Neb., general manager of the National Corn exposition.

Besides many thousand dollars offered in general classes in which Texas growers may compete, there are a number of classes set aside for the Southwestern states and Texas in particular. The following is a partial list:

Class A-19, lot 1, open to Texas only, premium No. 59—Ten ears corn, any color.

First	\$25.00
Second	10.00
Third	5.00
Seven next best, \$2.00 each.....	14.00
Fifteen next best, \$1.00 each.....	15.00

All who enter this class and win will be entered for the grand champion sweepstakes of \$1,000 in gold, and also the grand premier commonwealth trophy, valued at \$1,000, offered by the Indiana Corn Growers' association. This is a total of over \$2,000 for the best ten ears of corn. There are many minor premiums for exhibitors of Southern corn.

Sweepstakes, to winners in Class A for states in Southern zones—Ten ears corn, and variety:

First, combined corn and cotton planter, value	\$75.00
Oliver Chilled Plow works, South Bend, Ind.	
Second, No. 40 chilled wooden beam walking plow.....	\$25.00
Oliver Chilled Plow works, South Bend, Ind.	

Sweepstakes, to winners in Class B, for states in Southern zone—Single ear, any color:

First, No. 12 De Laval cream separator, value	\$75.00
De Laval Separator company, Chicago, Ill.	

The following premiums are offered for Texas wheat:

Class E-19, lot 1, open to Texas only, premium No. 110—Best half bushel of wheat:

First	\$10.00
Second	8.00
Third	6.00
Fourth	4.00
Fifth	2.00
Ten next best, \$1.00 each.....	10.00

The following is the schedule for premiums on oats:

Class G-19, lot 1, open to Texas only, premium No. 170—Best half bushel of oats.

First	\$10.00
Second	8.00
Third	6.00
Fourth	4.00
Fifth	2.00
Ten next best, \$1.00 each.....	10.00

There are also many special prizes offered to boys and girls who shall make creditable entries of corn, wheat, oats, etc. The premiums are valued at from one to five hundred dollars.

Professor Ferguson calls attention to the fact that last year at Chicago there were not enough entries from Texas to absorb the premium offered for Texas corn, and as a result some valuable premiums reverted to the exposition. This should not be. Texas can and does produce splendid corn, but our farmers pay much less attention to these matters than our Northern friends.

The Texas Corn Growers' association will hold a meeting and "Corn show" at Sherman, January 14 and 15, at which more than a thousand dollars will be awarded for Texas corn. The premium list is now being prepared and will be sent to all parties who send in their names to Professor Ferguson, secretary of the Texas Corn Growers' association.

PLAIN TALK FROM FERGUSON

Says Farmers Should Show Greater Interest in Improving Corn Yield and Quality of Crop

For the Farmers and the Business Men of Texas:

The Lord helps those who hustle wisely. The average crop of corn or cotton in Texas is worth less than ten dollars per acre. The average farmer in Texas lives on less than \$200 per year, while the Iowa farmer has more than \$1,000, according to government statistics. I am no pessimist. Just want to suggest the necessity of doing something to advance the farming interests in our state. I might mention many other facts that would point to the same conclusion. The above ought to be sufficient.

Our country needs better schools and better roads, but where is the price? This is an agricultural state and we have to dig the price of our progress out of the ground. In doing this we must remember that it is not so much a question of more work but making what work we do pay more.

Raising a crop of good corn is not altogether a question of cultivation, but there is something in cultivating at the right time and in the right way, and cultivating the right kind of seeds.

In council there is wisdom. It is always profitable for intelligent farmers to get together and discuss the problem of growing good crops and how to get the best returns from them. We cannot hope to improve our economic condition until we find a way of doing more or doing better with our staple crops.

The above explains in part the existence of the Texas Corn Growers' Association. We hold our meetings to discuss these problems. We also hold a Texas Corn Show where the fruits of the best ideas may be proven. These corn shows are doing good in Texas. They are stimulating a better interest in seed improvement and better methods of cultivation.

If you are a farmer or a business man you and your community should be interested in the work of the Texas Corn Growers' Association. Far-sighted and patriotic business men in Texas have turned over to the Texas Corn Growers' Association nearly \$1,000 in cash and in merchandise to reward those who have good corn, oats and wheat and will display it as an object lesson to all Texas. There are special prizes for grain from South Texas, Central Texas and North Texas. In addition to this some counties propose to give an extra premium to every farmer from their county who wins a premium at the Texas Corn Show.

Funds have been turned over to the secretary of the association for the publication of the premium list. This list contains information that should be in the hands of every grain grower. It will also tell you something of the work of the Texas Corn Growers' Association. A postal card will bring

Start War On Cattle Rustlers

Snake River Cattlemen's Association
Employs Bob Meldrum to Round
Up Thieves

DENVER, Dec. 1.—Bob Meldrum, the famous western man hunter, has been employed by the Snake River Cattlemen's Association to clean out the cattle rustlers.

Meldrum reported last week to Sheriff Horton, in Rawlins, Wyo., and was made a deputy sheriff of Carbon county, Wyo., and starts on his crusade against the rustlers today.

The famous peace officer will work in Carbon county and in Routt county, Colo., the cattlemen's association running cattle in both counties. He is to receive a salary of \$250 a month and all expenses.

The Snake river cattlemen run cattle along the Snake river in Colorado and Wyoming, and in the last year homesteaders have gone into Routt county and taken up claims. It is alleged that these homesteaders in place of being legitimate settlers are using the homesteads as a blind and are in reality cattle rustlers. It is also said that the actual homesteaders have been appropriating cattle found, and that the rustling has become so pronounced that the cowmen are heavy sufferers.

Efforts have been made by the sheriffs of Carbon county, Wyo., and Routt county, Colo., working together to break up the rustlers, but without success, and so the Snake river association decided to hire Meldrum on a salary to clean out the gang.

Meldrum is one of the handiest men in the country with his rifle. He was for some time employed by the mine owners in Cripple Creek and later was the mine owners' man at Boise, during the Haywood-Moyer and Orchard trials.

From Boise, Meldrum went to Telluride where he has been for several months in the employ of the mine owners as a special peace officer.

"Meldrum will have full swing with the rustlers and has been told by the cowmen that they will see him thru any difficulty in which he may find himself," said a Wyoming man yesterday, "and it does not require much guessing as to the meaning of the cowmen by that statement. It is certain a chart didn't have to be furnished Bob Meldrum to let him know how far and how strong he could go. He went up into the country a traveling arsenal and when he starts out to round up the rustlers you can expect to hear of some killings."

"The rustlers in Routt and Carbon counties have been very bold and have run things to suit themselves, stealing cattle with a freedom that was a reminder of the old days. With Meldrum in the field and with the backing of powerful cattle association you may depend upon it that there will be something doing up there within a week or so."

Meldrum will have a deputy sheriff's commission from Routt county as well as from Carbon county, but will work, presumably, under the orders of Sheriff Horton of Rawlins.

Thieves Near Brady, Texas

BRADY, Texas—There has been considerable complaint of cattle stealing in this county recently, in some

instances good-sized bunches of cattle being reported stolen. Oscar Lattie, of the state ranger force, has been in town for several days awaiting the arrival of several other rangers. They will make a thoro investigation of the matter.

AUSTIN, Texas—One of the boldest attempts at theft with which the peace authorities of the state have had to do in several months is reported by State Ranger Oscar Lattie, who returned from Brady this morning. In this instance the thieves, by a wholesale scouring of the country about Brady had collected a carload of cattle, driven them during the night to Brady and early the next morning conferred with railroad officials and arranged for a stock car in which to ship the stolen stock out of the country.

Meanwhile the victims of the theft had busted themselves and to the number of five had trailed in pursuit of their stock, arriving at Brady to find the thieves just in the act of loading the cattle on the car. They lost no time in getting in communication with Sheriff Sansom, and with him shortly afterward bore down on the industrious thieves just as they had finished the work of loading the car. A fight resulted, and in the long run the thieves won out and made their escape. This exciting little occurrence transpired last Saturday.

Mr. Lattie may return to Brady within the next few days to renew his investigation of this affair.

Herefords for Indians

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 1.—To make the once blood-thirsty Apache a peaceful rural breeder of fine cattle is the object of the government in sending to Holbrook, Arizona, a train of twenty cars carrying 700 head of fine Hereford cattle. The shipment is to be turned over to the Apaches at White River on the reservation for breeding purposes. The government is planning to improve the breed of the cattle now owned by the Indians to create an interest in the business on the part of the Indians and to finally make them self-supporting cattlemen. Six Indians are helping to trail the cattle from Holbrook to White River. The success of the experiment will be watched with interest, not only by the government, but by American cattlemen and the public generally.

Mangum-Pryor Wedding

PARIS, Texas, Dec. 1.—Hal L. Mangum, a prominent young stockman of Uvalde, and Miss Emma Elizabeth Pryor, daughter of Colonel Ike T. Pryor of San Antonio, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, were married here last week at the Church of the Holy Cross in this city. Rev. L. L. Swan, the rector, performed the ceremony. There were many out-of-town guests present. A reception at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Sallie Ewing, followed the ceremony at the church, after which the groom and his bride left via the Frisco for a wedding trip East. They will be at home after their return at Uvalde.

Stockman's Legs Paralyzed

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 1.—Advice from Almodoro, this territory, received here today state that E. B. Moore, the prominent Bisbee cattleman, who stepped off a caboose into a 60-foot arroyo near Tucumcari on the El Paso & Southwestern, and who was expected to lose his life as a result of the accident, has a chance of recovering. An examination at the hospital there showed the spine is not broken, as at first feared, but the lower limbs are completely paralyzed from the waist down. An operation will likely be attempted in the next few days.

How the State Fights the Fever

BY M. FRANCIS,

Veterinarian, Texas A. & M. College.

Twenty years ago the authorities of the Texas experimental station decided to take up the Texas fever problem, and, if possible, work out some plan by which the discouraging losses that followed the importation of high class cattle for breeding purposes, could be avoided. In bulletins 53 and 63 of this station will be found the results of our work in this direction, but as these have long been out of print and we continually receive calls for the information contained in them, we have decided to present a re-statement of the essential facts of this matter.

Every one who has had much practical experience with this disease must have been impressed with the fact that, while it is usually fatal to mature cattle, young ones usually survive it, and possess an immunity which lasts for life. Following this idea, the question naturally arises as to the best methods of producing a mild, non-fatal attack, and thereby justify the purchase of strictly first-class cattle for breeding purposes.

It seems reasonably certain that all calves born of cows in the infected area possess no natural immunity to the disease, but acquire it, by becoming infected by ticks while yet young and nursing their mothers. In this way they usually pass thru the fever stages successfully and thereby become immune for life. If we notice these more closely we will find some that fever severely, pass bloody urine and may even die, if the attack occurs during the hot weather.

If it seems desirable or necessary to import valuable breeding animals from outside of the infected area, we may do so with a reasonable degree of safety by having young calves, say 4 to 6 weeks of age, shipped by express, and, immediately upon arrival, put them on good nurse cows. If this be done during our winter months it is almost always successful. If there should arise a question as to whether the calf has become infected after being exposed a few weeks, it is a very simple matter to inoculate it with blood occasionally. We sometimes find such calves show little or no fever from these inoculations, tho they be repeated four or five times. As a rule, however, they fever later, the they may have carried quite a number of ticks, and were supposed to be safe against serious sickness.

In case we decide to bring older calves into Texas, we should prepare some months in advance a suitable place to handle them until they have recovered from the inoculation fevers. The best plan seems to be to select a piece of land in April or May that is high enough not to receive the sur-

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Glow of Health Speaks for Postum

It requires no scientific training to discover whether coffee disagrees or not.

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"Six years ago I was in a very bad condition," writes a Tenn. lady, "I suffered from indigestion, nervousness and insomnia.

"I was then an inveterate coffee drinker, but it was long before I could be persuaded that it was coffee that hurt me. Finally I decided to leave it off a few days and find out the truth.

"The first morning I left off coffee I had a raging headache, so I decided I must have something to take the place of coffee." (The headache was caused by the reaction of the coffee drug—caffeine.)

"Having heard of Postum through a friend who used it, I bought a package and tried it. I did not like it at first but after I learned how to make it right, according to directions on pkg., I would not change back to coffee for anything.

"When I began to use Postum I weighed only 117 lbs. Now I weigh 170 and as I have not taken any tonic in that time I can only attribute my recovery of good health to the use of Postum in place of coffee.

"My husband says I am a living advertisement for Postum. I am glad to be the means of inducing my many friends to use Postum, too."

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.

face water from a ticky pasture. No cattle or other animals should be permitted in it, tho there is no great objection to putting it in cultivation. If the work stock be horses or mules. No double fence is necessary, tho it reduces the risk somewhat.

When the fall rains occur plant a suitable crop for green winter pasture, say oats or a mixture of wheat and rye. In the northern part of the state a green wheat field answers the purpose.

In the absence of such a prepared enclosure an ordinary horse lot will do, but there is always more or less danger of such pens having been occupied by cattle thru carelessness or ignorance of those in charge.

Young Calves Best

The most suitable subjects are calves from 10 to 20 months of age. They should be in good, thriving condition. Thin, weak, half-starved animals that have been bought "awful cheap" are usually too weak to stand the fever, and turn out a disappointment. We must have animals that are in strictly prime condition; those that have that quality called "good constitution," and that appear somewhat heavy and coarse in the head, born, throat and chest. Heifers must not be pregnant, as they usually abort during the fever stages, and all kinds of mischief and even death follows.

They should be shipped south during December, January or February, in clean, disinfected cars, fed and watered in the car, and not unloaded into stock yards along the route. A competent man should always be in charge of the animals to see that these points are strictly observed.

When they finally reach their destination the animals should be hauled in a suitable wagon from the car to the pens prepared for their reception. We seldom have weather cold enough to make it safe to drive such animals over ordinary roads. These remarks may seem silly to those who have little knowledge of this subject, but we can trace our greatest failures to a disregard of these precautions.

It would seem best to permit the calves to rest a day or two before inoculation. We have, however, of late adopted the plan of inoculation immediately on arrival with black-leg vaccine and with blood for Texas fever. We have observed no evil effects of this.

It is very important that the animals be marked in some conspicuous manner to prevent mistakes. We have found that a hair brand on the rump answers the purpose and remains legible about 60 days.

The inoculation proper is very simple. The calves to be inoculated should be haltered and tied in a row so that we may secure each one promptly and make no mistakes. The animal which supplies the blood should be one that appears in good health, and that has a reasonable number of ticks on it. We usually select one 2 or 3 years of age. We have no way of knowing the quality of the supply animal's blood without making a practical test of it. We find some whose blood produces all sorts of irregularities.

Having secured the supply animal, take a strong, clean, sterile, hypodermic syringe and fill it by forcing the needle into the jugular vein. When you have done so detach it from the needle, attach another needle and immediately inject about one cubic centimeter of the blood under the skin of each calf. If there be a number of calves to be inoculated, we either fill several syringes at once, or return to the supply animal and refill the first one. If the blood clots in the syringe before the work is finished, no harm is done, as the clotted blood can be forced thru the needle and injected as before. The important thing is to have everything ready, then proceed promptly and rapidly.

If the number of calves to be inoculated be large, say 50 or more, and we have them in an ordinary stock pen with a chute, we usually draw the blood from the supply animal with a sterile trocar or a fleam and collect it in a clean, sterile beaker, or similar vessel. It must now be stirred with some sterile mechanical object, as a bundle of wire, to separate the fibrin from the serum and corpuscles. This requires a few minutes. When clotting has ceased we strain the liquid blood thru a thin cloth so as to remove any small clots that may obstruct the needle. The blood is now ready for use. It must be kept clean and warm until the work is finished. Fill the syringe with the prepared blood, and, having the calves well secured in the chute, inject 1 cubic centimeter of it under the skin of each one. It is well to have sufficient labor so that the work will proceed with speed and accuracy. The calves should be well fed. No radical changes in diet are advisable, but we find that a grain ration of about 1 per cent of body weight per day is a safe one to

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begin on, with access to green winter pasture. The green stuff acts as a laxative, prevents impaction, and enables the animal to throw off the waste products produced by disease.

If the animals be gentle we take their temperature every morning and keep a record of it. The normal temperature of cattle varies from 101 to 102.5. We often find higher temperature in calves just off the cars or in those which have a heavy coat of hair. These should be noted and distinguished from the fever produced by inoculation.

The inoculation fever usually appears from the 8th to the 10th day after injection of the blood, and continues from two to six days as a rule. We call this the primary reaction. As long as it remains within reasonable bounds, say from 103.5 to 105 degrees F., we pay no attention to it. The calves will appear somewhat dull, will not eat with their usual relish, and prefer to lie down apart from their fellows, or to straggle along behind the bunch in the pasture.

We prefer to keep them out in a small pasture where they can have plenty of room to scatter out and have access to shade and water. Bulls from 15 to 20 months of age are especially benefited in this way. If they be somewhat wild no attempt should be made to ascertain their temperatures, as the excitement and struggling incident to it are very harmful.

No Medicines Successful

No medicines are successful. If there be some tendency to constipation, we may give a good dose of salt, but this must be done early in the attack only. Much mischief is often done by superfluous attention and frequent use of medicines to reduce the fever. We have no medicines which will do this. During recent years we have been trying the serum of horses, the salts of quinine, preparations of haemoglobin, etc., but in no instance were desirable results obtained; in fact, we usually made matters worse.

If the primary fever be very mild, say 103.5 degrees F., for one day only, or if it escapes our observation entirely, we must simply wait until the reaction occurs. It almost always does so about thirty days after inoculation. In one case it was delayed for forty-three days. In such cases it is very unsafe to make a second inoculation of blood, as we have caused quite a number of deaths by doing so. When the primary fever has been running high, say 106 to 107.5 degrees, for a week or so it usually terminates quite abruptly.

We may find it falling as rapidly as 1 degree per hour. This is a critical time with the animal, and deaths occur very frequently at this time. If it falls below 100 degrees, we put the animal in a warm place and give stimulants, say whisky and nux-vomica, and keep the animal very quiet.

If the urine becomes red nothing can be done to remedy it. Those that pass red urine during cool weather us-

ually recover while in hot weather they usually die. We often try to control the temperature by applying cold water with a brush and injecting some of it into the bowels. In some cases marked results are obtained in this way, but whatever we do must be done quietly and with the least possible disturbance to the animal. The primary fever terminates about the twentieth day after inoculation. The animals will have lost a good deal of flesh, and the hair often becomes erect, dead, and much of it falls out along the neck and between the thighs.

The calves then recover rapidly, eat with former relish and regain much of their lost condition. This continues a week or ten days, when a second fever period occurs. We call it the secondary reaction. In a large number of cases it occurs about the thirtieth day after inoculation. This secondary reaction is usually similar in duration and severity to the previous one, but we find cases in which it is more severe, and others in which it is less so. There is no typical temperature curve. If we examine the rec-



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ords of a number of cases we may find about four types or varieties.

First. Those in which the primary and secondary reactions are nearly equal in duration and severity. See Graphic Record.

Second. Those in which the primary reaction was short or feeble, or apparently absent, while the secondary was prolonged and severe.

Third. Those in which the primary reaction was acute, severe and accompanied perhaps with red urine, and the secondary reaction was delayed, irregular and mild.

Fourth. Those which have three or more feeble reactions at irregular intervals, which usually become chronic, with great loss of condition, deadness of hair, weakness and stunted, unthrifty condition that continues for months.

It is usually about sixty days before the animals will have recovered their strength and be in condition to be exposed to ticks or be shipped to the ranges. It seems that the first few calves to ticks may be made with considerable safety if it occurs in the early spring months.

When we recall that previous to these investigations the mortality from Texas fever ran from 50 to 80 per cent, the present death rate must be regarded as quite satisfactory.

Advice to the Aged. Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.

Tutt's Pills. have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and IMPARTING VIGOR to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

attack of Texas fever. In December, 1903, we received from Chicago five yearling steers for this experiment. They were shipped South in a clean car without unloading, and reached the station grounds Dec. 24.

The records show that no benefit whatever resulted, and that horse serum can not be used to control Texas fever. It is well known that if the blood of one species be injected into an animal of a different species, that it often causes serious destruction of the corpuscles of the injected animal.

Experiments With Quinine in Fever. For many years physicians have used quinine as a specific for malaria of man. The results obtained have been so favorable that it would seem to be the logical remedy for Texas fever.

Table with 3 columns: Day, Temperature, Gave quinine via mouth. Rows 9th to 17th.

Passed bloody urine for three days. It will be noticed that five ounces of quinine were given this animal without any desirable results.

Table with 3 columns: Day, Temperature, Gave quinine via mouth. Rows 7th to 11th.

Red urine two days. Case 3—A Hereford bull, age 14 months, weight 1,140 pounds, was inoculated with 1 cc. virulent blood.

Table with 3 columns: Day, Temperature, Gave quinine via mouth. Rows 9th to 15th.

It will be noticed that this was a typical case of inoculation fever that terminated spontaneously, and it appears that the result was not due to the use of quinine.

Table with 3 columns: Day, Temperature, Gave quinine via mouth. Rows 9th to 22d.

Dont's Please don't ship cattle to us for inoculation without having arranged some weeks in advance for their reception.

Dress Economy. Simpson-Eddystone calico prints are fine long-wearing cotton goods. The patterns are stylish and beautiful, and the colors are absolutely fast.

Alfalfa Old As History of Man

Has Been Valued by Human Race Since It Started on the Plains of Asia

The past history of alfalfa is very closely related to the history of civilized man himself. Originating with him in central Asia it has followed him like a true and faithful friend to the uttermost parts of the earth.

The Greeks called it Medike, and the Romans Herba Medica on account of its Median or Persian origin. During the middle ages, however, these earlier names were lost sight of by its European growers and it was named luzerne, lusarne, or lucerne after a river valley in northern Italy.

Alfalfa was introduced into North America from both of these sources. It followed the Spanish invasion of South America into Mexico, Peru and Chili.

With the colonists from those European countries outside of Spain, who settled principally in the eastern part of North America, alfalfa was also introduced under the name of lucerne, but since its culture did not prove highly successful this name has never become popular.

MACE COX PLACED IN WAXAHACHIE JAIL

Is Accused of Killing A. C. Page at Ennis; Grand Jury Investigates

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, Nov. 27.—Mace Cox, who was accused of shooting and killing A. C. Page at Ennis last night was brought to Waxahachie and placed in the county jail today.

them from dying." It is then too late. Please don't fool with this thing at all unless you follow a carefully made plan, something along the suggestions printed in this bulletin.

PANHANDLE MAN WINS PRIZES

Wallace Good of Bovina Takes Several Blue Ribbons at Kansas City Royal

AMARILLO, Texas, Nov. 30.—Wallace Good, one of the Panhandle's most progressive cattle producers, passed thru the city recently en route from the American Royal show at Kansas City, to his ranch near Bovina, Texas, to prepare for shipment a trainload of "baby beef" steer calves to the fancy cattle breeders and feeders of Eminence, Ky.

Mr. Good's exhibit at the American Royal this fall was composed of purchases made of yearling and 2-year-old steers at the same show last fall, with the view of demonstrating what they would do when fed to a finish.

The following are the awards in the fat cattle class at the Royal show: Grades and Crosses, Steers, 2 years old and under 3—First, Wallace Good Bovina, Texas, on Bonnie; second, University of Missouri, on Jerry; third, Makin Brothers, on Jack of Diamonds.

Judges—Professor J. R. Kinzoh; Manhattan, Kan.; L. M. Forbes, Menard, Ill.; Colonel O. L. Miles, Fort Smith, Ark.

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The Modesty of Women

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

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

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound.

If sick consult the Doctor, free of charge by letter. All such communications are held sacredly confidential.

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

Coke County

As a result of riding a vicious and unmanageable horse, L. M. Sawyers, a prominent Coke county ranchman, was severely injured late Tuesday afternoon. The horse ran under a tree, and an overhanging limb struck the rider in the face, dragging him from the horse's back and cutting a deep gash in both his upper and lower lip. Each gash is about one inch long.

Mr. Sawyers was brought to San Angelo early Wednesday morning for medical attention, and Dr. A. H. Speer dressed the ugly and painful wounds. He returned to his ranch today, but it will be some time before he can keep his face out of a bandage.

Mr. Sawyers was stunned when the limb struck him, and it was several minutes before he regained consciousness. His many friends in this section will regret to learn of the accident, and all hope for his speedy recovery.—San Angelo Standard.

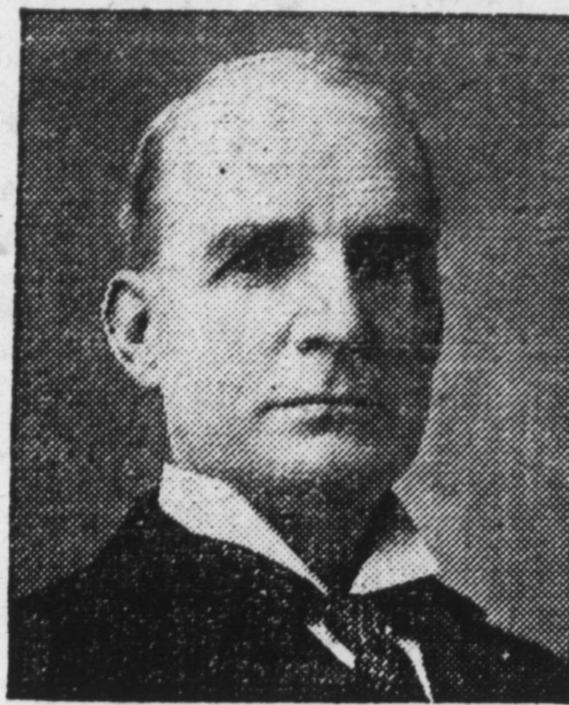
Andrews County

John F. Bustin, our prominent Andrews county stockman and farmer, was in town this week and showed us the medals that he took at the Dallas State Fair on his splendid exhibit which he had on display there.

Mr. Bustin won first prize for individual farm exhibit for the whole state. This alone gives Mr. Bustin and Andrews county great fame, but, besides this, Mr. Bustin won two blue ribbons for broom corn and other truck.

We all congratulate Mr. Bustin and Andrews county on their success with this exhibit.—Midland Reporter.

Texan Represents Cattle Interests



IKE T. PRYOR.

Pryor, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association and head of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, embracing business men from all Western states.

Mr. Pryor is at present in Kansas City in conference with the leaders of the Commercial congress. As a result of this conference an appointment has been made with President Roosevelt at Washington December 8. On that day the committee from the Trans-Mississippi congress will visit the President in a body. Tariffs will be discussed and Mr. Pryor has been chosen to present their views.

As a result of this important meeting the regular session of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association has been postponed until December 15. The meeting as usual will be held at Fort Worth.

Postponement of the meeting has been ordered both that President Pryor may be in attendance, and also that the committee may receive important information which Mr. Pryor is expected to secure as a result of the Washington conference with the President.

Western Tariff Sentiment

Since tariff revision seems assured there has been great activity all over the country by those interested in a tariff or free entry on various commodities. The action of the Trans-Mississippi congress will put forth the tariff sentiment of the great country west of the Mississippi.

Cattle interests are of course largely included in this big district. With Mr. Pryor at the head of the committee it is assured the cattlemen's interests will not fail for want of clear presentation. President Roosevelt is also known to be thoroly in sympathy with the cattlemen, and it is expected the coming conference will be of great importance to those engaged in the big industry of the West.

There are already assaults being made on the live stock and hide tariffs. In fact the committee of which Mr. Pryor is the head will be in Washington at the same time as a committee of Chicago shoe manufacturers who go before the ways and means committee of the house of representatives to get the hide tariff cut.

Shoe Men Oppose Tariff

Among the Chicago representatives will be Edward Carpenter, Milton Florshelm, John Wilder, J. D. Tilt, J. H. McFarland, J. B. Smith, J. E. Pratt and Edward Selz.

The argument of the shoe men is that a tariff on hides enriches the beef packers at the expense of the farmer and manufacturers of shoes. One of the manufacturers after the meeting put it in this way:

"The dealers in the manufactured product feel aggrieved and claim that the 15 per cent duty on hides compels them to act as a collecting agency for the large packers, and that the 15 per cent tariff benefits nobody but them.

"The raiser of cattle is in the same boat with us," they say. "He is getting the worst of it, altho the 15 per cent tariff is supposed to be there for his protection.

"The lesson is so simple that anyone can understand it with a moment's thought.

"James G. Blaine wrote to William McKinley in 1890 that it was a great mistake to take hides off the free list where they had been for so many years. It was, he said, a slap in the face to South Americans with whom we are trying to enlarge our trade. It will not benefit the farmers," he said further, also adding 8 per cent to the

price of our children's shoes and yield a profit to the butcher only.

"The butcher of those days is the packer of today. The packer who buys the animals on the hoof at his own price with little regard for what it costs the farmer, the protected farmer, to raise it."

Notices were sent out Saturday from the offices of the Cattle Raisers' association in this city to members of the executive committee that the session had been postponed. Similar notices are being sent those who had matters to come up before the meeting originally called for December 8.

Offer Use of Feeding Plant

Offer of the use of Swenson Bros.' extensive feeding plant at Stamford to the State of Texas for any feeding extensive feeding plant at Stamford result of a visit just made to Stamford by Dr. H. H. Harrington, in charge of State experiment stations for the A. and M. college. The Swenson plant is arranged to handle 7,000 cattle at one time and is the most complete in this section of the country.

Dr. Harrington returned to Fort Worth Monday from Stamford, where he went directly after his return from Washington. To The Telegram he said:

"I went to Stamford on invitation of the Stamford Commercial club to address a meeting of farmers. Commissioner of Agriculture Ed R. Kone was also there for the same purpose, but it rained so hard there was no meeting. However, we met many of the citizens who are very anxious for a substation in that part of the State. Mr. Hastings, manager of the Swenson interests, very generously offered to give the State the benefit of his large feeding establishment in any experiments the State wants to undertake. The secretary of the Commercial club offered the State office space in Stamford free.

"The feeding plant is the most complete and scientific in arrangement in this section of the country. It is worth a trip to Stamford to inspect the plant alone. It has facilities to feed 7,000 head of cattle at one time. The feeds are mixed by machinery and dumped from bunkers into a specially devised and patented car and carried out on a track by an engine. The feed is dumped from the cars into feeding troughs beside the track automatically, while the cars are in motion.

"I was particularly impressed with the great agricultural resources of this part of the State. There is no question whatever but that within a radius of 100 miles of Stamford one of the most important agricultural districts of Texas will be developed."

Good things for Texas secured at Washington were also reported by Dr. Harrington, who has been in that city attending a meeting of representatives of agricultural colleges and experimental stations.

"Every State was represented at the meeting," said Dr. Harrington. "Dr. Pritchett, who has charge of the Carnegie fund for teachers, addressed the convention on the requirements necessary for agricultural and mechanical college teachers in order that they may get the benefits of the fund. The relation of experimental stations in the several States to the work being done by the agricultural department at Washington was the subject of a special committee report. The report created unusual interest and probably will be before the association at its meeting next year.

"While in Washington I made arrangements with the forestry department to help in some forestry experiments at the Troupe substation. There are seventy-five acres of virgin forest there and the department promised to help inaugurate a plan for its care and improvement.

"The bureau of plant industry offered to take up co-operative work in Texas with the stations under State control if the State would meet one-half the cost. But as the State has no money for this purpose I was unable to take advantage of the offer.

"I had a satisfactory conference with Dr. Knapp, in charge of government demonstration farm, who promises to continue his work in the State another year."

California Christmas Box

Something Worth While—Direct to you

Or shipped to any point in the United States on your order in time to be delivered to friends and loved ones Christmas, but you should

Order Now

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

We Pay the Freight

This is what it contains:

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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Avenue 63, Colton, California

Val Verdi County

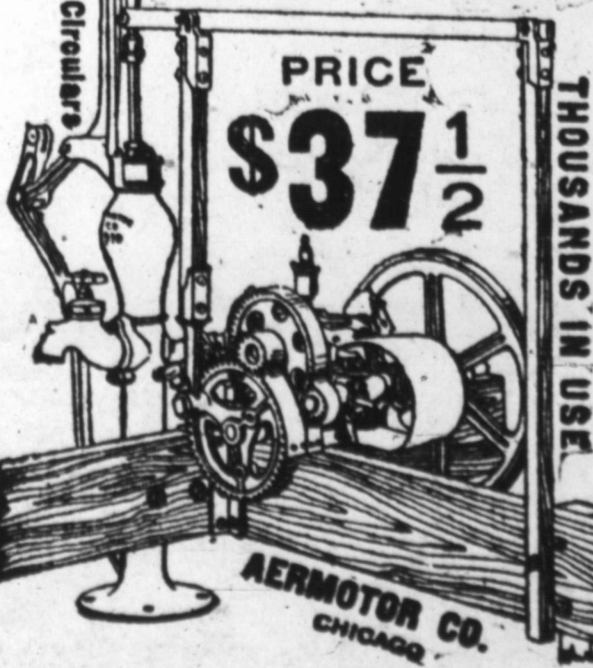
A. F. Clarkson of Sonora bought from Dan Berry 2,800 stock sheep at private terms.

A. F. Clarkson of Sonora sold to Dan Berry thirty-four head of 1 and 2-year-old mules at private terms.

Wool growers to get the full benefit of their crop being sold on an individual basis, must be more particular and careful in the tying of fleeces and the sorting and sacking of same. The consignment in an eastern market may be all right, but we think it better to sell at home or as near home as possible when you know who you are dealing with.—Devil's River News.

AERMOTOR GASOLINE PUMP

Engine complete ready to attach, as shown, to "any old pump," in 30 minutes



PRICE \$37 1/2

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FAMOUS COLLINS' SADDLE

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DAIRYING

SOME SUGGESTIONS ANALYZED

Various Notions About the Jersey Cow Picked to Pieces

The press bureau of the National Dairy Show association launches the following "Dairy Suggestions" with the request for reply:

"Has the Jersey cow, the cow of fiction, and the experimental station, the cow of the gentleman farmer and the novice, the cow of the wealthy dairyman, and the farmer who wants to get wealthy off dairy products, been forced into the background by the other breeds that have come much into public attention of late?"

"Financial Countess 155100, recently reported on for one year from June 8, 1907, gave 13,248 pounds of milk, which yielded a little more than 795 pounds of butter fat, or .9935 1/2 pounds of butter. This was within thirty-one pounds of the cow's own live weight.

"Do the city consumers of butter appreciate the Jersey product? Is all creamery butter the same to the city consumer, and is there any advantage in the dairyman confining himself to one strain of milk cows?"

In the first place, it's a "faulty affidavit," drawn up by someone evidently unfamiliar with the dairy business or the breeding of dairy cattle. The Jersey cow is put on trial for a fault of which she is not guilty. True, we confess that Financial Countess, a Jersey cow, did produce over 13,000 pounds of milk, containing 795 pounds 4.6 ounces of butter fat, indicating 935 pounds 10 ounces of butter. She did even more than this. She actually produced by churn, 943 pounds 13 ounces of butter from that same milk—a "confirmed" test that has never been approached by any other cow of any breed.

But to the head and tail of this proposition. Let's take it in small bites and go in easy stages:

"The cow of fiction and the experiment station." Doubtless the Jersey cow's performance does astonish the uninformed, but it's the truth—and that's said to be "stranger than fiction." What has the experiment station to do with it, anyway? She came to the station just as she did to private individuals—thru the strength of her individuality. She was an established institution before the experiment stations awakened to the fact that she must be reckoned with as the dominating factor in economical dairy production. She forced herself on the stations and they could not dodge. The Jersey cow had made more butter than cows of other breeds, and made it cheaper, before the experimenters began experimenting with her. She owes to the stations no prestige that had not been attained in other directions thru her superior merit and the enterprise of her owners and the American Jersey Cattle club. It is true that if the experiment stations had been provided by the State with sufficient funds to buy good Jersey cows the breed's superiority might have been earlier demonstrated thru this channel.

"The cow of the gentlemanly farmer and the novice." This ancient phrase was coined in spite and intended to discredit the Jersey. It still rolls from the tongues and flows from the pens of those who either repeat in innocence what they have read, or use it maliciously. It has been worn threadbare. But is it so bad, after all? If a cow so useful as the Jersey can still be so beautiful as to fill the eye of a "gentleman farmer," are not her breeders just that much better off in having a wider market for the stock they raise? And if there is any cow for a "novice" surely it must be the cow that has beaten the world in public demonstration as "the most economical producer of milk for all purposes of dairying." A dairyman of experience might make use of a less profitable cow than the Jersey, but for goodness' sake let the novice and gentleman farmer have the best and the prettiest.

"The Jersey cow, the cow of the farmer who wants to get wealthy off dairy products." Here the question shows signs of human intelligence. It could not have been better nor more truly said. That is just what the farmer can do who applies the energy and brains essential for success in any business. And he can do it more quickly with Jerseys than with cows of another breed.

After all this, our inquirer wants to know if the Jersey cow has been "forced into the background." What other cow, please, shares the limelight? Are there any but supernumeraries? It is doubtful if all other dairy breeds combined have so many adherents or are attracting so much favor-

able attention as the Jersey breed is right now. At no time in her history has she been so popular. For the past nine years her growth in public favor has been something tremendous. From the first she was the recognized ideal dairy machine; her victory at St. Louis over rival breeds won many who were doubtful of her superior merit; the influence of recent importations has established her among the class who care for beauty along with economy in production; and the tendency of the pure food laws has been to educate the public regarding high class dairying—and of this the Jersey cow is the symbol.

Yes, the city consumers of butter—"do appreciate the Jersey's product"—when they can get it. Jersey butter tops the market when properly made and intelligently sold. Wherever "record prices" prevail for butter it is invariably for the product of a private Jersey dairy. "All creamery butter may be the same" to the city consumer, but it is not Jersey butter—alho for advertising purposes it is frequently so labeled, the maker easing his conscience with the fact that some Jersey milk was brought to his churn. It is really a mixed-breed butter.

"The advantage in the dairyman confining himself to one strain of milk cows," where the product goes to a creamery, is this: If he confine himself to Jerseys he can deliver more butter fat per cow, produce it cheaper, save in feed bills and get a bigger check at the creamery. All of which means more money, more comforts for the family, and consequent increased happiness.—Jersey Bulletin.

CATTLEMEN PURCHASE HOLMSLEY RANCH

Buy 48,000 Acres in Upton and Crockett Counties—Now Own 300,000 Acres

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Nov. 28.—Frank and Ralph Harris of the firm of Harris Brothers, pioneer cattlemen of San Angelo, have purchased the W. H. Holmsley ranch of seventy-five sections, comprising 48,000 acres, located in Upton and Crockett counties. The tract of seventy-five sections is surrounded by the holdings of Harris Brothers in the counties named. The price paid for the immense pasture is not given out. Harris Brothers now own and control nearly 300,000 acres of West Texas land.

HIGH PRICE FOR HOGS

Childress Farmer Has 400 Feeding Now—Says They Are Profitable

CHILDRESS, Texas, Nov. 28.—L. Bennett of the Tell neighborhood shipped a car of hogs to Fort Worth last week, receiving within ten cents of the top of the market. The hogs weighed 250 pounds and were fattened on corn near Tell. He has also received one hundred head of stock hogs from Sherman county which he has put on feed, having now about 400 feeding. He says the farmers of this county should pay more attention to hogs as they are money makers and every farmer in the county could have a few for sale without much expense to him.

Here's New Rule To Save Babies

Dr. J. H. Wilson, chairman of the State Sanitary Commission, has returned to Fort Worth from Austin on his way to his home in Quanah, and reports great progress made by the commission in forwarding the fight upon tuberculosis in cattle.

"The rules that we have adopted," said the doctor, "are twenty-six in number, which are to be submitted to Governor Campbell, and are now ready, and will receive the State executive's approval in a few days. Rule 18 of these regulations has reference to the tuberculosis test which is considered the most important. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, It has been ascertained by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Texas, That the dairy and breeding cattle of a number of the Northern States are infected with tuberculosis, it is therefore ordered that no cattle shall be shipped, driven or transported into the State of Texas from any other State or Territory for breeding or dairy purposes unless said cattle have within sixty days prior to shipping or driving been tested with tuberculin by a reputable veterinarian accredited by the State Live Stock Commission of the State of which he is a resident, and said veterinarian shall certify in duplicate that said cattle have been tested with tuberculin and found free from tuberculosis and the original certificate shall be mailed to J. H. Wilson, Quanah, Texas, and duplicate of said certificate shall be delivered to the owner or person in charge of said cattle so tested, and if said cattle are offered for shipment to a railroad company said written certificate shall be attached to the waybill."

Under this rule Dr. Wilson believes that the danger of infection from imported cattle either from the North or abroad will be reduced materially.

SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF THIS PAPER

The Fort Worth Telegram Company has fixed on December 1-15 as annual "Bargain Days" during which time any one may subscribe, renew or extend his subscription to The Fort Worth Telegram daily and Sunday by mail, one year for \$3.25, instead of regular rate of 75 cents a month.

This "Bargain Days" rate, \$3.25 as every one knows, will scarcely pay for postage and white paper, but in newspaper circulation, as in every other kind of business, cost must not be counted on the single article, but on volume of business done.

While The Telegram Company will lose heavily for two or three years on this "Bargain Days" rate of \$3.25, it figures that volume of circulation will later pay some profit.

In the meantime readers of The Telegram will be receiving the most progressive, up to date newspaper published in the entire Southwest—at such trifling cost. They will have, too, the very latest news with full market reports, twelve to twenty-four hours ahead of any other newspaper. On spot cotton market alone, hundreds of Telegram readers make in a few months' clear profit more than ten times the cost of this paper. If you're a "live one" you will not forget to send in your \$3.25.

Cattle Disease Spreads

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Nov. 30.—Reports received from Detroit by cattlemen in this territory, advise that more than forty cases of foot and mouth disease have been discovered in herds of cattle in Livonia township, Wayne county, Mich.

MEN

Who are weak, diseased, despondent; who are discouraged, gloomy, nervous and unstrung, should consult



DR. J. H. TERRILL

The South's Great Specialist Who Cures

VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, LOST VITALITY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, UNNATURAL DRAINS, PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH AND ALL CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, AND PROSTATE GLAND.

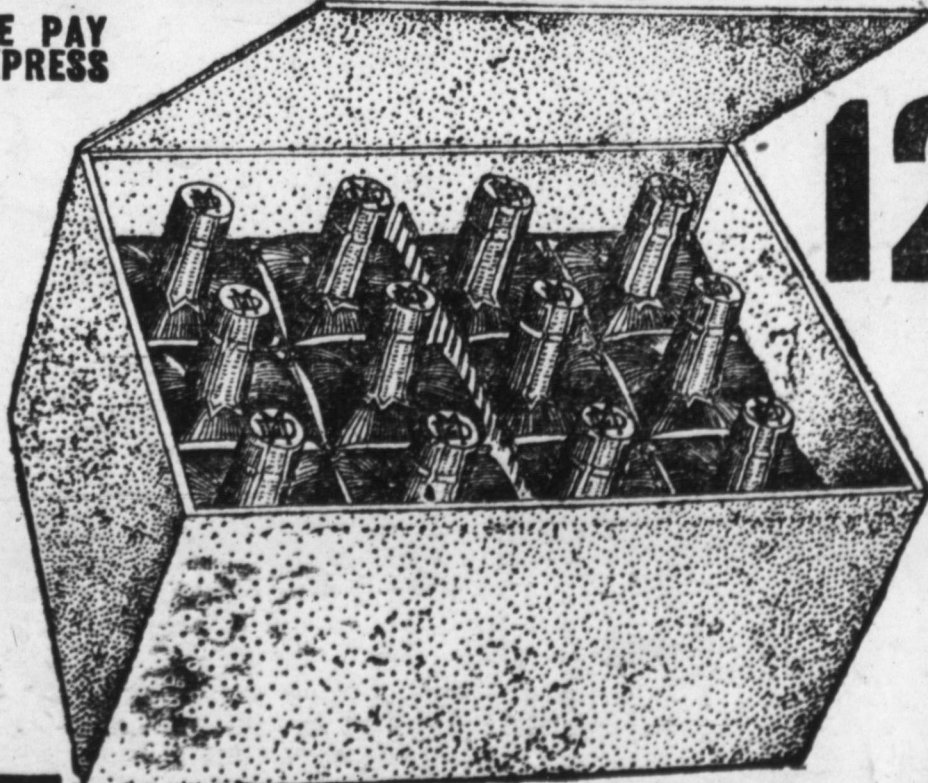
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FREE Consultation, Examination and Advice, and you do not obligate yourself in any manner by asking for Dr. Terrill's Expert Opinion of your condition. If you cannot call, send TODAY for Dr. Terrill's latest and best book on the Diseases Peculiar to the Male Sex. This book will be sent ABSOLUTELY FREE to any address in a plain, sealed envelope if you mention this paper.

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Green Mountain Extra Special Distillation Whiskey has been originally put up for the Drug trade in the New England states, where a large demand for a pure high grade whiskey exists. The retail druggists pay to the large drug jobbers \$ for the 12 bottle cases, and the druggist sells it over the counter at \$1.00 per bottle. The whiskey is fully and thoroughly matured, and is intended for physicians' prescription purposes. Send for an order today to

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Money back without discussion if not satisfactory. Our High Financial Standing We are independent of any trust. Incorporated for \$400,000 and are thoroughly reliable and responsible as any bank in Kansas City, Bradstreet's, Dun's or any Express Company will tell you.

How to Select Breeding Hogs

Oklahoma Agricultural College Gives Valuable Suggestions to Breeders of Swine

In this section of country several breeds of hogs, such as the Poland China, Duroc Jersey, Chester White and Berkshire, are bred, but only one market type is produced—the fat hog, says a recent bulletin from the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater. True, all grades from half grown pigs to old sows and stags go to market, but the real standard market hog at the central west live stock markets is the fat hog weighing from 250 pounds to 350 pounds. Pure breeds or grades of any of the above breeds are expected to and will develop into 300-pound hogs under one year if well fed and cared for. Taken as a whole, there is no marked difference between the early maturing qualities of these breeds of hogs. Neither has it been proven the one any marked superiority over the other as to the rate at which flesh may be laid on or the cheapness of gains. The characteristics of these breeds are well marked, and there are special points of excellence that one breed may possess to a greater degree than the others; still, considering the factors which determine almost entirely the profit or loss in hog raising, namely, fecundity, rate and cheapness of gains, a more marked difference will be found between individuals of the same breed than between any of the above breeds taken collectively. It is therefore necessary whether breeding purebred hogs or grades to consider the individual carefully when selecting breeding animals.

Fecundity

The fecundity of sows always appeals to hog raisers. The size of litters varies with breeds to some extent, but still more with individuals. Statistics compiled by the Indiana experiment station show that the average size of several hundred Poland China, Berkshire and Chester White litters were, Poland China 6.5 pigs to the litter; Berkshire 7 pigs to the litter and Chester White 7.5 pigs to the litter. However, litters of these breeds will vary from 3 or 4 to 10 or more pigs to the litter. Confinement and over-fattening tend to reduce fecundity. Again, sows that are sluggish or over-refined in type are usually indifferent breeders. So far as known the sow controls the size of litters, and since fecundity is largely an individual or family characteristic it is good policy to select brood sows only from litters of which at least seven pigs have been successfully raised.

Type

In selecting breeding hogs, either male or female, the following points should receive consideration: Form, size for age, quality, and feet and legs.

To thoroly inspect a hog, it is necessary to view it from the side, front and rear, both standing and in motion. From the side the hog should show a rather short head, full jaw and neck, a strong father arched back without any depression back of the shoulders or at the loin, a deep body of good length and a deep, well rounded ham. From front and rear the side lines of the body should be straight and parallel, and this will be true if the development of shoulder, spring of rib and ham are uniform. Good quality is indicated by fine hair, medium bone, absence of wrinkles and general coarseness. Hogs coarse in type mature slowly and fatten indifferently. Those possessing harsh hair and skin and showing wrinkles will produce inferior pork.

Breeding hogs should have short, strong legs and strong, upright pasterns.

Common Defects

Lack of sufficient bone, as shown by weak, broken down pasterns, is a common defect noticeable in brood sows, especially those that have been fed largely on corn. In fact, feed has much to do with development and strength of bone. A low, weak back indicates weakness, and no young sow showing such a defect should be saved for breeding. These two defects—weak pasterns and backs—may be readily noticed when the pig is moved and often when standing. Other common faults are coarse shoulders open on top, poorly sprung, short ribs and narrow loin.

Selection of Boar

None but pure bred boars of good form should be used, and only those possessing early maturing qualities. By selecting vigorous, well formed

sows of prolific families and pure bred, early maturing boars of good quality, the best combination is secured. This combination of good qualities may be secured in one breed, but more often hog raisers attempt to secure them by selecting sows of one breed and boars of another. There is nothing radically wrong with this plan if market stock is the object, still equally good or better results can be obtained by sticking to one breed and making a careful selection of all breeding stock.

REDUCED RATES NOT ASSURED

Judge Sam Cowan Says Cattlemen Have Not Gained Victory

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 30.—That the restoration of reduced rates on cattle shipments from Texas is not assured is explained by Judge Sam H. Cowan, who has fought the legal battle for the Cattle Raisers' Association, which thus far has the appearance of a victory for the cattlemen. When asked as to whether he would present claims for refunds for the cattlemen on the grounds of overcharge during the period in which the Texas roads have enforced the advanced tariffs, aggregating \$500,000, Judge Cowan replied that such was not the order of procedure.

He said: "The case has not been finally settled. When the courts refused to grant the railroads an injunction restraining the interstate commerce commission from the enforcement of the reduced or restored rates that was by no means the end of the controversy. True, it was a vantage point gained, and may be accepted as a strong indication of a favorable termination of the matter, but the railroads yet have the privilege of trying the case on its merits and by such a trial will be the culmination of the controversy.

"If in this trial we are successful the claims of the members of the Cattle Raisers' Association will be pre-

sented thru the proper channel, viz., the secretary of the association. Each member having claims is now filing such with Secretary Crowley, and if the case results favorably for the cattlemen Mr. Crowley will then present the claims on which a refund will be asked."

Goes Into Sheep Industry

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Nov. 28.—S. R. Cox has just purchased 1,400 high-grade mixed sheep from M. Z. House of Sterling at \$4 per head—a total of \$5,600.

Mr. Cox moved to this country about two years ago and now has a well-improved ranch, fourteen miles from Sterling City, stocked with good cattle. He also runs sheep in connection. Like others, he sees that lots of feedstuff that annually goes to waste on his place is just what sheep thrive on. He is about the fifteenth cattleman in Sterling county who has embarked in the sheep-raising business in the last four months.

Ranchman's Body Found

BURNET, Texas, Dec. 1.—The body of Anson Kramer, a rich farmer and ranchman living three miles north of this city, was found in a pond. He had been missing three days and it is believed that he either stumbled and fell into the lake or was killed and thrown into the water.

Texas Wool in Boston

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—Sales of Texas wools here last week include 100,000 pounds of twelve months to cost 55c to 56c clean, and 50,000 pounds eight months at 43c to 45c clean. Boston buyers have taken the entire Kerrville, Texas, stock at an average of 16c in the grease.

"They say Harris has a fine collection of antiques." "Yes; he fell into the habit after marrying Miss Old-girl."

Buys Panhandle Ranch for \$35,000

AMARILLO, Texas, Nov. 28.—The Will A. Miller Land Company yesterday sold two sections and a quarter of the T. T. Elliott ranch to Charles M. Henn, of Page County, Iowa, for a cash consideration of \$35,000. This property, which begins four miles east of Amarillo along the Rock Island, was purchased by the Miller company little more than a year ago, and like all of that surrounding Amarillo, is fertile and well adapted to general farming.

The purchaser of this tract acquired the land for the express purpose of farming it. He will divide the property into three farms, with pastures for each. Three families will come to the property from Iowa. The details of the transfer were completed before Mr. Henn came south. The property will be improved, the land broken and made ready for wheat and other small grain with as little delay as possible. It is considered probable that a crop of kaffir corn and maize will be grown upon the land during the coming season, to be harvested in time for the sowing of wheat.

A retired banker and extensive Iowa farmer, Mr. Henn comes to the Panhandle of Texas for the very reason that he sees in this country great possibilities. He realizes that the land he has purchased will soon have a much greater value, and is happy by reason of the acquisition of so goodly a body of real estate so near Amarillo. For years he has made money from the growing of wheat, and states that there is no question relative to the worth of the lands of this immediate section for that purpose. He is pleased with the showing of wheat samples grown in this portion of the Panhandle, and is willing to give of his money and experience for development in the new country here.

THE VALUE OF PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE

Personal knowledge is the winning factor in the culminating contests of this competitive age and when of ample character it places its fortunate possessor in the front ranks of

The Well Informed of the World.

A vast fund of personal knowledge is really essential to the achievement of the highest excellence in any field of human effort.

A Knowledge of Forms, Knowledge of Functions and Knowledge of Products are all of the utmost value and in questions of life and health when a true and wholesome remedy is desired it should be remembered that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is an ethical product which has met with the approval of the most eminent physicians and gives universal satisfaction, because it is a remedy of

Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Parts and has won the valuable patronage of millions of the Well Informed of the world, who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual use that it is the first and best of family laxatives, for which no extravagant or unreasonable claims are made.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to worldwide acceptance as the most excellent family laxative. As its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well Informed of the world to be the best we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of—Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, whether you call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

ADDRESSES

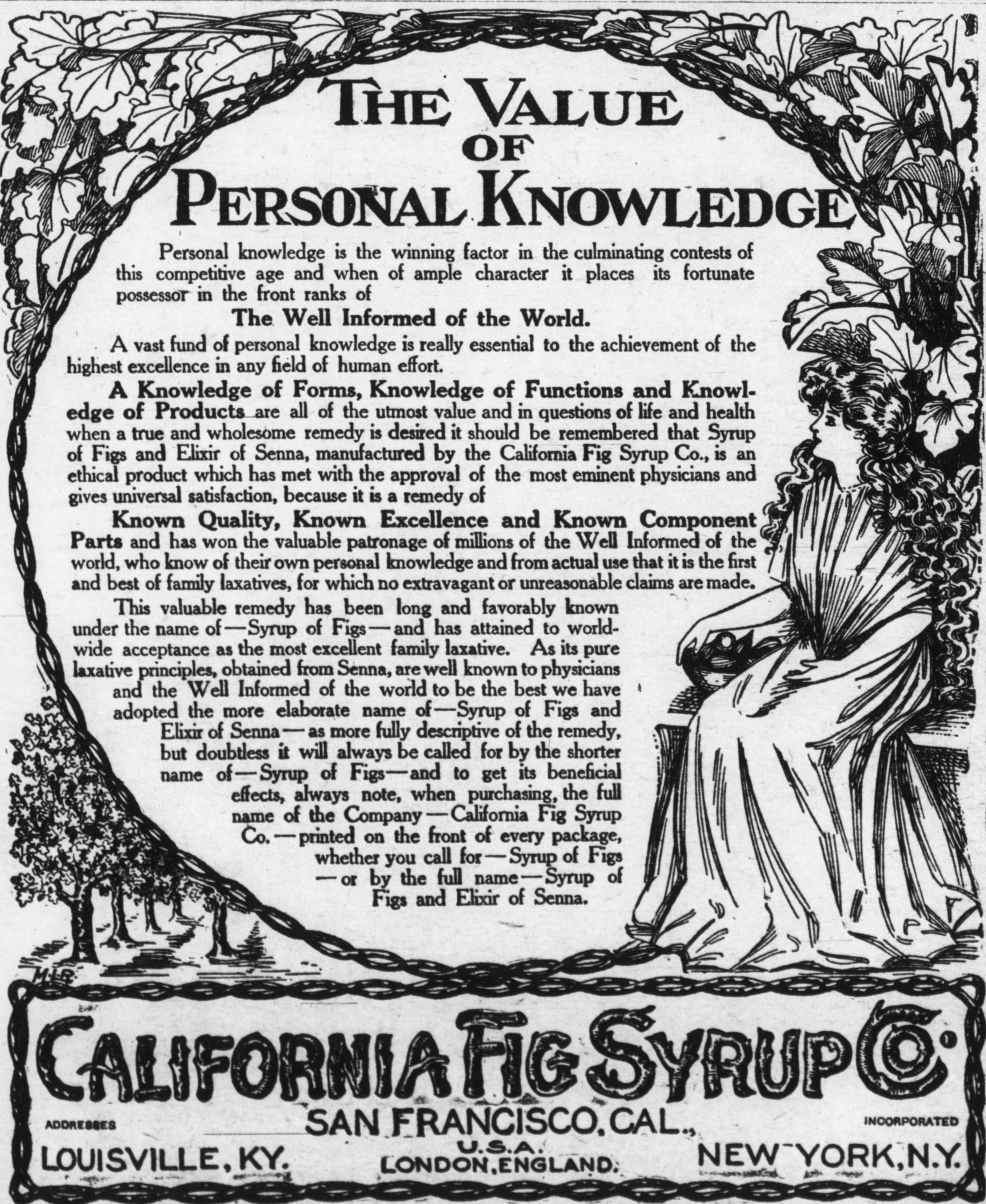
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LONDON, ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, N.Y.



THE SECRET OF CASTLE COURT

(Continued from Last Week.)

cupied a prominent niche in the girl's heart. This, coupled with the hatred of his adversary, caused Olga to set all her wits to work with a view to discovering Drazov's intentions.

"Now," said the Russian, "the sooner we all get into the boats the better." The men had already gathered in sections on the deck, each with a bundle of his personal belongings either in his hands or strapped to his shoulders.

"Why on earth should we get into the boats?" Vitali demanded. "We shall fare no worse if we remain where we are."

"I am in command here," Drazov answered. "All my men have orders to quit the vessel, and are ready. There is no time for delay or argument."

"I refuse to get into the boats. My daughter and I will remain where we are. I am a partner in this affair. Why did you not consult me as usual?" Vitali drew himself up. Olga slipped her hand into her father's arm.

The Russian whipped out a handy little revolver. He pointed it at Vitali.

"If you don't go at once, I will shoot you!"

If ever a face expressed what the voice accompanying it put into words, Drazov's did then.

Vitali stared at his quondam ally in mute surprise, his mouth slightly open.

"Quick!" said Drazov; "I have no time to lose, and I must be the last to leave the ship." He had glanced at the destroyer; his hands betrayed some nervousness.

With considerable protest, Vitali accepted the inevitable. Olga followed. Something told her it was for her sake Drazov had insisted on their taking to the boats; had the count been alone the Russian would have left him to take his chance.

This line of reasoning helped Olga to a solution of the problem which had been stirring in her mind.

With marvelous celerity the boats were filled. All of them, with the exception of one, headed for the Tartan, now a bare mile away.

The Bird of Passage had shut off steam until only sufficient remained to keep the yacht straight. The Tartan, seeing that the quarry had practically surrendered, followed suit. The smallest boat of the Bird of Passage was a skiff, which could be handled easily by one man. It was intended as a river boat at the end of the voyage, and, therefore, not built for sea. Nevertheless, Drazov had had it launched from the bow of the yacht. He got into it himself and pulled toward the shore. He thought it probable that this action would escape the notice of the destroyer, when all the other larger craft were launched at the stern of the yacht, and directed toward the warship.

Up to a certain point this shrewd conjecture proved correct. The first boat to reach the destroyer contained the count and his daughter. The latter was still wearing the mantilla framing her face.

Adrian Mellin, who had been standing almost listlessly on one side, was galvanized into activity and interest directly his eyes rested on Olga's face and form. He sprang forward to assist with the short ladder, which was let down by the sailors, and then helped the countess on deck.

Chapter XXVI.

By the time the fugitives from the Bird of Passage had been taken on board the destroyer the morning sun had assumed its full power. Its rays illuminated sea and land, and brought out distinctly the beautiful lines of the yacht now drifting at the mercy of the tide slowly shoreward.

Colonel Fenner and Miss De Lamere had exchanged formal salutations with the count and Olga. Fenner was not inclined, naturally, to be exuberant in the display of any regard for the wily Greek. The latter had certainly played him more than one underhand trick. Drazov was an open enemy; Vitali a quondam friend. To Fenner's mind these facts made all the difference. He had never, even when his guest, trusted the count. Subsequent happenings had amply confirmed this unfavorable verdict. Still, the whirligig of fate had brought the colonel out on top; he was the last man to emphasize the defeat of a fallen foe. Vitali showed in his face that he was sufficiently uncomfortable; his diplomacy could not hide the fact that he had been caught in the act of doing underhand things

A REMARKABLE SERIAL STORY OF MYSTERY AND ADVENTURE A FIGHT FOR A WOMAN'S LOVE BY MORICE GERARD

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and got the worst of it. Olga's face was a study. She seemed preoccupied. She shot a glance at Fenner, and she accepted Mellin's, rather unnecessary, attentions on first reaching the deck, but her thoughts were clearly not with either of the men.

Lieutenant Congleton paid but little heed to the new arrivals. His attention was occupied with his duties. The Bird of Passage was drifting, and must become a wreck on one of the sharp headlands of the adjoining coast unless immediate action were taken to prevent a catastrophe. Congleton ordered a hawser to be got ready with a view to towing the yacht. While this was being done he turned to the count as the obvious leader among the men who had come from the derelict.

"Is there anyone left on board the vessel you came from to whom we could throw a rope?" he inquired.

"Colonel Drazov, the owner of the Bird of Passage, has not left the yacht, I believe," the count answered.

Hardly had the words been uttered before one of the look-out men called out:

"Boat leaving the yacht, sir."

In a second all eyes were turned toward the channel between the Bird of Passage and the shore. A man had jumped from the side of the vessel into a skiff, and was rowing hard toward the coast line.

"There goes Drazov," Vitali exclaimed, almost involuntarily.

"The beggar means to try and escape us," was Congleton's comment.

He rubbed his chin for a moment and looked at the long gun, mounted in the bow of the Tartan.

"I have a great mind," he uttered, "to send a shot after the chap. I wonder if my instructions would cover my knocking him over. I should dearly like to try."

Fenner had come up to Congleton's side; "I hardly think that would be advisable, Lieutenant. We have the ship, that is the main thing; Drazov can do no harm by himself. In any case, he can be apprehended on land whenever we choose."

"I suppose you are right," Congleton agreed, regretfully; "but I should like to have practiced our shooting with a real live target." Then he turned to Vitali once more:

"I suppose now the yacht is really empty?"

"Yes, I believe so," the count answered.

"Then the only thing to be done is to lower a boat and go on board."

Saying this, Congleton turned to give the necessary orders. At this moment Olga stepped forward and laid her hand on his arm. Her mantilla had fallen back from her face; her eyes were distended with something very like fear.

"Please, don't do that," she implored; "something terrible will happen if you do."

Congleton looked down into the beautiful eyes meeting his own with much surprise, and it must be added not a little suspicion. After all, these people were part and parcel of the conspiracy. They had run away until they could run no longer. Now that they were caught they had some reason for wishing the yacht to be wrecked rather than captured. That was Congleton's reading of the situation.

"Something rather nasty will happen if we don't go on board," he said. "At the rate she is drifting the Bird of Passage will be wrecked under an hour."

"Let her be wrecked, as long as there is no one on board, what does it matter?" Olga pleaded.

"Thank you. I should not get much credit out of that transaction," Congleton replied. "I wonder what the commander-in-chief would say to me if he found I had come up to the yacht, and then let her drift on to the rocks. No more Tartan or special service for me, I can tell you; I might as well send in my papers."

There was no time to be lost. Congleton turned away from her and shouted a fresh order, with an injunction to hurry up and look sharp.

Olga turned and appealed to Fenner,

finding the lieutenant obdurate. She seized his hand. Constance De Lamere looked on, her eyes sparkling with anger, a flush mounting to her forehead. What right had the girl to act in this way?

"Don't let anyone go on board the yacht," she implored.

"Why not?" Fenner inquired, coldly. An intuition told him that Olga's appealing to him would annoy Constance De Lamere.

"Because I am certain mischief is brewing on board that vessel."

"There is no one there," Vitali put in, wondering what strange notion was floating in his daughter's brain.

"Drazov had some murderous intention," Olga insisted. "I saw it in his eyes when he went down into the hold. He made us all leave the yacht. Why should he do so? He would be only too glad to lure you on to the vessel, and complete his revenge."

"You mean," Fenner said, "that Drazov may have contrived something to blow up the vessel?"

"Something like that, I feel sure."

Fenner walked across the Congleton and imparted Olga's suspicions.

"How do you know it is not all a got-up thing?" the lieutenant inquired, his mind still running in the same groove.

"I will answer for it she means what she says," Fenner replied. "If it had been the count I should have thought differently; but he had evidently nothing to do with it. He was as surprised as anyone else at his daughter's suggestion."

"Great Scott!" Congleton exclaimed, "what is a fellow to do? If I let her rip I shall get into trouble; if I go on board the yacht and get blown up, what the deuce will the admiralty say then?"

Fenner could hardly help smiling. "It won't matter much to you what they say in that case; but they will have lost a very capable officer."

"Thank you. I am beginning to wish 'the capable officer' was on some other job. A few minutes ago I thought it was all plain sailing; now it's all tangled up again."

Congleton, still uncertain, turned with Fenner back to the extreme point of the bow. By this time Drazov in his small boat was nearly half-way between the Bird of Passage and the shore. He was pulling vigorously. Congleton covered him with his glass.

"By jove!" he said, "the way the beggar is pulling looks as if he were afraid of something himself. Every now and then he half turns and looks toward the yacht. It's deuced suspicious, I allow."

Olga and the count had come up just behind the two officers; Constance De Lamere was standing with the look of annoyance still on her face, leaning against the bulwark of the destroyer. All eyes were directed toward the drifting vessel, as if a concentrated glance could solve the enigma of its fate. The men, meanwhile, were busy lowering a cutter.

Suddenly a terrific explosion rent the air, so deafening that all hands went up involuntarily to their ears. Olga shrieked, and then fell back into Mellin's arms in a dead faint.

Constance turned very pale and clutched the nearest support. It seemed as if the destroyer was being lifted bodily out of the sea. The men reeled about the deck.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The first explosion was followed by a second, even more resonant than the last. The air was filled with dense smoke obscuring sea and land. Around them they could hear the splashing of debris in the water. Some splinters of wood even fell on the deck of the Tartan. A heavy wave struck the vessel, causing it to heel over. Congleton's voice was heard between the reverberation of the explosions ordering them to back the engines. Hardly a man on board doubted that some great catastrophe threatened the destroyer.

However, nothing further happened. The engines resumed command of the ship's course, slowly backing away from the scene of the disaster. Except

for the commands which had been given no word had been spoken. Everyone was just waiting the denouement.

At least a quarter of an hour passed before the light wind drove away the greater part of the smoke, allowing those on board the Tartan to see once more, but as if everything was enveloped in a haze or mist.

In a cinematograph, as everyone knows, where some startling or important event is recorded, major and minor matters stand revealed side by side; you have the central act of the tragedy, may be, or the function; along with this you have the play of human nature, the expression of the faces of those who look on; trivial acts arrested and reproduced. The same was the case with regard to the sinister fate of the Bird of Passage. The spectators, almost the participants in the dramatic denouement of that race thru the night, were primarily conscious of the deafening noise, the disturbance of the sea, the dense volumes of smoke filling the atmosphere, acrid and stifling to the nostrils, the imminent risk that the Tartan herself would turn turtle, be submerged, all hands lost in an instant; at the same time several minor things were individualized, recorded in the sub-consciousness of the brain, remaining afterward in the memory. Even at the height of the first explosion Fenner had come instinctively to Constance's side. How he had got there he could not have told himself, but her natural alarm under the extraordinary circumstances was sensibly dispersed by the contiguity of the man she trusted and loved.

Mellin, leaning heavily against the side of the vessel, held Olga in the hollow of his left arm. He felt her throbbing against his side, unconscious and yet dependent. His chivalry rose to the occasion, his manhood asserted itself on her behalf; she passed in that brief moment from the region of outside things into the intimate circle of his life; her beauty, the appeal of her physical abandon, the contact of her intimate touch, bridged all feeling of strangeness; yet, if he had been asked, Mellin would have said at this supreme moment all his thought and attention were absorbed by the catastrophe. The rest of the onlookers in the drama had their dual experiences in the same way, but of less interest to this narrative. Vitali found himself wondering as to the fate of his late ally and confederate. The lieutenant, in a lightning flash, saw the headlines of the evening papers: "Terrible Fate of a Destroyer," etc.

Hours seemed to have passed rather than minutes before the smoke cleared sufficiently to enable those on board the Tartan to take in their surroundings. The unfortunate Bird of Passage had more than lived up to its name. As a yacht it had totally disappeared. All that was left of the beautiful ves-

sel of six hundred tons consisted of floating masses of wreckage. These were spread out over the channel for miles, driven by the force of the explosions in all directions, afterwards carried by the tide and deposited eventually on the English and French coasts.

In an incredibly short space of time a large number of spectators, attracted by the detonations, had gathered on the cliffs and shore of the Cornish seaboard. The neighborhood was sparsely inhabited, or the numbers would have been even larger. Boats were being rushed out from every cove and inlet of the serrated coast. Lifeboats were manned, and took the water from centers even at some distance. No one knew, except those on board the Tartan, what was the nature of the vessel which had blown up; certainly no one suspected that she was a derelict with not a soul on board. All sorts of wild rumors were afloat amongst the beach population as to the loss of life.

When the Tartan had ceased to feel the effect of the surging waves which drove her sideways, and the engines had resumed command, Congleton once more directed the engineers to steam slowly ahead. They would soon pass over the very spot where the Bird of Passage had met with its fate.

Fenner pressed Constance's hand. "You are not afraid now?" he whispered.

"No, not at all. It was terrible while it lasted," Constance replied.

"Yes, the most awe-inspiring moment I have ever known. Drazov had certainly planned a terrible end for the vessel, and for anyone who might have been lured on board."

(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.

SOME A. & M. BULLETINS

THIS issue of The Stockman-Journal contains a valuable bulletin from Texas A. & M. College. It will be of interest to every cattleman because it is full of practical information.

The only objection or criticism which The Stockman-Journal has to the bulletin is its reference to southern fever as "Texas fever." The persistence of the use of "Texas fever" as a title for the most serious disease confronting the range cattle interests of the country, hurts Texas and The Stockman-Journal has frequently protested against saddling upon Texas the name of a disease which is as prevalent in other southern states as it is in this one. Our own state agricultural college should set the example of dropping this obsolete and incorrect name for the disease and refer to it as "southern cattle fever" or some other name which will not indicate to the unlearned that the disease is a peculiar affection confined to or originating in this state.

Next week The Stockman-Journal expects to reprint a bulletin from A. & M. College on the subject of alfalfa, prepared by Dr. O. M. Ball. This bulletin has been in course of preparation more than a year and will give much information that has long been sought by those unfamiliar with the successful raising of the cheapest forage crop grown in Texas.

The week following The Stockman-Journal will publish a bulletin on extensive steer feeding experiments under the direction of Professor John Burns of A. & M. College, which will bring out some surprising information about the value of kaffir corn, an almost native crop in west Texas and the Panhandle.

All of these bulletins issued by the college are exceedingly practical. Readers of The Stockman-Journal would do well to preserve these three issues for future reference.

RAISE MORE HOGS

IT'S no new thing for Fort Worth to break her record of hog receipts. But it's a good sign of the times, every time this is done.

On Friday Fort Worth received 7,350 hogs at the local stock yards. This fact ought to be communicated to President Roosevelt's Farm Life Commission.

When the hog receipts reach this

number and remain there daily for a period of six months there will be fewer people in debt and the bank deposits in the territory tributary to Fort Worth will reach the largest figures ever recorded in this state.

Hogs and prosperity are inseparable. No man can raise them and not make money, if he mixes his work with intelligence. They are the greatest agencies known to lift mortgages and buy organs. They will clothe the naked, feed the hungry and cause want and debt to take wings and fly away.

He who plants hogs reaps wealth. He who ships his hogs to the Fort Worth market exhibits a business sagacity that spells success. There is no danger of the hog industry being overdone. The world is crying for pork today as it never cried before.

Be a hog raiser and prove your love of country.

IN A MATTER OF GREATNESS

THE OKLAHOMA TIMES, talking on the subject of greatness, declares that Texas is great and Oklahoma greater. "Acre for acre," it says, "Oklahoma is a better state than Texas. It will produce more stuff than Texas, it has a better climate than Texas and its people are livelier than those to the state of the south of us."

At which bit of local pride Texas can afford to smile indulgently.

Because acres do not make a state great. The valley of the Nile is one of the most fertile tracts in the world, but fertility for thousands of years has not preserved liberty for the people who live there. They do not even think independently.

The greatness of a community or a state or a nation depends upon the liberty of thought which prevails. As the individuals are their own masters, so is the state masterful. Only a handful of men won the war for American independence but everyone of the men was a king.

And so is every Texan. Liberty in Texas has ever been a precious heritage the lustre of which time has not dimmed. The citizen of Texas is vassal to nobody. Agriculturally the state has more freeholders in proportion to its entire population than any other state of the Union. In the cities everywhere are found young men throwing off the restraints of clerkship and going into business for themselves.

The greatest thing about great Texas is the spirit of its people. If Oklahoma has a similar spirit the state is indeed fortunate.

And doubtless it has, for many of the leaders now in Oklahoma are Texas products.

GUNS ARE DANGEROUS

ASHERMAN girl, while out shooting with some friends Thanksgiving day, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a target rifle in the hands of a friend. The same day a youth at Palestine was fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a shotgun while he was hunting with two companions. A day or two ago an Oklahoma boy, aged 18, was instantly killed by a friend who didn't know that the 32-calibre rifle he held in his hands was loaded.

To say that guns are dangerous sounds almost like a useless repetition of a trite truth. But it is not trite to these young people's bereaved parents.

Guns are dangerous. Familiarity breeds contempt and the boy who has been accustomed to handling a shot-

gun or a rifle for a few years is apt to believe that he knows all about the weapon there is to know. Here is a simple rule that will, if followed, save many lives:

Never point a gun, loaded or unloaded, at any living thing you do not want to kill. At other times carry the gun in only one position, stock under shoulder, muzzle down and pointing forward so that if there should be an accidental discharge the load would strike the ground not more than four feet ahead of you. This is the only safe way to carry a gun.

Even when holding the gun in both hands, for snap-shooting, the muzzle should be pointed downward at an angle until the gun is raised into position to fire.

If these simple directions are followed, it is not necessary to burden the mind with a lot of instructions about releasing hammers, or to remember whether the gun you happen to be carrying has a "safety" position or not.

Don't try to go over, under or thru a fence with a gun unless you wish to commit suicide or murder. Of course you are in a hurry, but should the gun be discharged, you or your friend may be a long time dead. There is plenty of time for you, and the gun to go thru the fence, one at a time. And the gun should go sidewise, or with its muzzle pointing from you and down.

In fact, the keynote of safety in carrying a weapon is simply "Keep the muzzle down until you're ready to kill." A charge from a gun into the ground may be accidental, but it hurts nobody.

Every year the list of accidents from careless handling of weapons shows no diminution in numbers. The tragedies seem to fail in their effect of serving as warnings. But parents should at least see to it that their children, if they must use deadly weapons, use them intelligently and safely.

MR. CARNEGIE WORRIED

PRIOR to the election it was reported that the Laird of Skibo was a radical and rumbunctious free trader. The first jolt that this belief received was when Mr. Carnegie gave \$20,000 to the Republican campaign fund. Now Mr. Carnegie comes forward protesting against a reduction in the tariff, which now protects his swollen fortune and enhances his wealth hourly at the expense of the great American people. Andrew Carnegie has declared that to die rich is to die disgraced. From his actions before the revision committee Mr. Carnegie evidently believes that to die poor is to die damned. Coupling his beliefs as printed, and his actions as recorded, it is quite evident that Mr. Carnegie believes that when a man dies he is up against a pretty tough proposition any way one takes it.

Now it is reported that David Franklin Houston is the man whom President Eliot of Harvard desires to be named as his successor. Dr. Houston, while not a Texas product, was given his finishing touches in this state. He was first discovered by Marion Sansom of Fort Worth, who yanked him from a professorship and placed him at the head of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. So well did he perform the duties of that office that he was called to take charge of the affairs of the great University of this state, where his brilliant mind brought additional lustre to his fame. Now he is the chancellor of the Washington University of St. Louis. If

President Eliot has his way the alma mater of President Roosevelt will turn out fewer mollycoddles and better men than it has ever done during its hundred and more years of existence. Dr. Houston has the training, the learning, the poise and the temperament to fill the place to be made vacant by the retirement of the grand old man of Harvard.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat estimates the cotton crop at 12,800,000 bales. Of this amount grand of Texas will produce 3,825,000 bales. When it comes to delivering the cotton for the goods Texas is in a class by herself. The day may come when Texas will also deliver the cotton goods, too—and may it speed on seven league boots.

Washington is entertaining a job lot of conventions this week, but the big show in that city will not begin until congress starts on its last lap in December.

American Sugar Beet Grower's Annual
The American Sugar Industry and Beet Sugar Gazette of Chicago has issued a Grower's Annual which supplies a want long felt in the literature of the sugar industry of the United States. Many excellent books have been published dealing with the technical side of the industry and appealing especially to sugar manufacturers and refiners. This is the first work we have seen addressed exclusively to farmers, and dealing simply and thoroughly with the agricultural side of beet sugar production.

Among the chapter headings we note the following:

Relation of Sugar Beets to General Farming.

The Factory as a Center of Instruction.

Does it Pay to Raise Beets?

How to Begin.

Selection of the Soil.

Soil Management.

Fertilizing the Land.

Preparation of the Seed Bed.

Cultivation.

Thinning the Beets.

Harvesting and Siloing, etc.

These and similar practical subjects are treated simply and fully, articles that have been published in the Gazette from time to time being drawn upon for material. They are followed by a few chapters on the structure and composition of the sugar beet, the functions of its leaf and root systems, etc., and the whole is concluded by a chapter on Factory By-Products and their uses on the farm. We commend the book to those of our readers, especially in the Texas Panhandle, who are interested in beet culture.

Price in paper covers 75 cents, cloth \$1.50 post paid.

WAITING

Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, or tide, or sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own and draw
The brook that springs in yonder height

So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delight.

The stars come nightly to the sky;
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,

Can keep my own away from me.
—John Burroughs.

PURPOSE—By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

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However limited may seem your horizon, and however capable you believe yourself of filling a larger sphere here are a few things which you can do, or strive to do, daily, and by so doing you will help the world to higher standards and build a solid foundation for your own new mansion. It is a little formula signed by Maud Pratt-Chase, and it was sent me by a Socialist, prettily printed on crushed strawberry paper:

My Divine Purpose

To live compassionately
 To act bravely
 To speak cheerfully
 To think broadly
 To work gladly
 To give freely
 To learn quickly
 To grow mightily
 To love vastly
 To unequivocally fulfill the
 divinity of my soul;
TO BE
 Is my one purpose.

Here is work to keep you busy; wherever and wherever you are. The kitchen maid, the laundress, the lady of fashion and the artist, the teacher and the matron, the wife and the mother, and all the men of the world, no matter what positions they hold,

Fashion Fancies

Short gloves—the two-button kind—are essential with the long sleeves of the fall costumes.

In all gowns for morning and simple afternoon wear dark colors are those most in vogue.

Only the softest and most supple fabrics have any chance in the modes of the season.

Large pockets are a feature of the new separate coat and are set far down on the body.

Some of the new fur coats are finished with flaring reverses of velvet and some of contrasting fur.

Touques of lingerie are found added to waists of silk in ruffles and collar with good effect.

Long gray suede gloves for evening wear are said to have a tremendous vogue across the sea.

Formal occasions will bring out large picture hats of black velvet, lavishly trimmed with long ostrich feathers.

A new detail of the rich sealskin coat is a standing collar made of ends that cross over each other in the form of a cravat.

For house as well as festive wear footgear of ecru suede is seen with dresses of many of the bright tints.

A good many of the colored hats have black velvet facings, although black may play no other part in the hat.

Blue serge is so adaptable that few women are without a suit of this becoming and serviceable material.

Two Recipes

Oyster Omelet

Drain, wash and again drain 25 oysters; stir them over the fire till the gills curl. Make half a pint of cream sauce from a tablespoonful of butter, twice as much flour and half a cupful of milk; add the oysters, with salt and pepper; stand them over hot water while a six-egg omelet is being made. Fold over the omelet, turn it onto a heated dish and arrange the oysters around the edge of it. Now pour over the cream sauce and send at once to the table.

Cream Biscuits

Sift together several times one quart

will do well to commit this list of duties and obligations to heart and to make an effort to live up to them.

There would be no monopolies, no graft, no corruption in high or low places were all men to "Live Compassionately."

There would be no wars, no murders, no cruelty to children or animals, no evil doing of any kind.

Were all men and women to "Act Bravely" there would be no cowardice, no shifting of faults on the shoulders of others, and human nature would assume new dignity, because each individual would respect the conduct of others.

Were all to "Speak Cheerfully" there would be no despondency or gloom or despair anywhere, and hope and courage and cheer and good will would abound.

Did each one of us "Think Broadly" there would be no intolerance, no disputes, no carping, criticisms of others, no religious wars, no contentions in social life.

Were all God's children "Working Gladly" there would be no idlers, no loafers, no whiners and complainers in the world.

Did each one of us "Give Freely" we would in turn receive tenfold of the happiness, pleasure and plenty stored in the universe; and did we place our minds in a receptive condition to "Learn quickly" by observation and experience, more than half our difficulties and troubles would be avoided.

To "Grow Mightily" would follow as an inevitable consequence; to "Love Vastly" would mean the solving of every problem in earthly life, and it would prepare the way to glorious life beyond. To "unequivocally fulfill the divinity of our souls"—that is the purpose of all life; and surely it is a sublime purpose.

Since these ideals are of so much value to the race in the mass, how important it is that each one of us should keep them ever in sight while we are waiting and praying and striving for more material blessings.

They include the "Kingdom of Heaven," which once found all other things will be added thereto.

of flour; two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one level teaspoonful of salt; work in one tablespoonful of butter; and a teaspoonful of cream and beat to a soft dough; roll about half an inch thick, cut out and bake immediately.

Texas News Notes

PASADENA — A prairie fire has been raging south of town, destroying thousands of acres of grass. The citizens fought valiantly to conquer the fire but did not succeed. The fire is very disastrous, as much stock runs at large on the prairie.

HOUSTON—A fire was discovered in the kitchen of the restaurant conducted by Terry Hickman at 1213 Congress avenue, and before the flames could be gotten under control, damage to the extent of about \$5,000 was done to several business establishments.

CUERO—Holly Vann and Joe Matthews, who were arrested by City Marshal Gus Lenz of Yorktown, charged with shooting at Conductor Harr, who was attempting to eject them from a freight train at Westoff switch, have been brought here and locked up by Sheriff Farris.

HAMILTON — Ralph Edgar, the youngest son of Professor R. T. Edgar, accidentally killed himself with a single barrel shotgun at his father's home. He was a bright boy of 18 years, with many friends.

HENDERSON—A heavy vote was polled thruout Rusk county today in the local option election and twenty of the twenty-five boxes of the county reported returns showing a majority for prohibition of 433.

TEMPLE—Luther McGregor, a Santa Fe switchman, was killed in the yards here today. He was coupling cars when his foot got fastened in a frog and the train ran over his body, crushing the right side and beheading him.

CLARKSVILLE—Jams Donoho and a son of W. H. Brewer, who live here, were bitten Sunday by a dog that was supposed to have the rabies. Besides biting the boys several dogs were bitten. The boys have been sent to the Pasteur Institute at Austin.

ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE!

"How many times do you want me to say it?" demanded Miss Callonby. "I thought we had that all settled finally and forever."

"I didn't understand it as 'finally,'" said Bennie Purvis. "I hoped—"

"I told you there was no use hoping," snapped the young woman. "You asked me if you mightn't hope, and I distinctly told you no. That's what I said, and now you drag the whole thing up again."

"Was that the last time?" asked Bennie doubtfully.

"You know perfectly well it was, it was in this very room. I'll have witnesses the next time, or a phonograph."

"There isn't going to be any next time," Bennie said this quite determinedly.

"You said something to that effect before. There oughtn't to have been any this time. There wouldn't have been if you had any regard for my feelings."

"Oh, I say!" remonstrated Bennie in his best English manner.

"Well, you haven't. You know it's a painful thing for me to have to refuse you."

"Why do you do it then?" asked the young man, not unnaturally. "Why not have some consideration for my feelings and say 'Yes?'"

"Because I don't want you. I'm not going to marry you just to spare your feelings."

"I haven't any idea of asking you to marry me to spare my feelings. If you were willing to do it I shouldn't let you."

Miss Callonby pouted. "I don't see how you could help it," she said. "But you needn't feel alarmed. I'm not going to. You're the last man on the face of the earth that I would dream of marrying."

"You'd sooner have Corwin, I suppose?"

"Why, Bennie!" exclaimed the young woman. "I've told you twenty times that I detest him. You know I have. And I do. He's loathly."

"Nobody would ever think it," said Bennie. "And you've told me half a dozen times or more that you like him very much indeed."

"So I do—as a friend."

Bennie tried to shrug his shoulders. "We'll count him out for the sake of argument," he said. "How about King?"

"King?"

"Yes, King. How about him?"

"What about him? What do you mean?"

"I mean to ask you if you wouldn't sooner have him than me?"

"I wouldn't have either of you," said Miss Callonby. "So there."

"You don't seem to get the point—or you don't mean to," said Bennie. "You said I was the last man in the world that you would marry."

"I hope you will excuse me if I contradict you flatly, but I didn't."

Bennie made his eyes round.

"I said, 'On the face of the earth that I would dream of marrying.' It may amount to the same thing, but I should prefer to be quoted correctly."

Bennie let that pass. "It follows that if you had to choose between King and me you would take King," he said.

"It doesn't follow at all," said Miss Callonby. "That was just a figure of speech."

Bennie brightened amazingly.

"Employed to impress you with the very positive nature of my—how many does this make? Well, my refusal—I should like you to understand that it is positive. I want this to be the very last time. I shall be angry with you, Bennie, if you ever approach the subject again."

"I shan't. Don't you worry about that."

"I wish I could believe you."—
 "You may believe me all right. I can promise you safely that you won't be pestered any more so far as I am concerned."

"Bennie," said Miss Callonby, "you aren't angry with me, are you?"

"No," answered Bennie.

"Truly?"

"Truly."

"Because, you know, I would if I could possibly. I wouldn't have you really angry with me for anything in the world. You know that, don't you? What makes you say I can believe you in that way?"

"Because I mean it."

The young woman looked at him long and seriously. "Bennie, you don't seem natural at all this evening," she said. "There's something hard about you that I don't like. I believe you are angry with me, and you never were before in your whole life."

"And I never will be. I shall at ways have the very kindest thoughts of you."

"I don't want the very kindest thoughts," You talk as if you were going to China and didn't ever intend to come back."

Bennie smiled sadly. "That is a mighty near guess," he said. "The Philippines."

Miss Callonby gasped a little. "You're joking," she said.

"Never a joke," declared Bennie. "I've a good chance at a good thing out there and I made up my mind that if you said 'No' tonight I'd take it. And when I really do make up my mind—"

"Change it," said Miss Callonby. "Change it to please me. I don't want you to go to that wretched place. You'll have fever and all sorts of horrible things."

Bennie shook his head. "I guess I might as well say good-by now," he said.

He held out his hand. Miss Callonby took it and stood with her forehead wrinkled thoughtfully.

"I'll miss you horribly," she said at last.

"Just a little at first," said Bennie.

"No; all the time. You won't change your mind?"

"No."

The thoughtful frown on the young woman's face deepened and the clock ticked on.

"Good-by," said Bennie.

She raised her eyes to his and found them sad but inflexible in expression.

"Bennie," she said hesitatingly, "if I asked you to ask me again—what you asked before—would you? You promised not to, but would you? Wait a moment, I said 'No' this evening and you said if I said 'No' you'd go to the Philippines, and you wouldn't change your mind. Would it make any difference if I said 'Yes?'"

"Are you asking out of curiosity?" demanded Bennie sternly. But he saw that she was not.

"It was a blamed mean trick," Bennie said to himself as he left the house. "Still I'm mighty sorry I didn't think of it before. If she ever finds out I was bluffing!"

Freakish Hats Bad Taste

It would seem as tho the old definition of a hat as a covering for the head would very soon be out of date altogether. Every sense of sameness has, apparently, been sent to the winds in the things some women are wearing on their heads today. So far as the so-called eratic carry one, well, don't mind where you go, nor what you see, they are sure to be outlandish.

As one of the features of the season, some women, old and young, are wearing plush, natural beaver and chiffon velvet hats, and these are ornamented with feathers and made roses, as well as bows more or less grotesque. Of the extraordinary large hats, such as celebrities of the operatic and dramatic world have appeared in on their arrival on these shores, fashionable women of good taste have positively refused to adorn themselves.

The well dressed woman, as always, declines to make a martyr of herself, and to sacrifice or transgress the laws or rules of good taste for effect. Properly dressed women in society, like the royalties abroad, seldom make the mistake of permitting themselves to appear in costumes or headgear of the fantastic. Quiet, good, sensible taste is usually their motto.

Beauty Don'ts

Don't forget when drying the face after washing to rub upward toward the nose. This will prevent wrinkles and help smooth out to a great extent that crease alongside the nose.

Don't use either hot or cold water for bathing exclusively. A good rule to follow is a hot bath at night and a cold one in the morning; but be sure to take a bath daily if you wish to keep your skin in good condition.

Don't wear too tight shoes if you desire a graceful carriage; no woman can walk comfortably or well in a shoe that is too small. Besides a small shoe distorts the foot in an unnatural manner that deceives no one.

Don't depend entirely on soap and water for cleaning the hands. Have a small brush to scrub them, a cake of pumice stone (the velvet kind) to remove stains and some borax to whiten them.

Don't cut the skin at the base of the nails with the scissors; an inexperienced hand is apt to do more harm than good. Have an orange-wood stick and just push it down gently when it is soft after washing.—The Designer.

An Inside Tip

"I understand, darling, that if I ask for your hand your father intends to kick me out."

"Yes, Clarence," replied the coy maid. "I believe there is such a movement on foot."

The Secret of Castle Court

(Continued from Page 7.)

Constance shuddered. She realized how nearly it might have been the fate of the Colonel, and of the officers and men of the Tartan. They were saved by two things; Drazov's miscalculation of the time after he fired the fuse, and Olga Vitali's intervention. If it had not been for the latter, and the delay which it caused, a boat would assuredly have been lowered, and have started. They could not have reached the Bird of Passage under any circumstances, but would certainly have been swamped by the onrush of the water, and probably flung up against the side of the destroyer; the result, certain death in either case.

"We owe a great deal to Mademoiselle Vitali," Constance whispered. "I will go to her."

The countess by this time had recovered from the first shock of insensibility. She had flushed a rosy hue when she found how completely she was resting in Mellin's arms. It enhanced her loveliness; even Constance could not fail to be struck with it. She wondered again that it had not produced a greater effect on Colonel Fenner.

Mellin moved on one side to allow Miss De Lamere to take his place next to Olga. The latter had produced from a receptacle of some kind a small, silver-stoppered bottle of eau-de-Cologne. Constance took it from her and lathed the girl's forehead and nostrils. "Thank you, I am feeling much better; it is very good of you."

"It is the least we can do. We owe you an enormous debt of gratitude. You probably saved some of the most valuable lives on board."

Olga barely took in what was said to her, she was still confused and mentally stunned.

"I shall never forget it, never! What a terrible man he is! I wonder where he is now?"

"Drazov?"

"Yes. Oh! if you had seen his face, when he turned from us to go to the hold, his eyes were those of a demon."

Olga covered her own, as if she would blot out the memory of that look.

Constance wound her arm round the girl's waist, and together they went to the stern of the vessel, which was empty but for themselves.

Both ladies were now longing to leave the Tartan; they were keenly desirous of being on shore once more. What they had just passed thru had thoroly unnerved them both. The motion of orders for all the boats to be got ready for launching. While this command all vessels afloat—was likely to affect Olga physically, completing her longing to get away from it.

Fenner, after Constance left, went up to Congleton. The latter had given was being executed he was eagerly surveying the scene thru his glass.

"What do you make out?" Fenner inquired.

"The most complete wreck I have ever seen in my life, or ever wish to see! Great Scott! the beggar did the job most thoroly while he was about it."

"I wonder what became of the man himself. Can you see anything of the boat he was in?"

The lieutenant altered the direction of his glass, slightly elevating the barrel. "By Jove! that looks very like it; at any rate, it's a boat, bottom upward, stuck on the edge of the sand. It has a great hole in its side."

Congleton handed his powerful binocular to Fenner. The colonel soon sighted the object of his interest. The derelict was clearly a small boat, and wrecked, with the side caved in."

Two or three minutes later the boats of the Tartan had been launched. Congleton, Fenner and Mellin went in the cutter. The men pulled all over the scene of the disaster and round the fringe of the shore, passing and repassing other craft. Congleton was able to reassure the lifeboatmen that all except one who had been on the yacht were safe and sound. He did not enlighten anybody as to the cause of his presence in those waters, or let it be suspected that he knew the origin of the disaster.

A couple of hours were spent in searching; then they returned to the Tartan. Count Vitali, who had remained on board, finding that nothing was known of the fate of Drazov, authorized Lieutenant Congleton to offer 100 pounds reward for the recovery of Drazov's body, or the certain news of his being alive. Stimulated by this announcement, which was speedily circulated among the various boat crews and fishing smack owners, search was kept up for some time along the coast, but without result. The fate of Drazov remained a mystery. Accord-

ing to all ordinary reasoning, if he had been either killed by some of the wreckage, or drowned when his boat overturned, the body ought to have been found immediately. Such was not the case; from the time that he was seen rowing toward the shore Drazov's fate was enveloped in mystery.

CHAPTER XXVIII

It was the first of December. Nearly a month had passed since the Bird of Passage had provided an exciting topic for the press of all nations. The following account appeared in one of the best informed of the evening journals on the day of the occurrence; practically very little had been added by other enterprising journals later:

"STARTLING DISASTER OFF THE CORNISH COAST
"EXPLOSION ON BOARD A PRIVATE YACHT; TOTAL DESTRUCTION"

"RUMORED DEATH OF THE OWNER, A WELL KNOWN FINANCIER"

Below these headlines:

"Telegraphic communication has come to hand of an incident which we believed to be unparalleled in the whole annals of yachting. It seems, from the somewhat vague and conflicting reports which have reached us, that the fin steam yacht (some 600 or 700 tons), the Bird of Passage, the property of Colonel Drazov, a Russian well known in financial circles on the continent, was blown up in the English channel opposite the south coast of Cornwall, at an early hour this morning. The yacht was apparently being utilized—in addition to a pleasure trip—to convey explosive material, in connection with mining operations, in which Colonel Drazov was known to be interested, altho the exact destination has not transpired. Some inkling of what was likely to happen seems to have been entertained, on the part of the officers and crew, for the boats were resorted to, and apparently every one board the ill-fated vessel was saved, with the unfortunate exception of the owner himself. The latter was the last to leave the doomed ship, and was alone in a small boat, which was subsequently driven on to the shore, bottom upwards, with the side caved in. Colonel Drazov was not in the boat, or under it; he was probably drowned, and his body may have drifted into the deeper waters of the channel. The tide was setting toward the shore, but the commotion caused in the water by the explosion interfered with the natural sequence in such matters, and may account for the non-discovery of the body. On board the Bird of Passage were a few friends of the owner of the yacht, including Count Vitali and his daughter. These, with crew, were taken on board the Tartan, one of latest additions to fleet of destroyers, a tender to the flagship at Devonport, which happened to be cruising in those waters. The destroyer itself was almost driven on the rocky coast by the impact of the explosion, which had an effect on the waters almost like an earthquake. The vessel was admirably handled by its commander, Lieutenant Congleton, well known as one of our smartest young officers, his subordinates, and the crew. As far as can be ascertained, up to the time of going to press, no other lives appear to have been lost except that of the proprietor, whose fate is in doubt, altho generally depaired of. The yacht itself was blown to pieces, the wreckage strewn the sea, and the adjoining coast, for many miles. We understand that Count Vitali has offered a reward of 100 pounds for the finding of Colonel Drazov's body, or certain news that he has escaped the disaster."

The story formed a nine days' wonder, but as no fresh fuel was added to keep the excitement and interest alive the topic gradually died out, giving place to something fresh.

So far Count Vitali's liberal offer had not been accepted. Colonel Drazov's body had not been recovered, in spite of vigilant search kept up thru-out the coast of Cornwall, and on the Scilly Islands. Advertisements had been freely distributed on the French side, but with no more effect. Drazov had managed to mystify a great many people during his lifetime, and his reputation remained the same after he had, in the opinion of most people, passed from the scenes which he could hardly be said to have adorned.

The Tartan had landed its extra passengers at Falmouth. From that port telegrams had been sent to the foreign office of the admiralty, and, lastly, to Bristoe, who had hitherto been left in a state of great anxiety as to his master's existence.

A mutual experience, which has entered very deeply into the feelings of the participants, sometimes takes the place of long acquaintance, drawing people together and making them feel as if they were almost old friends. This was the case in regard to the Bird of Passage explosion with reference to some of the passengers on the Tartan.

By the time the destroyer had reached the western port, Count Vitali and his daughter had learnt to feel for Adrian Mellin a friendship out of all proportion to the length of time they had been together—a feeling which was certainly reciprocated.

The count and his daughter went to London, taking up their quarters at a well known foreign hotel in the neighborhood of Leceister square. The count had stayed there many times before.

At Plymouth, General and Miss De Lamere parted with Colonel Fenner. They went on by slow train to Skyrnes. The colonel had to report himself in town. He went back to bachelor quarters in Endellion square, one of those quiet thoroughfares which lie off the principal arteries of traffic near Regent street. The house in which Fenner occupied a suite of rooms was kept by an old servant of the family, who had married a butler and set up an establishment in the square. Fenner's feelings were very different from any which he had entertained before, as he once more entered the rooms associated with his bachelor days. Hitherto they had contented him; now he was surprised to find how entirely lacking they seemed. His thoughts and aspirations were open to a new vista, a vista in which the word home figured largely with a woman as its center. It is strange how entirely ideas have to be focussed afresh when such a change is impending in a man's life. He looks at everything differently, judges by a different standard, recognizes losses and deprivations which had not occurred to him before.

Thus three weeks passed. Letters came and went daily between Skyrnes and Endellion square. Fenner was tied to town. Altho Lord Dunsallion was in Scotland, other duties claimed the colonel's continual attention. Inquiries had been set on foot by the admiralty as to the leakage which had taken place in the stores at Gibraltar, Devonport, and as subsequently transpired, to a smaller degree, at Portsmouth. Fenner's advice was essential at every stage of these inquiries. He chafed at the preoccupation which kept him in London. At length he was overjoyed to receive a communication from Constance, to the effect that she and her father were coming up to London to stay at the Minister hotel, in Victoria terrace.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Fenner found himself free to call at the hotel. Hailing a hansom he jumped in, and told the driver to take him as quickly as possible to his destination.

It happened that, owing to some of the roads being up for repairs, thru an accident to one of the gas mains, the driver of the hansom had to take a more devious course, which led past the hotel at which the Vitalis were staying. Fenner had seen the count and his daughter several times, more than once with Mellin in attendance. As he drove slowly past their hotel his glance involuntarily turned in that direction. Suddenly he started, and even lifted the small trap above his head with a view to stopping the hansom. He changed his mind, however, and settled himself back in his place.

Fenner's quick eye had caught sight of a figure mounting the steps of the hotel and passing thru the swing door to the entrance hall. The man was wearing a thick moustache and flowing beard, but something in his appearance convinced Fenner that it was Drazov in disguise. If he were correct, the Russian had escaped destruction in the disaster when the Bird of Passage was blown to pieces, and was, in all probability, in communication with iVtali. Any way, it was a fair inference, as he was entering that particular hotel. Of course, it was possible that Fenner might be mistaken; his glimpse had been a fleeting one, and the light was very uncertain. Still, he had little doubt in his own mind; it gave him an uncomfortable sensation. Drazov's intention, which had fortunately been frustrated, of blowing up Fenner and some of the officers and crew of the Tartan showed the relentless nature of the man. That attempt had come to nothing, but the colonel felt sure that the idea of revenge was only postponed. If Drazov was back in London in the full vigor of his powers something sinister would be very likely to follow. There was another reason for expecting that he himself might be the object of attack—Fenner's knowledge and the information he had gained with regard to affairs in Duabia stood in the way of the fruition of Drazov's schemes in that country. The colonel had already found out that the idea of obtaining these mine concessions had by no means been abandoned. The suggestion of a revolution in the country had apparently been put on one side. Now this particular group of financiers were trying to capture the foreign office, so as to bring pressure on Prince Abela. Fenner had gathered this from the permanent under secretary of state. They had obtained an efficient

ally in Adrian Mellin. The count was only too delighted to think that his daughter had made a conquest of one who had the ear of high officers of the state. It gave him the notion of accomplishing his purposes by more legitimate means. They knew perfectly that Fenner's influence blocked the way. iVtali might have scruples about removing him by violent means, to Drazov such limitations were absolutely unknown. He had shown this in a minor degree already, when Fenner had been knocked down and pinned in Plymouth. Then, as now, only regard for his own safety would act as a deterrent in the contemplation of any crime.

A few minutes later the hansom pulled up at the Minister hotel. The De Lameres had a private sitting room on the first floor. The colonel was shown in. Constance stood by the fireplace, and turned round to greet him. The curtains were drawn, and electric lights at either end of the room filled the place with a soft light. The center chandelier had not yet been switched on.

Chapter XXIX

Constance came forward a step or two, and then stood still. The boy in buttons, who had announced Fenner, had closed the door behind him. They were alone. It was a moment of intense feeling. Every other thought was banished from the colonel's mind except that one great central impression that here was the girl he loved. She, too, blushing, tender, moved, as she had never been moved before, gave herself up to his embrace; their lips met.

It was two or three minutes before they went up to the fireplace hand in hand. Not a single word had been exchanged. Words seemed altogether inadequate, unnecessary, clumsy vehicles for the expression of feeling which could find a much more ready outlet in action.

After a little while Fenner asked: "Where is the general?"

"He has gone to his club."

"Very considerate of him," the colonel remarked with a light laugh.

"I am not so sure that he did it on purpose." She stopped, and then went on: "Do you know, I think it very difficult for my father to understand that I could ever—"

"Be in love?"

"Yes, in that sort of way. He would expect me to be—well, as he has always seen me; you know, self-contained, quiet; not showing much emotion."

"The general has forgotten," Fenner remarked, "what a solvent love is; and I, I never knew it. You see, I have never been there before; the land is all strange to me; I need your hand to guide me thru its mazes." As he said this, he lifted her fingers to his lips.

"It is a strange country to me, too," she answered. "I thought once, it is true, I had crossed the barrier, and stepped within the new territory, but now I know I was mistaken. That was a girl's fancy land, a region of dreams, of imaginings; this is reality; this has soil to be trodden by the feet, air to be breathed, flowers whose scent comes to the nostrils, fruits to be plucked and tasted"—her voice dropped as she said the next two words—"most sweet."

Fenner had his arm round her and pressed her to his side. "You have no doubt now, Constance?" he said.

"No, Frank, not the very smallest atom. I told you I should want to think it all out at Skyrnes, with the cliffs, all to myself; nothing to distract my thoughts, except the shriek of the sea gulls overhead. I have lived with you the last three weeks just as I pictured when we talked on board the liner. It was not necessary to enable me to learn the secret of my own heart, for I knew it already. I knew it at Plymouth when the terrible news came that you had disappeared; I knew it, still more, when I washed that solitary light in the keep at Castle Court, and pictured you, eating your heart out, a prisoner."

"I, too, was thinking of you all that time," he answered; "wondering what you were thinking of me leaving you without a word of farewell, speculating as to whether you had guessed that I had ceased to be a free agent; trying to realize what you must be suffering, if you had really learnt to care for me as I cared for you."

She gave a little shudder. "That was a terrible time for both of us. How thankful I was when there was something to do, when action took the place of waiting and anxiety." She paused, and then went on: "It is almost worth while going thru so much to find ourselves in the land of rest and peace beyond. Altho I have been separated from you, I have loved these weeks, in the quiet of Skyrnes. I never knew how full, how glad some, life could be. One thing I did was to put together

(To be continued next week.)

Tanners Want No Hide Duty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Another trust came in for a session of condemnation before the ways and means committee today. Discontented leather manufacturers, tanners and shoemakers asked to be relieved from the burden imposed upon them by a monopoly which fixed the price at which they must buy their commodity. They unanimously urged the committee to place hides on the free list and many of them stated that they were willing "to forfeit the protection now granted their finished product if congress would give them free hides.

Fred Vogel, Jr., of Milwaukee, president of the National Association of Tanners, presented a resolution asking free hides and a maximum tariff on leather goods. He declared the tariff of 15 per cent on cattle hides did not protect stock raisers. He added that the domestic consumption of hides and skins were inadequate and was not increased or stimulated by the tariff.

Elisha Cobb of Bates & Cobb of Boston, manufacturers of heavy leather, said that if hides were put on the free list the American tanners could beat the world. In response to Mr. Payne he said a reduction in the duty on tobacco and tannin would aid the leather industry.

Then David P. Leas of Philadelphia stated that the Chicago packers had a monopoly on hides to which every

man, woman and child paid tribute. Representative Boutel suggested that the way to break up that monopoly was to put not only hides but shoes on the free list.

"If necessary, we tanners are willing to have shoes on the free list," said Mr. Leas.

"Drop out that qualification and we will be getting together," interrupted Representative Champ Clark.

CATTLEMAN INJURED

Stepped Off Way Car Into Rocky Chasm Near Tucumcari, N. M.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Nov. 30.—E. B. Moore, manager of the Sulphur Springs Cattle Company of near Douglas, Ariz., has met with a serious if not fatal injury by falling from the caboose of a cattle train near Cuervo, on the El

Paso and Southwestern, about forty miles west of Tucumcari, this territory. Mr. Moore was accompanying a load of cattle to the east. The train stopped at the water station, having the caboose standing directly over the high bridge. Not aware of this, Mr. Moore stepped out of the caboose and swung down off the steps, falling on the rocks forty or fifty feet below. He was picked up by the train crew and taken to Tucumcari for medical attention, and was carried to the railroad hospital at Alamogordo on the first train, accompanied by Dr. R. J. Thompson, one of the company's physicians. He is not expected to live.

Aviators have prepared figures to show that a dirigible can be constructed large enough to carry immense cargoes from this country to Europe.

ARANSAS PASS, THE GOLDEN GATE OF TEXAS

Dear Sir—We want you to carefully read the following. We want to show you why Aransas Pass will be the Greatest Sea Port on the Gulf in the shortest time a city was ever built in. The City Lot Contracts have been on the market but about a month, and the sale is remarkably heavy. They are proving the most popular investment ever offered in the State. If interested, investigate carefully. You can make no mistake. The largest Banks, Business Houses and Railroad Men of high standing of the State are our best endorsement.

Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 29.

FOLLANSBEE & ENGLE, General Agents.

ARANSAS PASS IS

The new Deep Water Harbor on the Gulf of Mexico.
The Most Important Seaport on the whole coast, situated 200 miles south of Galveston, and 600 miles north of Tampico.
200 miles nearer the Panama Canal than any other seaport on the Gulf.

ARANSAS PASS HAS

Eighty square miles of deep water in the harbor.

Six times as much deep water anchorage as Galveston has.
Four and one-half miles of dock frontage.
Ten miles of mainland water frontage opposite the entrance of Aransas Harbor.
The only safe landlocked harbor on the Gulf of Mexico.
Terminal railroad building out into the bay to the harbor.
One railroad already there, four more headed this way.
The government is completing the expenditure of over \$1,000,000 here.

Business and Residence Lots
\$100 { PAYABLE, \$10 Down
and \$10 Per Month

A \$30,000.00 HOTEL
600 5-Acre Tracts of Land, 300 10-Acre Tracts, 100 20-Acre Tracts, and 10 New \$1,000 Residences, ALL GO IN THIS SALE

The Town of Aransas Pass

ARANSAS PASS is the coming DEEP WATER CITY on the TEXAS COAST. IT HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN THAT ARANSAS PASS was the most available location on the GULF OF MEXICO for a DEEP WATER HARBOR. EVERY \$100 invested IN AN ARANSAS PASS LOT CONTRACTS NOW WILL YIELD MANY TIMES THIS AMOUNT WITHIN A FEW MONTHS.

Opinions of Aransas Pass by Prominent People

"It is our belief that Aransas Pass offers greater facilities for improvement than any other Inlet on the Gulf Coast of Texas. From this point the Trans-Continental haul is the shortest in the United States. In short, this is the Strategic Commercial Point on the Gulf."—Conference Report of Consulting Engineers.

"Wherever shall be established a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico, there will spring up one of the most magnificent Metropolises of this Country."—Governor Adams of Colorado.

"AT ARANSAS PASS will spring up one of the largest Cities in the shortest time of any ever built in America."—General G. M. Dodge.

ASK A.P. THOMAS & CO., THE WELL KNOWN REAL ESTATE MEN OF FORT WORTH, WHAT THEY THINK OF ARANSAS PASS

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY

We have been fortunate enough to secure the Townsite and 8,000 ACRES of land adjoining it. We are now putting this property on the market with the most improved plan of Town Building that has ever been devised. We expect to join in with you to develop the city. We will put in a bank, start a newspaper and build ten houses within the next few weeks.

ARANSAS PASS is absolutely certain to become a great city. We offer you the OPPORTUNITY to get in on the ground floor. Act QUICK and START WITH THE TOWN.

WE HAVE TRIED TO MAKE IT PLAIN. WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

How many Contracts can you purchase? Investigate first, then send us \$10 (the first payment) on EACH of as many CITY LOT CONTRACTS as you want. We will then execute them and forward promptly by return mail (registered). If you need further information, call on us or write for our booklet.

FOLLANSBEE & ENGLE

503 MOORE BUILDING.

GENERAL AGENTS.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

We are going to run an excursion to Aransas Pass next Tuesday, Dec. 1, leaving at 8:35 p. m., over the M., K. and T. Railroad. The fare is \$16.20 for Round Trip. There are already a number of people who are going, in charge of a Special Representative. If you wish to avail yourself of this opportunity to see Aransas Pass as it is, let us know at this office not later than Tuesday noon, so that we can make arrangements for you. For those who cannot avail themselves of this opportunity, our Special Representative is a Fort Worth man, who can be seen at this office and arrangements made with him to render you a special report.

Paragon, and Paradox too, Is Galbreath

The most paradoxical nabob in Texas is Warren V. Galbreath, general live stock agent of the Katy railroad—mark the plural, for his jurisdiction is not hampered by any shriveled localism.

Up to the time he was ten years of age he knew more about lions and giraffes and elephants than he did about cows, calves, pigs and so forth. This was because he had seen several circuses, but had seen but few live stock of any other kind.

Now at blank years of age he knows all that is worth knowing about every kind of live stock that is shipped over a railroad. He probably never wore a pair of high heel boots, a seven-acre-in-area sombrero, or a pair of OK spurs in all his days. Yet he can tell where the best boots are made, where the biggest hats can be bought and when spurs are properly fitted for service better than almost any man in Texas.

Galbreath never broke a broncho, roped a bull yearling, nor bossed a chuck wagon in all his days. Yet he is an expert judge of horses, knows the records of all the champion ropers and can glibly tell you the recipe to make "son of a gun" as good, as can be made by Burk Burnett.

Galbreath Is Versatile

Galbreath is a paradox and he is paradoxical. He is plain, yet poetical. He is the man who invented "coyote highballs," yet he has never been off the water wagon for as much as ten seconds in all his days.

He is full of starch, but is never stiff in his deportment; he is a good sartorial demonstrator, yet he never sees how others are garbed; he lays no claims to greatness, yet he is constantly settling great claims and he doesn't have to ask "mother" for permission to do so, either.

Mr. Galbreath is a product of Ohio—one of the few that have resisted the call of federal pie. He began life with a good constitution and a silver spoon. He drifted west early in life, on account of the advice given, but never followed, by Horace Greeley. Landing in Sedalia he conceived the idea of grasping fame with one hand and fortune with the other thru the medium of a paving contract. Like the cat that attempted to catch two mice at one time, all that Galbreath got out of this was a bunch of experience.

He lost everything except his nerve—even a court of bankruptcy could not deprive him of that asset. He looked

around for two days trying to find a situation.

Hard Times Knockin'

Situations were scarce in Sedalia in those days.

He then spent two more days looking for a position.

He never filled on this deal.

Then he sauntered forth to find himself a job—and he landed.

His first job with the Katy railroad was that of yardman at the stock yards at Sedalia. The job wasn't much, but Galbreath cultivated it assiduously. He made it grow into a situation. He held a situation when the Katy was "receivered," for he was general foreman of stock yards at a salary of \$85 a month, real money and a modest expense account.

In time the Katy was divorced from her receivership. Then Mr. Galbreath found that as he cultivated his job and made it grow to a situation, so could he cultivate his situation and make it grow to a position. He pegged away and put away and plugged away.

Presto!

When Miss Katy of Texas was divorced from her mamma in St. Louis, by the action of Texas laws, Galbreath was sent to Texas to be general freight claim agent.

Goes Up Higher

One day W. W. Miller, general live stock agent, got struck by a rise that made him assistant general freight agent and of course—

"Mr. Galbreath," said Mr. Haile, "we have a nice present for you."

And so Galbreath became general live stock agent and after wrestling with his peers and those above him for several days and weeks it was decided that his headquarters could remain in Fort Worth.

That's the story of his life, boiled down to make him a regular "Who's who."

Everybody likes Galbreath. He is the best listener to a joke in Texas. He loves the Katy railroad with the zeal of an eastern potentate. He acts as bumper all the time between the cowmen on one side who want to get certain things done and the other officials on the other side who think the cowmen are getting about all that is coming to them.

Galbreath certainly has as much authority as any railroad nabob in Texas. In his department he is absolutely supreme and even "Uncle Andy" Allen doesn't bother about how he runs things.

Galbreath isn't much of a show worker. He plods and hammers away. He knows his business clean thru. He is a diplomat, a good fellow and a business getter who secures results without apparently working for them. All kinds of people like him; his friends—and they are legion—swear by him.

A rare mixture, this man Galbreath, but a rattling good one. & Texas, may be easily explained. Adrian H. Joline, president of the Katy,

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

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

We pay liberally for this work in cash.

We have a special, new plan.

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

Circulation Mgr., FARM NEWS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

is also general counsel for the Clover Leaf route and it is presumed that he is likewise closely affiliated with the Chicago & Alton.

As general counsel for the Clover Leaf route he could recommend that a close traffic arrangement be made between that line, which originates at Toledo and ends at St. Louis, a mere bagatelle as compared with the Katy, while as president of the Katy Mr. Joline could command that the proposition made by the Clover Leaf be accepted by the Katy.

Aside from giving the Katy a drag on business originating on the Lake it is hard to see how such a combination or traffic arrangement will prove profitable to either the Clover Leaf or the Katy, and it is still a harder matter to see where the Chicago & Alton, except on the live stock business, can hope to build up a profitable affiliation.

The two Shonts lines must pull for business for the Lakes to make money, while the Katy must pull for business for the gulf to make money. Business destined for the gulf means business taken away from the lakes and vice versa.

Home Curing Pork

I have noticed from time to time that the Journal would like to have the method for curing and keeping pork. This is our way, and we have used it three successive seasons:

Kill your hogs while the weather is quite cool and not too late in the season; not after Jan. 5.

After it has cooled over night, cut it in the proper sized pieces to hang well. Then take clean, strong salt and add

a small portion of granulated sugar, say one part sugar to eight of salt. Salt the meat down in a box, laying the rind side down and keep the meat covered with salt for fourteen days, or until it has taken salt well. Then take a dry goods box as near air tight as you can get, place the box where you want your meat to stay thru the summer, with the opening of the box up. Then take some sticks strong enough to support the weight of the meat and make them fast to the box by nailing the sides of the box about two inches from the top. Hang your meat to these sticks and as close together as you wish. Then take an iron skillet and built a little fire in it and set it in one end of the box. Place the lid close over the box to hold the smoke in and your meat will soon be smoked. Don't remove your meat at all, only as you wish to use it. If it molds in damp weather, make another fire under it and it is all right.

I have meat now (Oct. 28) that was killed last December, and is as fine as you ever ate.—D. J. S., in Oklahoma Farm Journal.

Everybody reads The Telegram—makes money. Thousands of newspaper readers are now watching and waiting anxiously for our annual "Bargain Days" December 1-15, to subscribe, renew or extend their subscriptions to The Fort Worth Telegram at our great "Bargain Days" rate, \$3.25 for the daily and Sunday by mail one year. It gets the markets for the Southwest 12 to 24 hours ahead of any other newspaper, with latest news and full market reports—spot cotton markets. Don't forget to send in your \$3.25.

GOOD, HONEST, SQUARE-DEAL

Medicines like those of Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, warrant their makers in printing their every ingredient, which they do, upon their outside wrappers, verifying the correctness of the same under oath. This open publicity places these medicines in a class a' by themselves. Furthermore, it warrants physicians in prescribing them largely as they do in their worst cases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Is a most potent alterative or blood-purifier, and tonic or invigorator and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach and bowels, curing a large per cent. of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), liver, bowels (as mucous diarrhea), or other organs.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is advised for the cure of one class of diseases only—those peculiar weaknesses, derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. It is a powerful yet gently acting invigorating tonic and nervine.

For weak, worn-out, over-worked women—no matter what has caused the break-down, "Favorite Prescription" will be found most effective in building up the strength, regulating the womanly functions, subduing pain and bringing about a healthy, vigorous condition of the whole system.

A book of particulars wraps each bottle giving the formulæ of both medicines and quoting what scores of eminent medical authors, whose works are consulted by physicians of all the schools of practice as guides in prescribing, say of each ingredient entering into these medicines.

Both medicines are non-alcoholic, non-secret, and contain no harmful habit-forming drugs, being composed of glyceric extracts of the roots of native, American, medicinal, forest plants. They are both sold by dealers in medicine. You can't afford to accept as a substitute for one of these medicines of known composition, any secret nostrum. Don't do it.



Range News

Tom Green County

Friday morning—about 3 o'clock—soon after the close of Thanksgiving day—a good steady rain began to fall over Concholand, and the cause for thankfulness was renewed. It is true that before the day was over the streets were sloppy, and the people who were wading the mud didn't look thankful, but a little mud doesn't count when a good season for crops and consequently good business for the country is in view. This rain will be of much value to the small grain crops, and there were many expressions of appreciation for it yesterday. The rainfall began at about 3 a. m. Friday and continued with brief intermissions until after 7 p. m.

The long distance telephone lines brought the following brief reports of rains at other towns:

Sonora—good.
 Eldorado—good.
 Sherwood—light.
 Robert Lee—good.
 Bronte—very hard rain.
 Water Valley—light.
 Wall—light.
 Ozona—good.
 Carlsbad—good.
 Christoval—good.
 Eden—good.—San Angelo News-Press.

San Angelo's \$75,000 oil mill is now in operation. For several months the management has been buying seed and now has several thousand tons on hand. The oil mill has a capacity of over 2,000 gallons of oil per day. The oil mill whistle is a noise never before heard in San Angelo, and when it first sounded people living just west of the mill were puzzled to know just what the noise was. It sounded more like a steamboat than anything else.

An oil mill is something that San Angelo has been needing for some time. It is a home industry, employing about two score men the year round. Such is always welcomed by San Angeliens.

The cotton seed hulls will feed several thousand head of cattle, and many stockmen of this section will either fatten their stock at the mills or near enough to the city so that the hulls can be conveniently obtained. The Oil Mill Company has contracted with J. D. O'Daniel to feed 1,300 head at the Moore & O'Daniel ranch, ten miles south of the city.—San Angelo Standard.

The largest land and cattle transaction recently consummated was made Saturday when Felix Mann & Co., sold for J. P. McConnell, a Menard county stockman, to Willis Huey, of Brady, the lease on 17,500 acres of land in Tom Green county, and 1,200 head of

FATHER AND SON

Both Gained Health on Right Food

A food that will build up the health of a man and that can be digested by a baby, certainly has value worth considering.

The following report from an Ohio wife and mother is to the point and interesting:

"My husband had suffered great agony from stomach trouble at times for five years. Finally, after six months in the hospital, he was operated on for appendicitis.

"From that time he grew weaker and thinner until, when we brought him home he was reduced from 145 to 103 lbs.

"Then he began to eat for breakfast, Grape-Nuts with cream and a soft boiled egg. For dinner a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream, toasted bread and a glass of warm milk. For supper same as breakfast with a baked potato, one or two poached eggs, and a glass of warm milk.

"After two months on this diet he had nearly regained his normal weight. He took out-door exercise, and got plenty of sleep. He has no more trouble with his stomach, and can eat anything.

"These results induced us to try Grape-Nuts on our 6 months baby, who from birth had been puny. Nothing seemed to agree with him, altho we tried the whole list of Infant Foods.

"When I began to feed him Grape-Nuts with warm milk poured on to make it soft, he weighed only 13 lbs. After six weeks of his new diet he has gained 7 lbs., and is healthy and happy."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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

cattle—cows and steers—for a total consideration of nearly \$30,000. This tract is known as the Llano school land and is located six miles north of San Angelo. The price paid for lease on land is 18¼ cents per acre annually, making a total of \$3,193 paid for same each year. The lease was sold for a term of three years.

The cattle sold at \$16.50 around—a total consideration of \$19,800, which, with the \$9,581.25 for the three years' lease on land, makes \$29,381.25.

Mr. McConnell gives possession December 1.

L. R. Gray is in the city today from his ranch near Arden, en route to his home at Bertram. Mr. Gray reports the sale of twenty-five horses at \$50 per head to Will Fry, of Mertz, who will take them to Brady to sell. He is getting rid of his horses as rapidly as possible with the view of embarking in the sheep business in the early spring.

Felix Mann & Co., sold for Tol Cawley to I. S. Brown, a stockman of Abilene, 400 bull calves at \$13, a total of \$5,200. These calves are now on the Colorado and will be driven thru the country to Abilene.

Felix Mann & Co., made another nice deal Wednesday, selling for Shield & Hewitt to I. S. Brown, 350 cows and 25 bulls at \$18 per head. These will be driven to Mr. Brown's Taylor county ranch.

I. S. Brown, an Abilene stockman, has purchased 325 cows and 25 bulls from Shields & Hewitt at private terms. Mr. Brown will have the cattle driven thru the country to Taylor county.

—San Angelo Standard.

Pecos County

Roy Girvin was down last week from the ranch on the Pecos, and, while here, was heard to remark, as well as others do who come from up the river, that his country was in fairly good shape, and it would not do to quote him otherwise, as he always agrees with his fellow citizens, and says he has been pretty successful in keeping the wolf from the door during the panic, this year being election year, too. Don't know what Roy was or is running for, only someone seems to be lonely when he is gone. So come again, as you are always welcome—that means to Sheffield.

J. H. Phelps, a Terrell county ranchman, well known and appreciated by the fellow stockmen, was in the city last week, and says it is a little dry down his way, but he has no fear for the winter, for he is one of our ranchmen who believes in plenty of grass for your stock, besides he has a nice farm on the river, where he raised so much feed that it was necessary for him to get a new loan to put up his feed. Who said you could not farm on the Pecos!

W. E. Morgan of Clyde has been here for the last ten days, conducting a Christian meeting. Rev. Morgan is a good speaker, is well posted on the Bible, and always has a large crowd of attentive listeners.

Sam McClain was over from the ranch and reports everything fine. He leaves today for San Angelo with the McKenzie & Ferguson horses, recently sold to an eastern buyer.—Sheffield Correspondence, San Angelo Standard.

Sutton County

W. E. West delivered to H. D. Smith at the Schauer ranch Monday 134 head of fat cows. These cows were bought last week at \$17.

Charlie Williams, Crockett county's mule and horseman, left last Wednesday morning for the eastern markets with about forty head of fine mules.

T. W. Patrick and Sam Smith left Monday morning for the eastern markets with twenty head of horses. Claiborne Brightman accompanied them on the trip.

Pleas Childress left Ozona last Wednesday evening for the Hume ranch, where he spent a couple of days rounding up. He is now on his way to Angelo with a herd of ninety fat cows. These cows will be shipped to the Fort Worth markets.

W. H. Montgomery and son, Beecher, passed thru Ozona Sunday evening with 600 head of cattle headed for their ranch, about seventeen miles south of Ozona. These cattle were shipped from the Montgomery ranch in Comanche last week.

Claude Hudspeth recently purchased two registered Durham bulls off the Santa Lucca ranch below San Antonio. These bulls, "Colonel Brackenridge" and "Emerald Roan," captured the first prize money at both Dallas and San Antonio, having cost Claud the neat sum of \$725. Claud has placed these bulls with his red herd of Durhams, already well known in this section, and the bull calves he will be able to offer to our ranchmen next year will be stuff worth putting in our best graded herds.—Ozona Kicker.

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.

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

DURHAM PARK SHORTHORNS,

headed by Imp. Marquis 266464, whose calves won Junior Championship calf herd and four get of sire, San Antonio and Dallas Fairs, this year.

DAVID HARRELL, LIBERTY HILL, TEXAS.

"REGISTERED BERKSHIRE" pigs of the best breeding for sale. W. F. Hartzog, Sadler, 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. 184688. Choice bulls for sale.

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.

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

RED POLLED

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

Sheep

Fall Wool Shipments Begin

James McGuirk, representing Goodhue, Studley & Emery of Boston, who purchased the fall wools of George Richardson and Charles W. Hobbs a short time ago, is in San Angelo today to look after shipping the wool.

Moving of the half million pounds of fall clip sold by the three local commission merchants will begin in the early part of this week.

James McGuirk purchased the Kerrville wool, held by Charles Schreiner, shortly after purchases at San Angelo. The accumulation at Kerrville amounted to about five hundred thousand pounds. No prices are given out.—San Angelo Standard.

1,400 Sheep Sold

SAN ANGELO, Dec. 1.—Still another Sterling county citizen has come to realize the many advantages and nice profits from sheep and has gone into the sheep-raising business on a moderate scale. This time the launcher in the paying industry is S. R. Cox, who has just purchased 1,400 high grade mixed sheep from M. Z. House of Sterling at \$4 per head—a total of \$5,600.

Mr. Cox moved to this country about two years ago and now has a well improved ranch fourteen miles from Sterling City, stocked with good cattle. He will continue to raise cattle, and run sheep in connection. Like others, he sees that lots of feed stuff that annually goes to waste on his place is just what sheep thrive on. He is about the fifteenth cattleman in Sterling county who has embarked in

the sheep-raising business in the last four months.

Every farmer and stockman in Texas should have a small or large bunch of sheep, according to the size tract of land he owns. It costs very little to raise them, and it is surprising at the amount of revenue annually netted from this industry.

One month ago the very best sheep were sold at \$3 per head, and now they are selling at \$4, as noted by the sale of 1,400 head reported above. An advance of \$1 around in thirty days goes to show that the man who buys sheep merely for an investment will make a nice sum of money.

Wool Sale at Del Rio

DEL RIO, Texas, Dec. 1.—There has been considerable activity in the wool and mohair market in the past few days. Del Rio buyers have pretty well cleaned up, there being about 300,000 pounds of wool sold at an average price of 14c and about 150,000 pounds of mohair at a figure close around 19c.

Prospects are rather promising for the sheep and goat industry for the coming year.

The Fort Worth Telegram—during annual "Bargain Days," December 1-15—daily and Sunday by mail one year \$3.25—regular rate is 75 cents a month. Spot cotton markets, full market reports with latest news 12 to 24 hours ahead of any other newspaper. Remember our "Bargain Days" and send in \$3.25 for The Telegram.

DUBLIN, Texas, Nov. 28.—The cotton receipts for this city will be more than double that of 1907-08. The same is true of every town in Erath county. The cotton compress here is running day and night.

The Farmers' Union Is Making History

The bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and the press acknowledge the influence the Farmers' organizations have exercised for the financial prosperity of the country. The only reason the farmers themselves do not fully realize the influence they have had and the power they might wield is because they have not read and kept posted.

The National Co-Operator and Farm Journal is the representative newspaper of the Farmers' Union, which is the most powerful farmers' organization in the country. No other Union paper reaches one-tenth as many readers and no other one represents the movement in all the states. No farmer who wants better prices for farm products and better conditions for himself and family can afford to be without it. Send \$1.00 today and get it every week until Jan. 1, 1910. Or send \$1.25 for the Co-Operator and Weekly Telegram of Stock and Farm Journal.

National Co-Operator and Farm Journal

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Monday Market Review

MONDAY'S RECEIPTS

Cattle	3,150
Calves	1,900
Hogs	1,925
Horses and mules	117

Cattle

The supply of cattle was light today, but calves were in more liberal supply than on any day last week. Total receipts were 5,200, of which 1,900 were calves. This compares with 2,663 cattle and 3,174 calves on the same day in 1907.

Beef Steers

Only a few steers were in that had killing quality. Demand is here, and the good prices toward the end of last week should have pulled a good many to the yards, but failed to do so. Demand was so strong that a special order was sent out for a bunch on feed in a nearby feed lot, with a fixed price of \$4.75 if they came up to representations. On everything selling the market was quoted strong compared with last week's close.

Stockers and Feeders

Not enough stockers and feeders came in to make a quotable market. Nearly everything was East Texas stuff, running from ordinary to common, such as the trade here does not want. For want of something better these were taken at full steady prices. Inquiry was brisk and the market can care for a good number of well-bred feeders.

Butcher Cows

The supply of cows was deficient in quantity and quality. Receipts of this class were considerably below the Monday average, and these were mostly canners and medium killers, with a few loads of good butchers. Demand was active for the best of the supply and sales were stronger than at the close last week. The common kind, however, were no better than steady.

Bulls

A scant supply of bulls was on the market, and with an active demand these were quickly taken at steady prices.

Calves

A larger supply of calves than on any day last week was offered to the trade, tho at that the receipts were short of 2,000. The bulk was of medium to common quality, with a few loads of good light and heavy weights. The trade was slow and sales were generally lower, and in some cases the loss was a full quarter below last Saturday.

Hogs

The lightest run of hogs to come in on any Monday since the middle of October was yarded today. Receipts were only 2,000 head. This is small in comparison with the figures for last Friday, when 7,360 came in, but it looks big when put alongside of the run of 433 on the corresponding Monday last year. Lighter receipts and better markets North had a good effect here, and the trade opened promptly and moved briskly, on a basis of an advance of 10 to 15 cents over Saturday. A load of good Panhandle hogs of 233 pounds topped the market at \$5.75, and the bulk of the sales, except on light trading stuff, was at \$5.65 to \$5.70.

TODAY'S SALES

Calves					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
57...	187	\$4.50	7...	331	\$3.25
62...	355	3.35	10...	203	2.50
46...	288	2.75	148...	218	4.00
5...	104	2.00	35...	196	4.00
44...	266	3.00	33...	201	2.50
32...	319	2.80	60...	227	4.00
10...	315	3.00	64...	183	3.85
22...	281	2.85	30...	266	3.75
34...	253	3.40	153...	303	3.50

Cows					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
26...	764	\$2.35	60...	700	\$2.35
13...	706	2.10	54...	733	2.45
22...	750	2.45	29...	763	2.45
7...	890	2.40	11...	915	2.70
27...	759	2.55	57...	791	2.60
29...	796	2.50	26...	791	2.65
9...	662	2.05	29...	770	2.40
32...	701	2.45	8...	720	2.35
26...	764	2.40	29...	700	2.30
14...	715	2.40	49...	856	2.60
29...	284	2.15	41...	800	2.70
17...	800	2.40	29...	762	3.10
62...	803	2.80	59...	824	2.60
19...	779	2.30	10...	735	2.40
18...	9921	2.70	10...	850	2.40
30...	834	2.85	60...	698	3.00
30...	718	2.40	206...	770	2.55
28...	702	1.80	27...	710	2.70
399...	802	2.65	23...	830	2.65
22...	824	2.65	2...	824	2.65
8...	700	2.25	32...	696	2.40
14...	865	2.75			

Hogs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
83...	231	5.67 1/2	84...	216	5.65
86...	198	5.65	69...	221	5.75
77...	233	5.75	113...	149	5.55
80...	207	5.70	113...	143	5.00
90...	185	5.45	101...	206	5.70
76...	215	5.67 1/2	81...	199	5.65
89...	195	5.65	76...	161	5.40
80...	195	5.65	100...	166	5.20
3...	420	5.70	95...	175	5.60
5...	200	5.55			

Pigs					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
15...	99	\$4.50	107...	122	\$4.40

Heifers					
No.	Ave.	Price.			
30...	748	\$2.50			

Steers					
No.	Ave.	Price.			
25...	952	\$3.60			

Bulls					
No.	Ave.	Price.	No.	Ave.	Price.
1...	1,360	\$2.80	1...	1,180	\$2.30
1...	1,150	2.75	3...	1,011	1.70
2...	1,025	2.25	15...	1,046	2.25
3...	1,056	2.00	6...	1,020	2.50

Stockers					
No.	Ave.	Price.			
10...	607	\$2.75			

MARKETS ELSEWHERE

Chicago Live Stock

Cattle—21,900. Steers 10c and cows 10 to 15c higher.
Hogs—43,000. Market 10 to 15c higher, closing weak. Top \$6.10, bulk \$5.50 @6.
Sheep—3,500. Market steady to strong.

Kansas City Live Stock

Cattle—10,000, including 500 Texas. Market strong to higher.
Hogs—10,000. Market 5 to 10c higher, closing 5c higher. Top \$5.90, bulk \$5.30 @5.85.
Sheep—10,000. Market steady to weak. Lambs 10c higher.

St. Louis Live Stock

Cattle—4,500, including 2,000 Texas. Market steady to strong.
Hogs—8,000. Market 10 to 15c higher. Top \$6, bulk \$5.45 @5.75.
Sheep—2,500. Market a dime lower.

Kansas City Cash Grain

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 30.—Cash grain on the Kansas City Board of Trade closed here today as follows:

Wheat—			
No.	Ave.	Price.	
No. 2 hard	99	103	
No. 3 hard	97	101	
No. 4 hard	94	98 1/2	
No. 2 red	104 1/2		
No. 3 red	101	102 1/2	
No. 4 red	98	101	

Corn—			
No.	Ave.	Price.	
No. 2 mixed	57 1/2	68	
No. 3 mixed	57 1/2	58	
No. 2 white	58 1/2		
No. 3 white	55 1/2		

Oats—			
No.	Ave.	Price.	
No. 2 mixed	47 1/2	49	
No. 3 white	46 1/2	47	
No. 2 white	48 1/2	49	
No. 3 white	47 1/2		

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

REAL ESTATE

75,000-ACRE ranch in Old Mexico, on railroad, all fenced, watered by streams, wells and tanks, 1,000 acres cultivated, much tillable land, large residence and other buildings and all needed improvements. Title perfect. Price about \$1 an acre. Also all cattle on this ranch at cash market value. Cattle are high-grade Herefords. S. M. Smith, Delaware Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

LIVE STOCK

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

\$3,000 to \$5,000 made easy annually in veterinary practice. We teach by mail. Address Dallas Veterinary School, P. O. Box 733, Dallas, Texas.

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

ATTY'S DIRECTORY

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

JEWELRY

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

St. Louis Cash Grain

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—Cash grain on the Merchants' Exchange closed today as follows:

Wheat—			
No.	Ave.	Price.	
No. 2 hard	102	104	
No. 3 hard	101	103 1/2	
No. 4 hard	95	100	
No. 2 red	107 1/2	108 1/2	
No. 3 red	103	107	
No. 4 red	101	104	

Corn—			
No.	Ave.	Price.	
No. 2 mixed	61	61 1/2	
No. 3 mixed	60	60 1/2	
No. 2 yellow	62		
No. 3 yellow	61		
No. 2 white	62		
No. 3 white	61		

Oats—			
No.	Ave.	Price.	
No. 2 mixed	50	50 1/2	
No. 3 mixed	49		
No. 2 white	51 1/2	52 1/2	
No. 3 white	49	50	
No. 4 white	48 1/2	49	

Kansas City Options

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 30.—Options on the Kansas City Board of Trade closed as follows:

Wheat.				Corn.			
Month	Price.	Month	Price.	Month	Price.	Month	Price.
December	97 1/2	May	57 1/2	January	58	July	58
July	101 1/2						
July	95						

World's Wheat Shipments

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Broomhall estimates that the world's shipments of wheat for to-day will be "exclusive of North America" about 2,400,000 bushels, of which quantity Europe will take about 2,000,000 bushels.

Bradstreet's Grain Report

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The report on the season's grain yield by Bradstreet's is as follows:

—Bushels—	
Corn	2,642,687,000
Winter wheat	425,940,000
Spring wheat	233,090,000
Oats	789,161,000
Barley	167,242,000

Northwest Wheat

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—The wheat movement today at the principal centers in the Northwest aggregate 2,318 cars, the heaviest of the season, against 1,797 last year.

The movement is distributed between the various points as follows:			
	Today	Last yr.	
Minneapolis	274	472	
Duluth	705	607	
Winnipeg	1,239	714	

Dividends Declared

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Dividends were today announced as follows: Quaker Oats preferred, 1 1/2 per cent quarterly; Diamond Match, 3 1/2 annual; Pennsylvania, 3 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Cat, deer, wolf and fox hounds. Write Mountain Home Hound Kennels, Round Rock, Texas. Route No. 3. F. B. DeGress, Prop.

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

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

VEHICLES

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

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

INSTRUMENTS

UNEEDA Phonograph in your home to entertain your family and friends. Write us for latest catalogue, etc. Cummings, Shepherd & Co., 706 Houston street, Fort Worth, Texas.

LUMBER

We sell lumber, shingles, building material. Prompt shipment; grades guaranteed. Consumers' Lumber Co., Houston, Texas.

Chicago Comparative Receipts

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The receipts of grain today compared with that of a year ago is as follows:

	Today	Last Week	Last Year
Wheat	81		11
Corn	170		154
Oats	167		163

Visible Grain Supply

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The report on the visible grain supply today shows an increase in wheat of 2,948,000 bushels; an increase in corn of 181,000 bushels and a decrease of 870,000 bushels in the supply of oats.

Foreign Grain

LIVERPOL, Nov. 30.—Wheat opened unchanged, at 1:30 p. m. was 1/2 to 3/4 up and closed 3/4 to 1d up. Corn opened 1/4 lower, at 1:30 p. m. was 1/4 to 3/4 lower, and closed 1/4 to 3/4 off.

Quotations

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

Wheat—					
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	
Dec.	103 3/4	104 1/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	
May	108 3/4	108 3/4	107 3/4	108 1/4	
July	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	

Weekly Market Review

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

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hows.	Sheep.
This week	17,973	2,336	15,366	288
Last week	25,077	8,008	20,773	476
Year ago	12,275	8,736	3,145	1,764

Horses and Mules—This week 399, last week 342, year ago 164.

General

The week's receipts of grown cattle on the local market have been moderately liberal, tho showing a considerable falling off from the heavy run of last week. Calves have been in small supply and hog receipts of fairly large proportions. Hardly enough sheep have been offered to make a market quotable.

Northern markets opened the week with decreased receipts of both cattle and hogs as compared with opening runs last week, but since Monday the hog runs have been liberal at all northern points, and the Friday supply here broke all former records.

Beef Steers

Some of the best heavy fed cattle to be received on this market since the early summer have been offered here this week, but aside from a few loads the offerings have been a very undesirable class of killers and the demand for steers of useful beef quality has not been met. The market has been active on all such kinds and is closing strong to higher than a week ago. On Wednesday one load of prime, ripe corn-fed beefs, averaging 1,297 pounds and fed since the early summer, sold at \$6.50, the highest price paid here since last July. At Chicago on Monday some 1,631-pound beefs reached \$7.90. These prices, with the certainty of a large shortage in the supply of cattle that will be finished for the market this season, should stimulate activity on the part of feeders in corn growing sections, as well as lend confidence to Texas meal-and-hull feeders, as a good high market this winter and next spring to offset high feed bills seems assured. Some short-fed corn cattle, averaging 1,202, sold here at \$4.75, and a right good class of 1,016 to 1,065-pound caked and southern grass steers sold up to \$4.25. Packers secured some plain quality grassers of fair weight around \$3.50 to \$3.75, but nothing of much killing quality sold below \$3.85.

Stockers and Feeders

There has been a fair supply of common to medium quality stock and feeding steers here this week, but practically nothing of a strictly good feeder class. Well bred sorts of all weights have had a good call and are selling to a little better advantage than a week ago, with a good class of fleshy feeders of good weight quotable up to \$4.25. Medium to pretty good feeder steers are selling around \$3.60 to \$3.85, and strictly good 2s are quotable up to the former figure, tho fair to good kinds are going from around \$3.10 to \$3.50, and fair to good yearlings from \$2.50 to \$3. Thin dogie yearlings go around \$1.75 to \$2.10. On the common classes the market has been quiet and barely steady with the decline of last week.

Butcher Stock

The cow market shows some improvement over Wednesday, the low day, of last week, but prices are hardly as good as at last week's closing. The big bulk of the week's receipts have been of the stuff, and the demand has been well met, the adverse influence of the Thanksgiving holiday offsetting the helpful influence of the decreased marketing as compared with the big run of last week. Canner cows are selling largely from \$1.75 to \$2.10, a fair to medium butcher class from \$2.30 to \$2.60, and good to choice butcher kinds from \$2.70 to \$3.25, while a few odd head of fat beefy cows and heifers have sold higher.

The bull market has been more active than last week on fat kinds and desirable stock and feeding grades, with prices having strengthened slightly. Those unsafe for feeders show no change. Fat heavy fed bulls sold during the week up to \$3.25, but the bulk of the bulls coming are a common to good feeder class, selling from \$2 to \$2.60.

Calves

The calf trade has been quiet this week, but on very light supplies desirable vealers are closing fully 25c higher than a week ago, with a top of \$4.85 recorded Friday on strictly good lights. There has been little or no change on other classes, common and thin calves of all weights continu-

ing dull. Outside buyers have bought very few calves here this week and claim that Fort Worth prices are fully as high for the classes coming as those ruling at Kansas City or St. Louis.

Hogs

The hog market opened Monday with comparatively light supplies at the chief packing centers and prices here were pushed up for a 10c to 15c advance, the greater appreciation applying to the medium mixed grades. Local prices were remarkably well maintained Tuesday and early Wednesday, advancing fully 5c in the face of sharp breaks elsewhere, but late Wednesday a decline of 20c to 25c was effected, followed by a further 10c drop on Friday's big run. Today's strong to 5c higher trade leaves prices generally 10c under a week ago.

Sheep

Receipts have been too light to afford a fair test of the market. The few desirable killing grades of sheep and lambs received have sold actively and looked fully steady.

Prices for the Week

	Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	4.25	\$3.35@4.15	
Tuesday	4.25	3.60@3.90	
Wednesday	6.50	3.70@4.75	
Thursday (holiday)			
Friday	4.25	3.45@4.00	
Cows and Heifers—			
Monday	3.00	2.30@2.70	
Tuesday	3.25	2.25@2.60	
Wednesday	2.85	2.25@2.80	
Thursday (holiday)			
Friday	3.00	2.25@2.75	
Calves—			
Monday	4.25	3.00@4.25	
Tuesday	4.40	3.10@4.25	
Wednesday	4.65	2.90@4.65	
Thursday (holiday)			
Friday	4.85	3.00@4.75	
Hogs—			
	Top.	Bulk.	
Monday	5.90	\$5.65	@5.80
Tuesday	5.92½	5.79	@5.85
Wednesday	5.92½	5.60	@5.85
Thursday (holiday)			
Friday	5.70	5.35	@5.55
Saturday	5.60	5.42½	@5.57½

Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

	Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Sheep
Monday	5,100	867	3,028	...
Tuesday	5,122	626	1,572	24
Wednesday	2,939	157	1,981	159
Thursday—Holiday				
Friday	3,896	486	7,360	105
Saturday	850	200	1,425	...

St. Louis Horse Market

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—The horse trade for the past week opened in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition as far as sellers were concerned. Receipts while not heavy, were nevertheless considerably larger than a year ago at this time and the attendance of buyers at the auctions of Monday and Tuesday was not large enough to insure snappy bidding. McFarlane commission company had not far from 200 horses entered in Monday's auction. Tuesday and Wednesday nearly 500 were placed in the ring by Campbell & Reid.

On Wednesday the demand began to improve slightly and from then on trade assumed a little better tone. Thursday's auction conducted by Holland, Gilroy & Conway saw about 200 head on sale and all things considered the market proved in fair shape. Total auction supplies for the week aggregated right at 900 head, which may be compared with 1,000 head the preceding seven days and 1,200 two weeks ago.

A year ago the depression had practically paralyzed the horse auction business.

Trade Quiets Down

Immediately following the election the horse market at this point assumed a marked degree of life but since then trade settled down somewhat, buyers pursuing a more conservative course. It could not be expected that the phenomenal activity that prevailed during the opening days of the month would continue in unabated force. As a matter of fact the season is yet young and there is no reason to count on a mid-winter horse demand during the entire month of November.

The trend of prices has been easier. In fact some grades of horses have dropped \$10 per head from quotations prevailing a fortnight ago. Medium and inferior stock has been punished most; particularly Southerners. The choice kinds of chunks and drafts suitable for the Eastern trade have more nearly held their own. The demand for horses to go South is about as good as could be looked for so early in the season. Southern buyers this week showed a partiality toward the better

classes of drivers and were inclined to neglect the cheaper, half fat horses that were offered. The States of Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas and the Carolinas were fairly well represented among the buying contingent.

Looking Ahead

The Eastern horse demand has not started up in earnest altho some buying has been noted for Philadelphia and Virginia. The impression prevails among local dealers that the inquiry for New York and Boston will open after December is ushered in altho no heavy trade is anticipated until the new year rolls around. Receipts at this point are running mainly to Southern horses of all types but they also include some very good horses of weight and quality suitable for the Eastern trade, such as general purpose horses, milk teams, chunks and drafts. Some well-finished gray drafts sold readily during the week now closing, bringing \$200 or better.

Owing to the high price of corn not as many heavy horses are being fitted for winter markets in the Middle West this year as for the past few seasons. Nevertheless there is nothing to indicate that when cool weather sets in in earnest there will not be plenty of serviceable chunks and drafts, fat and conditioned, to meet every requirement of the Eastern trade.

Horse Quotations

Heavy drafts, common to good	\$125@175
Eastern chunks	110@130
Southern horses, good extra	100@140
Southern horses, plain to fair	40@65
Drivers, choice to extra	165@225
Plugs	15@30

The Week's Mule Market

The week's trade in mules at the St. Louis market has not proved eminently satisfactory. Offerings were fairly large altho not as heavy as those of the preceding week. The demand has been principally for two classes of mules, miners and cotton animals, but the inquiry for neither was sufficient to make a keen, active market.

The commission barn has been well supplied with mules during the entire week and the movement of stock out of first hands was sluggish. Prices are off; nearly all, if not all grades, sharing in the decline. Some claim that a few mules they sold on commission were \$5@15 a head lower than a couple of weeks ago. As a part of the regular shippers who patronize this market bought their mules rather high in the country they faced losses. Some, rather than stand for this, sent their mules to nearby feed lots, aiming to finish the stock on corn for two or three weeks in the hope that the market will pick up during the interim. This may prove a wise move.

Fat Mules Wanted

At any rate it is a difficult proposition for shippers to bring half-fat mules to market at this time and sell them so as to make money. The Southern buyers who came here for supplies are fighting shy of mules of this type and show a willingness to pay more money for sleek, well ripened animals that are ready to go into harness the minute they land in the South. This attitude of the Southern consumer is causing a wide margin to exist between prices prevailing for unfinished mules and the fat, quality kinds. It is doubtful if prime mules have fallen off as much in prices as some think they have done. A bunch of tasty cotton mules sold here this week out of first hands at \$155 around and it is a question whether they would have brought more than this any time the present season.

The Pennsylvania-West Virginia mule trade during the current week has proven of fair proportions and this has helped the market materially. The Southern inquiry has been mainly from cotton growing sections of Georgia, the Carolinas, Mississippi and Arkansas, with some trade from Tennessee. Comparatively little call was made for sugar mules, but there are indications that the sugar mule trade will pick up after the middle of next month.

Boston Wool Market

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says:

Sales of the week, 1,085,000 pounds. The speculative mania has struck on in a very pronounced manner, but there is every likelihood of a check to further extensive speculative buying, as the manufacturers are not responding so hungrily as some factors expected, and quick turns at a cent or two profit, look farther away than they did the first of the month. The manufacturers are not in a position to stand a hold-up, and the result is a check on the enthusiasm of the previous weeks, and today's prices are not quotably higher than two weeks ago.

The wool situation, on the whole, is especially good, and while no big

profits are expected, the trade will come out much better than they did a year ago, and with good generalship some of last year's losses will be made up. A peculiar feature, and withal the most encouraging feature of the season, is the steady demand for clothing wools. Last year, fine and fine medium territory wools could not be moved, after the big sales to the American Woolen company, in any sizable quantity, while this year they are in demand as fast as made, and some dealers have stopped taking orders for them until they are better graded up and can tell more definitely just how much their stocks will make.


Such a state of trade is exceedingly healthy; first, because it takes away the lower priced wools, stocks that earlier in the season caused dealers many a bad half hour, and secondly, it eases up on the staple wools, and beyond any question gives them a higher future value, as the longer staple wools set, the better is the prospect for advanced prices, as the course of foreign markets is certain to advance prices for staple wools in our local market.

It is a foolish notion to attempt a corner of any wools on the list, and it will prove of no benefit to put fictitious values on stocks disposed of from week to week, as the manufacturers can pay only about so much for their raw stock, until they can work up prices for their goods, and better results will follow if the advance in wools is adjusted as finished goods advance. A sale of some very choice lots of wool at a cent or two cents above quotations does not make a general market, and this is illustrated by the recent trading in Montanas. The big lots went at prices ranging from 21½ cents to 22½ cents, yet small lots of choice graded Montana have sold at 23½ cents, and this figure will be the market price before long, but not quite yet. At 22½ cents it was a cent or more a pound higher than the market price two weeks before election, and not a few buyers are regretting exceedingly that they did not purchase their supplies before Nov. 3. The same conditions as before election now confront them, and a month's delay now means 23½ to 24 cents for staple Montana. One hundred thousand pounds of this wool would have cost \$21,500 Oct. 29. Last week it cost \$22,500, and before Jan. 1 it will be likely to cost \$24,000. From Nov. 1 to Jan. 1 there would be a saving of \$2,500, and it would cost less than \$200 to carry the wool if the money was borrowed to carry it. Some of the large consumers have cleaned up from \$25,000 to \$100,000 each, thru foresight of their buyers and treasurers in taking liberal supplies before election, and others will make like sums on what they have bought since that event, over what wools will cost along in January, unless some unexpected happening creates another panic period. Any financial or manufacturing depression is improbable for some years to come, and almost impossible in the near future, so that we can see nothing to prevent a higher price for the limited quantity of wools in dealers' hands.

The tariff question is the cause of some uneasiness, but the market is fast adjusting itself to a position where revision, drastic or otherwise, will have little effect, as there will be a small supply of wool to be influenced by tariff changes when our government gets ready to make the change. No satisfaction can be derived from blue talk over the effect of tariff revision until the turn of the year at least, and before then the consumers will have used up most of the wool in their storehouses and will have orders booked to use practically all the domestic wool in dealers' stocks.

All are fish that come to my net, and then they are fried fish.

Receipt That CURES Weak Men FREE.



REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE.

Any man who suffers from nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back or failing memory, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself quickly and quietly right in his own home with a simple prescription which

I Will Send FREE, in a Plain, Sealed Envelope.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men, and I am convinced it is the surest acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

MR. A. E. ROBINSON,
3518 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich.

BROWNWOOD HEREFORD SALE

Buyers Get Good Stuff at Comparative-ly Low Price

BROWNWOOD, Texas, Nov. 30. — The auction sale of registered Hereford cattle held here last Monday resulted very satisfactorily to those who offered cattle for sale, and at the same time enabled the cattlemen to get good stuff at prices more than reasonable. The highest price paid was \$175. There were between fifty and sixty brutes sold, and the price ranged from \$50 to \$175. There were cattlemen here from several different counties, and they are pleased with the offerings taken from the Brownwood herds. Some of the cattle sold went to Menard county, some to Coleman and some to McCulloch. The sale is the first to be held here, and its success will be the means of causing others. The following sales are reported:

W. M. Cox

- Winnie Gray No. 13554—W. M. 409—S. E. McKnight, Lohn, \$95.
- Iva No. 147125—W. M. Baugh & Son, Brownwood, \$70.
- Gracie No. 163554—C. A. Weldon, Milburn, \$60.
- Miss What No. 176464—W. F. Guthrie & Son, Trickham, \$70.
- Gipsy Girl No. 176459—W. F. Guthrie & Son, Trickham, \$60.
- Gipsy Girl 2nd No. 261778—A. H. Murchison, Menardville, \$95.
- Lady Keep On the 8th No. 272487—C. A. Weldon, Milburn, \$65.
- Cherry's Earl No. 272484—A. H. Murchison, Menardville, \$85.
- Lady Keep On the 11th No. 272490—W. N. & S. P. Burns, Clio, \$50.
- Lady Keep On the 13th No. 283342—W. M. Baugh & Son, Brownwood, \$90.
- Onward May 10th No. 283346—W. M. Baugh & Son, Brownwood, \$80.
- Lady Keep On the 17th No. 85344—W. N. & S. P. Burns, Clio, \$50.
- Onward Lassie the 5th No. 298404—C. A. Weldon, Milburn, \$60.
- Onward Perfection 3rd No. 298407—S. R. Windham, Byrds, \$75.
- Onward Perfection the 4th No. 298408—Callan & Co., Menardville, \$75.
- Onward Perfection the 5th No. 298409—Baugh & Son, Brownwood, \$80.
- Onward Perfection the 6th No. 298410—A. H. Murchison, Menardville, \$70.
- Onward Lassie the 8th No. 304313—C. A. Weldon, Milburn, \$60.
- Onward Perfection the 8th No. 304316—W. N. & S. P. Burns, Clio, \$75.
- Onward Perfection the 9th No. 304317—

317—W. F. Guthrie & Son, Trickham, \$75.

- Onward Perfection the 10th No. 304318—Callan & Co., Menardville, \$115.
- Onward Perfection the 11th No. 304319—A. H. Murchison, Menardville, \$55.
- Onward Perfection the 12th No. 304320—F. F. Edwards, San Saba, \$175.
- Onward Perfection the 14th No. 304321—A. H. Murchison, Menardville, \$65.
- Onward Perfection the 15th No. 304322—W. F. Guthrie & Son, \$60.
- Onward Perfection the 16th No. 304323—C. A. Weldon, Milburn, \$60.
- Onward Perfection the 18th No. 304324—William Lehman, Brownwood, \$65.
- Keep On Lady the 10th No. 304312—S. E. McKnight, Lohn, \$60.
- Onward Lassie the 15th No. 304315—S. P. McInnis, Holder, \$100.
- Onward Perfection the 19th No. 304325—Dick Hickman, Blake, \$145.
- Onward Perfection the 20th No. 304326—A. H. Murchison, Menardville, \$85.

W. M. Baugh

- Otis No. 219493—S. R. Windham, Byrds, \$95.
- J. C. Dibrell**
- Toro Grand No. 192981—G. R. White, Brady, \$45.
- El Toro No. 212903—G. R. White, Brady, \$45.
- Hunter No. 242755—\$60.
- Worth Jr. No. 242764—George Jones, Coleman, \$55.
- Percy No. 278723—George Jones, Coleman, \$65.
- F. A. Dibrell**
- Nellie No. 211216—\$55.
- Lena No. 221822—\$60.
- Clay Belle No. 1149963—Claud Morris, Coleman, \$40.

W. G. Low

- Miss Rebby Real No. 87542—Arthur Low, \$55.
- Bessie No. 147353 — Arthur Low, \$57.50.
- Daisy No. 243277—\$75.
- Maruts No. 295877 — J. S. Wall, Brady, \$55.

TWO BIG CONVENTIONS

Corn Growers and Swine Breeders Meet in Sherman Jan. 12 to 15
The officers of the Texas Corn Growers' Association with its corn show and the Texas Swine Breeders are laying plans for a very profitable meeting of these associations in Sherman. The Swine Breeders will hold their regular two days' meeting Jan. 12 and 13, and the Corn Growers Jan. 14 and 15. The two associations will hold separate meetings, but by the

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above arrangement all corn growers and hog raisers can attend both meetings at the cost of just one railroad fare and this will be made very low.

Few people appreciate what a great work is being done by these two associations. Last year the corn crop in Texas averaged 25.7 bushels per acre and the value of the crop at current market is over one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. Even Iowa beats the Texas acre yield only six bushels, her average being only 31.7.

Some interesting facts have been brought out in the few years that the association has been working in Texas. One is that there are hundreds of farmers in Texas who do not grow a stalk of cotton, nothing but grain and stock. There is one active member of the association who has not raised cotton in fifteen years and during all this time has sold two loads of corn. This farmer grows a large corn and forage crop. He markets his crops thru the hog pen and as this member owns a good home and has the reputation of a well-to-do farmer his plan must be a paying one. This farmer like a great many others, attends every meeting of the association and says that he is learning things that he ought to have found out years ago. He will read a paper at the coming meeting on "How to Make Money on a Black Land Farm Without Cotton."

Professor A. M. Ferguson, secretary-treasurer of the Corn Growers' Association, Sherman, Texas, says that the program committee, will soon have the premium list ready to send to all who ask for it. This premium list will not only describe how the many valuable premiums will be awarded, but will have some special information on how to select seed corn. It should be read by every farmer in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. The association will mail a copy of this premium list to all persons who send in their names on a postal card.—Sherman Democrat.

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laws were effected. Notable among these changes was the removal of the shipment of quarantine from the following counties: Boulder, Teller, Denver, Douglas and Custer. Parts of Larimer and Fremont counties were removed from the quarantine section. A small portion of Arapahoe and those portions of El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano and Las Animas counties lying west of the eighth guide meridian, were also freed from the ban. The quarantine placed on these sections in 1903 because of the mange found to be affecting the cattle there, prevented the shipment of any cattle without inspection. Another change in the state regulations that was made is an amendment to the rule made in 1903 to the effect that no cattle could be shipped into that state from the states of New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota. This has been amended from time to time by federal regulations, which have removed the ban from large sections of these states. The change was made so that the state law would conform with the government regulations.

BOOSTING FOR STOCK SHOW
J. E. (Boog) Scott Says Next Year's Display Will Be Too Large for Coliseum

"To make the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show of 1909 the biggest and best, is the slogan of all the breeders of the state interested in this popular enterprise, which has already reached enormous proportions," is the declaration of J. E. (Boog) Scott, one of the large Hereford breeders in the state, who was in Fort Worth Saturday evening en route from his home in Coleman to Chicago to attend the International Fat Stock Show, he being one of the judges of Hereford breeding cattle. He was accompanied by T. T. D. Andrews, secretary of the Fort Worth show, and Frank Schofield of Hillsboro.

The chief object of the Fort Worth delegation is visiting the international show is to solicit subscriptions from the various breeding associations, the total of which will be duplicated by the Fort Worth Feeders' and Breeders' Association, all to be put into prizes for the Fort Worth event.

"We want to make the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show as big as the national show," declared Mr. Scott. "Our Fort Worth show of 1909 will be by far the largest in the history of the organization and the big coliseum will not be large enough to accommodate it." Mr. Scott took grand championship in Chicago on feeders in 1906, also first and third on yearlings and second by age the same year. He has taken two to four prizes in the international show each year since 1903.

QUARANTINE OF STOCK RAISED
Colorado State Board Also Makes New Rules to Comply With Federal Laws

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Nov. 30.—Denver advices received here today announce that at a meeting of the state stock inspection board held in that city, several changes in the state stock

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