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Here's a Man Who Has a Kick

Tennessee Breeder Complains That
Quarantine Won't Let Him Move
His Bulls From Texas.

Writing to the Southern Agriculturist, Matt W. Moseley of Bedford county, Tennessee, says:

"Midland, Texas, is the breeding ground for some of the finest herds of beef cattle in the world. It is located above the quarantine line, just as Bell Buckle, Tenn., is above the line. I have a ranch near there where I am breeding high grade Herefords, and have been bringing them here to Bedford county, Tennessee, to graze on these fine blue grass pastures. They have done so well and are so popular that our farmers want more of them. But in shipping I am forced on account of quarantines to haul these cattle all the way by St. Louis at an extra expense of freight and feed of about \$60 per car and a journey of 500 miles for the cattle, while Memphis is on an air line from Fort Worth and would shorten the route and cut off this extra expense and long journey for the cattle.

"Fort Worth is below the line, and my cattle are already in infected territory when they reach this county, but our great government, which is sending out a commission to see what the farmers need, overlooks little things like this.

"I have done everything that mortal man could do to get this route opened for this business. I have offered to lease the ground and build pens to handle these shipments and pay all expenses of inspectors, but the State and federal officials tell me they can do nothing; I must get the railroads to equip pens that will be acceptable to them before any shipments will be allowed to pass.

"This is business that every cow man in Texas is interested in because it is closing the door for a large and legitimate outlet and market for his cattle, and at the same time it is depriving every farmer in Tennessee of an opportunity of buying his cattle where he can select exactly what he wants and as many as he wants and cheaper than he can raise them here at home.

"Of course the railroads will never equip pens or offer any other accommodations for this business for the very good reason they get \$60 per car more by the good long haul. To show you where the trouble is and who is responsible for these conditions, I will call your attention to a case of very recent occurrence. This will also convince any fair and just man and show him how easy the gates swing wide open when the proper parties ask for admission.

Exception for Memphis.

"When Memphis wanted the show cattle that were at the State fair at Nashville the State and federal officials had no trouble at all to get the department at Washington to pass special rules allowing these show cattle to pass over the lines and remain ten days in infected territory and then come out again. Capt. W. H. Dunn, our State commissioner of live stock, as the superintendent of the beef

display at Memphis, and there was in the Hereford ring one herd from Tennessee, one herd from Kentucky and one herd from Arkansas. I have always heard that Arkansas was the pest house of the tick kingdom.

"Since all this has transpired I have again made application for permission to pass my cattle and be allowed to unload and rest them where the show cattle were, but these same officials say no.

"Now, is this fair, is it just, is it right? I am in favor of fairs and quarantines, but this is rank discrimination and gross favoritism. Besides all this, I have shipped cattle over this route under other officials and no trouble followed. I am not asking for a personal favor; the whole cattle business is interested. We have no feeding or grazing cattle growing here. We must go to Texas or elsewhere to get them.

"It is a shame that our officials should divert legitimate business from its natural channels and place an embargo like this on shippers and leave them in an utterly helpless condition. It is a discredit to the State and to the nation."

FEEDER SUPPLY LIGHT

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—"With corn at 60 cents, stock cattle scarce and high, it is only reasonable to expect light supplies of dry lot steers this winter," said J. Frank Miller of the well-known firm of Miller & Chapman of Macon county, Missouri, who was here last week with a consignment of butcher cattle. "We can ship in corn as cheap, if not a shade cheaper, than we can buy it at home, but there is not enough difference to furnish any inducement to the feeders. I have several head of cattle back on feed which will not be ready for market for several months. These cattle will be made good, as it is my

custom to fairly well finish my stuff before sending them to market. I am feeding these cattle on corn and cotton seed meal. Usually, however, I use the nut cake, in preference to the meal, and, although it costs a dollar more a ton, I believe it is worth the difference. Of course, where cattle are fed in sheds the meal answers just as well, but where fed in the open there is more or less waste of the meal on a windy day, and then, if it should happen to rain, the meal will be dough.

"Regardless of these conditions, however, cotton seed products are the feeds and there is more clear profit in using them, and then the cattle take to it so readily and flourish, so that after its first use the cattlemen will not be without it. When I start my cattle with it I give them about two pounds and a half a day and at the end of thirty days give them about six or seven pounds of meal or nut cake, or aim to feed half corn and meal after the first month. I have tried to use oil meal, but this feed will not compare with cotton seed in any way. It is entirely too rich, costs considerably more and then results are not so good, while, on the other hand, you have to be very careful to give the cattle but a small quantity or they will scour."

Great Music Offer.

Send us the names of three or more performers on the Piano or Organ and 25 cents in silver or postage and we will mail you postpaid our latest Popular Music Roll, containing 16 pages full Sheet Music, consisting of popular Songs, Marches and Waltzes arranged for the Piano or Organ including Rud. Knauer's famous "Flight of the Butterflies," "March Manila," and the latest popular song, "The Girl I've Seen." Popular Music Publishing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

All Over the Range

Reports to The Stockman-Journal indicate that cattle on the range suffered little from last week's cold wave, but the storm of this week, beginning Sunday, may cause some damage.

Last week's drop in temperature was accompanied by little wind and no snow or rain. Previous to it the winter had been unusually mild, grass was good and cattle were in good condition to withstand a storm.

Beginning Sunday afternoon, however, there was a rapid fall in temperature, amounting in some places to 70 degrees, and this was accompanied by a high wind. In Oklahoma there was a great deal of snow and sleet, which may cause cattle to suffer considerably until the weather moderates.

In Texas the cold wave has extended from Texline on the north to Galveston on the south. It was also severe as far west as Abilene. In most of Texas, however, the snow and sleet accompanying the storm have been light, not enough to prevent grazing as soon as the wind moderates sufficiently to let the cattle stop drifting.

Reports from the entire western range tell of an unusually good winter. There was severe weather in Montana last week, but no serious losses to cattlemen have been reported. In Colorado cattle are doing well and prospects point to early beef

A report from Dillon, Mont., says 20,000 cattle are on hay feed in that vicinity, most of which will be ready for the early spring market. In the same territory there are also on feed 20,000 sheep and lambs.

A report from Maverick county, Texas, says that the range in that section would be better if rain fell.

A. E. DeRicques, who has just returned to Denver from a trip thru the southwest, thinks the outlook for spring is better than it has been in several years.

No Losses in Northwest.

Erroneous reports of heavy losses to live stock in Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and the Dakotas, which were sent over the wire with the appearance of the first snow storm, have been effectively refuted, if such refutation was necessary, says the Chicago Live Stock World. There has been some winter in the Northwest, but cattle and sheep are in good condition. It is not the blizzard of December that causes the range man to walk the floor nights, but the storms of March and April, when stock is run down and unable to withstand inclemency. More hand feeding will be done in the Northwest this winter than ever before, and as no section of the range is overstocked, losses on account of starvation will be reduced to a minimum

Robertson Heads Sheep and Goat Ass'n

Vigorous Action Will Be Taken to Secure Hearing Before Tariff Revision Committee.

DEL RIO, Texas, Jan. 12.—The regular annual meeting of the Southwest Texas Sheep and Goat Growers' Association convened at the court house in Del Rio last Tuesday afternoon with a fair representation from all of the territory embraced.

President Robertson presided and the regular order of business was taken up. Reports of the officers, and the various committees were received and acted upon.

A general discussion was had of a number of questions that are of vital importance to the sheep and goat industry of the country. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that vigorous action should be taken to enlist the support of every man in this territory who was interested in this business. The executive committee was empowered to take such measures with references to finances as were needed to properly place these interests before the tariff revision committee and the state legislature.

B. L. Crouch was present and took part in the discussions and at the night session addressed the association at length on what he accomplished before the ways and means committee and what steps should be taken in the interest of the members of the association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Johnston Robertson, president; N. H. Corder and Charles H. Davidson, vice presidents, and J. Q. Henry, secretary.

At the night session of the Southwest Texas Sheep and Goat Growers' Association many important matters were taken up and discussed, such as the eradication of scab, the wild animal bounty bill, the retention of the tariff on mohair and goat skins.

A resolution was adopted petitioning congress to maintain the tariff on wool; asking that a tariff of 20 cents a pound be placed on mohair and 10 cents a pound of goat skins. Another resolution was adopted asking the state legislature to enact a wild animal bounty bill and make available the sum of \$200,000 to carry into effect its provisions. The depredations by wild animals is very heavy each year, notwithstanding the efforts made by the ranchmen to exterminate them, and outside help is necessary to accomplish this.

B. L. Crouch addressed the association at length on his visit to Washington before the ways and means committee in the interest of tariff on these commodities, and he set forth what had been accomplished and pointed out the steps that were necessary in order to get that protection to which these interests are entitled. The association voted to provide the necessary finances to defray the expenses incident to this matter and will co-operate with other kindred associations to secure proper recognition for the sheep and goat industry.

Cattle Tick Area Growing Smaller

According to Bureau Report, 64,000 Square Miles Freed from Parasites During 1908.

Gratifying progress has been made in the work of controlling and eradicating contagious disease of live stock, says Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, in his report for 1908, just issued.

Especially is this true with regard to sheep scab. During the year the quarantine on account of this disease was removed from Idaho, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska and large parts of North Dakota and South Dakota. In the twelve States and Territories remaining in quarantine such good progress has been made that the amount of infection remaining is very small in all but California. The situation is so favorable as to lead to the hope that considerable additional territory can be released during the coming year and that the disease may be entirely wiped out within a few years.

The quarantine on account of cattle mange was removed during the year from parts of North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Parts of ten States and Territories still remain in quarantine.

The work of exterminating the ticks which are such a detriment to the cattle industry of the South has been continued vigorously and with good results. During less than three years of this work nearly 64,000 square miles of territory have been freed from these troublesome parasites. This is an area somewhat larger than that of the State of Georgia. This gives assurance of ultimate success, although many years will probably be required for the completion of the work. Much depends upon the amounts appropriated for this work by the States as well as by the federal government, but more upon the assistance and co-operation of the cattle owners themselves, for without a fair degree of co-operation the eradication of the tick can never be accomplished.

The Tuberculosis Problem.

The most serious problem now confronting the live stock industry is tuberculosis. This disease has progressed to an alarming extent and is undoubtedly on the increase, especially in States where no adequate measures have been taken against it. The recent agitation in favor of a more wholesome food supply has drawn attention to tuberculosis, not only as it relates to the health of the consumer of meat and dairy products, but as it affects the business of raising live stock in an economic way. Judging from the meat-inspection statistics and from the records of the tuberculin test, it is estimated that more than 1 per cent of the beef cattle, 10 per cent of the dairy cattle and 2 per cent of the hogs in the United States are affected with tuberculosis. The financial loss that

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is chargeable to this disease among far manimals amounts to no less than \$14,000,000 annually. Both in the interest of the public health and for the financial benefit of stock raisers, it is time that more aggressive and systematic measures are taken to suppress and eradicate this disease. Such work should be carried on by the federal and State authorities in co-operation, and in order to be successful it will require several years and considerable investment: even if the subject is considered entirely from the financial standpoint.

Blackleg Vaccine.

The bureau has continued the preparation and distribution of vaccine to prevent blackleg in cattle. About 1,200,000 doses were distributed to stock raisers during the year and reports indicate that the vaccine continues to be highly effective.

Animal Husbandry Work.

The experiment in breeding American carriage horses, which is being carried on at Fort Collins, Colo. in co-operation with the Colorado experiment station, continues to progress in a highly satisfactory manner, and the same is true of the Morgan horse breeding experiments in Vermont. The stallions Carmon and Gen. Gates are in excellent condition. Several fine animals have been purchased during the year and some very promising colts and fillies have been produced. There are sixty-three animals in the Colorado stud and twenty-five in the Vermont stud. An experiment is also in progress in Iowa in co-operation with the State experiment station to evolve a breed of American draft horses, imported Clydesdales and Shires being used as foundation stock.

The classification proposed for American carriage horses by a committee representing the department and certain breeders' associations, was adopted in whole or in part by twelve fairs for the season of 1909 and a number of creditable exhibits were made in these classes.

Other experiments are being conducted in the breeding of range sheep, the feeding of cattle for beef production, and the feeding and management of poultry.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

For the second time in recent years the country has been visited with an outbreak of contagious foot-and-mouth disease. The disease was discovered in Pennsylvania early in November and was afterward found to exist also in New York, Michigan and Maryland. In view of the bureau's strict quarantine on important animals, and the fact that no animals are allowed to be imported from countries where foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist, it was considered highly improbable that the contagion was brought in with imported live stock. Investigation has indicated that the outbreak had its origin near Detroit, Mich., at a commercial establishment engaged in the production of biological products.

The affected States are promptly quarantined and the bureau, in co-operation with State authorities, adopted the policy which was successfully employed in eradicating the New England outbreak of six years ago, namely, slaughtering and burying the diseased and exposed animals and disinfecting the premises. The full appraised value of the animals destroyed has been or is to be paid to the owners, two-thirds by the federal government and one-third by the States.

Within the remarkably short time of seven weeks after the discovery of the disease, all known diseased and exposed animals were slaughtered and buried, and it now appears that the eradication of the contagion is complete, although an extra precaution a careful inspection is being

South Carolina Fighting the Tick

State and Federal Authorities Co-Operate in Getting Rid of Pest

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 12.—That South Carolina loses each year at least \$900,000 by reason of the southern fever tick among the cattle and that the great obstacle to be overcome in the eradication of the tick is the indifference and ignorance of the cattle owners are the two most striking statements in the report of Dr. M. Ray Powers, state veterinarian, prepared for the department of agriculture of this state.

Last year the four counties bordering on the national quarantine line, Oconee, Pickens, Greenville and Anderson, were placed under quarantine and the inspectors proceeded to get rid of the ticks. The people call the inspectors "tick-pickers"—though Dr. Powers does not say so in his interesting report.

The work is being carried on through the co-operation of the state and federal authorities, state veterinarian being in charge of the work. In

made of all animals in the recently affected regions. The quarantine is being modified as rapidly as seems safe, but it is not considered wise to remove the restrictions entirely until sufficient time has elapsed to insure that all danger is past.

The total number of animals slaughtered was 3,605, on 154 farms or premises, and the total appraised value was 88,269.08. The figures for the different States are as follows: Michigan, 9 premises, 242 cattle, 23 hogs, 9 sheep, 3 goats, value \$5,359; New York, 45 premises, 520 cattle, 246 hogs, 214 sheep, value \$24,378.13; Pennsylvania, 98 premises, 1,202 cattle, 999 hogs, 52 sheep, 4 goats, value \$56,903.12; Maryland, 2 premises, 31 cattle, 60 hogs, value \$1,628.83.

It was fortunate that in this emergency the bureau had a large force of trained veterinarians, many of whom had had experience in the New England campaign of 1902-03, who could be promptly assigned to the work of eradication. The members of the force have shown great energy and faithfulness. They have worked early and late, on Sundays and holidays, and much of the work has been of very disagreeable character. The live stock owners of the country own them a debt of gratitude for their prompt and effective work in eradicating the contagion and preventing its spread to other parts of the country.

Hunting a Ranch

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 12.—W. L. Bannister of Schleicher county is here for a few days and is looking around for a location for a ranch or a stock farm in South Texas. "The farmers are getting pretty thick up there," said he yesterday, "and the farmer, you know, always wants the best land he can get. I like the Southern Texas climate best anyway, and have concluded that I will join the pioneers down this way in stock farming if I can find a layout that looks enticing. The old range days in Texas are passing, and for a few years in Texas there will be fewer cattle raised, by improving the quality and feeding them. I have not decided upon any particular locality and cannot therefore make any predictions as to what I will finally decide upon. Schleicher county gets pretty cold in winter time for poor cows, and this is one thing that prompts me to seek a change in location."

1907 there were four inspectors and two veterinarians from Clemson college, six inspectors and two veterinarians from the federal bureau of animal industry at work in these four counties. "These inspectors," says Dr. Powers, "were instructed to make farm to farm inspections, examine all cattle and quarantine those premises found infested with fever ticks. They were also instructed to explain to the owners of all infested cattle the object of the work, the law under which the work was being conducted, the method of tick eradication most applicable to their individual premises and to give the owners all possible assistance in the work."

Violators Are Prosecuted

Daily reports were received from these inspectors, giving names of the owners of premises inspected, the number of cattle on each farm and their condition, infested or free. The inspectors reinspect the farm every three weeks, and all reports are kept on file, so that there is a complete record preserved. If from the reports the attitude of a cattle owner is seen to be neglectful, a letter is sent him and if necessary a veterinarian is sent to explain the work more fully. When these methods fail, the cattle owner is prosecuted if he moves the quarantined cattle.

In Oconee during 1907 there were 7,500 cattle inspected and 569 quarantined; in Pickens 7,088 inspected and 791 quarantined; in Greenville 12,236 inspected and 1,173 quarantined; in Anderson 12,845 inspected and 1,581 quarantined. On many of these premises the ticks were eradicated during the fall of 1907, but they were not released from quarantine until spring. Then the four counties were released from quarantine provisionally, the owners being thus enabled to ship cattle anywhere in the United States after inspection by a federal inspector. "Many have taken advantage of this," says Dr. Powers, "and are now shipping their cattle to the northern markets without restrictions, and thus receiving a better price for their stock than heretofore."

In June of this year eight additional counties were placed in quarantine: Abbeville, Greenwood, Laurens, Union, Cherokee, Spartanburg, Chester and York. Fourteen inspectors in the employ of the federal bureau and five in the employ of Clemson were at work during the summer in this territory, following the same methods used last year in the first four counties. "Many premises now in quarantine," says Dr. Powers, "are free from ticks, but must be held until the advent of warm weather to ascertain this positively." In Abbeville, 9,873 cattle were inspected and 2,647 quarantined; in Greenville 6,993 inspected and 1,491 quarantined; in Laurens 8,408 inspected and 708 quarantined; in Union 4,187 inspected and 223 quarantined; in Spartanburg 6,095 inspected and 1,454 quarantined; in Cherokee 3,173 inspected and 517 quarantined; in York 6,276 inspected and 2,255 quarantined; in Chester 5,370 inspected and 1,163 quarantined. In addition considerable work was also done this year in the territory covered last year. Twelve inspectors and one federal veterinarian, as well as the state veterinarian and his assistant, will be employed in the counties named throughout the winter.

From July 1, 1907, to July 1, 1908, there was expended in this work the sum of \$3,882 appropriated by the Clemson college trustees, and \$12,000 by the bureau of animal industry; from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909, there has been appropriated \$6,900 by the Clemson trustees, and \$24,000 by the bureau.

"The great obstacle to be overcome," concludes Dr. Powers, "is the indifference and ignorance of the cattle owners."—News and Courier.

Words of Praise

For the several ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed, as given by leaders in all the several schools of medicine, should have far more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has THE BADGE OF HONESTY on every bottle-wrapper, in a full list of all its ingredients printed in plain English.

If you are an invalid woman and suffer from frequent headache, backache, gnawing distress in stomach, periodical pains, disagreeable, catarrhal, pelvic drain, dragging down distress in lower abdomen or pelvis, perhaps dark spots or specks dancing before the eyes, faint spells and kindred symptoms caused by female weakness, or other derangement of the feminine organs, you can not do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The hospital, surgeon's knife and operating table may be avoided by the timely use of "Favorite Prescription" in such cases. Thereby the obnoxious examinations and local treatments of the family physician can be avoided and a thorough course of successful treatment carried out in the privacy of the home. "Favorite Prescription" is composed of the very best native medicinal roots known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments, contains no alcohol and no harmful or habit-forming drugs.

Do not expect too much from "Favorite Prescription"; it will not perform miracles; it will not dissolve or cure tumors. No medicine will. It will do as much to establish vigorous health in most weaknesses and ailments peculiarly incident to women as any medicine can. It must be given a fair chance by perseverance in its use for a reasonable length of time.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this remedy of known composition.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is guarded as sacredly secret and womanly confidences are protected by professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the best laxative and regulator of the bowels. They invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic. Easy to take as candy.

Horses

Fort Worth Horse and Mule Trade

Cotton mule trade has been of fairly large volume on the Fort Worth market since the opening of the new year and unless all signs fail should rule active for the next six weeks, at least, as this period is ordinarily the heart of the season's trade on this class. Prices have held fully up to those current just prior to the holiday season, and although receipts have been comparatively liberal ready clearances have been made of all the sleek fat kinds, the demand being strongest for the smoother and better bred grades, while the thin and unattractive sorts are not selling very freely at the prices. One load of logger mules and some general purpose farm mules sold during the week but the demand is centered chiefly on the cotton grades.

The horse market continues quiet, although there has been a little more life to the trade than recently on farm chunks, while a few roadsters have been selling.

Shipments out since Jan. 1 are as follows:

- One car mules, D. L. Whistler, to Bay City, Texas.
- One car mules, C. B. Team Mule Co., to Meridian, Miss.
- One car mules, Chronisler Lumber Co., to Wildhurst Texas.
- One car mules, J. S. Suttle, to Franklin, La.
- One car mules, H. F. Murray, to Austin, Texas.
- One car mules, A. C. Lever, to Bonham, Texas.
- One car mules, Robt. Caldwell, to Ennis, Texas.
- One car mules, Batt & Baskin, to Cameron, Texas.
- One car mules, Schwartz Bros., to

- Bay City, Texas.
- One car horses and mules, Schwartz Bros., to Bay City, Texas.
- One car mules, Powell Mule and Horse Co., San Antonio, Texas.
- One car horses and mules, J. Gilroy, to Dallas, Texas.
- One car mules, H. H. Ingraham, to West, Texas.
- Two cars mules, Jones Brothers & Co., to Greenville, Texas.
- One car mules, S. B. Rutledge, to Alvarado, Texas.
- One car horses and mules, J. E. Rominger, to Vicksburg, Miss.
- One car mules, J. S. Suttle, to New Iberia, La.
- Single shipments: S. P. Albert, Palestine, Texas, pair mules; C. C. Slaughter, Big Springs, Texas, six mules; J. R. McDuff, Plainview, Texas, seven horses and mules; Clint Shepard, Plano, Texas, three horses.

St. Louis Horse Market

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—Commission men are advising good shipments this week as all indications point to the active season in the horse trade now being in force.

HORSE QUOTATIONS.

Heavy drafters, common to good	\$140@200
Eastern chunks	110@150
Southern horses, good extra	100@150
Southern horses, plain to fair	40@65
Drivers, choice to extra	150@200
Plugs	20@25

The Mule Trade

The general tone of the mule market reflects some slight improvement but buyers in the country are urged to use the greatest caution in picking up supplies of small, rough haired and unfinished mules.

MULE QUOTATIONS.

	Common to medium	Medium to good
14 hands	\$60@75	\$80@110
14½ hands	80@110	110@125
15 hands	90@130	135@155
15½ hands	115@145	145@175
16 hands	130@150	160@225

Chicago Horse Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The market is glutted with a surplus of horses purchased in the country at prices too high for the trade. Shippers have been anticipating a broader inquiry for horses after the holidays and a sharp upturn in prices, and have bought recklessly, paying high prices for nearly all the consignments on the market. Fully 50 per cent of the horses have been offered twice by commission dealers to save their shippers if possible from serious losses. Demand for nearly all classes of commercial horses shows a liberal increase as compared with a year ago, and orders were of ample volume to move the heavy receipts if the horses could have been purchased by eastern dealers at figures to supply eastern customers. Many of the good horses purchased in the country at \$200 to \$250 sold below first cost, and a large number of fresh country consignments are still in the stables unsold for the reason that they cost more in the country than the trade will justify. Shippers anticipated that commercial demand for horses would be urgent enough to advance wholesale prices above the level of country cost. But few horses the current week have sold above country cost, and many good horses have been negotiated at a loss to shippers. While orders are increased by many outside dealers failing to fill their orders at prices asked. The teaming industry has just passed through a most unsatisfactory year of business, and has not recuperated to pay boom prices for horses. Country shippers need to be more conservative in their operations to meet the new conditions of trade, and big losses should teach them to be more careful in making purchases. Demand is broader, but trade moves slowly at the following prices:

	Poor to fair	Good to choice
Drafters	\$125@165	\$165@215
Loggers and feeders	60@160	165@215
Farmers and small chunks	50@100	120@150
Actors and coachers	110@130	140@350
Carriage pairs	225@300	325@675
Western (branded)	15@45	60@100
Mules	75@125	150@200

Denver Shorthorn Sale.

During the Western Live Stock Show a sale of choice Shorthorns will be held under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Fifty-five excellent young bulls and a few heifers will be included in this sale. These cattle have been selected from some of the leading herds of the central States, and will be sold at auction. This will be a good opportunity for stockmen to get strong, vigorous bulls that will give size and feeding quality to their herds. This sale will be held at the Denver stock yards, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1909.

Blacklegoids

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NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

Dairy

Work in the Interest of the Dairy Industry.

The dairy division has carried on an extensive and practical work in behalf of the industry which it represents. The educational work for the development of dairying in the south has been continued with excellent results, says A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, in his annual report. As an example of what is being accomplished, the farmers are encouraged to keep records of their herds, and twelve months' records of 719 cows in various small herds show an average profit per cow of \$32.61. The best cow showed a profit of \$94.40, and the poorest a loss of \$3.73. By keeping such records the farmer is enabled to determine which are the profitable and unprofitable cows and to eliminate which are the shrdlu mb mb mbm the poorer animals.

Considerable work has also been done during the year for the improvement of milk supplies, and several cities, with the assistance of the bureau, have brought about a marked improvement in the wholesomeness of milk and the sanitary conditions under which it is produced and handled. The bureau has also continued its work of inspecting butter as received at three of the large markets, investigating problems in the manufacture of butter and cheese, assisting creameries to avoid losses, and inspecting renovated butter.

Skimmings From Dairy.

By keeping the cows clean there will be little danger of stringy milk. The cow that tests below 3 per cent butter fat is not worth keeping in the dairy herd.

The more study the dairyman puts into his occupation the more success will he attain.

Keep things about the farm dairy clean. Elbow grease costs effort, but it's worth the candle when it comes to clean milk, clean separators, clean butter and a clean trade.

The enormous sales of cream separators show the value of the separator on the farm. The warm skim milk for feeding purposes soon pays for the cost of a machine.

To make profits with dairy butter have the cream ripened properly, churn at the right temperature, wash the granulated butter until the buttermilk is removed, work the butter just enough, salt with judgment and pack neatly.

The dairy cow and the hog make an excellent combination. Not only do they pay well, but they take little fertility from the farm.

Where calves are "brought up by hand," so to speak, the rule to stay by first, last and all the time is: Keep everything clean and sweet, feed regularly and carefully and use kindness above all.

Dairy Notes.

The farm price of dairy cows has gone from \$21.40 in 1892 to \$27.45 in 1908, and to \$30.67 in 1908; of all other cattle of all ages, from \$14.06 in 1895 to \$20.92 in 1898, and to \$16.89 in 1908. From the fact that dairy cattle have risen in value nearly 50 per cent since 1892 indicates that they are growing fast in popularity and earning power. The farmer who is in a position to breed good ones for use and for sale is in a position to make good money in the future. The time is near at hand when the good dairy cow or her calf will sell at from \$100 and up.

This is none too soon for those who have no silos to begin to plan for

growing stock sugar beets or other root crops for their cows for next year. A few acres will pay. It will be well to plow the ground deeply this winter if possible. Cover it with manure before spring and plow again before planting. If you have never grown stock sugar beets, get a number of seed catalogues and find out all you can about the seed and how to plant, cultivate, harvest and store the crop.

TEXAS CATTLE AT CHICAGO.

Receipts for the Year Were Small for the Open Market.

Although receipts of Texas cattle and calves at Chicago last year exceeded 1907 considerably, this feature of the market was not of much consequence except during the mid-summer. The great bulk of the receipts for the year consisted of cattle forwarded from other markets where prices were lower than at Chicago. These importations direct to slaughterers were in a large measure responsible for the receipts being increased. The total for the year stands close to 106,000 for cattle and 24,000 calves, against 80,000 cattle and 20,000 calves last year.

June, July and August were really about the only months of the year when any business was done. Some very choice fed steers sold in June at \$7.50, which was the top price for the year. In July the best sold at \$6.90 and the top in August was \$5.15. The bulk of the supply during these months sold at \$4.50@6.25. A good many grass-fed cattle sold during the summer at \$3.50@4.50.

At the International Exposition a load of extra prime Texas-fed steers sold at \$7 on the open market, which was the highest sale late in the year.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Big Springs to Get Oil Mill.

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Jan. 12.—That a cotton seed oil mill will be erected in Big Springs the coming year is almost a certainty. Several parties from different points in the States have been making investigations, which proved very favorable to the establishment of such an enterprise in this city.

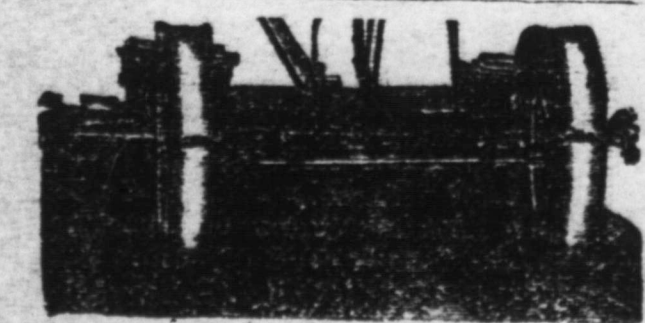
TYLER—Nearly 100 Tyler traveling men have formed plans to erect on the court house square a statue to each of the governors of this State who were elected from Tyler: Richard B. Hubbard, Oran M. Roberts and James S. Hogg. The traveling men have already raised in cash over \$1,200.

TEXARKANA—At 12 o'clock last night fire destroyed the Haydon Dry Goods company and the J. L. Chatfield Hardware company's establishments and Cassidy's saloon on East Broad street (Arkansas). The total loss is roughly estimated at \$200,000.

THORNTON—In the western part of this county the little sons of T. B. Hathcock and Mr. Chilcote were playing "sheriff." The Hathcock boy ran, and, upon being told to halt by the Chilcote boy and refusing to do so, was shot in the back of the head with a shotgun, killing him instantly. The boys were aged each about 12 years.

TEMPLE—The northbound Katy Flyer, while running between Bartlett and Holland, was attacked by miscreants who bombarded both sections with rocks, with the result that a lady who was traveling with her two children to their home at Brady was wounded on the right side of the head.

AMARILLO—Jim Keeton, charged by complaint with the murder of State Ranger Doc Thomas, waived preliminary examination and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 by Justice Kent K. Kerr.



The Kemper Disc Furrow Opener

WILL increase the yield of corn, cane or cotton 20 per cent. Guaranteed to pay for itself in one day. Works on any planter. Write for circular and prices. WALKER MFG. CO., Council Bluffs, Ia.

SEED CORN

Diamond Joe's Big White. Earliest Maturing Big Eared Corn in the world. Made 153 bushels per acre. It costs but 25 cents per acre for seed. Big illustrated catalog of seed corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper. RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.

LARGEST SEED CORN GROWERS IN THE WORLD.

First Blizzard Hits Texas Causing Big Fall in Temperature

Snow and sleet Sunday evening and Monday morning accompanied what is the most remarkable drop in temperature ever recorded by the United States observer here.

Sunday afternoon at 3:20 o'clock summer's heat prevailed, the thermometer registering 75 degrees above zero. Ten minutes later the downward tumble of the mercury began and at 7 o'clock Monday morning stood at 10 degrees above zero, making the coldest January day here in eleven years. This was a total drop of 65 degrees in twelve hours.

To make matters still worse, the elements are in a fair way, says Observer D. S. Landis, for the worst blizzard in years to sweep across Texas.

The cold extended in every direction from Fort Worth. Texline had probably the severest weather Monday of any city in the southwest. Snow began to fall at 8:30 o'clock, accompanied by a strong wind which is causing the snow to drift upon the railroad tracks to threaten a bad night. The thermometer registered three above zero at Texline.

Western Oklahoma also had severe weather, according to reports to the Rock Island general offices. Snow plows were ordered out but no occasion to use them has yet arisen. Snow is falling all over the new state, however, and drifts may form on the tracks.

The cold wave extended to all parts of the state, reaching south Texas after midnight, or about ten hours after the first effects were felt in north Texas. Houston and San Antonio reported that summer weather prevailed up to midnight. Passengers who left these two cities at 10 o'clock Sunday night were surprised to find snow on the ground in Fort Worth and the mercury near the zero mark on their arrival Monday morning. Some came with umbrellas instead of overcoats, prepared for spring showers rather than winter's cold.

All records of the Fort Worth weather bureau show that only Jan. 15, 1905 rivals Monday, Jan. 11, for severe cold. On the former date the minimum temperature was 11 degrees above, or one degree warmer than on Jan. 11.

Representatives both of grain and cattle interests assert that the norther will do no harm at all. The cattlemen admit that the stock will be pinched a little; the grain men, however, expect good from the snow in the Panhandle and in Oklahoma.

The agricultural interests, too, think that the snow will accomplish a vast amount of good. The moisture was needed everywhere, whether in the shape of rain or snow.

The cold wave reached Fort Worth and vicinity about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the minimum temperature, however, not being registered until Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

According to the weather records, this is the first snow of any quantity seen in Fort Worth in two years.

The Panhandle reported snows from Childress to Texline. The minimum temperature at Texline was 3 above; Amarillo the same; Childress, 9 above, and Clarendon about 6 above.

Cold weather prevailed at all Frisco points from Brady to Red river and further. West Texas was visited by the cold wave, the Texas & Pacific agents as far west as Toyah reporting

the severest morning of the winter.

Half Inch Snow at Gainesville,

At Gainesville a storm of blizzard proportions began last night and a temperature of 10 degrees above continues today. Snow, the first of the season, to a depth of a half an inch has fallen. Business of all kinds is retarded and fears for the safety of unsheltered live stock are being entertained.

Fifty-one Degree Drop at Paris,

The thermometer stands 11 degrees above at Paris, Texas, showing a 51 degree drop since yesterday at noon. It is snowing, sleeting and blowing. Reports from southern Oklahoma tell of worse conditions there than in Paris.

Fall of 70 Degrees at Dublin,

A real blizzard hit Dublin last night and this morning everything there is frozen. The thermometer at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon showed 80 degrees above. In six hours the mercury went down 50 degrees, and this morning it stands only 10 above, a fall of 70 degrees in twelve hours. Two inches of snow covers the ground at Dublin today.

Snow is falling at Waxahachie today, with the thermometer registered at 8 degrees above zero this morning, the coldest weather there within four years.

Coldest of Winter at McKinney

The coldest weather of the winter is prevailing at McKinney today, with sleet and snow. The temperature this morning was 12 above, a drop of 48 degrees since 1 p. m. Sunday.

Ground Covered at Denison

Snow began early today at Denison and continued for several hours. The ground there is covered. The severest blizzard of several years broke at daylight with the temperature at 9 degrees and a snow storm raging.

Drop of 30 Degrees in an Hour

From 70 degrees above yesterday at 8 o'clock to eight above at 7 o'clock today is the record in brief of the coldest weather of the present winter at Denton. Snow began falling there before day, with sleet. The mercury dropped 80 degrees Sunday afternoon in one hour.

Slight Snow at Lockhart

A blizzard struck Lockhart at 2 o'clock this morning and the thermometer there is down to 28 degrees and a slight snow falling.

Temperature Falls at San Antonio

A cold wave struck San Antonio this morning at 3 o'clock and the thermometer was 28 degrees at 9 o'clock and still falling. Sleeting there will kill all vegetation exposed.

Snow Blizzard at Wichita Falls

The thermometer registers eight above at Wichita Falls. Snow blizzard is blowing there from the north with a rising velocity and live stock will suffer.

Drops 49 Degrees.

WACO, Texas, Jan. 11.—Snow is falling this morning with the thermometer at 25 degrees above zero, a drop of 49 degrees from yesterday afternoon.

Stock Yards Notes

Davis & Scoggins, shippers from Henderson county, sent in 127 head of east Texas hogs, average weight 159 pounds, that brought \$5.25 Saturday.

The Reynolds Cattle Company of Eastland county sold forty-eight steers, averaging 970 pounds, at \$4.55, and twenty-three of 1,023 pounds at the same price Saturday.

R. E. Gatewood marketed from his Johnson county feed pens thirty-six steers, averaging 1,068 pounds, at \$4.50, and thirty-two of 1,054 pounds at the same price, Saturday.

Baker Brothers shipped in and sold at \$3.60, five cars of fed cows from Erath county Saturday. There were 140 head in the shipment averaging 845 pounds.

W. B. Berryman, who has been spreading the gospel of good hogs and sheep in Texas, is now with A. B. Holbert & Sons, the horse importers, whose southern headquarters at Fort Worth. Mr. Berryman is just in from a trip north, where he went on an important mission. On the second of this month

Blacklegoids
Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination
for the prevention of
BLACKLEG IN CATTLE
NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.
PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

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

he and Miss Elizabeth Taylor Clark of Burton, Ohio, united their fortunes in wedlock, and he brings his bride to Texas to join the throng that are making Texas great.

R. E. Gatewood of Cleburne sold 101 steers of 1,132 pounds at \$4.75 Thursday.

Tom Saunders had a bunch of drivens on the market Thursday. He sold 100 steers of 1,043 pounds at \$4.25.

P. W. Reynolds sold a load of Eastland county steers of 968 pounds at \$4.40 on Thursday, with one of 1,250 pounds at \$5 and a bull of 1,060 pounds at \$3.

W. D. Reynolds was on the market with a shipment of steers from Eastland county, and sold 105 or 1,068 pounds at \$4.55 Thursday.

W. J. Miller sent in a load of cows from Bee county, of 789 pounds average, that brought \$3.25, with three of 633 at \$2.50 on Thursday.

J. R. Whitley of Clay county sold thirty-eight heifers of 640 pounds average at \$4.10, eight cows of 895 at \$3.25, and eight of 872 at \$2.75 on Thursday.

T. Wagoner, a Willbarger county shipper, sold forty-nine calves of 217 pounds at \$5.85, eighteen of 311 at \$4.10, and 113 cows of 927 at \$3.30 on Thursday.

J. M. & Z. T. Burkett drove in a bunch of steers, twenty-four head, that averaged 1,170 pounds and brought \$4.70 Thursday. They had been fed meal and hulls for seventy days.

Amthor & Russell had a shipment of good meal steers in from McLennan county on Thursday. They sold forty-four of 1,126 pounds average at \$4.90, and fifty of 943 pounds at \$4.50.

W. A. Zumwalt topped the steer market Thursday with some good corn-fed beeves from Anadarko, Okla. One load of 1,152 pounds sold at \$5.50.

Tom Baker of Brady brought in six loads of cows Friday. They averaged 900 and brought \$3.85.

Joe Wyatt of Sonora was a visitor at the Fort Worth market Friday.

T. A. Coleman of Encinal sold sixty-eight calves of 181 at \$6.75, and eleven of 273 at \$4 on Wednesday.

J. A. Moore of Jack county had a

car of meal-fed cows on the market of 860 pounds average, that made \$3.85 on Wednesday.

Davis & Scoggins had in two loads of hogs from Henderson county on Wednesday, selling ninety-three of 231 at \$5.80 and 122 of 155 at \$4.75.

Sample & Mitchell, shippers from Red River county sold two loads of hogs of 154 pounds at \$4.45 Wednesday.

J. F. Adkins shipped a load of grass cows from Maverick county, selling twenty of 710 pounds at \$2.85 and nineteen calves of 329 at \$3.90, on Wednesday's market.

The Three-Circle ranch in Erath county sent in a load of meal-fed steers for Wednesday's market, twenty of which averaged 1,195 pounds and sold at \$5.10, and one weighing 1,000 pounds selling at \$4.

Jackson & Harmon, shippers from Brewster county, sold eighty-six calves of 155 at \$6, five of 256 at \$4, twenty-seven cows of 715 at \$2.25, twenty-eight cows of 840 at \$3.50, thirty-nine cows of 801 at \$3.20 and nineteen of 790 pounds, on Wednesday's market.

Cockrell & Keeton of Hill county, shipped a load of choice meal-fed cows to Wednesday's market, that made the good price of \$4. Their average weight was 1,073 pounds. These are the kind of cattle that look like money.

YARD GATHERINGS.

Joe Willey of Foss, Okla., had a car of 205-pound corn-fed hogs on Monday's market that commanded \$5.82½ per cwt.

J. O. Allsott, the well known hog shipper at Wynnewood, Okla., had a load of light mixed hogs on today's market that realized \$5.10 per cwt.

A. W. Cooper had two cars of cows on the yards today from Clifton, Texas. One load topped the cow market at \$3.40, while the other brought \$2.50 per cwt.

Tom Waggoner had five cars of meal-fed cows on the yards Monday that sold at \$3.10, while a load of calves sold at \$5.50@3.85. A shipment of the same cows sold here last week at \$3.80. The consignment was shipped from Vernon, Texas.

ROSY AND PLUMP

Good Health from Right Food

"It's not a new food to me," remarked a Virginia man, in speaking of Grape-Nuts.

"About twelve months ago my wife was in very bad health, could not keep anything on her stomach. The Doctor recommended milk half water but it was not sufficiently nourishing.

"A friend of mine told me one day to try Grape-Nuts and cream. The result was really marvelous. My wife soon regained her usual strength and today is as rosy and plump as when a girl of sixteen.

"These are plain facts and nothing I could say in praise of Grape-Nuts would exaggerate in the least, the value of this great food."

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.

Good Time For Breeding Hogs

Demand Active and Prices Likely to Continue Satisfactory for Some Time.

The farmer who is rightly situated and is willing to advertise liberally will find the present conditions favorable to engage in the breeding of thoroughbred hogs, says the Drovers' Journal. Hogs are fond of grazing, and if the land is adapted to the cultivation of alfalfa it will greatly cheapen the cost of production of swine as well as increase the bone and health of the animals.

Thoroughbred hogs are reasonably cheap and the best specimens can be purchased for much less money than twelve months ago. Unquestionably prices have ruled too high and discouraged many farmers who would like to engage in the breeding of swine. Values can be no hindrance at the present time, as the owners of many choice herds are anxious to reduce stock and will sell their surplus on reasonable terms. Unfortunately, nearly every thoroughbred breed of animals has a boom in every ten or fifteen years, and prices become inflated. Then follow liquidation and a readjustment of values.

Hogs are very prolific breeders and when properly managed, increased rapidly. Too many breeders reserve all their stock for breeding purposes, while the inferior animals should be culled out and sold for consumption. The farmer who purchases a full-blood boar with a recorded pedigree that is a poor individual, is very apt to get an inferior producer. The ambition to realize the greatest possible revenue from the herd often tempts breeders to sell at reduced prices inferior animals for breeding purposes. The farmer who purchases such a sire relies on the pedigree of the boar to produce in his progeny the best types of the breed. Performance is disappointing and the purchaser loses

THREE OF A KIND

Dropped Coffee, Picked Up Postum, and Health

The harmful action of caffeine—the drug in coffee and tea—is the same in all cases, it is only a matter of degree.

One person may suffer more in the way of heart palpitation, sour stomach, nervousness, or insomnia, than another, but the poison is there all the time, if one continues to drink coffee or tea.

A Pennsylvania lady and two friends learned the truth about coffee in the same way. The lady writes:—

"About four years ago I had an attack of nervous prostration and a great deal of trouble with my heart. Sometimes feared I was dying, and my doctor seemed unable to find out the cause of my trouble.

"I would frequently wake at night with these attacks and the doctor said there was some constant irritation of the nerves, and he began to think some organic disease was at work.

"One day I was told of a case very similar to mine, and that the woman could find no relief until she stopped using coffee. I did not like the idea of giving up coffee, for I was very fond of it.

"Having read frequently of Postum, I determined to try it. It certainly made a great change in me. Those spells left me entirely.

"My most intimate friend was afflicted as I was. In fact the similarity of our afflictions drew us together in the first place. When she saw the great change Postum had made in me she tried it and was benefited as I was.

"The beneficial effects of Postum on us two induced a neighbor to follow our example and so we are three of a kind who can't say enough in praise of Postum."

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

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

confidence in the superior attributes of thoroughbred hogs over conglomerate breeding. The breeder who sold the animal has injured the prestige of his herd and will suffer loss of reputation.

Hogs are bred for consumption, and an imperfect animal of a full-blood breed of swine is more valuable for the shambles than to reserve for a producer. Many inexperienced men went into the breeding business when stock was selling at inflated prices, and will close out their herds when values are at the bottom. Any farmer who is qualified as a breeder and will exploit blooded swine now, is fully protected by current prices from future losses. Values are sure to rally, as prices now are but a few points above pork prices. The breeder who starts a herd now is sure to profit by the advance, as blooded hogs are stable animals and will sell higher.

Hogs

DUROC JERSEY MEETING.

Two Texas Men Elected Members of Board of Directors.

The annual meeting of the National Duroc Jersey Record association took place at Peoria, Ill., Dec. 16. The object of the meeting was to elect three members of the board of directors to take the place of E. Z. Russell, J. B. Manley and Thomas L. Williams, whose term of office expired with the date of the meeting, and to fill the places of President H. F. Hoffman, Secretary H. C. Sheldon and Treasurer L. H. Roberts, whose terms of office will expire on Jan. 1, next.

Owing to a feeling of dissatisfaction, two sets of officers were selected. One of these was as follows:

President S. L. Hopper, Neola, Iowa; secretary, C. C. Carlin, Des Moines, Iowa; treasurer, L. H. Roberts, Paton, Iowa.

Board of directors, R. L. Harding of Iowa, J. C. Hestand of Texas, and B. W. Harned of Missouri. The hold-over directors, Messrs. Thomas and Doty acted in harmony with this organization.

The members of the association who were present and acted with the movement which selected above list of officers were the following:

Illinois—Edward Aldrich, H. B. Griffiths, R. L. Comer, T. W. Stoner, Stansell & Matern, Fred Kraschel, Ed A. Baxter, W. J. Taylor, J. B. Stansell, Harry Browning, W. R. Hainline, E. M. Cassell, B. H. Parks, L. E. Thomas, R. J. Evans and C. R. Doty

Iowa—L. H. Roberts R. J. Harding, S. L. Hopper, C. C. Carlin and Hood & Baker.

Missouri—Green McFarland, B. W. Harned, R. L. Carter, Thomas L. Williams and B. W. Harle.

Nebraska—E. S. Larue.

Texas—J. C. Hestand

The organization which was headed by President Hoffman, included only Messrs. Hoffman, Secretary Sheldon, C. E. Pratt, E. Z. Russell, E. J. Brown of Nebraska and Dr. Hood of Iowa.

The officers selected by these six men were:

President, H. E. Hoffman; secretary, H. C. Sheldon; treasurer, E. Z. Russell.

Board of directors, E. J. Brown of Nebraska, Dr. Hood of Iowa, and Mr. Frazier of Texas. C. E. Pratt of Kansas was the only one of the hold-over members of the board of directors that acted with and supported this ticket.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 12.—Good headway is being made in a



MEN — WEAK, NERVOUS OR DISEASED
Don't Give Up Before Consulting Me.
GUARANTEED CURES—Varicocele, Hydrocele, Stricture, Piles and Fistula are treated on bank guarantee. I cure with the same guarantee of success Blood Poison, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Special Diseases of Men and Women.

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL I CONVINCE YOU THAT MY TREATMENT CURES.

Office opposite Delaware Hotel; take elevator or 4th street stairway. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

A. A. BROWER, M. D.

few instances in South Texas toward hog production and a fair sample of what Bee county is doing in that line was seen at the San Antonio Union Stock Yards Tuesday, when Peter Unzicker of Tuleta marketed sixty head of hogs about a year old, averaging 203 pounds, at \$5.80 per hundred, or \$11.75 per head. The hogs were fed on the products of the farm and truck patch and the diet consisted of vegetables, sorghum and corn, the finishing touches being made with corn.

Western Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1 at under-mentioned places compared with last year:

Nov. 1 to		
June 1—	1908-09.	1907-08
Chicago	1,595,000	1,090,000

Kansas City	895,000	505,000
South Omaha	350,000	235,000
St. Louis	485,000	270,000
St. Joseph, Mo....	356,000	245,000
Indianapolis	453,000	340,000
Milwaukee	182,000	105,000
Cudahy, Wis.	176,000	200,000
Cincinnati	140,000	130,000
Ottumwa, Iowa ...	164,000	128,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	149,000	140,000
Sioux City, Iowa..	233,000	140,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	230,000	165,000
Cleveland	185,000	150,000
Louisville, Ky.....	40,000	38,000
Wichita Kan.	143,000	70,000
Nebraska City, Neb	64,000	25,000
Detroit	108,000	80,000
Above and all		
others	6,520,000	4,630,000
For the week	650,000	770,000
Preceding week ...	490,000	480,000

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Nature warns you when the track of health is not clear. Kidney and bladder trouble compel you to pass water often through the day and get up many times during the night.

Unhealthy kidneys cause lumbago, rheumatism, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints or muscles, at times have headache or indigestion, as time passes you may have a sallow complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, sometimes feel as though you had heart trouble, may have plenty of ambition but no strength, get weak and waste away.

If such conditions are permitted to continue, serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, the very worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physicians, who content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease undermines the system.

A Trial Will Convince Anyone

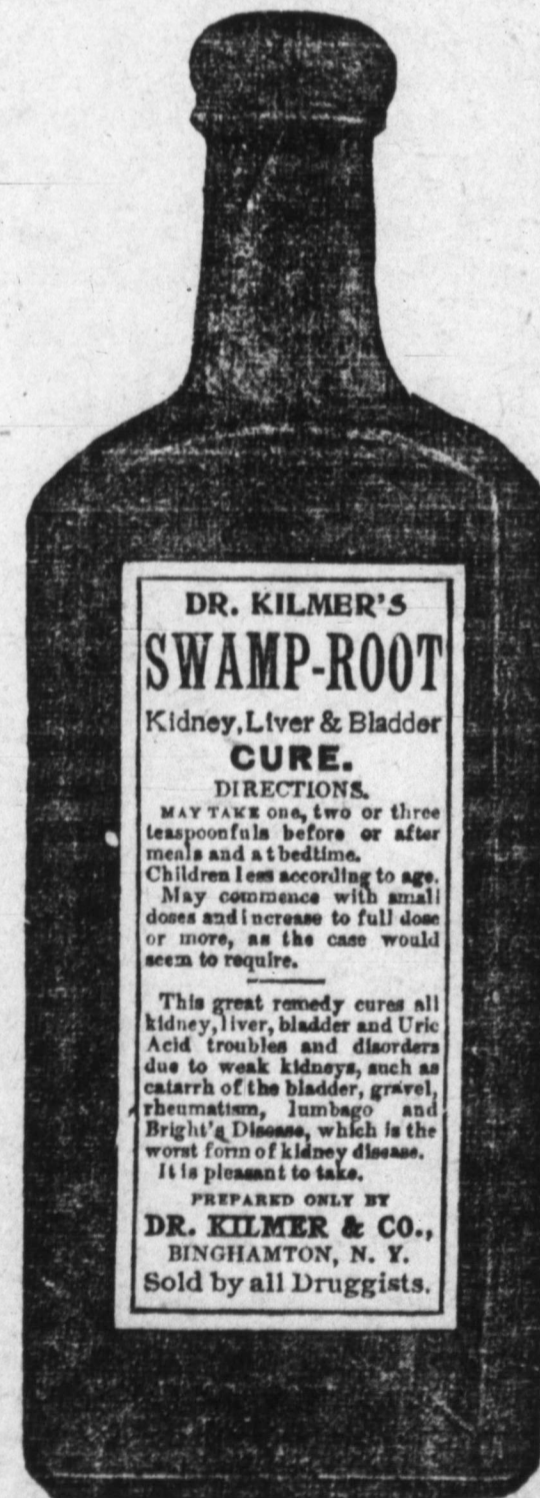
If you are sick or feeling badly, begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better, they will help the other organs to health. In taking Swamp-Root, you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is a gentle healing vegetable compound—a specialist's prescription for a specific disease.

You cannot get rid of your aches and pains if your kidneys are out of order. You cannot feel right when your kidneys are wrong.

Swamp-Root Is Pleasant to Take

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE—To prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands of letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Fort Worth Daily Telegram. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.



Swamp-Root is always kept up to its high standard of purity and excellence. A sworn certificate of purity with every bottle.

True Breeder Works For Ideal

Young Man Starting in Business Does Well to Fix Out Course.

The following paper on "What Constitutes a True Breeder" was read by H. F. Hoffman at the Iowa Duroc Breeders' meeting. Though originally prepared for hog men, its sound common sense is applicable to breeders of other kinds of live stock as well:

"I have quite strong convictions along this line and am likely called by some a radical, but such as they are they are all my own and not borrowed, and they will be presented as opinions only. A true breeder would define as one who keeps one eye on the present and the other away on down the line in the uncertain future. While we as a rule do not take so much stock in the future as in the now, at the same time the true breeder in mind not only what he thinks the requirements will be in the years to come, but how best to meet them. We do not believe he can do this by jumping from one ideal to another; in fact, the true breeder does not do this, but his ideals well in mind. Not the 'vapid' cues he sees in the swine journals, as they are neither a hog or the reproduction of one; neither is it the fine spun writ-ups of sale journals or the extravagant footnotes of the sale catalogue, as none of these appeal to him any more than he is captivated by the auctioneer with his long-drawn vocabulary of what are to him meaningless words; but instead he has well defined ideals not altogether of what he expects his next year's crop to be, but what he aims to have them in the next five or ten or more years. When his mind's eye sees in outline the strong masculine yet symmetrical appearance of his males and the deep, roomy, motherly but finer cut features of his dams to be, and even the lullaby songs they will sing to their offspring as they strengthen their young lives through her—all these, and much more, are burned in his brain so deeply that nothing but death can erase them.

Willing to Spend Time.

"The true breeder's mind is occupied with such questions as selection, mating, fee and care, to the end that they may come as near reaching his ideal as possible. He does not expect to live long enough to reach it, and in most cases does not care to, as then there would be nothing to strive for; but he does expect to be nearer the mark in a term of years than in one. Of course, he has to be in love with his business and wants a reasonable profit, for no one becomes in love with any business but what if you wring the profit out the love will generally go with it. He is willing to sell his surplus at a reasonable price, and it quite frequently happens the speculator buys it for cash or its equivalent and proceeds to create a sensation (to put it mildly), and sells them for five and sometimes ten times what he paid the breeder. This may be in cash or may be highly adulterated 'thin gas,' but in either case the breeder loses no sleep over the transaction, and entertains no envy toward the speculator, as he knows full well he will be back in a few years for more stock provided he is still in the business.

"What, then, is the speculator's motive in buying? Primarily to strengthen his sale or show herd, or both, or sell again for a profit; incidentally, to breed from in case he cannot make the coveted profit through sales. The argument is sometimes put up that he takes more prizes at the fairs than

the man who bred them, and we presume this is true, as the breeder is sometimes a showman, and often he is not, and does not care to be; but the speculator scours the country over much the same as the promoter of a menagerie, only the latter is in search of curiosities while the former is after most anything that he thinks will win in the show ring, as he only wants to fill all the classes possible and capture the ribbons and so make an advertising hit; and he is not infrequently successful in this line until you follow him down the line the class 'bred by exhibitor,' when he appears in about the same role in which Mark Twain described his dog when chasing the jack rabbit, 'very much by himself.'

Differs From Speculator.

"What distinction, then, shall we make between the true breeder and the speculator? They are aiming at the same goal, 'profit,' but their methods of attainment are almost diametrically opposite; the true breeder wants to maintain as near a uniform scale of prices as possible and do it quietly with a reasonable profit and carry the business on a healthy, normal basis, and is not so much troubled with the 'get-rich-quick' malady as with the perpetuity of the business.

"The speculator wants to inject all the excitement possible and create record-breaking prices, and if he can get rich quick and retire, the business is no concern of his. Some may think this paper is gotten up to extol the one and berate the other. This is a mistake, as both are what nature made them. The speculator is of a nervous, emotional temperament, who wants to do everything in a hurry, while the strong point of the true breeder is conservatism. If the speculator sees what he thinks is an opportunity for great financial gains in other lines he makes the change in the same frame of mind he would change cars when traveling; he entertains no regrets, and is haunted by no memories; but the true breeder has given his chosen occupation such a prominent place in his mind that it has become a part of his very being, and he turns a deaf ear to hat might sweep to others more alluring propositions and quietly pursues his way along his chosen path and keeps on until the 'designs grow dim upon his trestle board' and nature whispers the gentle warning, 'life's work is nearly done.' Then, and not until then, he lays down his burden, the last sad act of his business career.

"The speculator will make most any sacrifice in time or money to push the business, or, as he calls it, 'boom the breed,' while the true breeder gives the best years of his life to grasp the key that unlocks the safe containing the laws governing growth and reproduction.

"The breeder and the speculator are here neither as the result of any freak or accident, but a product of the law of heredity and environment. Each has had a hand in placing the swine industry where we find it today. Which has done the most for its advancement or which could best be spared are questions every person must answer for himself. But what I do maintain is this: Let them be handled as our laws do or are supposed to handle our dairy products, brand each for what they really are. The person who gipes his life to studying the details of the breeding business and raises a crop of hogs and as soon as they are sold stops until another crop is produced is surely not a speculator; while he who buys, sells and trades, and when he gets an order goes out and buys to fill it, or in anticipation of such order 'job lots the bunch,' while he may be a hog raiser to a certain extent, his time and talent are so much occupied with the speculative department that his ideas of breeding are in 'cold

storage' and he is not in the true sense of the term a breeder. Therefore, I repeat, Let each sail under his true colors and be branded for what he really is. Then the young man starting in the business will be less apt to be deceived, as he has a better opportunity to line up the two situations and ask himself which appeals to him the stronger. These are questions that are worthy of serious consideration, and I believe when this privilege is accorded them the result will be beneficial to not only the breeder and speculator, but the swine world at large.

Big Sale in Mexico

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 12.—Probably the last big tract of cheap land in Mexico was sold last week in San Antonio by a Mexican syndicate to an American syndicate, in which is associated several San Antonio men. The enormous sum of 1,600,000 acres in the state of Sonora is involved in the transfer, and the aggregate purchase price is said to be about \$1,000,000. The buyers expect to produce \$2,000,000 in a few years.

The deal was closed by Attorney Trevino of Chihuahua, who has been in the city at the Menger hotel for two weeks. The land will be colonized and developed, particularly in an agricultural way.

Accurate details are withheld, but it is known that among the Texans associated with northern capitalists in the purchase and colonization scheme are J. B. Spencer of San Antonio, J. W. Bell of Victoria and R. B. McCutcheon of Fort Stockton.

Sell Ranch to Syndicate

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 12.—Gunther Brothers, owners for the last thirty years of a big ranch near Bodarc, in Butler county, have sold their holdings to a syndicate at Winfield. The ranch contains 2,450 acres. The purchasers are Frank Bolein, Henry Scherman and Ross Stratton. Mrs. Baden, owner of the Baden Milling Company of Winfield, is also interested. In the transfer Gunther Brothers came into possession of the Udall mills at Udall, Kan.

The cattle and hog shipments from this ranch have been the largest in Southwest Kansas.

New Archer County Settlers

ARCHER CITY, Texas, Jan. 12.—G. E. Englehart reports the recent arrival of the following Club Ranch land purchasers with their immigrant cars: James W. Spann and family and his father and family from Eastland county, Texas, bought block No. 115. H. L. Spann and family from Wichita county, Texas, who bought part of block No. 123. Mr. Jones and family of Oklahoma, who bought block No. 34. S. E. Humphrey of Beaumont, Texas, and family, who bought the Ezzell forty-four acres a half mile northwest of Archer City.

Lucas Ranch Sold

SEYMOUR, Texas, Jan. 12.—W. J. Rhody, the realty man, announces a big deal that he has just put through. The J. W. Lucas ranch, consisting of 2,979 acres, situated eight miles north of Mabelle, has been traded to Will R. White of Lancaster. Mr. Lucas takes in exchange a flour mill at Lancaster and \$30,000 in cash. This is one of the biggest deals that has been made around here recently, involving \$59,580 in all. Mr. Lucas will probably buy a smaller ranch in the country somewhere.

Deals at Midland

MIDLAND, Texas, Jan. 12.—Deals were closed last week by A. L. Camp whereby H. L. Smith deeds to Dr. N. H. Ellis his ranch, cattle and horses in Crane county for a consideration of \$28,000. This is considered one of the best herds of cattle in that section, and Dr. Ellis is to be congratulated on the acquisition.

Arizona Cowmen Are Getting Busy

Soliciting Members in New Mexico and Endeavoring to Strengthen Territory Organizations.

LAS EGAS, N. M., Jan. 12.—A circular letter issued to the stockmen of northern Arizona by Jesse L. Boyce, secretary of the Northern Arizona Cattlemen's association, has found its way into this territory. The letter states that the association is making a big effort to increase its membership until it will include at least two-thirds of the cattlemen who are users of the national forest reserves in order to become recognized by the forest service officially as an association. Secretary Boyce strongly urges the co-operation of every stockman using the forest reserves. In his appeal to the stockmen Mr. Boyce says cattle and horse interests have suffered year after year because of lack of interest in the organization. The time has come when "we must get together or go out of business."

lated on the acquisition. Nooney Ellis will have charge.

Mr. Camp also sold for G. H. and G. L. Stephens to Charles Lewis and the H. B. Wiseman and Stephens ranch in Winkler county of fifteen sections for \$20,000. The purchaser will stock the ranches with high-grade cattle and Mr. Wiseman will still have charge. Mr. Lewis will continue as manager of the Campbell farm.

Hendricks Buys 800 Steers

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Jan. 12.—George B. Hendricks this week purchased from R. T. Baker of Sutton county 800 head of coming 3-year-old steers at private terms. The deal was made through W. H. Collyns. Mr. Hendricks will ship the steers to his Oklahoma pastures in the spring. Tol Cawley has bought 300 2-year-old steers from Albert Riley and W. S. Dean of Coke county.

Alpine Ranch Sold

ALPINE, Texas, Jan. 12.—The John Young Land Company sold the J. G. Rhemiger ranch and cattle last week to J. C. Forbis of Pecos county. The consideration was \$51,200. This is the ranch purchased last week from Mr. Rhemiger by Jackson & Harmon.

BIG RANCH SALE.

Callahan Ranch in Webb County Brings \$700,000.

LAREDO, Texas, Jan. 12.—A deal was closed last week in which a syndicate, represented by Tom Coleman, a well known West Texas stockman, purchased the Callahan ranch in Webb county, containing 125,000 acres of grazing land. The price is said to be \$700,000, which does not include the large stock of goats, sheep and cattle belonging to the ranch. Albert Urbahn owned the property. He represented this district two terms in the legislature.

17,000 ACRES SOLD.

W. H. Laswell and R. I. Tubbs Purchase Four Leagues.

The commissioners' court of Coke county has sold the county school lands belonging to Coke county, lying and being situated in Cochran county, Texas, being leagues Nos. 125, 126, 127 and 128, containing 17,712 acres, sold to W. H. Laswell of Parmer county, and R. I. Tubbs of Lubbock county, for the principal sum of \$124,000, to be paid on or before forty years after Jan. 2, 1909.—Robert Lee Osborn.

The Twin of Lord Ardsleigh's Bride

A Short Serial Story by Charles Herbert Cressey

(Continued from Last Week.)

Much of his success in the undertaking was due to his being thoroughly posted regarding the most successful of such men as he needed for heads of the paper—from business manager and managing editor on thru the list—and, of course, to his being prepared to take these men away from other papers. He found himself taking no chances on letting old friendships out-figure greater worth. In everything, he shaved the element of chance to as near a wafer as cold judgment and money could thin it.

He kept out of the hospital and kept his head men feeling kindly toward their work and toward him by not trying to run the detail work of the departments. And he saw that his managing editor and business manager followed this same course. Less than very much better results than were shown by any other paper in the state caused the head of the lagging department to disappear from the staff.

"If my heads of departments don't make good, I fail. With their getting about their own price, and hiring and firing and paying as they think best, no head of a department can frame an excuse that will be accepted for failure."—was the idea to which he held.

Colonel Hazzard had kept his word. The only thing he had offered was what he said to Jimmy on signing his contract:

"Cut things loose and get there quick!"

He and Jimmy were rarely seen together. He seldom visited the office. Jimmy's name stood at the head of the editorial page as president and general manager of the company. That was as much as the public knew or could find out regarding the ownership of the paper.

However, on reaching Texas, Jimmy had found a fly in his ointment that he sized up as being big as a whale. He learned that Colonel Hazzard prior to making millions in oil, had for many years been a zealous, ten-per-cent-a-month "fiend" of clerks, mechanics and laboring people thruout the section from which he now hoped to go to the United States senate. He found that the leading as well as lesser papers had written up the Colonel as a "home-blasting, suicide-causing loan shark."

Allowing for the fact that newspapers sometimes unknowingly "lie"—generally because of being lied to—Jimmy's investigations showed that in this case the papers had held to their usual course of strict veracity.

He saw that one James Cook would face a desperate proposition in trying to succeed with the paper after it came out, as soon it must, in ringing support of Colonel Hazzard.

It became plainer and plainer to him that what the papers all up and down and across the state would do to "Colonel Shylock Hazzard's" grab for United States senatorial togs bade plentifully fair not only to cause the Colonel to think he "never really wanted 'em, nohow," but to damage heavily—even to utterly ruining for years to come—a truly great paper in which James Cook owned a one-third interest.

Having gone thru with and accomplished what he had, the contemplation that ruin from so utterly miserable a cause should now be threatening the magnificent result of his work, and threatening all his future as well, was wormwood and gall to him.

The time being very near when this "suicidal thrust," as he termed it, must be given the paper, Jimmy Cook became nearly wild within himself. Search his experience as he would—experience that came from being in the thick of some of the greatest political fights in New York and Chicago—he could not discover the thing that appealed to him as likely even to half win for Hazzard, much the less for a moment justify in the estimation of the public the greatest paper in the state, or the smallest one either, supporting him even for dog-catcher.

Finally one day this seemed to say itself to him: "Hazzard's got to do something, something that amounts to something, to square himself in the eyes of the people, as to this old shark business!"

Picking up his phone receiver, he asked Hazzard if he could "come right over to the office," it being then 10 o'clock in the morning. As the Colonel's experience was that such a word from Jimmy meant something of exceptional interest, he answered that he would be right over. When he arrived, Jimmy said:

"Do you recall telling me, Colonel,

that you would spend a million dollars en route to the United States senate?"

"Sure, Jimmy, and I'll make it as much more as may seem necessary."

"I don't think any more will be necessary," said Cook. "Now there is left, as you know, \$350,000 of the \$1,000,000 that you set aside with which to start the paper. Of this it would be well to leave \$100,000 standing to the paper's credit for a while to take advantage of discounts, take care of the inevitable and swindling little gadfly libel claims, as well as a large one now and then, work some advertising schemes, including first aid to flood and fire stricken localities, giving coal in winter and ice in summer to local poor, and to have on hand for whatever may break loose in a plant and business the size of this."

"All right, Jimmy."

"Now for the special thing, Colonel, that caused me to ask you to come in: Before you let a single lisp of your senatorial ambition become public, I want to see you do this: Quietly take some rides up and down and across hereabouts, and without letting your right know what your left's doing, you take the \$250,000 and buy up mortgages on little homes of hardworking, financially distressed clerks, mechanics, farmers, day laborers, etc. Then you present the mortgages, canceled, to the heads of the distressed homes that you covered. If you want me to, I'll furnish you a list of a lot of the more deserving ones. If any of them ask you what it means, tell them that having shared in the fortunes made in oil you are trying to do a little good. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars will lift mortgages from many little homes, Colonel, and prove a necessary stroke of policy. It will slip a very desirable card up this paper's sleeve, against the absolutely certain day when probably every paper in the state plays up the 10-per-cent-per-month feature of your career with a fierceness that otherwise is likely to prove the funeral of your senatorial hope. On these mortgage-buying, cancelling and presentation trips let one of our best staff writers accompany you inog., say as your private secretary, so that he can write up and take snap shots of some of the scenes of gladness that occur when you pre-exercising care, the thing can be kept very quiet. We'll hold it till the vital moment, then play it as a grand supplement of noble deeds worthy of being accepted by the public as full atonement for all the 10-per-month history the opposition can dig up."

Looks of amazement, curiosity, deep interest, with now and then very dark frowns, successively appeared in the listener's face, as Jimmy sprung the idea on him. And now, seated by Jimmy's desk, his arms folded and his head screwed into a pose of the utmost curiosity, Alexander Hazzard remarked:

"And so you have learned of that old 10-year-cent feature of my life, eh?"

"I'm sorry to say, Colonel, that it's been given to me by about every other person I've talked with, in the line of asking who's who and what's what, around here. And sorry as I am again, I've run across it over and over in big, black-faced type that made about the worst of words in the files of all the local and many of the over-the-state papers, as in one of several ways I've been posting myself on the history of various important matters with which our paper must deal. I speak plainly because I recall you've told me you want me to speak so."

"Well," said the Colonel, "I'll think over your idea. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, tho, is rather much to spend on a dose to drug just one chicken, when it comes home to roost. I could buy a whole legislature with that—and have enough left for a car load of champagne and a train load of beer!"

"You might buy a legislature with it for some purposes, like enactments favorable to a new breakfast food or a new sure-death baking powder—things that most people seem indifferent about. But when a United States senatorship is the stake, I warn you that things are different—in spite of the popular jibe that the United States senate's a self-bought body. If you had been less of a stranger to politics, Colonel, and witnessed as often as I have some private-life chapter defeat men of wealth for high office, you would appreciate how very serious this matter is. Millions of money have become of so common possession and talk that the public does not bow down as it used to, election days, to men possessing them as against some

unfortunate chapter in the lives of such men. And while there is always a vote that can be bought, yet there's always a bigger one that, when aroused, is very insistent respecting the private-life record as well as the general fitness of the man who aspires to high office. The fact that a man who would go to the national senate must usually first elect part of the legislature to send him there—elect it very much on his own standing with his public, forces home my contention.

"If you can suggest a cheaper way than the one I have mentioned, to accomplish the end, one with as much or more show for the unpurchasable vote, a way that can be worked in the little time that is left, then you'll beat the result of the many sleepless nights that I've wrestled with the subject. But for your good and mine, I warn you, Colonel, that unless your candidacy is preceded by some thoroly worth-the-while effort toward the end I have indicated, your trying for this honor can prove scarcely more than so much mocking of fate, so much pitiable jest—and a case of deliberate suicide for the paper. Subscriptions, then advertising, would disappear like snowflakes on a hot chimney. I've seen these things before. I know how they work. On the other hand, I really think that some such a move as I suggest would mean a great deal for you. How much, is wholly problematic."

While the colonel had winced under this from Jimmy, he had listened with eager interest to every word, and in silence awaited more. But the young man thought he had said enough, and altho he had another grave matter to call to the colonel's attention immediately, he thought well of giving his man a moment's breathing spell, so he remarked:

"Colonel, what do you think Jane is doing?"

"I hope she is staying at home, drawing her salary and gossiping with the neighbors to her dear heart's content! I tell you, Jimmy," and the colonel caressed a jeweled charm that he wore on his watch chain, "I like this beautiful thing more and more every day. You can't imagine what a lot of people go just about daffy over it! I'm going to wear it to the last day of my life! Jane tells me, by the way, that she had it made in New York."

It was a Greek cross that Jane had given him in token of his service in informing her of her sister, and bringing about the identification by Lord Ardsleigh. The cross was an exquisite affair, about an inch and a half long, of pure gold. Its ends were set with rubies and its centers with white diamonds. Done in pearls at the top and base were the Greek letters Alpha and Omega, respectively.

"I hope, colonel," said Jimmy, "that Jane may one day have a chance to render you some real service, in return for the surely great one which you did her."

And neither Jimmy Cook nor Alexander Hazzard could have had any idea that ere the close of that very day this hope of Jimmy's would be most dramatically realized.

"Instead of Jane staying at home, drawing her salary and gossiping with the neighbors, Colonel, as you expressed the hope that she was doing, she's—in addition to living up to her contract with you to boss the society columns—organizing a series of what she calls 'get acquainted' excursions for town and country women in this vicinity. It seems she's taken a notion that country and town women ought to know more about the lives that each lead—the town women of country life, and the country women of town life. She thinks they could learn a good deal from each other and enjoy the learning part. And so she is going to send them—either in nicely assorted or well mixed lots, I don't know which—in Pullman trains to Colorado, Salt Lake, the National Park, Yosemite Valley and sundry more places this summer and fall. At the same time, she is starting a non-denominational homeless children's aid society, and a flower, music and reading mission for the sick. Jane, Colonel, will come pretty near knowing every woman and child in this part of your senatorial balliwick before snow flies!"

"Hully gee, Jim! I better be standin' in with Jane, hadn't I?" and pulling out his check book the big Texan wrote a check for \$250.

"Hand it to her and tell her it's for her charities," he said.

Then as Jimmy thanked him in Jane's name, and wished to himself if had come at almost any other time, because of the something that circumstances made it imperative for him to speak to the Colonel of right away, the latter anticipated him just a little by sitting back, and with rather a serious look, saying:

"By the way, Jimmy, didn't you jolt this proposed issue of bonds exclusively for boulevard purposes rath-

er hard yesterday? Indeed, I really must say I was awfully surprised to see you attack it at all. Now I'll let you into a little secret. If those bonds are voted, one of two banks I'm interested in will probably get them and make a tidy spec' out of 'em."

"Colonel," and Jimmy took a long breath and his face became more serious than even that of the man he was addressing, "I wish that was the only 'tidy spec' secret about this proposed issue of bonds."

The colonel eyed his young partner very sharply, and remained silent.

"The only true, safe policy, Colonel, for a newspaper to pursue relative to any public improvement is that of strict fairness to all classes. This boulevard measure as now proposed means a million-dollar improvement, about 85 per cent of the benefit of which will accrue to the wealthy class able to live along the boulevard and run handsome equipages on it, while property owners in general—the people who must pay about 85 per cent of the taxes necessary to redeem the bonds—will benefit only a doubtful 15 per cent of the million dollars in pretty much a mythical enhancement of property values over the whole city.

"Now just before you came in, the presidents of both of the banks you are interested in were here to see me on this matter. They labored hard to convince me that the paper had taken the wrong stand. What I told them and now ask that you let me tell you, Colonel, was this: The paper can afford to support this proposed million-dollar bond issue only on one condition. Seven-tenths of the million dollars must go into seriously needed improvements over the city in general—improvements that will directly benefit the people who must pay something like 85 per cent of the million of bonds, if they're voted. The other three-tenths are a just proportion for boulevard purposes. Such a division or apportioning is not at all a matter of my opinion, Colonel. It is one of simple figuring, done on the basis of simplest justice to all. The paper is heart and soul in for grand public improvements, but no paper can afford to advocate having them except at a rate that is fair and just to the whole body of taxpayers."

"But, Jimmy, why not vote a million for boulevard purposes this year, and next year a million for general improvements?"

"For the reason, Colonel, that when one class 'gets theirs' they immediately become indifferent or worse regarding what happens to others. All municipal history shows that the greatest assurance of all taxpayers getting a square deal comes in no class—rich, middle or poor—being permitted any advantage, either for the minute or year, in an apportionment of benefits."

This made the colonel so nervous that he plumped a cigar he had just lighted into the cuspidor and broke nearly a third instead of the point off a fresh one. Such wastefulness appealed to Jimmy, not only by reason of little Jane's continuing to perpetrate her daring acts of economy on him, but too, he was aware that the colonel never smoked other than five-for-a-dollar cigars.

"Jimmy, I see that I've got to tell you another thing—one that I've thought was not necessary to tell you," and the Texan squirmed about in his chair almost viciously. "Thru my agents I have gone ahead and bought—in the name of another person—land that will cut up into a great many fine lots that will be right on this boulevard, providing the full million dollars all goes to the make the boulevard. Under the division that you speak of, why the boulevard couldn't be run within hullo distance of my lots, and I'd lose a pile of money!"

Then, mastering his astonishment that Jimmy didn't show surprise, the colonel awaited the young man's comment. It came in the quiet, respectful, conciliatory manner which James Cook never permitted himself to deviate from, no matter who he was talking to or the circumstances.

"You scarcely mean that you would lose a pile of money, Colonel, but that you would be occasioned a delay in realizing boulevard figures from the land."

"I'd lose the taxes on it during the long-drawn-out period necessary to elapse before I could get anything like boulevard prices out of it, in the slow course of ordinary rice of values. And I'd lose the interest on all the money I've gone and tied up in it."

"Why—scarcely so, Colonel, if you finally got your price for it, which, of course, we know, pretty well, you are able to wait and do."

The colonel's face became a storm cloud.

"Jimmy, you remember that when you started in with me, I promised

(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

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

Fully appreciating the efforts put forth by The Stockman-Journal in furthering the interests of the cattle industry in general and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas in particular, and believing that said Stockman-Journal is in all respects representative of the interests it champions, and reposing confidence in its management to in future wisely and discreetly champion the interests of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, do hereby, in executive meeting assembled, endorse the policies of said paper, adopt it as the official organ of this association, and commend it to the membership as such. Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

COMING SHOWS.

Kansas City's and Chicago's live stock shows are history. The first live stock exposition of 1909 will be held at Denver, beginning Jan. 18. Not many Southwestern breeders either send stuff to Denver, or even attend it. They prefer waiting until the big show at Fort Worth in March which, this year, begins on the 13th.

On the other hand, the time seems not far distant when there will be a live stock show held somewhere between Fort Worth and Denver, appealing to breeders of Oklahoma and Texas breeders above the line.

At present, railroad facilities in Northwest Texas are so poor as to make such a show impractical, but its day is coming.

Meanwhile the National Feeders' and Breeders' event at Fort Worth will continue to be the biggest event of its kind in the South. It is now a recognized rival of Chicago and is getting better every year. This year the added attraction to visitors will be the annual convention of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, which will bring several thousand cattlemen and their wives to Fort Worth.

The management of the Fort Worth show has already laid extensive plans and the work on the new buildings has progressed so far as to insure everything being in readiness by the time the show opens.

These annual exhibitions in Fort Worth are of incalculable value to not only cattlemen, but also to horsemen, hog raisers and kindred live stock producers. They are educational, entertaining and never fail each year to win an added degree of popularity from the people of the Southwest.

IMPROVED BREEDING.

The agricultural colleges and experiment stations are accomplishing a great work for agriculture and live stock industry by encouraging better breeding of animals and plants, says the Drovers' Journal. The importance of the farm to national prosperity was recognized in the endowment of agricultural universities and the establishment of the department of agriculture, with the secretary a member of the President's cabinet. The farming interests of the country depend on these institutions of learning to blaze the way to scientific improvement in husbandry.

Farmers have lost their prejudice against scientific husbandry in the achievements of the agricultural colleges in nearly all departments of

plant and animal industry. If greater profits are realized in animal husbandry it is because farmers are paying more attention to better breeding and early maturity of live stock. Fruit and cereals increase in yields per acre because better seed is used in the production of the crop. A decade ago there were no corn expositions and improved seed breeding was a subject considered only by a few progressive farmers. Today corn breeding, with a view of improving its quality and yield, has become as prominent in husbandry as improving animal industry. When \$1,000 is awarded for the best exhibit of six ears at a corn exposition it means that agriculture recognizes the importance of improved plant breeding.

Scientists announce that the principal laws of breeding plant and animal life are homogeneous—that the principles which will improve animals will also increase the quality of plants when methodically applied. There is at intervals spontaneous improved production by nature of animal or plant life. If one inspects the products of nature in plants and animals he discovers a wide variation in the same species. One animal is of greater beauty of conformation than its parents or immediate relatives, and these more symmetrical specimens are selected for breeding purposes.

In animal husbandry a great specimen is produced that becomes the ancestor of an improved breed. Rysdyk's Hambletonian is the primogenitor of the American trotter, and by methodical selections and improved breeding the trotter has reduced the harness record to 1.58½. The Short-horn traces back to the Duke of Airdrie and the English Thoroughbred to the Darley and Godolphin Arab sires. To improve the breeding of animals and plants the best specimens should be reserved for seed and breeding purposes.

CATTLE RAISING IN TEXAS

The Savannah Morning News, discussing the rumored purchase by a syndicate of capitalists of some 7,000,000 acres of Texas land, apprehends a revolution in the cattle industry of the southwest. "What will the cattle owners do for grazing fields," it asks. "Will not there have to be adopted new methods for growing cattle. It is doubtful if there will ever be another method by which beef can be produced as cheaply as it is now produced. If cattle are raised on farms and fed with grain the cost of meat will undoubtedly advance greatly. Grass-fed beef is far cheaper than grain-fed beef. That is, however, a question for the future. The interesting thing now is the disappearance of the great cattle ranches of the Lone Star state. With them will go the picturesque cowboy and all the romance in which he has been enveloped."

The gradual disappearance of the great Texas ranches involves no serious problem at all. The industry is automatically adjusting itself to conditions imposed by the sub-division of the ranches into farms. The change has been going on for forty years and Texas is a greater beef-producing state than ever before. There are more cattle in the counties, now thickly settled with farmers, than there were in the ranch days. Such counties as Dallas, Parker, Tarrant, Ellis, Johnson, Comanche, Erath, Brown, Taylor, Mitchell, Tom Green and scores of others, now numbered among the great agricultural counties, have more cattle and better cattle than ever before, and this will be the case in Southwest Texas which irrigation is now reducing to agriculture.

Texas will have grass-fed beef for many years, however, not so much because the large ranches will con-

tinue to exist, but because cultivation increases the grass yield per acre many fold. But in addition to grass, Texas is producing more and more corn and cotton seed products year by year, and with the disappearance of the large grass ranges cattle foods are being produced in greater abundance.

Middle-aged men will live to see Texas the greatest hay producing state and the state's annual corn yield, which has now passed the 200,000,000 bushel mark, is destined to double within ten years.

A more important consideration is the breeding up of cattle. Cattlemen are finding that it pays better to produce steers of better quality in smaller numbers than to breed longhorns. Hence, while the numbers of cattle are increasing, the quality, too, is going up steadily. If the price of meat continues to increase it will not be because of the shrinkage of the cattle industry of Texas. Where the industry was once confined to a few cattlemen with vast herds, the 500,000 farmers of Texas are all cattlemen on a small scale, and the million farmers who will be tilling the fields of Texas in twenty years hence will market annually many times the number of cattle that the big ranchmen did in the old days.—Houston Post.

An acre of alfalfa will keep a steer and two sheep and put all of them in condition for rapid fattening. Under the old methods ten acres of grass were not too much for the steer alone. Alfalfa will grow nearly anywhere in Texas. The day is coming when Texas will produce more cattle than it ever did, even in the days when there was not a strand of barb wire west of Fort Worth.

The Stockman-Journal is constantly receiving inquiries from stockmen wanting to buy pure-bred stuff. Naturally these inquiries are turned over to our advertisers. The obvious point is, if you have something to sell, an ad in the Stockman-Journal will put you in touch with the men who want to buy.

The demand for pure-bred dairy stuff, both cows and bulls, exceeds the supply. Here is a good opportunity for a breeder who wants a profitable side line.

Wider Trade Field Needed

Growing Production of Live Stock Show Have Larger Market in Foreign Countries.

At the present time there are about 7,000,000 farms in the United States, says J. A. Spear in the Chicago Live Stock World. The value of farm property is estimated at more than \$30,000,000,000, of which land and improvements are nearly 65 per cent, or \$19,500,000,000; buildings, 18 per cent or \$5,500,000,000; implements and machinery, 3 per cent or \$1,000,000,000; live stock, 15 per cent or \$4,500,000,000. Estimated 1908 corn crop, 2,643,000,000 bushels. The value of all farm products in 1908, estimated by the commissioner of agriculture, was \$7,778,000,000.

The value of farm property is more than ten times that of all the money in circulation in the United States, thirty times the capital of all the national banks, and greater by \$5,000,000,000 than the world's production of precious metals since the discovery of America. The value of the live stock alone exceeds that of all the gold and silver ever produced in the United States.

Is it any wonder that Europe fears competition with the United States, and looks to us for vast supplies of

food and other products. And is it not remarkable that the people of Europe appreciate the greatness and importance of our agriculture more fully than do our own people?

Live Stock the Chief Support.

Live stock is the leading element and chief sustaining factor in successful agriculture. The keeping of live stock not only consumes farm waste and turns it into money, but also preserves the fertility of the soil, which is the basis of agriculture. Hence those sections of the United States where the raising of well bred live stock and farming have been carried on together are the most progressive and prosperous portions of the union, and they are advancing most rapidly in wealth, education and population.

What the live stock industry of the United States most needs today is a wider outlet for our surplus animals and meats through the opening of foreign markets now closed against them, which would follow the establishment of proper reciprocal trade relations with foreign nations. This explains the intense interest manifested by stockmen and farmers generally in the discussion of the tariff question.

At present we are confined mainly to Great Britain as an export market for our meats and live animals, owing to antagonistic legislation which practically closes the markets of Germany, France and other continental European nations against them, while meantime the high prices of meats in those countries reduces the poorer classes, especially in Germany, to the necessity of slaughtering hundreds of thousands of worn-out horses and mules and stray dogs every year for human food.

Reciprocity Would Benefit All.

A reciprocal trade arrangement that would open the markets of continental Europe to our American animals and meat products would encourage the raising of more and better live stock of all kinds, for which there is abundance of feed and forage, and thereby not only add to the profits of farming, but also increase the fertility of the soil and enhance the yields and value of farm lands all over the United States.

The increased transportation, trade, manufactures and exports which would necessarily follow increased farm production, as a result of reciprocity in foreign trade relations, would benefit all city interests, as well as all country life, each reacting on the other. The growing general recognition of this necessity of foreign trade and this "community of interests" between different sections of the nation, between the bcountry and the town, between the operations on the farm and those of the railroad, market and factory, are the most gratifying and hopeful signs of the times.

Given the encouragement of better foreign trade relations, which will furnish a wider outlet for farm productions of all kinds, together with the increased dignity and respect now accorded agriculture in this country, added to the vastly increased comforts and conveniences of modern country life, and the future prosperity of the United States is assured beyond question.

A young theologian named Fiddle, Refused to accept his degree; "For," said he, "'tis enough to be Fiddle, Without being Fiddle, D. D."

"Man will eventually go by rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific in two days."

"I once did it in five hours, and then kicked about the slow time."

"Where, pray, did this happen?" "In Panama."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

One of Woman's Vices

Disorderliness Is a Violation of One of Her Most Important Duties as a Homemaker

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

The untidy woman, the disorderly woman, is a discord in the harmony of creation.

One can be sorry for the untidy man; one can feel there is an excuse for him. He has not been properly taught; he has not had the careful training of a good mother. He has been too busy with the more serious problems of life and too burdened with responsibilities to cultivate neatness and order.

But there is no other duty or problem in life more important for a woman than to be orderly and neat. She is the home maker. Order is the foundation of a good home.

It is the first stair of the flight which leads up to comfort and content. Whatever a woman's work or mission she must first—be a homemaker.

Confusion a Destroyer of Peace

A woman creates the atmosphere of home. No man can be so disorderly that he can obliterate the character which distinguishes a home ruled over by a neat woman; and no man can be so systematic and powerful that he counteracts the influence of a "hurly-burly" wife, who has not learned heaven's first law.

However hard he may try, always will there be the air of discomfort in his home. Unless the wife is order-loving, confusion will destroy peace.

Small objects will be missing just when needed—the scissors, the matches, the newspaper and a thousand and one other trifles which are necessary in the daily home life will cause continual irritation and annoyance by being misplaced.

The ash tray will be gone when the husband looks for it, as he sits down to smoke a quiet cigar; the pack of cards will be missing, when he wants to play a social game; and always the disorderly wife will be sorry, and always will she repeat the small offenses against comfort, unless she takes a firm stand and resolves that she will overcome her vice, no matter at what cost.

Signs of a Disorderly Mind

Vice is not too strong a word to use. A disorderly home bespeaks a disorderly mind.

There are homes which jar upon the nerves like wrangling discords of a

broken-down piano. In these homes one sees mantels and chimney nooks littered with a confusion of useless objects, tables loaded with books and old newspapers, pipes, cigars, sewing utensils and writing materials all in a jumble; bureaus and chiffoniers covered with objects useful and useless; ragged covered magazines and garments, and toys lying on chairs and divans and clothes presses and closets bursting with clean and soiled garments and moth-eaten things which are only fit for the ragman, and boxes, and packages, and shoes and slippers.

Invited once to dine with a woman who wore modish gowns and jewelry, and drove a motor car, the memory of which obtruded itself afterward, despite the presence of the handsome hostess and cultured host, I beheld an unsightly chiffonier at the head of a stairway which led up from the hall, covered with a litter of objects—unbeautiful, a half-open pasteboard box being among them.

The very first lesson to instill into the mind of a little girl is the lesson of beautiful order.

Better Learned Late Than Never

Teach her to put away her toys in a neat manner after each hour of play, and give her no others until she has done this duty. It can be made a part of her play by a tactful mother who is willing to interest herself.

A little child can be taught in a few months so that order becomes as natural as breathing.

If you were not taught this beautiful lesson in your youth, teach it to yourself now.

Go thru your clothes presses once a week; give away, sell or burn up whatever is not useful to you this season. If there is some garment which may be of use next year, then put it away in a camphor chest, out of sight.

Finish every task you begin before you begin another.

Hang away in their proper place before you sleep, garments you have worn in the evening.

Straighten up tables and book stands before you retire at night; and after you retire, before you fall asleep, say to yourself, "I am order, system and neatness."

Ask that power be given you during sleep to grow in these virtues, and never rest until you obtain them.

she had been trying to make me jealous of Billings. From that I progressed to wondering why she should want to produce that unpleasant emotion in me. Then a general illumination overspread my intellect.

"I stayed away. Then Dora telephoned me to come over. She had on her prettiest gown and she was going to cook lobster in the chafing dish the way I liked it best. Oh, I was wide-awake enough now! That lobster Newburg to me was nothing but a large, deadly pointed fishhook, and I was assigned the part of the fish.

"I floundered agilely and escaped, although Dora leaned her head on one hand and posed beautifully over the chafing dish and talked about her indecision whether to take up settlement work or go as a missionary. She seemed a little irritated when I advocated the latter course.

"She announced later that the lobster Newburg was all gone. She did it in a tone of voice that said 'I'd better go home, so I went.

"Then Dora's aunt helped. She took to mentioning the heaps of letters Dora got from her home town, and hinted that Dora had come away to escape three adorers, each of whom had vowed to wed her. She asked Billings to dinner whenever she asked me, and politely insinuated to me in private that I had five miles to go and about two seconds to make it in if I was going to win in the race.

"I was scared to death by this time. You see, Dora really was very pretty and I was afraid that in some moment of aberration I might swallow the hook. I was in danger up to the very minute the train pulled out today.

"I didn't even let myself take a square look at Dora in her fascinating traveling suit till the wheels started to revolve. I was afraid I'd ask if I might write to her. I was bound I wouldn't do that. I'm perfectly safe now, if I can stop where I am?"

A horrified look suddenly spread over the face of the young man in gray.

"Great Scott!" he breathed, pulling a pair of gloves out of his pocket. "Here are Dora's gloves! I remember, she asked me to take care of them while she attended to the baggage man! I'll—why, I'll have to write to her now when I send 'em! And she'll reply and ask me something, and I'll have to write again. Say, do you suppose she could have done that on purpose?"

"You're lost, all right!" sympathized his friend.

"Envy," said Uncle Eben, "is generally due to de way you lets yoh imagination run away wid you in picturin' to yourself good times dat other folks ain't really havin'."—Washington Star.

Children's Diet Is Worth Considering

In these days of autocratic "young America," it seems almost daring to suggest a "diet" for the small boy and girl. And yet there is nothing that is of greater importance in the bringing up of children than the apparently simple question of what they should eat.

When a child is old enough to eat solid food great care should be taken in the choice of his diet.

Do not feed the child potatoes, as the organs are not fully enough developed to digest starch, which forms the solid part of this vegetable. Give him beef and lamb broth, one or two broiled eggs, and for fruit, squeeze out the juice of an orange. Do not give the whole orange to children, as they are apt to swallow some of the white tissue, which is indigestible. Bananas are most difficult to digest, and it is a mistake to give them to a child under 4 or 5 years of age.

Feminine Fancies

By J. J. O'Connell

When you meet some one you don't like under the mistletoe it is a case of the wrong girl in the right place.

The worst time to have your love made light of is when you turn down the gas and the girl turns it up again.

Many a woman realizes that the great thing in this world is to be uncomplaining, but she balks at it when she thinks of all the sympathy she would miss.

"My husband is not a man who will listen to reason," said Mrs. Nagg, "for as soon as I begin to talk to him he puts on his hat and leaves the house."

Home is the proper sphere for women, because we all know that if she takes a husband she has a better chance to be a boss than if she goes into politics.

Besides not being considered good form for a woman to talk about herself, it is altogether superfluous, as she can depend upon her friends doing it for her.

What Chance Has a Man?

If a Girl is Really Fishing, Well—What's the Use?

"It was the biggest escape of my life," said the young man with the gray necktie, as he sank into a chair at the club with a relieved sigh. "I've just been seeing her off on the train. She came here two months ago to visit her aunt, and the only reason this minute that I'm not an engaged man and done for is that Providence watches over the unwary.

"I should have taken warning when her aunt mentioned casually one evening that Dora was coming to stay a while with her. She said that among all her nieces Dora shone a bright particular star, because of her lovely disposition and sweet ways. She said when Dora came she felt she could really take a rest, because the child was so clever about managing a house and overseeing servants.

"Why, she said that Dora on her last visit did the ordering for her and the bills actually were not so large by a third. She said it was remarkable in such a pretty girl and one who went about so much.

"Well, Dora was pretty, terribly pretty, and attractive. I was so interested in those facts that I didn't even take warning when on my second call she confided to me that she never intended to marry.

"I expostulated with Dora. 'No girl had a right to say that, I told her gravely. She had no right to snatch from some despairing man his only hope of happiness and thus make his life a howling desert.

"Just to look at Dora produced a distinct effort on one. She looked thoughtful as she regarded me with her soft brown eyes. Maybe I was right, she said, with a gentle little sigh, but she could not help feeling as she did.

"I devoted that whole evening to

trying to convince her how wrong she was. I could not bear to go away thinking I had left her still cherishing such reprehensible notions. I had plenty of opportunity to argue the matter with her afterward, for I was invited to dine so many times, and of course that meant dinner calls and theaters to square myself.

"Presently Dora's aunt took a hand. She said it was a pity Dora was so particular, because she missed so many good times through that fault. She absolutely would not waste time talking to a man or accepting his invitations to theaters or parties unless he really interested her and she liked him.

"I had been seeing Dora about four times a week, so, naturally, I felt gratified. I observed tremulously that I hoped I had not been boring her. Dora's aunt shook her head solemnly.

"'Mr. Giltner,' she said, 'I assure you I know no one with whom Dora feels more at home and happier than with you. I don't know when I've seen her so interested. It has pleased me so much that she really seemed to take such an interest in you. That has been the child's chief fault, her independence. She always acts as if she didn't care in the least whether any one liked her or not. It is queer, for she has such a tender heart!'

"Any man would have been flattered to find that Dora liked him. I was so pleased about it that it was a shock, the next time I called, to find her engrossed in the conversation of Billings, who is an awful frost. I was very much surprised. Dora seemed to hang on his words. She paid scarcely any attention to me. When I left she smiled sweetly.

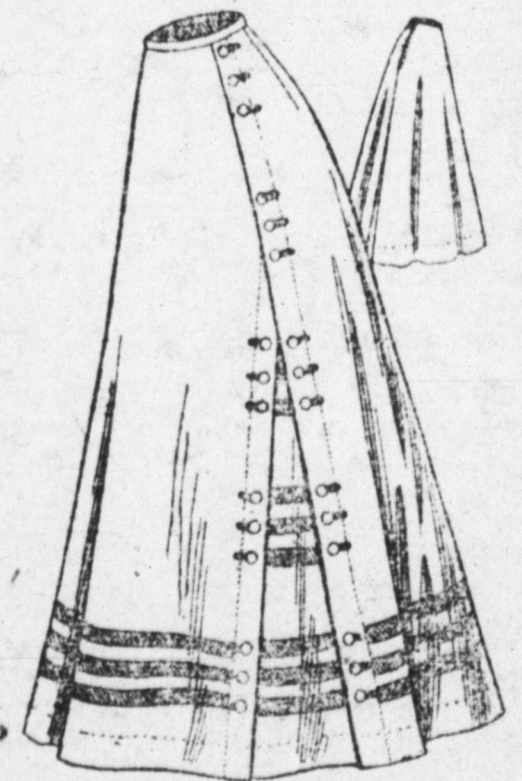
"It was next morning, in the middle of my second cup of coffee, that the great idea dawned on me that maybe



2558
CHILD'S DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 2558

ALL SEAMS ALLOWED.
Bright crimson cashmere has been made up into this pretty little frock for the small girl, which is simple in construction and becoming when worn. The fullness of the front and back is gathered into the neck, which is finished with a lay-down or standing collar, according to taste. The full sleeves are gathered into straight narrow cuffs, finished with a narrow edging of plaited ribbon or lace; the collar being finished in a similar manner. The pattern is in 4 sizes—4 to 5 years. For a child of 3 years the dress requires 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 26 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yard 42 inches wide; 2 1/4 yards of edging.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.



2563
LADIES' TWO-PIECE SKIRT.
Paris Pattern No. 2563

ALL SEAMS ALLOWED.
One of the advanced autumn models is here illustrated, and it may be made up in broadcloth, Venetian cloth, velvet or in fact any material that the wearer desires. The model is made with an inset sheath panel at the side, which in this case is made of the material; but if desired a contrasting material may be used. The trimming consists of rows of military braid, small cloth-covered buttons and loops of soutache braid, and the closing is at the centre-back under an inverted box-plait. The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt requires 3 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, or 3 3/4 yards 54 inches wide; 1 1/4 yards of wide braid and 1 1/2 yard of soutache braid. Width of lower edge about 4 1/4 yards.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Twin of Lord Ardsleigh's Bride

(Continued from Page 7.)

that you should go ahead and establish the paper in your own way—use all the money you thought necessary—and that I would keep my hands off while you were doing it! You will say it is now established?"

"Let's trade the word 'established' for 'started,' Colonel!"

"Very well! Having fulfilled my promise, there now comes a time when as a business matter I want to use this machine for a few days to help me fix things to make a bunch of quick money, not that I need the money, but I like the game of getting it, and in this case have started after it! Now, much as I dislike to ask you to cause the paper to back water, yet I've too much quick money at stake in this boulevard affair not to insist on an immediate change of front by the paper—that it support this bond proposition just as it stands, the whole million for boulevard purposes."

Jimmy listened to this death warrant for his ambition for a square deal for the people, his devotion to principle, and his zeal in building a powerful and enduring paper, all with the composure of a strong man whom no shock of words can outwardly affect, yet who at heart may suffer as much as any woman. In a weary way he GALLEY 2—AD TO THURSDAY Story half audibly sighed "Oh, well!" and his hands rose slightly and fell, as tho in despair.

The colonel, noting the sigh, the words and the gesture, all indicative of complete surrender, got up and started for the door. Before he reached it, Jimmy remarked, in genial tones:

"Just a moment, Colonel!" and picking up a nonsensical little picture that happened to lie on his desk, he said, "Here's a bit of a joker I want to show you."

"And you—you whom I rescued from obscurity and have treated as no father ever treated son better—you believed that chattering old imbecile!"

Taking no note of the interruption, further than to remain quiet while it lasted, Jimmy resumed:

"Deming told me, too, that the final arrangements for this purchase were to be completed at a conference of you four men that would be held in the evening, last evening, in the back room of the bank Deming works in. With my face yet burning with the dumbfounding surprise of this revelation, Deming, in his simple way, innocently broke as he probably supposed the thread of his story to say that after his trying in vain for three years to get the bank to raise his small salary a little bit, he had experienced the good luck of the Tribune—our leading opposition—offering him a place in their counting room at a good increase of salary and that he was going there next week. Quickly verifying this latter and seeing that it would undoubtedly give his story to the Tribune—which you and I don't have to be told would push it to the limit—I went the Tribune several better and nailed Deming to our employ. Along with another thing that I did for him I all in all not only assured shutting his mouth so far as the future is concerned, but I made sure of his letting me in on whatever there was to the conference that he said your four were to hold. Up to the very moment of my seeing and hearing you men at your conference, last night, I—"

The colonel was destined to recall that little word "joker" frequently in after years; to recall how that when Jimmy used it on this occasion he, Alexander Hazzard, mutely jollied himself on the vast difference twixt holding the real thing, the upper hand kind of a "joker," and holding one of the silly paper and ink sort such as Jimmy wanted to show him.

He came back to Jimmy's desk forcing a smile. As he looked at the really clever little hit he irresistibly broke into a laugh over it.

Jimmy showed him another, and the Texan laughed heartier over the second than the first. And while Hazzard was laughing, James Cook—under a mask of smiles—was very soberly and feverently exclaiming within himself:

"A big bunch of heaven's choicest blessings on the man who can make really funny little pictures!"

When the explosions attendant upon the usual number of cases of "that reminds me" had ceased to rend the air—said rending being accomplished almost exclusively by the gentleman who was called back (out of his self-jollifying reverie)—Jimmy remarked:

"Oh, by the way, colonel, I'm due for a talk with a certain townsman of ours, today, on rather a delicate matter, and altho he's a splendid good fellow in many ways, yet I've heard he has a fierce temper and goes armed. As it is best to be prepared for an emer-

gency—like having to defend a life that one Jane Cook seems to think something of—I'm going to ask you to let me slip your pistol into my pocket. I'll return it a little later."

"Why sure, Jimmy," and the colonel handed him a beautiful gold-mounted arm, which Jimmy put in his pocket, saying:

"You shall know all about the incident later." Then—"Now, you're in a hurry, colonel, and I've another thing or two that I absolutely must speak to you about."

Meditatively arising from his desk, and slowly sliding his hands deep into his pockets, as he began pacing the floor in a greatly absorbed manner, James Cook said:

"Let me preface another matter that I must immediately speak to you about, colonel, by recalling that you thought you were giving me news a few minutes ago when you told me about having important interests involved in this boulevard matter, and that when I did not evince surprise at what you said, your face rather expressed amazement. Now, as I intimated before, it is a part of every worthy editor's business to ascertain just as much about any such a thing as this proposed issue of bonds—in fact, every public measure—as he possibly can. The mass of people somehow or other look to newspapers for safe counsel and warning of when their interests are threatened. Probably because they reflect that it's their buying the paper day in and day out or subscribing for it the year round that gives it the foundation necessary to securing paying quantities of advertising. Thus a paper, to my mind, is morally and every way obligated at all times to stand up for whatever is best for the general public—for the majority of the people.

"As a newspaper man of many years' experience I have personally verified this rightful dependence by the people on at least certain newspapers for upholding the just side of the people's case in connection with all public questions. And the papers that stand by the people—take the fair, the just, the people's side of all questions—are notably the most successful ones, other things being equal, because doing so holds the big bulk of subscribers, and this means getting a big lot of advertising.

"Therefore, colonel, it is plain that the man who figures before the public as you have caused me to figure, is acting a traitor to the public and a knave to the financial interest of his paper when he permits that paper to advocate anything that is contrary to the interests of a majority of his public. Knowing this well, as I do, I have left no stone unturned in my effort to get at all the facts in connection with this proposed issue of bonds for a boulevard. I got to the bottom of the startling confidence expressed in certain quarters that the measure would carry in just the form that you have willed that it shall. I have discovered that a corruption fund of ten thousand dollars has been set aside by four wealthy citizens to buy this bond election—buy it all for boulevard purposes. I will give you in just a few words the story of my making this discovery."

Hazzard's face had become as if flint.

A supreme moment in the lives of these two men, both of them strong and resourceful in their greatly differing ways, had been reached.

In his slow pacing the floor, as he spoke, Jimmy Cook, calm and self-contained, now lost sight of the colonel's eye for not more than a fraction of a second at a time.

"Day before yesterday, colonel, I came upon the fact that you and Myron Wiltshire, Fred Meyer and Gustave Anderson had with great secrecy bought something like half a million dollars of property on the line of this proposed boulevard. This discovery led me to anticipate that unusual pressure would be brought to bear to carry the bond proposition all for boulevard purposes. Your having held totally aloof from me, so far as giving me any slightest hint of what was going on—you having shut me completely out of your confidence as to the matter—cut not one iota of figure one way or the other as to my making every effort, from a newspaper standpoint, to keep up with whatever might develop in the matter. In the line of doing so, I yesterday had a talk with Deming, the old head bookkeeper, you know, of one of the banks in which you and Wiltshire and Meyer are interested.

"Knowing that Deming was in the midst of you men I thought he was likely to hear and otherwise come upon a good deal of whatever might be doing among you. Now I chanced to find that Deming had a burden that was not only on his mind but considerably on his conscience, as he informed me, and that he wanted to share it with somebody. One of our accounts being with that bank and

I having cultivated the habit not only of always speaking pleasantly to every one but trying to become as much 'next' to them as possible—against a time when perhaps I might get valuable information from them—it came about that I was the one with whom Deming shared the burden with which he was struggling. The burden turned out to be, as he stated it, that you four men—how I wish that I might avoid saying it!—were preparing to buy this bond election. He—"

"What do you mean?" Hazzard demanded, bluffly.

Again his young partner disregarded interruption and held steadily to his course.

"Up to the very moment of my hearing and seeing you men at your conference, last night, I found it impossible to believe that any such a conference would be held. I really thought Deming had misunderstood about the character of the meeting. And what was my absolute horror at finding at the very last moment that the district attorney—the district attorney—was in on overhearing you!" As he said this he noticed Hazzard give a start and pass his hand over his face in a dazed way. "Not knowing until the very moment that your conference began that the district attorney, unbeknown to Deming, was aware of the whole thing and had carefully planned to overhear it all, I was completely helpless in the matter of any possible conferring with you.

"You and your party were fatally unfortunate in selecting a place to hold your conference. In the center of the ceiling of the room where you met is an old large circular furnace register which for years, I guess, has been wholly concealed by wall paper. The room above the one in which you met has not been in use for a year or more, except for storing a few old things. Every word spoken by you and your party was heard as plainly as tho we were in the room with you. The table around which you consulted was directly under the register. By means of holes that the district attorney had pricked in the paper covering the register your faces and money were plainly seen. Here is a stenographic report of all that was said by you men. It was made at the instance of the district attorney. If you care to, look it over and verify what I say."

Hazzard barely glanced at a page or two of it, then tossed it onto the desk and remarked with intense insolence:

"Well—what else have you got to say?"

The rankly insulting tone caused Cook to stop for a moment in his very deliberate pacing the room and to eye his big partner as one man does another at the instant before he strikes him; then—for a little woman's sake—he resumed pacing the floor, and quietly said:

"You will recall that you and your party spent considerable time arranging that ten thousand dollars of currency in small lots and putting it up in paper banded packages convenient for handing out to your lieutenants, election day morning. You will also recall that after you got it all banded up, with the amounts in each packet written thereon in your own characteristic handwritings, you bundled the packages together in an old newspaper, tied the bundle with a white cotton string that Anderson had quite a laughable time fishing out of his pocket, and then that you, Colonel, fastened one of your private cards to it, marking 'Personal' on the card, and finally tossed the bundle onto a top shelf of the outer vault of the bank. I say that you know all this. What you and your three colleagues of that conference do not know, Colonel, is this: That bundle of ten thousand dollars of corruption money is now—fearfully strange as it may seem to you—in the keeping of the district attorney. He holds it as evidence against you people. He asserts that it is evidence which, with the stenographic report of the conference, and some affidavits that he simply wrung from persons who overheard every word that was said there, is capable of sending every one of you four men to the penitentiary for conspiracy. I pledge you that never before in all my newspaper experience—including about the fiercest kind that ever happened in New York, Chicago and Cincinnati—did I stumble into a tighter cinch than this district attorney's trap and job of last night on you people.

"Thanks to somebody's lucky star, however, I found, at 1 o'clock this morning, across the board of a little supper that the district attorney and I had, at my expense, that he is wholly wise to his own political future. I found that he has his heart set on being a circuit court judge. That discovered, it was necessary for me to little more than indirectly intimate what my position as head of this paper might be worth to his ambition. He then agreed with me that the principal

thing in this matter of yours was to prevent the crime planned. The net result of the supper was my securing an agreement that if you and your three friends will meet him and me in this office today and agree to keep your hands off this election, and you give your permission to the paper's demanding that the bond proposition be divided in the interests of the people, the ten thousand dollars that you folks put up will be returned to you, and the public be none the wiser. In case you refuse to do this, he swears that conspiracy warrants will be issued and the arrest of all four of you occur before sundown. There is no better time than this very moment, Colonel, in which to act in this matter. Over there is a telephone you can use and I'll work this one. You can call your men to the office, here, while I call the district attorney."

"Never!—never!" madly exclaimed the now deadly pale millionaire leaping to his feet and wildly shaking his fist at Jimmy.

At that moment the door opened and in came Jane Clay Cook, lovely in a fresh spring toilet. Her eye caught the fist-shaking tableau and her blissful smile faded painfully. Her husband opened his hand to her. Dumb with astonishment she slowly advanced toward him.

As the Colonel noted Jane's entrance upon the fierce scene his fist beat a hurried retreat to the side of its master, and, turning, that master picked up his hat. As he did so, Jimmy Cook—continuing as he believed purely in the line of the best interests of all concerned, and in the least offensive manner possible—stepped to the door and turning the key put it in his pocket. Then, to the two-thirds owner of that key he said:

"Please be seated again, Colonel," and in the next breath, to his wife, "Call 719 there, the district attorney's office, and say that I wish the district attorney to come to me at once." The little wife moved quickly, and Jimmy added to the Colonel, "It surely ought not to be necessary for me to remind you of how vitally it concerns the interests of all of us—you, your family, myself and my wife, to say nothing of the paper—that this matter be quietly fixed up, closed up right away."

Hazzard's only reply was a glare.

Another moment or two and Jane reported that the district attorney would start over immediately. His office was four or five blocks away.

In a tremble of rage the Colonel said, "I suggest Mrs. Cook withdraw from the room."

Jane arose as if to comply, tho was careful to meet the eye of her husband.

"I scarcely can see any special reason, Colonel, why she should withdraw just at this moment. I usually have some suggestions for her in the line of her work on the paper."

Mrs. Cook modestly resumed her seat and picked up a magazine.

The Colonel strode to a window. Jimmy continued leisurely to pace the room.

Scarcely half a minute had elapsed when Hazzard turned from the window and addressing Jimmy said:

"For how much cash will you quit the paper right now?"

"That implies a most fearfully unjust construing of my part, Colonel, in this very unhappy matter. It means, too, what is my price to convict myself not only of being a traitor to the people, but of being a principal party to obtaining thousands of dollars of newspaper subscription money from the public by the baldest of false pretenses. You and your partners in this election deal Colonel, haven't, all put together, money enough to buy me out of this paper at this time."

Unwavering in his belief that enough money would do anything, the Colonel said:

"I will this moment give you a check covering the face value of your contract, thirty thousand dollars, and fifty thousand dollars that we'll call 'one-third interest'—to quit the paper immediately!"

"Repeating my just made declaration, virtually that no amount of money can buy me out of the paper at this time, let me say, Colonel, that you do not seem to appreciate how utterly foolish—pardon the term—your offer is from the standpoint of your every interest! To the loss of the money you offer me must be added other cash loss of a like amount that you would experience experimenting with new men, and about a quarter of a million dollars of havoc your change of policy would play with the subscription list and advertising contracts. What is more, my accepting your offer would be next to a confession of blackmail.

"Pardon my saying so, Colonel, but I can imagine that only anger and stubbornness are holding you back from doing your simple, plain duty in this matter. Now I have only to add, that before this paper comes out convicting me of being particeps criminis to the double crime that you seem possessed that it shall, namely, ob-

taining thousands of dollars subscription money by false pretenses, and being a traitor to the public, this paper, Colonel Hazzard, will be in the hands of a receiver, with such a showing made to the court as will have invalidated the majority stockholder from naming that receiver!"

With a sneer Hazzard said, "You will rule or ruin—eh?"

"How utterly miserable and everything else that is!" said Cook. "And how past all argument is the fact that it is you who would rule in order to wrong the people, wreck the reputation of the paper as well as my own, and go very far toward completely ruining a business that is yours only in part. I repeat that this paper and my name shall surely be safeguarded against your pollution before you can make the least move to accomplish such ends!"

Jimmy permitted a peculiar knock at the door to interrupt him and he started to answer it. He had taken only a step when the quiet, even toned voice of Jane Cook was heard.

"No, Jimmy—do not open it just this moment. Simply step over and without opening it tell whoever is there to be seated in the reception room a moment."

With a look of profound surprise that Colonel Hazzard did not fail to note was thoroughly genuine, Jimmy Cook obeyed his wife.

Then, little Jane Cook stepped over to near the big Texan, and looking straight up into his eyes said with all the earnestness of her being.

"As God is my witness, Colonel, I did not before entering this room just now know either that you were here or whether you were expected here today or not. Colonel Hazzard, over there stands as true a friend of yours as mortal man could possibly be blessed with. Here stands another. Both of us are planning night and day to further your ambition. Colonel," she added, her voice a-tremble and her eyes filling with tears as she held out her hand to him, "won't you pledge me to give the common people the show that Jimmy wants you to?"

His head had drooped. Of a sudden—his hand met hers. "Jane—I will! I—I'm in the wrong! Jimmy—Here's my hand! You two people have made a changed man of me! I thank you for showing me my wrong!"

And Jimmy Cook never grasped a hand quicker or more warmly in all his life.

As the three great-hearted people united the broken current of mutual purpose, a little woman was sure that she saw evidence that big, strong men sometimes shed a tear or two themselves.

Another instant and that little woman, her face all rapturously aflush, pulled from somewhere about her a large envelope from which she drew a letter. Holding the letter open before them she excitedly bade them "Read—read!"

As the two big fellows obeyed, with their heads very close together, she added,

"I got it just now as I came thru the counting room!"

The Colonel's eye was first to skim the contents and he exclaimed, "I rejoice with you! That is just as it should be!"

"Talk about surprises!" gasped Jimmy.

The letter was from a firm of London, England, lawyers who stated that proof having been received that she, Jane, was the sister of the late Lady Ardsleigh, they were prepared to transfer to her immediately the sum of \$500,000 that her sister's will had provided be paid to her in the event that she was found and identified. The proof, the letter added, had been furnished by the late Lord Ardsleigh's private secretary, who was present at the deathbed identification of Jane by Lord Ardsleigh.

Extending both hands to Colonel Hazzard the little heiress said:

"I surely never will forget that it was all thru your coming along and discovering me that I owe the gaining of this love-gift from my precious sister! Jimmy and I will never cease thanking you!"

"True, true!" Jimmy emphasized.

Colonel Hazzard had scarcely heard either of them. He was tremendously busy telling himself, "How lucky that I got down off my perch just when I did! If I hadn't give up to the damned common people, Jane Cook would have furnished the money to start another great paper and they'd just about run me out of the state!" Turning to Jimmy, he said,

"I wonder what other woman would have pleaded for the common people as Jane did—with half a million dollars in her pocket! Some power higher than we must have helped bring about this whole day's drive of results!"

"Why not call that power God?" suggested Jimmy with a wholesome

smile. "God & Company," said Colonel. "And Company?" queried Jane. "Yes," said Colonel—"those who love justice and see that justice is shown! You two folks have converted me to loading up mighty heavy with stock in that firm, from this time on!"

"And now, Jimmy," he added, "I'm afraid the district attorney has become rather weary, out there in the reception room. You better tell him that everything's all right and for him to come in and—Pll get those three fellows over here and we'll call that deal off in short order. And say—tell him, too, that afterward he must accompany Mrs. Cook and you and me to my club for lunch."

This little program was carried out to the dot, the Colonel proving—even after the business—a royal host.

Some hours following the close of this eventful day, the following note was handed to James Cook:

My Dear Jimmy:
A considerable time before my instructions will permit of your receiving this, I will be on my way to join my wife in Paris, France, for a year or two abroad. On our return to America, we shall take up our residence either in New York City or in Washington, D. C. This of course, means that I am permanently out of Texas politics.

I leave the \$350,000 (balance of the million) to the credit of the paper, and suggest that as soon as convenient you have plans drawn for the erection of a permanent home for the paper—a thoroughly modern building.

I raise your salary \$2,000 a year beginning with the first of the present month. At the end of your three years' contract I will admit you to equal partnership in the paper.

If, within a few years, more or less, you can work the wires to get me an ambassadorship to some principal European court—for my wife's sake—I will feel well paid for standing by the paper.

To both you, dear boy, and your blessed Jane, a fond good-bye.

ALEXANDER HAZZARD.
THE END.

Late News From All Over Texas

SWEETWATER.—The Grogan hotel of this place barely escaped complete destruction by fire Sunday evening. A portion of the west end was destroyed and but for a strong wind from the northeast the entire building would have burned.

IOLA.—George Stevens, while insane, shot W. C. Colson and Joel Miles, his best friends, and then shot himself to death. Colson and Miles will recover.

TEXARKANA.—Davis Marks, car inspector, is in a local hospital, the result of a gunshot wound received yesterday afternoon. Three shots were fired at Marks, all at close range, but only one took effect, badly shattering the right forearm and causing great loss of blood. James Cunningham was arrested on a warrant alleging assault to murder, but was later released on \$300 bond.

SAN ANTONIO.—William H. Simms, recently elected president of the San Antonio International Fair, died at 3:15 o'clock Sunday morning as the result of an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Simms was suddenly stricken Saturday night and removed to the hospital, where an operation was imperative.

EL PASO.—The El Paso Jockey Club has set aside Wednesday, Jan. 20, as Charity Day, and all funds taken in at the races on that day will go toward relieving the sufferers in Italy. Many society ladies of the city have interested themselves in the plan and the day will be quite a social event. Col. Houston, commander at Fort Bliss, has tendered the services of the regimental band.

ABILENE.—The Abilene 25,000 Club is in receipt of the following letter from President-Elect Taft: "I have your kind invitation of Dec. 26, asking me to visit Abilene when I take a southern trip. If opportunity offers it will give me great pleasure to do so. Sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT."

MERKLE.—The 6-year-old daughter of Cal Hamner was drowned in a pond near their home, a few miles west of here. She was sent for water, and fell in.

ALVORD.—A shooting affray occurred at New Harp, ten miles east of here Tuesday, in which Wag Pollard was fatally wounded. The ball entered

Famous Indians in Council Vote to Attend Cattle Show

Government to Permit Visit of Noted Apache Warrior to Fort Worth—New Features of the Big Exhibition.



LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF CHIEF GERONIMO, HIS DAUGHTER AND NIECE

An Indian council, from which Capt. S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth returned Thursday, was held at Fort Sill, Ok., Wednesday, to discuss the proposed visit of Geronimo, Quannah Parker, a chief of the Kiowas, and Apache, Comanche and Kiowa warriors to this city during the Fat Stock Show.

Chief Quannah Parker of the Comanches, Geronimo, the noted Indian prisoner of war at Fort Sill, and the Kiowa chiefs, were present at the council. Capt. Burnett represented the Fat Stock Show and Lieut. Purrington, Uncle Sam.

Capt. Burnett's meeting with Geronimo, the Apache, Wednesday, was his first introduction to the old warrior. "He looks like he could ride 100 miles now and be fresh at the finish," is the way the well-known Texan sized up the famous prisoner.

Bring War Tepees.

It is the belief of Capt. Burnett that the United States government will consent to have Geronimo come to Fort Worth. He has also been assured that Quannah Parker and the Kiowa chief will attend the Fat Stock Show. These Indians will ride some of Capt. Burnett's famous spotted ponies, now at Burnett Station. Furthermore, these Comanche and Kiowa Indians will bring along some of their famous tepees used formerly in war time and these will be used at the Indian encampment inside the Coliseum grounds. The Indians will parade the streets and the people of the Southwest will be given an opportunity to see real Co-

manche and Kiowa warriors as they really are.

Lieut. Purrington, commander of the post at Fort Sill, has promised to use his good offices with the war department to secure Geronimo's presence in Fort Worth on March 16 and all during the Fat Stock Show and cattlemen's convention.

Chief Quannah Parker, states Capt. Burnett, is apparently in the best of health. The old chief and Capt. Burnett rode four miles against the cold north wind early Wednesday morning to the scene of the council and he suffered not the slightest ill effects from the ride.

A feature of the Indian dress during the Fat Stock Show will be the war bonnets, made famous by the Comanche warriors in the early days of Texas frontier history. At least forty warriors will be in the band of Indians, which Chief Parker and the Kiowa chief will head.

Bigger Than Ever Before.

The show which will be held in Fort Worth March 15 to 19 will be the greatest live stock exhibition ever held in the Southwest. The management already has the assurance from hundreds of breeders and exhibitors that they will be here with more and better exhibits than ever before shown in this portion of the country.

Besides the live stock exhibits there will be numerous special attractions to help entertain the visitors who will attend from a distance, and every day will be a feature day.

The offices of Secretary Andrews and Assistant Secretary C. C. French are being maintained in the Coliseum, and the work of making preliminary preparations for the coming event has already begun.

The greatest breeders in the South and North will be here, and many foreign exhibits. A greater amount in premiums will be offered this year than ever before.

The industrial exposition will be an important feature during this year's show. This is a feature that has naturally followed the development of this great enterprise. Manufacturers of various farm implements and all other machinery used on the farm or ranch are looking for such opportunities to display their products and have taken the matter up with the show directors with a view of making special exhibits in these lines of industry.

Plans are also being made for a display of farm products. Early truck will be exhibited, and such cured field products as may be offered for exhibition purposes.

below the short ribs. The wounded man died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Louis Monroe went to Montague and surrendered to the authorities.

MULLIN.—Mrs. Carol Lockett, who resided about one mile west of here, was found in her room Wednesday evening with her clothes burned from her body. She died from the effects of the burns this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

DENISON.—Among the passengers who came in with the homeseekers on Wednesday were Mr. and Mrs. Harper of the Bloomfield district, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are the parents of nineteen children, thirteen girls and six boys.

AUSTIN.—Thomas B. Love, commissioner of insurance and banking, is now engaged in drafting the State bank guarantee law which will be introduced in the legislature. Col. Love is a strong advocate of the guaranteeing of bank deposits and believes that the law will pass.

High Point—A Short Story

"Then I can't see why you should protest so much."

"Well, for one reason, I hate to see you fling yourself away on old Senator Rathbone."

"Thank you!"

"And for another! What man gives up the girl he loves without a struggle? It isn't human nature to forego a thing simply because it's beyond your reach. And then there's a third reason: We could be so gloriously happy!"

The girl averted her eyes.

"Couldn't we?" he persisted.

"I don't know—" she faltered.

"Ah, but you do know! You know we're one in everything. That's why I dare to persist so much! We like the same things. We like the same people. We have the same sense of humor—except in the case of Senator Rathbone!"

"Bobbie, if you make fun of my friends I won't take you sailing again!"

"But, Katherine—"

"Now, Bobbie!" For the second time she faced him squarely. "I've told you my mind's made up, and I mean what I say. You've been a good friend to me, and I've enjoyed the times we've had together. But if we're to be good friends still, this kind of thing can't keep going on. Don't you see how hard you are making it for me? Either you must promise me not to mention it again, or I'll have to give up seeing you entirely."

"All right," he replied with that characteristic boyishness that women always found so adorable in him, "I'll be good."

He nodded at her smilingly, and she told herself that after all he was only a boy with a boy's ardor—25, and not yet grown up! But that was because she was looking at his smile and not at what lay in his eyes.

She let out the main sheet of the White Lady until the spray dashed across the bow of the trim little craft. It was a gray day, with a hint of rain in the air, and the seagulls hovering inland—such a day as sends the usual summer resorter to a cozy chair by flickering logs with a novel close at hand, and the fisher folk out to open sea with the promise of a heavy catch.

Between gray-green water and slate-gray sky the White Lady seemed the only thing afloat as she skimmed and tacked and lifted on the crest of the waves. They were racing to windward now, and the homes of the shore dwellers faded in the distance. Here and there stood the solitary houses of fishermen; then these, too, became fewer.

The shore rose to bare, rocky headlands capped with stunted pines; gaunt, jagged rocks with the water creaming at their base. Islands rose, mere specks in the distance, only discernible because of the surf that played about them, or the dwelling or two that reclaimed them from utter loneliness. The White Lady throbbed and flew, so tense, so alive, so seemingly a part of the elements, that it was hard to believe her a thing of wood and canvas.

"Look out," sang Ashton, as the boat came suddenly about. "That was a pretty close shave."

"Who sails with me holds life in fee," laughed Katherine, intoxicated with wave and wind and foam.

"There is such a thing as common sense," quoted Ashton.

But the wine of the sea was in Katherine's blood. She rounded another flat rock triumphantly.

"Careful!" cautioned Ashton.

"Afraid?" she taunted, with uplifted chin, and then laughed, as scarlet surged across his keen young face.

"Sail where you like! I don't care!" he cried.

"You think," she scoffed recklessly, "that just because I'm a girl I can't manage my own boat! Why, rounding these rocks is a perfect game for me! I've done it lots of times. Of course I know the summer people are warned against it. But I'm not a summer person at heart. I'm what Captain Davy calls a regular salt, and I allow no mutiny on the part of my crew. So there! And whoever accepts my invitation to sail accepts the risks that accompany it. Sing ho, sing ho, for a sailor's life, sing ho, sing ho, for a—"

They both knew what had happened when the boat jarred from bow to stern, knew it before the bitter sea water dashed in their faces as they struggled toward a flat rock that uprose from the sea. When they reached it, it was the girl who spoke first.

"Well?" she said gamely, and then, beneath her breath, "If I had had sense enough to obey!"

"If I had only jerked the tiller from you!" he said in answer. But neither of them spoke what was uppermost in their minds.

No hope to try for the shore with

its steep cliffs where the water rolled and eddied; and the rock on which they stood was always covered at high tide. Already the water oozed and gurgled about its crevices. With every wave it rose a fraction higher. The tide was coming in.

"If only some one would see us," whispered the girl, "some passing boat or—" the words died in her throat. The lonely expanse of water showed no hopeful sail. Ashton was staring at a speck that showed in the far distance—Deerhaven Island. When he spoke all the boyishness was gone from his voice.

"There's only one way, Katherine. Would you rather I tried for it, or shall we stay here together?"

"I'd rather you tried for it," she said bravely, seeing as well as he that there was not a moment to lose.

"You can watch my coat and shoes till I come back." His voice rang cheerfully. "I'm in splendid practice. Swam a couple of miles only the day before yesterday." He did not add that Captain Davy had followed with a dory. "Keep up your heart, girl!" he cried, with a touch of his old gaiety.

"And you—" she would have cheered him on, but words failed her.

"I'll remember that it's for you I'm swimming. The biggest breakers in the world won't make me forget that."

He waved her good-bye as if he were off for a pleasure jaunt, and she watched him as he struck out squarely, making every stroke count.

The long swing of the seas rolled between them, widening the space until her straining eyes could discover him no longer. The water lapped and gurgled about the rock on which she stood, rising ever higher. There was something hungry in the way



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little waves crept up, reaching greedily. She tried to think of other things, to watch for a sail. From far away came the sound of surf breaking slowly against the reefs, and now and again the mournful, lonely note of the bell buoy.

Slowly the water rose. It touched her ankles, her knees. The lift of each on-coming wave nearly took her off her feet. At that new panic sized her. If she were swept from the rock, what then? Groping and numb with cold, she reached for the long growths of seaweed with which the rock was covered. Lengthened out they came almost to her shoulders. She twisted her hands in them and waited.

There came the moment when the water reached her shoulders, and each new wave made her shut her eyes and lived much longer in this world than I have, and has gained more wisdom."

"Yes, worldly wisdom."

"Isn't that often another name for common sense? Besides, there are mo-

ments when I feel that she knows me better than I know myself. I do love the etceteras of life so, Bobby! Love in a Harlem flat would never do for me. I want all the pate de fois gras of existence, and none of the rye bread! And you know from the first I've never given you the least cause for hope. I've always been perfectly frank with you, haven't I?"

"Always."

"Then I suppose it's no use to argue?"

"Not the slightest. When a Millard makes up her mind it stays made up, and I made up my mind yesterday, Bobbie."

"You mean your Aunt Isobel made it up for you," Robert Ashton answered, looking at Katherine Millard as she perched beside him in the bow of the boat. The wind blew her hair into distracting ripples; she put back a strand of it as she faced him, frankly replying:

"She did have a good deal to do with it, I'll admit. But, after all, she has

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Sheep

NEW MEXICO'S CLIP.

Wool of Territory Amounted to 18,000,000 Pounds.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Jan. 12.—Territorial Governor George Curry, in reviewing the achievements of New Mexico in 1908, says among other things: "We have here about 5,000,000-head of sheep, and the wool clip for 1908 amounted to 18,000,000 pounds. About 100,000 head of cattle were shipped out of the Territory during the past year, which is a smaller shipment than usual. The New Mexico Angora goat has won first honors in various national live stock shows."

MONEY IN ANGORAS.

New Mexican Breeder Reports \$6,900 From Descendants of One Buck.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Jan. 12.—The following extract from a letter written by W. R. Lockwood of Taylor & Lockwood, Lake alley, N. M., will be of interest to many people who are wondering if the Angora business is on the decline:

"We have had a most astonishing season, in vie wof money matters generally. Our pure South African buck account shows \$6,900 sales this year; cross-bred bucks, \$4,037.50; 911 does, \$4,817.25; Mohair, \$4,466.27, and ew still have 4,700 head left. This is pretty fair for an infant industry just 10 years old and might be an answer to some who wonder if it is possible to run goats at a profit. Our operating expenses were just under \$6,000."

STORAGE FOR WOOL

Six Northwestern States Plan to Build Warehouse in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—If the plans of the wool men of the northwest do not go awry there will be built in this city shortly a huge wool storage warehouse.

The purpose of the building will be to handle a large portion of the wool of the northwest, and a sufficient

amount of the clip has been assured to make the erection of the building a success. According to A. C. Logan of Montana, who is one of the leading live stock dealers in the eastern part of that state, the erection of the building is a certainty.

Busy Wool Season Ahead.

"A busy wool season is ahead of us," said Frank J. Hagenbarth of Idaho. "The sharp appreciation in values at the recent London sales is an excellent forecast. With the exception of one small district the Australian clip is short and the domestic supply will be needed by American manufacturers. Already contract propositions are being submitted to growers and there will be little need of consigning clips. Owing to their sad experience last year producers will not be hasty in accepting offers, but the general disposition will be to cash when the price looks right. The Chicago wool warehouse project is popular in the west and I have no doubt that a market can be established as proposed, but there are rocks ahead and any attempt to run it without securing competent management will be disastrous. Technical knowledge is needed to handle wool and it is a subject on which most growers are profoundly ignorant. I have devoted considerable time to the grading of wool and admit that what I do not know about it would fill a volume of considerable size. The trouble with wool growers is that they fail to recognize quality. One clip may be worth 24 cents; another 18, but a common price is demanded and buyers have yielded to this at the same time profiting by it. A warehouse at which clips could be properly graded and sold to manufacturers on their merits would fill a want long left."

\$40,000 Ranch Sale.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Jan. 11.—J. G. Cooper has sold through Jackson & Hicks to Frantz Fiset of Austin his 3,408-acre ranch one mile west of Water Valley, on the North Concho river, for a consideration of around \$40,000. The majority of the tract is tillable and has good ranch improvements on it. The land fronts two miles on the North Concho river and has about 4,000 fine pecan trees. It is the intention of the purchaser, who is of the law firm of Fiset & McClendon, at Austin, to cut the land into small tracts and resell it. This is one of the best places of its size in West Texas, and will prove a good investment for the purchaser. Mr. Cooper will make his home in the town of Water Valley, where he owns a good deal of property. He owns and operates the telephone system in that section of the country.

10,000 Acres to Be Colonized.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Jan. 12.—Paul Meerscheidt and Frederick Reutzel, lawyers and real estate men of San Antonio, were in San Angelo Tuesday, en route to their home from a trip to Schleicher county. These gentlemen a short time ago purchased the J. S. Belt ranch, comprising 10,000 acres, eight miles from Eldorado, for approximately \$60,000.

When asked what their object was in purchasing the land, Messrs. Meerscheidt and Reutzel stated that they would cut the ranch up into small tracts and resell it. Practically all the land is tillable, and, within the next twelve months it is expected that the vast pasture will be transformed into small farms. Where one now sees cactus and mesquite he will in the next fifteen months see green fields and farm houses.

The purchasers of the 10,000 acres will begin at an early date colonizing their land. They are confident of be-

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ing able to settle the ranch with all Texas people. Many are dissatisfied with the boll weevil and other disadvantages in raising cotton in East and North Texas, and when this class of people sees the opportunities offered in this section and the bargains which will be given them by the colonizers they will decide to make their homes in this part of the state.

Weekly Market Review

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

Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Sheep.
This week	17,100	1,650	20,075
Last week	10,280	313	8,980
Year ago	8,070	1,632	14,465
Horse and Mule Receipts—This week, 489; last week, 316; year ago, 325.			

General

The year 1909 opens with general trade conditions on all classes of live stock showing a very satisfactory tone, with prices on a comparatively high level, and with Fort Worth receipts showing to date good increases of all classes over the corresponding period last year. The first full week of the new year was featured by sales of calves at record-breaking prices, two loads of light vealers having sold up to \$6.75 during the week, as against a former record of \$6.10.

Beef Steers

Receipts of beef steers here on last Monday and last Thursday were moderately liberal, but on other days of the week supplies have been moderate, and the week's total hardly exceeded 110 car loads. The week opened with a decline of generally 10c to 15c on the fair to good kinds, but this loss was recovered on the light runs of the two succeeding days and Thursday's good supply was bought up on a basis fully as high as the close of last week. This level has since been easily maintained. Meal-fed cattle formed the big end of receipts and sales Saturday of the fair to pretty good 975 to 1,060-pound beefs were made largely within a range of from \$4.25 to \$4.60, while two loads of 1,125 pounds Thursday reached \$4.90, and one load of good fat 1,195-pound meal cattle reached \$5.10 on Wednesday. A good class of 1,150 to 1,250-pound corn-fed beefs sold during the week from \$5.50 to \$6, with several choice loads of 1,240 pounds average reaching \$6.25. A decent to fair class of light butcher steers sold around \$3.75 to \$4.15, and some light fleshed low grade steers were taken for slaughter at \$3.25 to \$3.65, sales including a big string of 796-round Mexicans on Monday at \$3.30. Very few grassers are coming, though those in good flesh are selling well and one three-car string of fat 1,157-pound southern grassers sold at \$4.75.

Stockers and Feeders.

Stocker steer stuff was much more plentiful last week than during the holiday season and met with a fairly good inquiry at generally steady prices. Receipts have included a good many plain quality 650 to 700-pound southeastern stockers selling around \$3.25 to \$3.40, but a good class of straight 2s are quotable around \$3.50 to \$3.60, and good stock steer yearlings up to \$3.25, though dogie eastern yearlings sell down to \$2.25 to \$2.50, and a medium to fairly good kind from \$2.65 to \$3. Very few feeders have been available, but a fair demand prevails and prices are well up to the recent level. A pretty good class of feeder steers sold during the week at \$3.85 to \$4.

Butcher Stock

The week's trade on good to choice butcher cows, in fact on all kinds due to sell above \$2.85, was, until Saturday, a repetition of strong, active markets and those selling above \$3, looked largely 15c to 25c higher than the previous closing, although the market at that time was on a very satisfactory basis. The good sorts sold very unevenly and some traders quoted even a greater appreciation, but an advance that has looked like a big 25c in some cases was not general or safe for country buyers to

follow, as was proven Saturday, when sales of the desirable butcher cows showed loss of virtually all the week's advance. The medium killing grades selling around \$2.75 to \$3.15 have not strengthened very materially and canner classes have been held down to the same notch as last week. Receipts have included, proportionately, a good many fed cows and sales of odd fat beefy kinds of choice quality were made almost daily from \$4.25 to \$4.50, while the former figure was paid for nearly a full load. The best of the straight loads of heavy meal-fed cows sold at high time for \$3.75 to \$4 and a good butcher class of fed and grass cows from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Good strong canners are selling around \$2.50, with the thin light and hard shelly kinds down to \$1.50 to \$2.15, though very few go below \$2. The spread in prices between cows of a just decent butcher kind and the strictly good fat grades is wider than it has been for a long time.

The bull market has been about steady, but demand has lacked animation in any marked degree. Good fat fed bulls have sold in car load lots around \$3.25 and sales above this figure have been rare, although one string of fat heavy bulls sold at \$3.50. Pretty good butcher bulls sold from \$3 to \$3.10, a right desirable kind of stocker and feeder bulls from \$2.65 to \$2.85, and the common thin sorts down around \$2 to \$2.35.

Calves.

Demand for veal calves and fat calves of all weights was very active during the fore part of the week and still continues strong, although the market is closing with an easier tone than at the week's high time, when the best light vealers and fat heavy calves sold at the highest price in the history of this market. Car loads of strictly good light veals sold on Tuesday and Wednesday up to \$6.75, good fat 315-pound calves as high as \$4.65, and a load of 244 pounds reached \$5.85. These were all record prices for calves of the weight. The general market still shows a strong thought uneven advance over a week ago, but the ordinary and medium fleshed kinds have shown a lower tendency the last few days, and as prices have been exceptionally high, a break seems probable. Choice light vealers, however, are still quotable up to \$6.75.

Hogs.

Fluctuations in hog values were slight during the last week. Tops throughout the first three days and the greater part of Tuesday ranged from \$5.90 to \$5.92½, with the bulk of the good 170 to 240-pound corn hogs selling from \$5.60 to \$5.85. Late Thursday, however, the market strengthened a nickel and a \$6 top was made on one load of choice 262-pound Oklahomas. Trade since has shown further strength on the good kinds and a 5c to 10c advance on others. Tops today sold at \$6, with the bulk from \$5.70 to \$5.95. A considerable quota of the week's receipts consisted of half-fat trashy to fair quality light warmed-up and straight mast hogs and such grades, though selling well up to last week's quotations, went at a wide discount from good corn-fed stock, most of the common oil looking 130 to 165-pound Texas stock selling down around \$4.25 to \$4.75. Better weight kinds, warmed up on corn, sold around \$4.80 to \$5.25.

Sheep.

All sheep of a desirable mutton quality sold on a strong to higher market and to a strong demand. Receipts for the week included two doubles of New Mexico fed wethers, averaging 100 pounds at \$5.50 and

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We want good, honest representatives everywhere, in every locality, city or country, in fact, in every country throughout the world, both men and women, young or old, who will not sell or pawn the Barnatto Simulation Diamonds under the pretense that they are Genuine Gems, as such action with simulation diamonds sometimes leads to trouble or embarrassment, as shown by the following article from The Chicago Examiner, Nov. 15, 1908:

"THE KING OF DIAMONDS HAS LICENSE TAKEN AWAY. Alleged Bogus Gem Man Ralls at Newspapers."

BURLINGTON, IA., Nov. 14.—For some time past newspapers in Iowa cities have been reporting the operations of a man whom they called "The King of Diamonds." It appears that there was nothing criminal in his operations, which consisted in selling "phony" diamonds, but his methods of procedure were not exactly according to the rules. He usually drops into a jobbing house and tells of meeting such and such a representative of the house on the road and selling him a diamond, to be delivered at the store. He explains that the diamond is only an imitation, and offers to sell anybody else around the place the same thing. Thus he works up an interest and usually succeeds in selling some of his glassware. Mr. Jack of Diamonds dropped into City Auditor Neeson's office one morning and secured a license to sell his wares. He had only been out a short time, however, until Chief of Police Hiltz learned of him. Calling in the peddler, he relieved him of his license and gave him back the money he had paid for it. As the man had committed no crime he was released. He was bitter against the newspapers for injuring his business.

If you want a simulation diamond—a substitute for the genuine—don't wait—ACT TO-DAY, as this advertisement may not appear again. Fill out the coupon below and send at once—first come, first served.

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 Girard Building, Chicago

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looked high with any of the northern markets. Stocker grades continue of slow sale.

Prices for the Week.

Steers—	Top.	Bulk.
Monday	\$4.75	\$3.85@4.60
Tuesday	6.00	
Wednesday	6.25	3.75@5.10
Thursday	6.00	4.25@4.75
Friday	6.25	4.45@4.85
Saturday	4.60	4.25@4.55
Cows and Heifers—		
Monday	3.75	2.40@3.40
Tuesday	4.00	2.40@3.40
Wednesday	4.25	2.40@3.50
Thursday	4.10	2.50@3.30
Friday	4.00	2.60@3.85
Saturday	3.00	2.75@3.60
Calves—		
Monday	6.25	3.50@6.00
Tuesday	6.75	3.40@5.85
Wednesday	6.75	3.40@6.00
Thursday	6.25	3.25@5.85
Friday	6.75	3.60@6.50
Saturday	6.25	
Hogs—		
Monday	5.92½	\$5.40@5.80
Tuesday	5.90	5.35@5.77½
Wednesday	5.92½	5.30@5.80
Thursday	6.00	5.40@5.85
Friday	6.00	5.30@5.90

Saturday 6.00 5.70@5.95
 Receipts for the week by days were as follows:

Cattle	Clvs.	Hogs	Sheep.
Monday	3,283	428	3,800
Tuesday	3,839	460	4,241
Wednesday	3,398	467	3,921
Thursday	3,196	137	3,609
Friday	2,286	63	2,640
Saturday	1,100	75	1,850
Horse and Mule Receipts—Monday 86, Tuesday 181, Wednesday 105, Thursday 58, Friday 22, Saturday 37.			

PEA-FED YEARLING AT \$6.65.

First Consignment of Colorado Yearlings of the Season Received
 ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 12.—The first consignment of Colorado yearlings of the season was received at this point last week. They were consigned by Sylvester Brothers, extensive feeders of Monte Vista, Colo. There were 428 head in the consignment and averaged eighty-two pounds, which sold for \$6.65. And they also marketed 236 head of lambs, averaging eighty-two pounds at \$7.50. These were all pea-fed and ranked high in quality.

FAMOUS COLLINS' SADDLE

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Texas Feeds and Their Values

In justice to both the producer and the feeder of products of the farm and mill, their true feeding values should be known. Since cattle feeding operations in Texas began the by-products of the manufacture of cotton seed oil, viz., cottonseed meal and hulls, have been the chief feedstuffs used. Each year the prices of these by-products have increased until at the present time the margin of profit between the cost of placing a finished steer on the market and the price received for him is so small as to offer very little encouragement to anyone to enter the feeding business, where these products alone are to be depended upon. Again, it is a fact that steers fed on cottonseed meal and hulls have seldom brought the high prices of corn-fed steers. This is due to the unfinished condition in which cattle fed on meal and hulls usually reach the market, and this fact may as well be attributed to the nature of the feedstuffs as to too short periods of feeding. Cottonseed meal and hulls do not make the balanced ration for fattening that even corn alone does, provided, of course, the latter be fed with roughage of some kind. Corn contains a very large percentage of starch—the constituent in a feeding stuff that makes it valuable as a fat producer. Cottonseed meal contains only a very small percentage of starch but a large percentage of protein—the constituent in a feedstuff that makes it valuable principally as a muscle builder. It would seem and is, therefore, better as a feed for growing animals than it is for fattening or finishing purposes, although, as every feeder who has had experience with it, knows, it possesses merits along this line also. Corn-fed cattle, therefore, usually reach the market in a fatter and more highly finished condition than meal and hulls fed cattle.

Why do not Texas feeders put more corn-fed cattle on the market?

It is because corn is seldom produced in such abundance in this state as to place the price within reach of the cattle feeder. Thousands of bushels are shipped each year from Oklahoma and Kansas, where corn is produced in much greater abundance and is therefore cheaper to the cattle feeder of the sections where it is raised. The freight rates make this same corn too high for cattle feeding in Texas, and as long as such conditions exist, with no higher prices paid for cattle on the market, the Texas feeder cannot be expected to produce corn-finished cattle.

The salvation for the cattle feeder would seem to be, therefore, the production of a greater abundance of corn in Texas. No man gets so much out of his land and his cattle as he who raises his own feed and fattens his own cattle, for he sells his feedstuffs for a higher price in the highly concentrated form of live stock and at the same time he restores the fertility of his land.

As was stated above, the property of corn that makes it so valuable as

a fat producer is its large content of starch. Feed materials, therefore, similar to it in composition and digestibility are more or less fat producers and serve the same purpose as corn. It is well known that corn cannot be produced satisfactorily and in abundance in all sections of this great state, but there are other feeds of similar character that can be produced in abundance to take its place. Chief among these feeds are Kaffir corn, milo maize and molasses. The feeding value of Indian corn is well known and since these feeds come in competition with it, their true feeding values should be known in justice to both the man who produces them and the man who feeds them. Indian corn was, therefore, used in these experiments as a basis of comparison with Kaffir corn, milo maize and molasses.

While the feeding value of molasses for cattle had been practically determined in previous experiments made by this station, it was thought that further evidence would be of value.

Cottonseed, though to some extent familiar as a feed to nearly all cotton farmers who keep a few head of cattle, has never been used extensively in fattening cattle for the market. As has been said, the meal, which is a product of the seed, is more generally used. The seed contain all the constituents that make the meal valuable as a feed, the principal being protein, and, in addition, a very large percentage of oil. Some of this oil when taken into the animal body is converted into animal fat; but if the seed be fed in too large quantities, the oil seems to have a purging effect and causes scours.

The experiment, whose object is stated at the head of this article, was conducted by the Texas experiment station and the bulletin giving a complete account of the tests made summarizes results as follows:

1. Kaffir corn was cheaper than Indian corn and yielded better gains.
2. Milo maize was cheaper than Indian corn and yielded slightly better gains.
3. Molasses very profitably replaced nearly half the Indian corn in a mixed ration of molasses, Indian corn, cottonseed meal and hulls.
4. Cottonseed meal at \$26 per ton was much more profitable than cottonseed at \$12 per ton in supplementing a Kaffir corn ration with cottonseed hulls as roughage.
5. The results of feeding 2-year-old steers of at least three or four crosses of pure bred beef bulls, were very favorable from the standpoint of gains, fattening and selling.
6. There were no material differences in the slaughtering records of the different lots of steers.

KAFFIR CORN FED TO CATTLE

Randall County Product Fed to Beef Steers, Which Bring High Price.

CANYON CITY, Texas, Jan. 12.—A week or two ago it was reported that R. E. Gatewood of Cleburne had used Randall county alfalfa and kaffir corn chops last year for the purpose of feeding his show cattle and beef steers, which he marketed last year. It was also reported that Mr. Gatewood had shipped a quantity of the chops made from Kaffir corn, together with alfalfa hay, to his ranch near Cleburne for the purpose of feeding again this year.

Last year Mr. Gatewood got splendid results from his feed and thought so highly of it that he decided to use it again, which he did.

Last Monday Mr. Gatewood placed a car consisting of twenty-one head of beef steers upon the market at

Fort Worth. They averaged 1,362 pounds each and brought 6 cents per pound, or \$81.72 per head. They were reported to have been very fine in shape and in fatness and such stock are in demand on that market.

It is not uncommon for shippers from this portion of the state to receive as high as \$5.50 to \$5.75 per hundredweight, a car recently shipped from here bringing \$375.

There is no question but that the Kaffir and milo maize chops make a very fine feed for cattle. In fact, it excels corn in this that there is no flinty portion which is not digested. With the Kaffir and milo chops every particle goes into weight, and the meat produced is of the finest flavor placed on the market.

"You told me this ring was a fire opal; an expert tells me it isn't anything of the kind."

"My friend, you go tell dot egg-sperk he's a liar mit my compliments. Dot opal was in four fires."—Life.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 12.—

R. E. Nutt of Wichita Falls, formerly of South Texas for over fifty years up to two years ago, was here last week on his way back home after spending the holidays in Beeville. Mr. Nutt is 80 years old, but he doesn't look it nor act it, for he sits or stands around the hotel lobbies and greets his friends without the aid of spectacles or a walking cane. "I am always glad to get back down here on a visit, but I find that the higher altitude of North Texas is much better for me the last two years and I suppose I am a fixture up there until I wear out the climate and have to come south again for another supply." Mr. Nutt is not engaged in business now and there is no necessity for it, as the increased value of his holdings in South Texas enabled him to sell out his land and live stock interests at a goodly figure.

"How did Harry enjoy his trip abroad?"

"Very much; he looks happy and has gained 115 pounds."

"One hundred and fifteen pounds?"

"Yes, and she's an heiress."—Brooklyn Life.

San Antonio Receipts

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 12. A total of 17,755 head of live stock was yarded at the San Antonio stock yards last month. Of the 13,887 cattle received 3,756 head were killed in San Antonio and the remainder was sold to country butchers in Texas and Louisiana or shipped to other markets; 333 horses and mules were sold for local use and 400 head were shipped out; 1,702 hogs were used by local butchers and 307 head went to the country; 57 sheep were bought here and 125 went on, and out of a total of 944 goats received 778 went to the other markets to meet the demand for mutton and 166 head were killed here.

"What we need in this city," said the man with the brisk air, "are more fire-proof buildings."

"What we need in this city," said the man with his hands in his pockets, "are more fire-proof jobs."—Buffalo Express.

"And what was your family's decision?"

"Practically unanimous in my favor," answered the young lawyer, "mother voting aye and father dissenting."—Kansas City Journal.

Pa—You know, Willie, this thrashing is going to hurt me more than you.

Willie (sympathetically)—Well, don't be too rough on yourself, dad. 'Tain't worth it.—Chicago News.

—Exchange.

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CATTLE KINGS ARE PASSING.

South Dakota Live Stock Barons Being Forced Out of Business.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 12.—

Agriculturists who have settled in large numbers in South Dakota, will, if their plans go as intended, force the picturesque cattle king and his roving cowboys out of existence, to be relegated to the domain of memory.

The farmers will demand of the legislature that it pass a law restraining cattle from running at large that shall apply with equal force in all parts of the State, this law applying now only to territory east of the Missouri river. An effort was made two years ago looking to this end, but the old ranch men on the reservation, who have held sway in that country for thirty years or more, were able to overcome the opposition and defeated all attempts to pass a herd law.

In the last two years, however, hundreds of farmers have moved into the range country, and two great railroad systems have built their lines to the Black Hills country, and the people living there are determined to have their farms free from the attack of roving cattle and horses, since they are raising crops.

Charming hostess (to dyspeptic guest, who has been refusing dish after dish)—I am so distressed. You have had no dinner at all.

Guest—Thank you, but I have to be very particular about my food.—Punch.

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