

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

District Office \$10.00
 County Office 7.50
 Precinct Office 2.50
 Payable in Advance.

County Treasurer:
 MRS. MATTIE C. (C. F.)
 DICKINSON.
 W. L. (WILLIE) BROWN.
 JOE. SPILL.

For Sheriff:
 J. P. FLYNT.
 B. W. (Chop) PILCHER

For County Judge.
 W. D. Jennings.
 MARCELLUS KLEBURG
 A. E. WOOD

Representative, 11th. District,
 R. S. GRIGGS

For Dist. Clerk:
 MISS MARY PHILIPS

For County Attorney:
 H. ZDARIL
 C. P. SHEPHERD.

County Superintendent:
 E. L. HAGAN

For Constable Precinct No. 1.
 J. A. (Dad) DEMOVILLE

For County Clerk.
 O. L. PARISCH.

Shoe troubles are over if you come to us for your foot wear.
Higginbotham Currie Williams C.

Sheppard After Jake.
 The following statement was made by Hon. Morris Sheppard in an interview as given out by him Monday.
 "The fundamental conflict of today and of all times is the conflict between the people on one side and the beneficiaries of special privileges on the other, between the masses and the masters, between equality of human rights and domination by the few, and all the other issues are important only as they bear on this supreme question. Jacob Wolfers will not be permitted to obscure this issue, which his own candidacy so prominently presents, by clamorous reference to other questions which he misconceives, mistakes and mutilates beyond recognition."
 "Jacob Wolfers says that Cyclone Davis is my sponsor. That is not true; but I would far rather have Cyclone Davis for my sponsor than Anheuser-Busch, Trust Millionaire Pullman, and that earthly representative of his satanic majesty, John Barleycorn.

Barbed wire cuts, ragged wounds, collar and harness galls heal up quickly when BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is applied. It is both healing and antiseptic. Price 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by J. Y. Pearce.

Why He Was Late.
 "What made you so late?"
 "I met Smith's." "Well, that is no reason why you should be an hour late getting home to supper."
 "I know, but I asked him how he was feeling, and he insisted on telling me about his stomach trouble."
 "Did you tell him to take Chamberlain's Tablets?"
 "Sure, that is what he needs." Sold by all dealers.

Work has started on the addition to the College of Industrial Arts and the North Texas Normal College at Denton, a total of \$150,000 will be expended.



FEATHER WEIGHT HARNESS
 is not necessarily light in quality. The excellent grade of leather used in the manufacture of the Harness which is light and durable and still not clumsy.

BLANKETS AND HORSE GOODS.
 In general forms are important parts of our stock. Whatever your wants may be we can supply you. Prices will please.

H. L. WENDORF
 Shoe repairing in connection.
BALLINGER, TEXAS.

Go to Higginbotham Currie Williams Co. for Your Shoes.

FACTS AND FICTION.
Experiences of Ballinger Citizens Are Easily Proven to be Facts.

The most superficial investigation will prove that the following statement from a resident of Ballinger is true. Read it and compare evidence from Ballinger people with testimony of strangers living so far away you can not investigate the facts of the case. Many more citizens of Ballinger will endorse Doan's Kidney Pills.

E. J. Cathey, W. Sixth Street, Ballinger, Texas, says: "A member of my family was bothered over a year ago by spells of backache. She could not rest at nights on account of the dull, throbbing pains across her kidneys and the kidney secretions were highly colored, showing all the symptoms of gravel. When Doan's Kidney Pills were advertised I took home a box from the Walker Drug Co., and when the next spell came on, they were used. Half the box stopped the pain and regulated the kidney secretions. I want this person to continue their use."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

If you have young children you have perhaps noticed that disorders of the stomach are their most common ailment. To correct this you will find Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets excellent. They are easy and pleasant to take, and mild and gentle in effect. For sale by all dealers.

The very dress that you will want for Easter is at The Hub.

Storm Season is Here

FIRE INSURANCE

You can't take your property to the storm house, but you can come to us and secure a policy, at a small cost, that will protect you from loss when the storm comes. Carry tornado insurance and be safe. Don't worry; let the company carry the risk.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! If you have a policy in the M. D. Chastain & Co. Agency you need not worry when you hear the fire alarm. If your property is not insured you are in danger of great loss every minute. We fix it right. Get that insurance now.

Chastain & Company Ballinger, Texas

SOMETHING TO EAT
 IS A QUESTION THAT SHOULD INTEREST EVERYONE

We make a study of this question and try to supply our customers with the best the market affords. Prompt delivery and the best quality of goods is our motto. Give us a trial.

W. B. Wood & Son
 Ballinger, Texas

Jewel Strong My all-purpose Stallion will make the season at the Union Wagon Yard in Ballinger. Fee \$10, just half what I charged last season.

M. C. BRADEN

This Space Belongs to
Arctic Ice & Fuel Company

IF IT IS LUMBER YOU WANT

The Ballinger Lumber Co is ready to fill your wants, at the same old stand, with prices that are right. We carry a complete line of building supplies and mill-stuff. Call on us.

Telephone Number 65

THAT SPRING HAT

If You Have Not Bought That Spring Hat Visit Our Store on First Monday

SOMETHING NEW AND SNAPPY

A New Line of Sailors Which are all the RAGE Now. Drop in and See Them First Monday, You Will Surely Buy Our Prices are Always RIGHT and Our Goods PLEASE. A Call Will Convince You.

Misses Gilliam & Poor
 AT THE FAIR BALLINGER, TEXAS

Bounty Paid on 3600 Scalps.

Brown County has paid bounty on approximately 3600 jack rabbit scalps. Thursday morning Charles Wilson, postmaster at Owen, reached the court house with sixty-eight scalps, receiving his \$3.40.

Mr. Wilson says he killed all sixty-eight rabbits between the postoffice and his home, a distance of two and one-half miles.

"When the county first began paying bounty I've counted as high as twenty-eight jack rabbits in that two and one-half miles in a day," said Mr. Wilson, "but now it is hard to find any, and they are so wild that it is hard to get a shot at them."—Brownwood News.

A TEXAS WONDER

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder trouble, removes gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularity of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months treatment and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for Texas testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive St., St. Louis Mo. Sold by druggists. 52 t

SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT AT LIBRARY.

The entertainment given at the Library last Friday night was a success in every respect. A splendid program was carried out, and much enthusiasm worked up in the interest of the Library. It is to be hoped that the people will get together and that nothing will be left undone to furnish the handsome building and push things to where will be of some benefit to the public. It is nothing more than an ornament in its presents condition.

Air Ship free to boys and girls at Higginbotham Currie Williams Co. ASK the clerks.

Just received a swell line of spring merchandise for ladies gents and children. When in town don't fail to see me I can and will save you money.

A. J. Zappe,
 At corner of Hutchings & 7 St.

The best cedar char coal at the second hand store. S. W. Cobb. 2t

When you have a bad cold you want the best medicine obtainable so as to cure it with as little delay as possible. Here is a druggist's opinion: "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for fifteen years," says Enos Lollar of Saratoga, Ind., "and consider it the best on the market." Sold by all dealers.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
 THE DIAMOND BRAND.
 LITTLEST ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS IN RED AND GOLD METALLIC CASES, SWEET, WITH BLUE PILLBOX. TAKE NO OTHER. BUY OF YOUR DRUGGIST. ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, FOR 25 YEARS KNOWN AS BEST. ALWAYS OBTAINABLE SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Sand Storm Prevents Unveiling.

On account of the sand storm last Sunday afternoon the unveiling ceremonies of the W. O. W. Lodge at the Ballinger cemetery was postponed. The unveiling will take place next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock when the monument of Sovereigns Martin and Melton will take place. Every Woodmen is requested to take notice and be on hand promptly.

Notice to Ladies.
 Ladies needing a nurse during confinement, at reasonable charges, call on Mrs. S. D. Williams, Hatchel, Texas. 2t.

Thornless Cactus for Feed.

A shipment of the thornless cactus has been received at San Angelo from the Department of Agriculture and the new cactus will be planted out and tested as a feed for cattle. There is no better winter feed as a filler for cattle than our native cactus when the thorns are burned off. If the thornless cactus proves a success it will be a big thing for this country and will no doubt be planted extensively.

For rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. Try it and see how quickly it gives relief. For sale by all dealers.

Dr. W. A. Gustavus, Dentist.
 Over F. & M. State Bank. 11-t

Phone S. W. Cobb, the second hand man for good charcoal cheap.



MAY OFFERS

BEAUTIFUL THINGS TO WEAR

WHY IS "MAY" SO MERRY? BECAUSE SHE COMES CLAD IN ALLURING SPRINGTIME COLORS. TO BE HAPPY, LIKE "MAY" IS, DO WHAT "MAY" DOES--BEAUTIFY YOURSELF. OUR STORE NOW

GLEAMS WITH BEAUTIFUL THINGS TO WEAR. WE INVITE YOU TO COME AND SEE THEM. WHEN YOU DO SO YOU WILL BUY, BECAUSE YOU WILL FIND OUR STYLES AUTHENTIC AND OUR PRICES LOW FOR OUR HIGH QUALITY.

LADIES AND MISSES READY-TO-WEAR

This department is fast adding new friends and customers, for the reason that we not only give you the most up-to-date styles, but name the lowest prices.

Ladies soft collar shirts at 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$3.50. Ladies waists in weaves; reasonably priced. Special nice sheer materials, lace and embroidery trimming 75c, \$1 and up. Misses Middy Blouse \$1.50 & \$1.75. Skirts in white Pique and Serge; fan-values in Dresses in Silks, Linens, Voil and Pique. House Dresses \$1 and up. Kimonas 89c up to \$15.00.

SPECIALS FOR MAY FOR CASH ONLY

Picked up here and there from different departments. READ THIS, it will save you money. Ladies Kimonas \$1.50 values, special for May 75c. 25c Violet Talcum Powder for May 15c. One lot of Children's Sandals \$1.00 values, special for May 65c. Big values in Ladies Slippers. Odds and ends and broken sizes go at about fifty and seventy-five cents on the dollar. Take a look. Cluny Lace 10 to 35c a yard. Forty-five inch Embroidery Flouncing 75c a yard. Cotton Voile, all colors, 25c a yard. Marquissette, all colors, 25c a yard. Sepecial Prices on stamped materials for Underwear, Waists, Etc.

Shoes That Wear

Men's Ease and American Boy Shoes will fulfill your every expectation as to service and comfort. Try them one time and you will never want any other kind.

Trunks and Traveling-Bags for all at prices that will make the buying a pleasure.

For Men

who want correct style we have Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes; Packard and Nettleton Shoes; Stetson Hats; E. & W. Shirts. The prices are no higher than the quality we give. Now is the time to get your Refrigerator, Ice Cream Freezer, Rubber Hose, Oil and Gasoline Stoves.



American Beauty Corsets \$1 to \$3

The Corsets that give universal satisfaction, not only the form and figure that all admire, but gives comfort and service as well. Try an American Beauty Corset and your corset troubles will be over.

Millinery

The newest creations of the milliner's art are always found here. A combination of style and prices that has made this the greatest millinery emporium in this section of the state.

Pumps and Button Oxfords

Don't forget that your shoes count for a great deal in your summer suit; they must be the correct style; must fit perfectly to give the best service and satisfaction. You will find here almost any style and color that you may call for, and we are glad to show you; prices will please you.

Childrens Dresses and Rompers

Big range of styles and colors including the combination bloomer dresses. The prices are 50c and up. Don't worry about making them, come in and get them ready to put on.

Laces and Embroidery

Trade largest in our history. Great values and new things have made possible. Our 5c, 10c and 15c values are the best yet. We have others up to \$5.00 the yard.

Parasol to Match Your Dress

The prices are \$1.00 to \$3.50. You have never before had the pleasure of seeing so large a stock of fancy parasols in Ballinger. Get yours now while the assortment is complete.

Everything Good to Eat

That the market affords will be found in our Grocery Department. Others are saving money by coming here. Why not try it? you will be glad you did.

Higginbotham - Currie Williams Co.

..... EVERYTHING FROM A PAPER OF PINS TO AN AUTOMOBILE

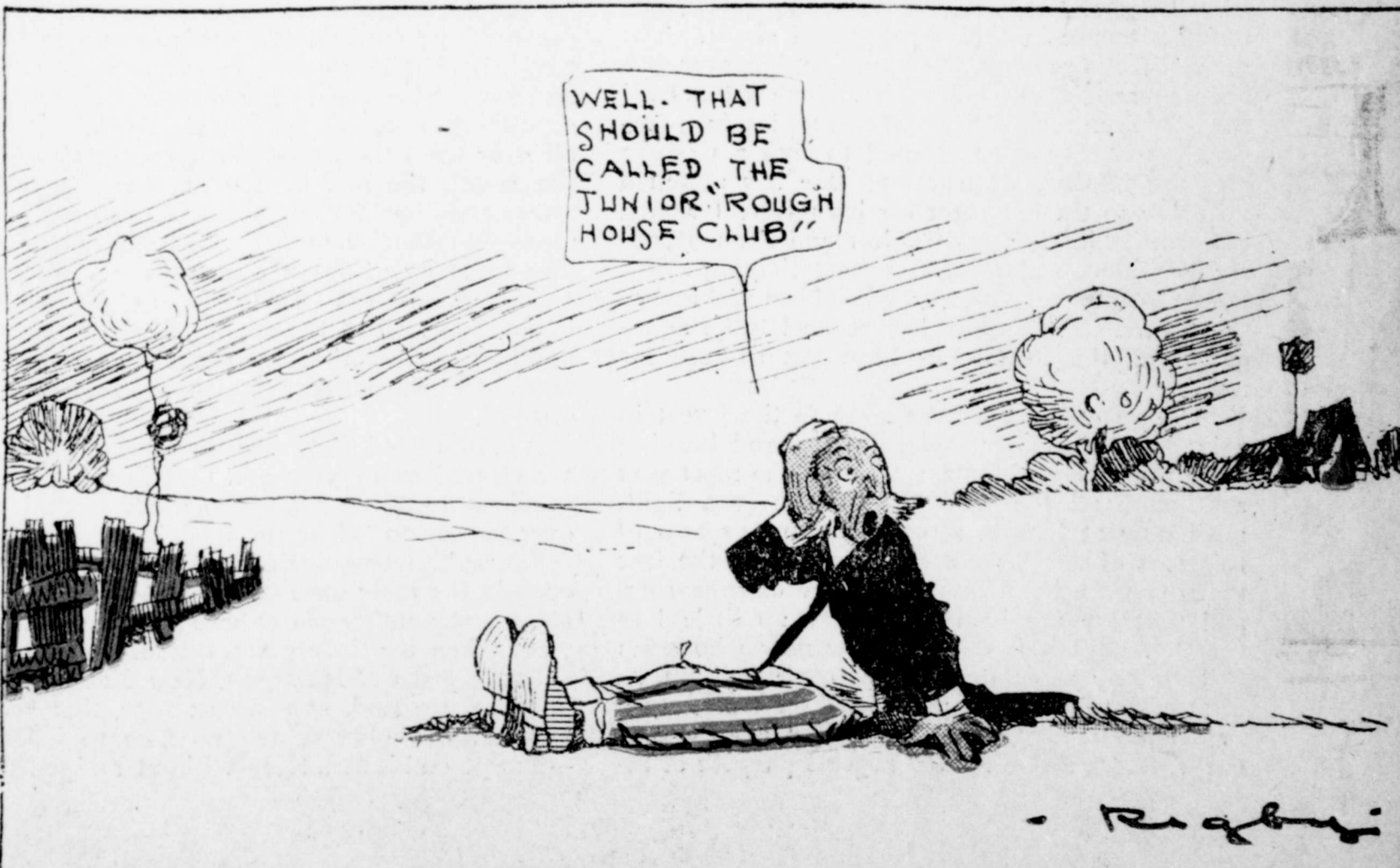
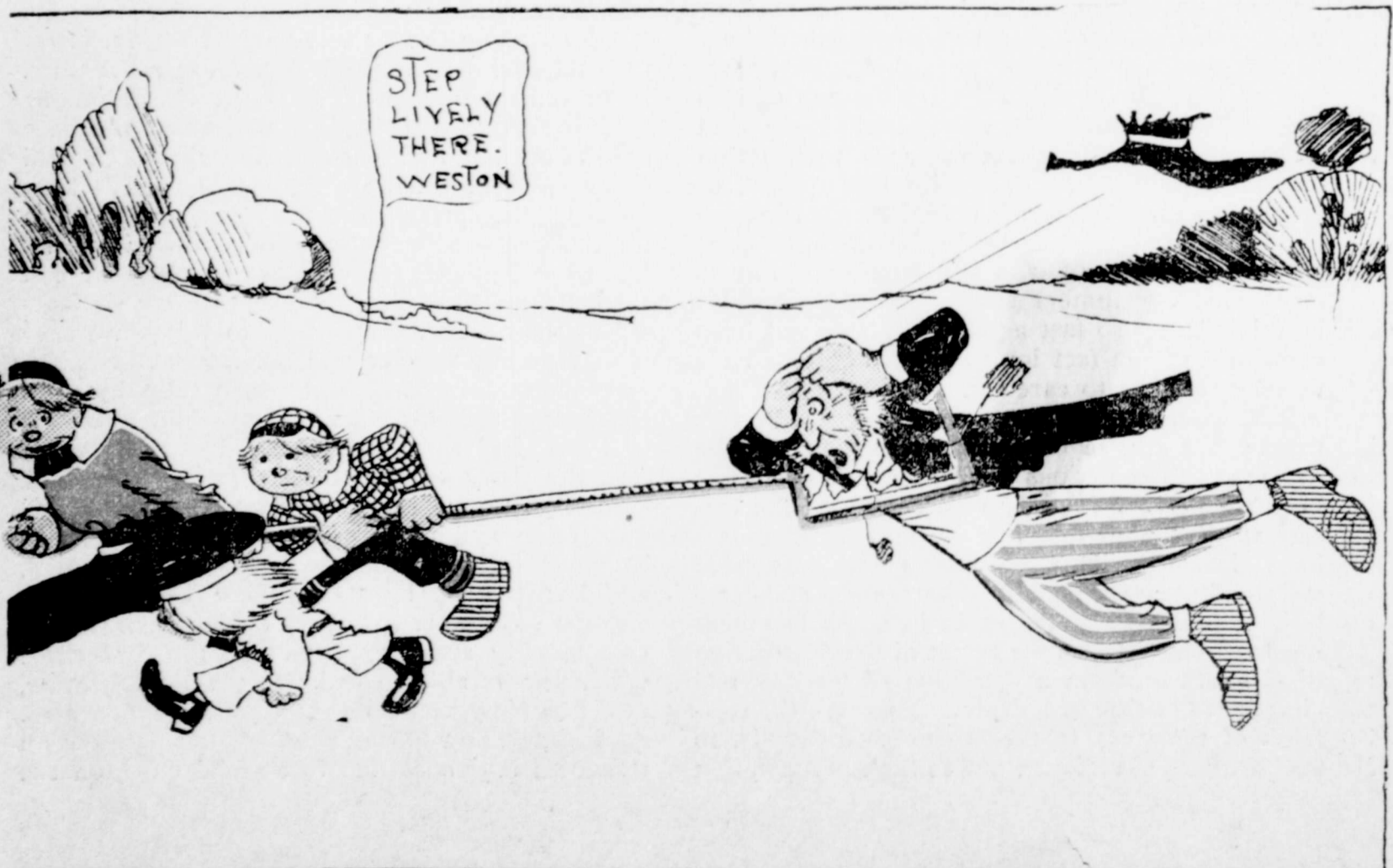
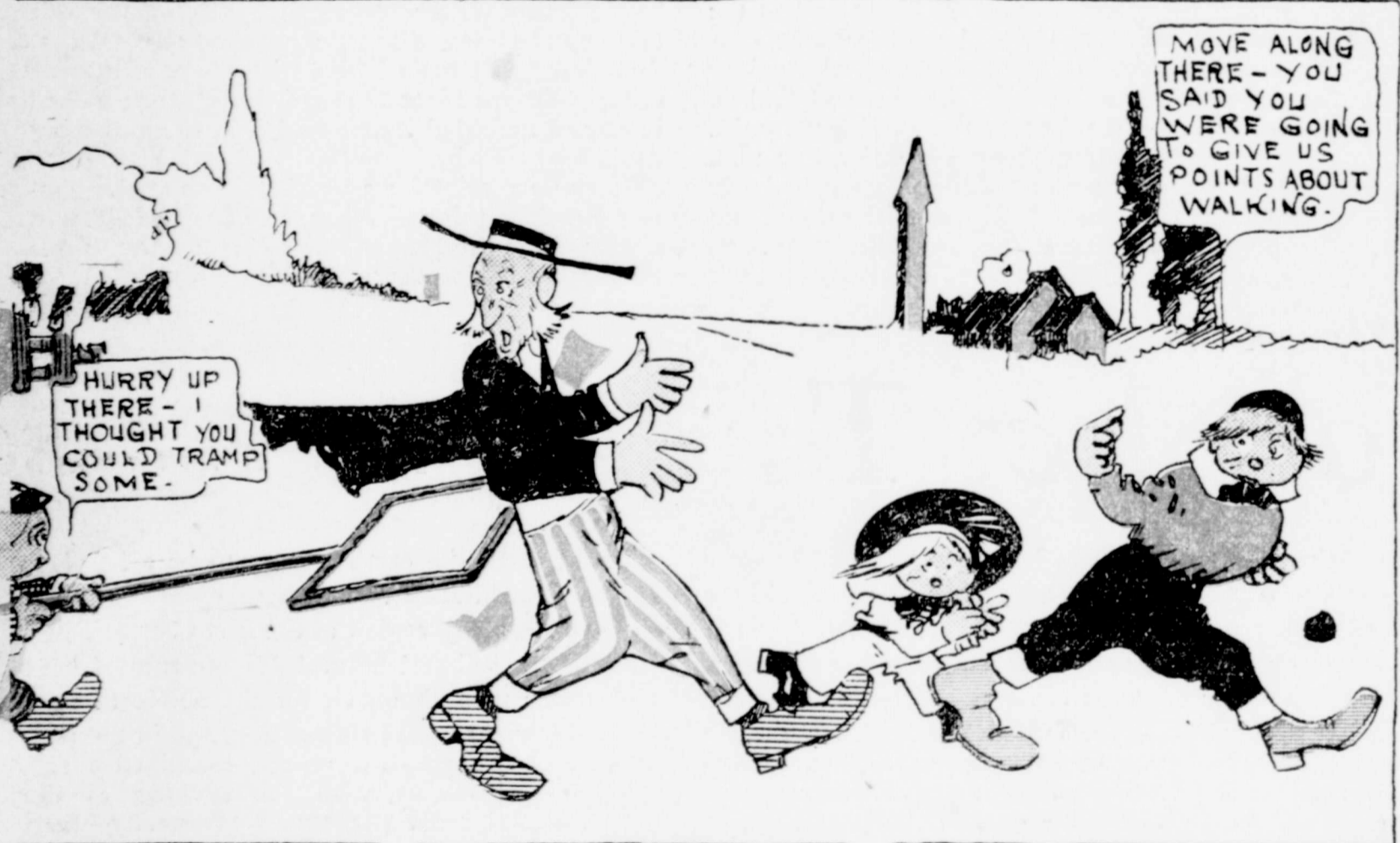
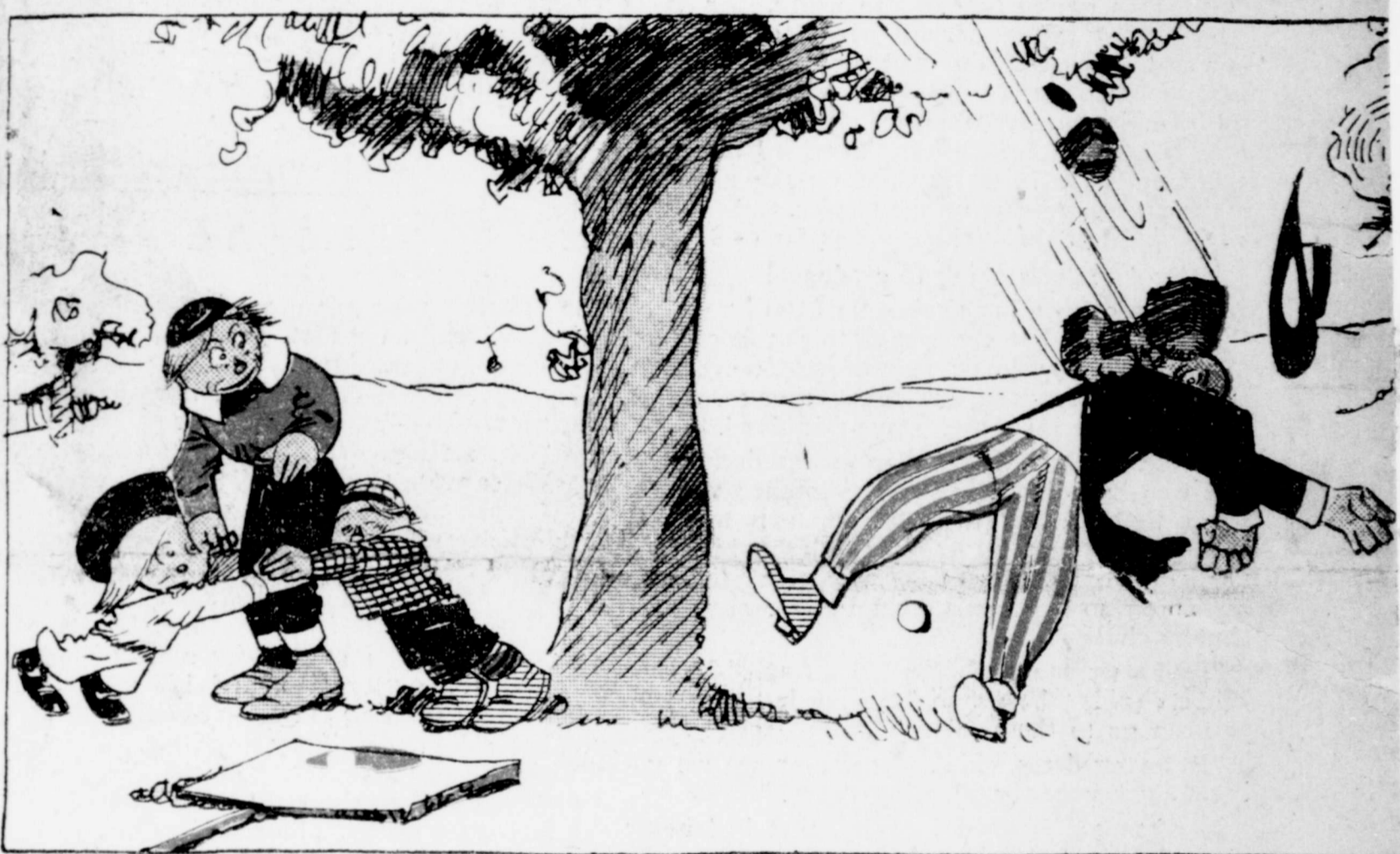
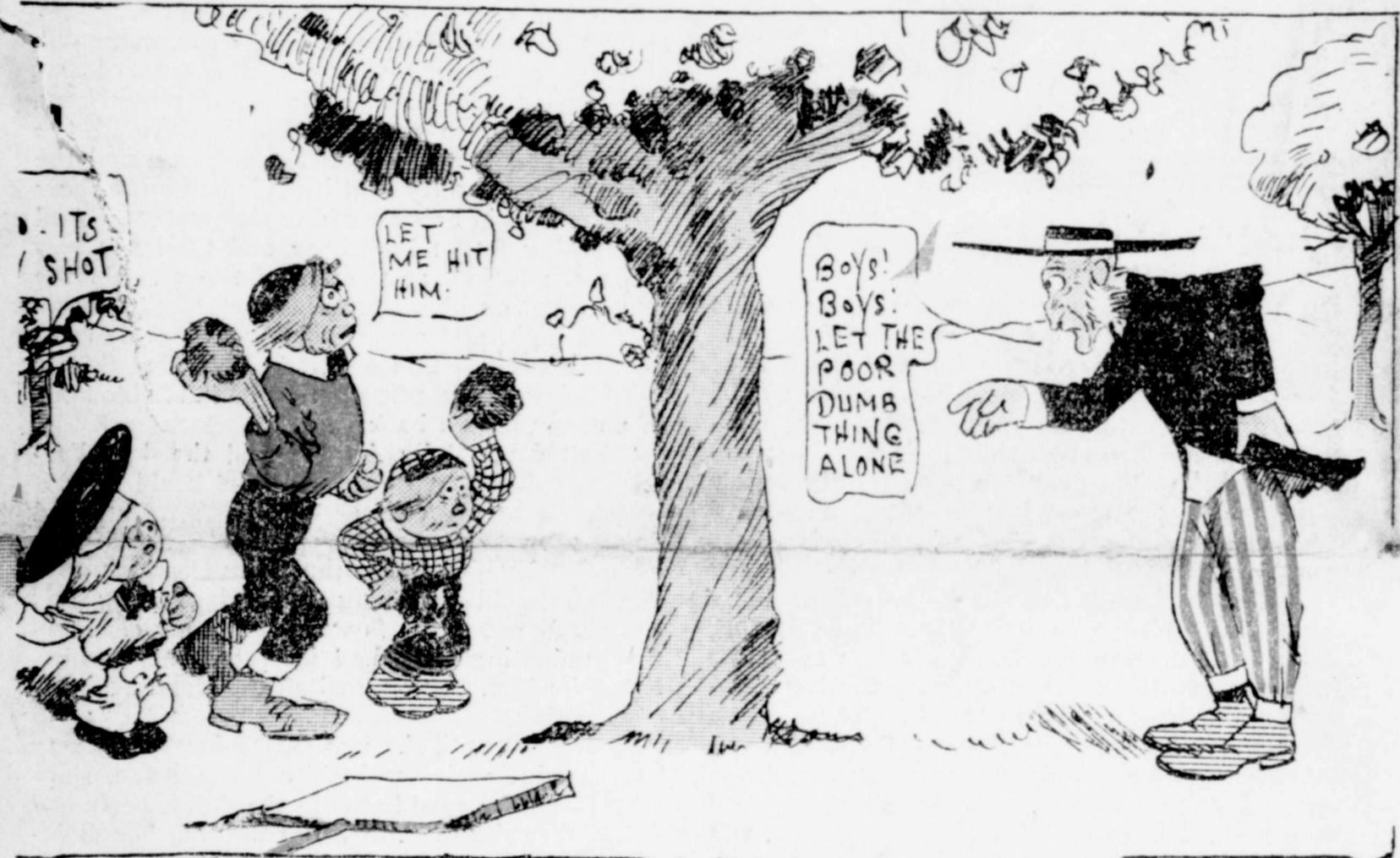
Ozone

The Banner-Leader.

GET A MOVE ON YOU

MAJOR OZONE

YOU'RE TOO SLOW---TOO SLOW



authority of Gibbon, five hundred populous cities. Great armies, we know, were gathered there, which poured their hostile hordes over Greece. Northern Africa was the home of population and wealth. Three hundred cities acknowledged the sway of Carthage in the time of her renown, and she was able to contend with Rome for the supremacy. Libya was once a fertile region. She counted at one time eighty-five Christian bishops, and a population of sixty millions, where now are only sixty thousand.

These lands were once rich and fertile, the very garden of the earth. Their vales and meadows yielded every fruit abundantly. Their hills and mountainsides were green with luxuriant forests. Now what are they? The mere wrecks of their former greatness, like stranded ships upon the shore of time for men to look upon and take warning. Mr. George P. Marsh, one of our most careful and competent authorities on conservation puts the case even more strongly, and few will be disposed to controvert his statements. He says: "There are parts of Asia Minor, of Northern Africa, of Greece and even of Alpine Europe where causes set in action by man have brought the face of the earth to a desolation as complete as that of the moon, and yet they are known to have been once covered with luxuriant woods, verdant pastures, and fertile meadows, and a dense population formerly inhabited those now lonely districts. The fairest and fruitfulest provinces of the Roman Empire, once endowed with the greatest superiority of soil and climate, are completely exhausted of their fertility, or so diminished in their productiveness as, with the exception of a few cases that have escaped the general ruin, to be no longer capable of affording sustenance to civilized man. If to this realm of desolation we add the now wasted and solitary soils of Persia and the remoter East, that once fed their mil-

of vegetable growth, which England is obliged to import from another country, has determined her system of trade with that country, and in a measure shaped the policy of her government—has ruled the rulers themselves.

The importance of the forests to any civilized country, and their economic bearing upon its welfare and prosperity, will be seen if we give the subject only a little attention. It is stated on reliable authority that Great Britain imports every year forest products amounting in value to one hundred million dollars. If, now, we add to this large sum the probable value of similar importations into our own and other commercial countries, we shall at once have some notion of the bearing which the products of the forests have upon the general welfare and comfort of mankind, and their bearing upon national prosperity. In the traffic of our country, therefore, what an important source of industry and thrift is the lumber product!

The importance of the forests as a supply of fuel for the comfort of man and the prosecution of various industries, is to be considered. We must not forget that the coal, which is simply the surplus forests of former ages stored up and provided for our use, will some time be exhausted, and there is no more coal to be formed when there are no more forests to form the coal beds.

Looked at, moreover, in this aspect of the case, we can see that a country cannot continue to be populous nor highly civilized when its forests or their equivalent in coal are lost to it. But this loss has been experienced by many nations. The whole Eastern world, as well as the countries of which we have spoken, was once well wooded. The Roman and Greek writers assure us of this. But vast regions of Europe and Asia, by wars and wantonness and imprudence, have been stripped of their forests. A belt of woodland

near the Gulf of Guayaquil, which is covered by immense forests, the rains are almost continual. So on the island of Saint Helena we have the double proof of our problem in the ascertained fact that with the cutting off, some time ago, of the forests with which it abounded, the rains were lessened, and certain crops greatly diminished, and now, in later years, as the woods have been allowed to grow again, the rains have increased in proportion. Sir John Herschel, speaking of this subject, says: "This is no doubt one of the reasons of the extreme aridity of Spain. The hatred of a Spaniard toward a tree is proverbial."

But the forests not only distribute moisture imperceptibly through the atmosphere around them, and thereby modify climate and effect health and agricultural industry, they are also the fountains which issue the streams which flow down the hillsides and along the valleys, furnishing those supplies of water which are so necessary for man and beast, carrying moisture through the fields and increasing their fertility, supplying power to man by which to drive mechanisms of industry and invention, and, as they swell into rivers, bearing on their bosoms to the ocean and to distant parts the products of a nation's harvest: fields and factories. Left to themselves, the forests would thus bless the land continually, and be abidingly man's best friend. It is a matter of common observation that water courses have disappeared or been greatly lessened in volume as the forests in their vicinity have been destroyed. Few persons can have grown into maturity in the open country without having had occasion to remark the disappearance of streams with which in their childhood days they were familiar. The pond or the brook where they formerly disported themselves has gone from sight, as have the neighboring woods where they rambled in search of nuts and game. This is the common experience. And

and brooks and rivers, overflowing the adjacent fields, and even sweeping away houses, crops, factories, bridges, inundating whole counties, and not infrequently destroying life. The recent overflow of the Mississippi river was a disaster caused mainly by cut out forests; little was there to obstruct the wild rush of waters gulf-ward. For centuries the great forests of the Mississippi delta have been despoiled by man.

In the intervals between the rains the streams are low, there being no great forest reservoirs to feed them as before. The mill wheels can no longer turn with full force, the cattle miss their wonted springs, the crops suffer for lack of water, busy industries languish and suffering of various kinds ensues.

But even this is not all. As the flooded streams go down the hillsides, they often become torrents, scooping out the earth itself as with Titan hands, tearing up rocks and trees, and bearing them down into the valleys below to cover fertile fields with an avalanche of foul disease-breeding debris, literally driving the husbandmen from their homes.

The most serious effects of the removal of the trees we do not see so often in this country, partly because we have not yet cleared away the trees as extensively as they have in some other countries, and partly because we have a different geological structure, and fewer high mountains to products torrents as the result of the copious rains falling at high altitudes and the rapid melting of great masses of snow among mountains in spring-time. We have enough, however, to illustrate the effect of the destruction of the forest in occasional floods, and in the permanent diminution of the flow of streams. Hardly a river in our country runs with as full a stream as it formerly had except at flood time. It is the common fact that our manufacturers have been compelled to place steam engines in their factories



Cut over land which has had no replanting of trees

lions with milk and honey, we shall have a territory larger than all Europe, the abundance of which sustained in bygone centuries a population scarcely inferior to that of the whole Christian world at the present day, entirely withdrawn from human use, or, at best, inhabited by tribes too few, poor, and uncultivated to contribute anything to the general moral or material interests of mankind. The destructive changes occasioned by the agency of man upon the flanks of the Alps, the Apennines, the Pyrenees, and other mountain ranges of Southern Europe, the progress of physical deterioration, have become so rapid that in some localities a single generation has witnessed the beginning and the end of the melancholy evolution."

The destructive changes of which Mr. Marsh speaks so strongly have been occasioned mainly by the removal of the forests, the natural friends and protectors of man and of the earth. The harmonies of nature were thus broken up, and disturbance and destruction, came as a matter of course. Undisturbed by man, the woods would maintain themselves. The tree, falling in the forest by natural decay or from any other cause, would soon have its place filled by another, and so the succession of vegetable life would be maintained from age to age. But when the trees are swept off in masses, whether by fire or by the axe, whether by an army seeking strategic advantage, or as the result of the cupidity or carelessness of those intent upon pecuniary gain, the places thus denuded of trees often remain so. And when in any country large portions of its area thus from any cause are laid bare, it requires but a little consideration of the subject to see that such a changed condition of the surface may bring about other changes. The careful observer will see that natural causes not only produce great and even unexpected results in the field of nature, but that they are productive also of great political and moral results. Within the memory of the present generation a single article of commerce

stretching from the Pyrenees to the Himalayas has been swept away, and that whole region, once fertile and populous, now barely sustains a people scanty in numbers. It is a significant fact that great deserts now occupy the original seat of the human race, and extend on every route of their migrations.

Humboldt is reported as saying: "Men in all climates seem to bring upon future generations two calamities at once—a want of fuel and a scarcity of water." The two come alike from the destruction of the forests, as a little consideration will show.

The importance of water for successful agricultural operations has always been understood. It is only within a comparatively recent period, however, that the relations of the forests to the water supply and its distribution have been ascertained, and they are not fully understood even now. Enough is known, nevertheless, to warrant some very important conclusions. It is well established that the forest, except in winter, is colder than the open ground. There will naturally, therefore, be more condensation and precipitation of the moisture of the atmosphere in a wooded region than in one destitute of trees.

The lower temperature of the woods will also make itself felt more for some distance above the trees, and tend to precipitate the moisture of the higher air. Then, also, without making anything of a somewhat extended belief that the forests, especially when situated upon hills and mountains, draw the clouds and the rain, we can see that elevated forests would act as an impediment to passing clouds, and by their very obstruction condense their moisture and cause its precipitation. This effect of the forests will not be limited to their own area, but will extend more or less to the open ground beyond them, causing the rain to fall upon them for a considerable distance, when but for the vicinity of the forests they might not have been touched by it. An eminent scientific writer states that in a region

as these springs and rivulets and brooks have vanished or dwindled in volume, so have the larger water courses into which they have flowed, and which they fed, been lessened in size. They have furnished diminished supplies to the farmer for the irrigation of his fields and lessened power to the wheels of the manufacturer. We have few trustworthy and exact observations on this point in our country. In Europe they are more abundant. The River Elbe between the years of 1787 and 1837 was found to have a lessened depth of ten feet, as the result of the cutting off of the forests where the tributaries of that stream have their origin. A similar result has been found in the case of the Danube, the Oder and other streams.

But an evil, as important as the diminution of the streams is the irregularity of their flow, which is also the result of the removal of the forests. The fall of the leaves from year to year, and their accumulation in the forests, creates there a soft, spongy soil, or humus, which catches the water as it falls from the clouds, or the water of the dissolving snows, and instead of allowing it to flow off at once, retains it as in a great reservoir, from which it oozes away gradually through a thousand springs and rivulets, which find their way down the hillsides, and slopes into the valleys, and there unite in larger streams, which are kept in steady volume by the regular flow of the many head springs above. Thus the forests become great storehouses of power and fertility for man, upon which he can safely count in all his pursuits and occupations which are at all dependent upon the flow of water. But let the forest be swept of by the recklessness or the cupidity of man, and the first effect, besides lessening the rainfall, is to dry up the humus, as it is exposed to the sun and the winds. As it is thus dried, it is soon carried away by both wind and rain. The spongy surface being thus removed, the falling rains have nothing to detain them, but rush at once down the hillsides, filling the beds

as auxiliary to the water power they have, or to supply the lack of it in the seasons of drought. Even when they have done this they have often also built artificial reservoirs among the hills, at great expense, to take the place of those natural ones which the forest furnished without cost.

But in Europe and elsewhere in the Old World the most fearful losses from the removal of the forests are frequently incurred. Witness the flood which in 1880 desolated Szegedin, in Hungary, and that which in 1881 took place in Spain—poor Spain, which long ago sunk in power because she had not timber enough in her wasted forests to keep alive her navy! So in France, and elsewhere along the Alps, in Germany, Austria and Italy, they have learned by bitter experience that the trees are their best friends.

So important a place have the forests come to occupy in the estimation of European people, on account of their value as sources of fuel and lumber, as well as their relation to agriculture, to climate and to health, that the care and management of them have become one of the most important employments of private landholders, and of the many corporate bodies, including states and kingdoms, which are the possessors of forest domains. The state forests of France yield an annual revenue of over \$5,000,000. Many of the provinces and departments also are large forest proprietors. Germany has millions of acres in forest, and you pay a fine there if you cut down a tree and do not replant a tree in place of the one you cut down.

We have left ourselves space only to allude to the value of trees as shelters from injurious winds and from malarious influences. The vicinity of a forest, or even a few rows of trees, is a great protection, not only to man and beast, but to growing crops, from violent or cold winds. Such a shelter belt often makes the difference between success and failure to the husbandman. The best observers estimate that if one-fourth of the fields devoted to agriculture were planted

