The Texas STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

VOL. 28.

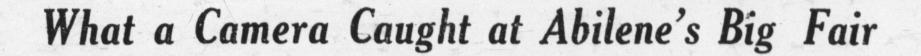
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1908

Money in More Mules

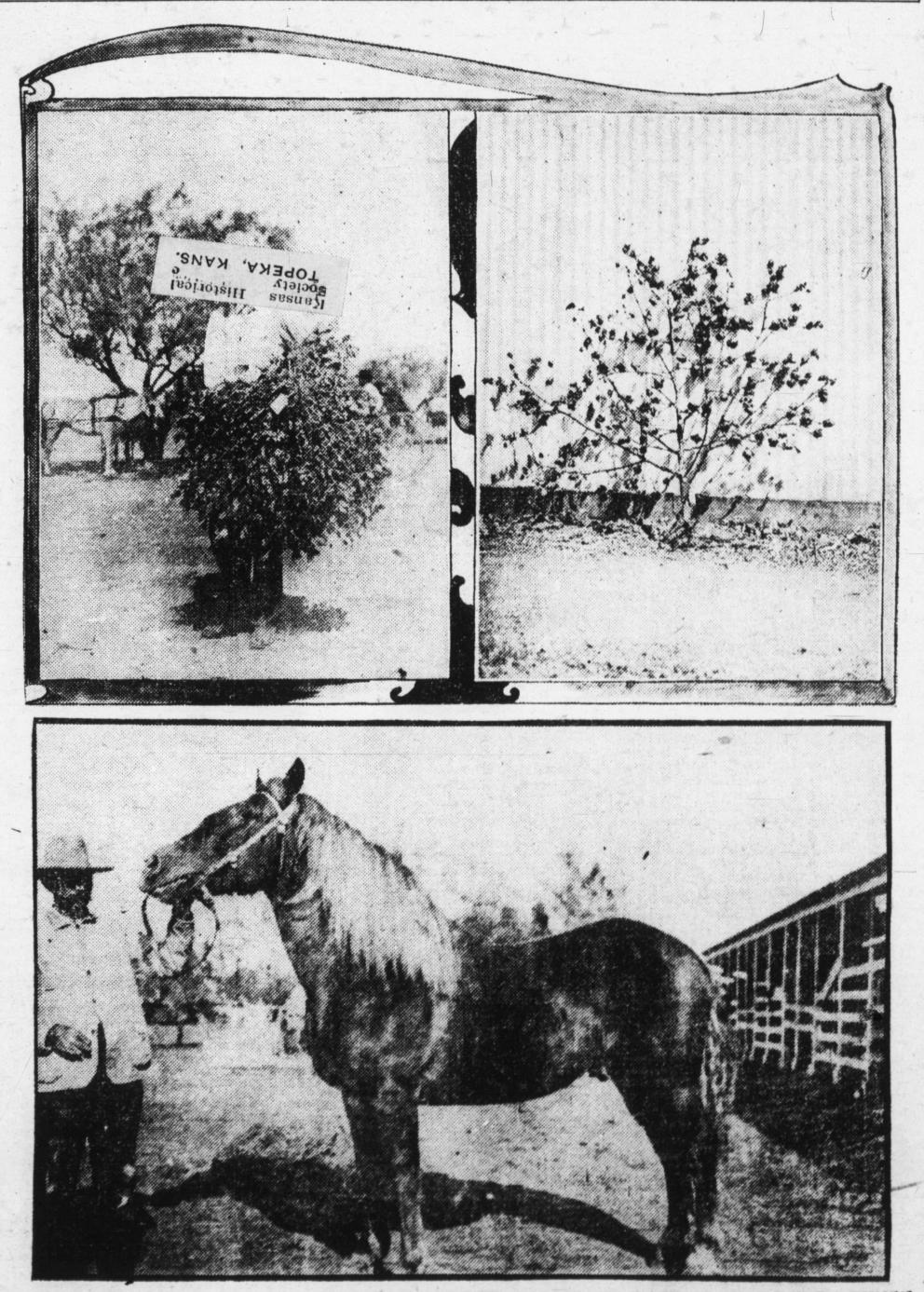
The stock farmer of the Panhandle has a rare opportunity now, and one which will continue for some years, to reap wealth from the breeding of mules, says the Chillicothe Hornet. Every farmer on the plains should raise from two or three to any number of these animals he can conveniently handle.

There were never so few mules in America as now. In St. Louis, where generally plenty of mules can be found, it is almost impossible to purchase any. A car load would exhaust the supply in Chicago. When asked if he could give reasons for this state of affairs, a noted Kentucky breeder said that the United States was shipping more mules to foreign markets than was ever known before in the history of the country. He stated that 40,000 of the animals were used on the Penama canal, and as the work is very hard, many of this number die every year and more have to be suprlied from the United States.

This demand, which will continue for several years, will keep the price up to the top notch. With these conditions and the outlook for high prices, farmers all over the country are turning their attention to mule raising and Panhandle breeders are in a position to reap a rich harvest of dollars if they will but take advantage of the situation. He should, however, breed and rear animal of the first class, as it is just as easy to put a heavy animal on the market, and one which will bring a fancy price as it is to breed an inferior animal which will sell for only small figures.



NO. 9



The time is most propitious. Raise mules!

FLATTERING ANGUS PROSPECTS

Secretary Gray Writes Encouragingly of 1908 Conditions

In a letter to members of the Angus Record Association, notifying them of the issuance of volume 17 of the association's record, Secretary Charles Gray calls attention to the reduction in price of from \$2 to \$1 per volume until Dec. 31. The secretary says further: "To members of the association the secretary was instructed to quote complete sets of volumes to 17 inclusive, or volumes to complete sets already commenced at the reduced price of \$1 per volume. Members that already have volumes 1 to 16 inclusive are entitled to volume 17 at the reduced price. Any member who lacks any of the back volumes to complete his set can get them, together with volume 17 at the reduced price of \$1.

"The supply of several of the volumes is becoming very limited. If the constant selling rate continues during the next two months as it has in the past, we venture to say the supply of several volumes will be exhausted. This will be the last opportunity for members to secure complete sets of the herd book. Any volume will be sent prepaid by mail or express (express preferred, especially if more than one volume is to be sent).

"The secretary of the Association needs the urgent assistance of each and every member to get breeders that are non-members to join the association so that they can be more active in pushing the affairs of the association and the interests of our great premier beef breed.

"The association has now about 1,-630 members. So far this year we have enrolled 180 members, which is about forty more than has been enrolled during any entire year in the past. The total receipts of the assoclation up to date this year show a healthy increase compared with previ-

RIGHT, A TAYLOR COUNTY COTTON STALK WITH 300 BOLLS AND SQUARES ON IT. LEFT A BUNCH OF TAYLOR COUNTY PEANUTS, SHOWING HOW LUXURIOUSLY THE VINES GROW.

A PRIZE-WINNING BELGIAN STALLION OWNED AND EXHIBITED AT THE ABLENE FAIR BY E. C. TARVIN OF VALLEY VIEW FARM, MERKEL.

Page Two

us years of its life. This should be ery gratifying to every member of he association, especially when the act is taken into consideration that very association of our nature that cords meat producing animals reerts a much smaller volume of busi-SS From nearly every point of lew the Angus cattle business seems attering. During the year 1907 the ngus auctions made an average of 135. On fourteen sales held from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1908, an average of \$163.35 was made. No sensational averiges figure in the above, the highest being \$305 and the lowest \$73.65. This average should be very encouraging in view of the fact that several of the best sales of the season are yet to be held.

"There has been a very heavy crop of hay, well cured and put up in splendid condition, and the universal scaking rains thruout the corn belt has assured us of a bumper corn crop, together with abundance of good fall and winter pasture.

"Anyone desiring to make entries for the American Royal show to be held at Kansas City, Mo., can obtain blanks by addressing the undersigned. Those desiring to enter a few choice mimals in the Kansas City Association sale should address Secretary Gray at once. Anything pertaining to the International Exposition should be addressed to B. H. Heide, superintendent, U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill.

"In conclusion we wish to state this is the slack time of the year in the association office, and it will be greatly appreciated by the secretary if breeders will forward any business they have in form of applications for entry at once. Entries received and recorded just now will be the means of distributing the work in association office and eliminating the congestior of secepts during the winter months."

Curing the Borrowing Habit

In a prosperous village in the northwest, a village that had not yet arisen to the dignity of a public banker, there lives a housewife noted for her industry and energy. Her mother was a great bread-maker and she (the young housewife) had always, from her girlhood, been accustomed to high-grade home-made bread.

Her mother said there was one great ecret to bread-making, knead, knead, mead! The lazy, shiftless, slovenly wovan, who threw her mix together any old way and trusted to good luck for the yeast to work thru, never made good bread. It was beyond her.

So when this daughter of her ook to herself a husband and, in turn, possed her own kitchen, she made pread'as mother used to make it. She ot the best flour, and there is only ne best flour, it wouldn't be best if here were more than one, and the est of everything else and she made read. The advice of her mother took eep root in her and as far as bread was concerned, she did not propose to it at her end of the table and listen to her husband prate about bread as nother (his mother) used to make. So she kneaded and kneaded and neaded, and, exercising due care also n other directions, she always took rom her oven a batch of light, fullvolumed, nut-brown, sweet bread. Vomen win or lose reputations, and he won a reputation as a bread-makr. And the neighbors began to borow. The borrowing habit became conirmed and our good and industrious cousewife found that, instead of havng one baking day, she must bake wice a week to insure bread being in he house. Of course, the neighbors returned heir loaves of bread, and such bread! Kneaded with a spoon or stirred in a ail with a poker, but no elbow grease ised as shortening. As a rule it was oarse and abominable bread, streaky and lumpy. She wouldn't put such bread on her table, so sitting down she put on her thinking cap. As Mrs. Jones returned her loan, she would write on a slip of paper, "Mrs. lones. Her bread," and the loaf would to into the bread tin and there renain one, two or three weeks, until Mrs. Jones got bread-hungry again for i really good slice of home-made and round would come Mrs. Jones' little rirl for the loan of a loaf of bread. So going to the pantry our indusrious and intelligent housewife would take Mrs. Jones' own loaf of bread, beautifully stale by this time, and oberly hand same to the observing and somewhat astonished child, and the (the messenger) took back home a oaf of her mother's own bread. And the borrowers one and all in due ourse got back a loaf of their own 'stale," and, as a result, the borrowing abit ceased in the neighborhood. The ndustrious bread-making woman bakes now but once a week, as of vore. and when people come to tea they all praise her beautiful, white, sweet bread, and eat bountifully of it, ask for her formula, but never attempt to borrow. The story had traveled tround.-Bakers' Review.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

Panhandle Cattle Increasing

The Panhandle of Texas shipped out more cattle last year than ever before and yet at this time, apparently contains more cattle than it has at this time in previous years. This fact is set down in black and write in the annual report of the general live stock department of the Colorado & Southern and Fort Worth & Denver lines, which will presently be issued in pamphlet form.

This showing is considered the most marvelous on record in view of the fact that the last two years have witnessed the breaking up of many of the big ranches in the northwestern portion of the state. Yet in the fact of this rapid disappearance of the large tracts of pasture, approximately 1,000 more carloads of cattle were carried out of the Panhandle last year than ever known before.

The increase in cattle shipments when everyone including even the Fort Worth & Denver officials, had expected a material decrease, is taken by Amarillo Daily Panhandle.

many live stock agents to mean the entrance of the small stock farmer into the domain of the extensive cattle raiser. In other words, where formerly one ranchman was found with 1,000 head of cattle, now 1,000 little stock farmers are found with three or four cattle, especially is this true in the Chillicothe valleys, where grading of cattle has been in progress the past five years.

Speaking of this unexpected increase in cattle shipments out of the Pannandle, a representative of the live stock department of the Denver said:

"This report, showing such a big increase—about 1,000 cars on our line alone—is a great argument in favor of the statement that the number of cattle in the Panhandle is increasing, and it might also be switched into an argument for the other side, by assuming that last year all of the big rancomen shipped out their cattle after cutting up their ranches—into small farms." —Amarillo Daily Panhandle.

Decreased Feeding in Illinois

Indications gained from reports from many sections of the country tributary to the St. Louis market indicate decreased cattle feeding the coming winter, says the National Livestock Reporter. Should this prove true, what will be the result? Higher prices so it looks. Another indication of this lies in the fact that we have had a very dry summer and feeders have rushed their cattle to market just as they did in 1901. The result of that drouth was witnessed with the highest prices the local trade ever held the following year. Will 1908 bring about the same results?

Altho the high price of corn is the factor and stumbling block against a normal feed this winter, the opinion of sellers and buyers at the local market is that we will see very high cattle prices the latter part of the winter and during the spring, and that the feeder who is tempted to feed his stock this high priced rgain will get ample returns for his investment.

Price of Corn and Stock Cattle.

Reported bids for new corn range from 55 to 65, which is equavilent to 70 to 75c corn in the spring and will rive the farmer leeway of 10 to 15c on the present price. There is another thing to take into consideration and that is that feeding cattle are selling much cheaper than a year ago. At current values good average feeding steers can be had around \$3.60 and selected grades around \$4, when liast year like cattle were selling from \$4@4.60. Of course last year the farmer was getting 60c corn and with his thin steers costing him rather high, what was the result of his winter's work During the latter part of the year and the first of the spring months the best he was receiving on the market was \$6 for his fat stuff and it was not until the middle of June that the \$8 mark was reached.

and sheep. And, if used in connection with cotton seed meal and hulls would put the stock in prime condition for the market.

According to an estimate made by the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association yesterday, the corn crop of the state this year will only be 221,000,000 bushels, compared with 342,756,000 bushels last year. But the showers reported this week will be of benefit to pastures and may be of material assistance in giving stock a good start so that it will not require as much corn and cotton seed products to put stock in a good fat condition as it otherwise would.

One of the oldest commission men stated the other day that years ago when worlds of fat cattle and hogs were selling at \$4@4.50 that had been fed 25@35c corn, the cattle made money on that basis, and he could not see why, with all the indications that are before us, even with corn twice as high as then, there wasn't a profit in feeding.

Illinois Stockman's Opinion. Wolf Salzenstein, who lives in Men-

and county, Ill., one of the best grain

FORT WORTH, TEX., WDENESDAY, SEPT. 30

WEAK MEN RECEIPT FREE

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak bach, failing memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that I will gladly send free, in a plain sealed envelope, to any man who will write for it. A. E. Robinson, 3318 Luck Building, Detroit. Michigan.

No Range Dickers Yet

Breeders' Gazette: To date not a single contract for feeding sheep or lambs has been made on the range. J. M. Wilson, the big Kansas City feeder, made an offer last week for a band of Wyoming lambs at \$4, weighed up at Alliance, Nebraska, and freight paid to the Missouri river, but it was promptly rejected. Wilson asserts that in view of the feed bill he cannot afford to pay more. None of the big feeders have shown the least desire to insure a supply for winter feeding operations and the lively trade recently, at Chicago and Omaha, is on farmer account exclusively. Colorado is silent, except an occasional threat to put in fifty per cent of last year's purchases in any case and to buy this limited number at considerably lower prices. Colorado shows a disposition to stand pat on its original proposition to breeders to cut prices and fetch the stuff to a nearby point to be appraised instead of following last year's practice of buying on the range, full of grass, and weighing up en route with only one night's shrink. The fall feeder market will be shaped largely by what Montant and Wyoming have to offer, as Idaho lambs are mostly fat.

COMMERCE.—Hard winds accompanied by heavy rains, have done great damage to cotton in the fields. Some estimate the damage at 50 per cent of the entire crop.



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

The heavy liquidation of beeves this summer and fall and the apparent indifference of countrymen to buy many more thin steers is causing even the most conservative commission men to forecast some of the highest markets the trade has ever known.

Effect of the Drouth.

The protracted dry weather in Illinois and many other states has had the effect of dryin; up pastures, and if there should be a frost during the next few days, there would undoubtedly be a lot of unmerchantable corn that can be marketed in no other way so profitably as by feeding it to cattle, hogs and cattle producing sections to be found in the state, is here this week buying bulls and stocke and feeder steers. Wolf has been coming here, for years in this capacity and he has gotten to be a very familiar and useful character to the local market. His daily trips thru the country keep him posted on current topics and when seen by a Reporter representative stated: "Pastures are very dry and short, on account of the protracted drouth, and unless there are some beneficial rains shortly farmers will be getting rid of their cattle instead of buying more. This I notice so much, as it affects my business, and I have found the demand in general rather nominal for thin steers. Most of the feeders consider corn entirely too high to feed ,and are not disposed to borrow money at big interest and take the chances of feeding high priced corn to their cattle and hogs. The cattle markets of the future look good to me, however, and I do not see what is going to prevent market values from soaring. I look forward to the fact that many of the feeders that I know, who are able to handle their own stock and feed it through, are all going to use the high priced corn for their stock and every indication points to a very profitable investment."

Big Shortage in Hides

Tanners made a condition in green hides which is unprecedented and perplexing. During the first half of 1908 a cattle shortage of nearly 1,000,000 head developed. This estimate is based on the very generally accepted statement that the packers kill 50 per cent of the cattle slaughtered in the country.

At eight principal packing points the cattle kill since Jan. 1, 1908, is 2,929,-800, against 2,809,800 the corresponding period of 1907, indicating a decrease of 517,000.

Allowing a like shortage in country butcher and farmer kill, the hide supply is approximately 1,034,000 less than a year ago at this time. This comparison discloses a shortage of cattle and consequently of hides equally startling and unaccountable.

Inquiry of cattle commission merchants elicits the statement that during the period of depression last fall cattle raisers were unable to carry their cattle and were compelled to rush them to market. But reference to cattle slaughter figures at the leading packing points during November and December, 1907, show a decrease of 302,058 head from the slaugter during the last two months of 1906. Or, computing the packers' kill of this country since Nov. 1, 1907, which includes the period of business depression, we find a falling off, in round figures, of 817,-000 head.

While the tanneries of this country have operated for the past eighteen months on a greatly restricted input, the decreased cattle slaughter and tanning facilities possessed by the packers have enabled the latter to obtain well nigh record breaking quotations for hides during a quiet business season. What would result in case of a resumption of normal activity in the leather trade is interesting to conjecture. The present partial increase in activity has surely been reflected in the hide and skin market.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Twenty-fifth Year

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Main University, Austin; Medical Department, Galveston. Co-Educational. Tuition Free. ANNUAL EXPENSES, \$180 AND UPWARDS.

> Session opens Wednesday, September 23d, 1908.

COLLEGE OF ARTS: Courses leading to the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

- DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: Professional courses for teachers, leading to elementary, advanced and permanent certificates.
- ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT: Degree courses in civil, electrical and mining engineering.
- LAW DEPARTMENT (In its new building): Three-year course, leading to Degree of Bachelor of Laws, with State license,
- SUMMER SCHOOL: Regular University and Normal courses; seven weeks.

Session 1909 begins June. 12.

For catalogue, address

WILSON WILLIAMS, Registrar.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: Session, eight months, opening September 28th. Four-year course in medicine; two-year course in pharmacy; threeyear course in nursing. Thoro laboratory training. Exceptional clinical facilities in John Sealy Hospital. University Hall, a dormitory for women students of medicine.

For catalogue, address

W. S. CARTER, Dean.



Little Mavericks

Remarkable Development

W. L. Payne, of Antlers, Okla., was here the latter part of last week with a shipment of grass steers, making his second consignment for the week, or around a dozen loads that he has sold. Mr. Payne is an old timer at the business being for the past thirty years or se an active dealer and raiser. During his time he stated that he had seen some remarkable changes, instancing the fact that the cattle of today are so far superior to the olden days, when the longhorns were as plentiful as bees in the hive. Now, however, they are rare and in their places they have well bred cattle, among which can be found as fine herds as anywhere in the country. There has been wonderful development in the lands. The large ranches are fast disappearing, and where farmers used to be counted on the fingers they are now plentiful, and the products of the field, both in Texas and Oklahoma, are fast forging them to the front as a source of supply. Years ago they did not have the railroad facilities of the present day, and to get their cattle to Northern pastures had to drive their herds hundreds of miles over the old Chism trail, and it was a common sight in those days, whenever they got on rolling land to see in the distance a dozen or so of herds in the distance, which is much less frequent these days. In concluding his remarks he stated that the cotton crop has grown nicely, but the crop of corn is not up to last year's average on account of the heavy spring rains .- National Livestock Reporter.

Another Ranch Sold.

Another large track of land near Childress has changed hands and will be cut into small farms and sold to actual settlers. The land is the old "Doggie" Coleman ranch and lies about fifteen miles south of Childress and in Cottle county. The deal was made by Hardin & Wade and was sold to E. R. Alexander by D. T. Hayden. The land is all good farming land and will add several families to Childress trading territory. The ranch contained nearly five sections and of this amount all is tillable except about five hundred acres.-Childress Index.

Cattle Prospects in Texas.

There has not been enough rain in south Texas to insure winter grass, but during the past month the whole country has had moisture enough to put the grass in good condition, says the San Antonio Express. The cattlemen are confidently expecting rain not later than September 20. In fact, the indications are good that some rain will fall in the near future. The weather is getting cooler and that will have a tendency to make the earth retain its moisture. There will be no occasion for feeding anything this winter, and if the rains come at opportune times fat cattle can be shipped all winter, but of course much will depend on the price of the market. There is every reason to believe that grass cattle will sell at the record high price next spring, and therefore shippers are not making any calculations for marketing cattle before about March.

cews go to Thornton & March, and the steers to Jenks Blocker. Mr. Clark will ship the calves to Fort Worth. The total amount paid for the bunch was about \$12,500 .- San Angelo Standard.

Good Cotton and Tobacco Crops

"Altho our spring was very wet and the summer dry, I look to see our corn make from 90 to 95 per cent of last year's yield," said T. C. Wood, of Martin, Tenn., who was here with cattle the latter part of the past week. "The spring rains damaged our wheat and the average will be low. However, cotton and tobacco have had excellent growth and is of good quality. We have very few cattle left in my country compared with former years. We do scarcely any feeding, most of our corn being used for other purposes, for which we have been getting 70c and I have known it to sell as high as 80c in some localities. The new corn is receiving bids of 60c, but it will be selling at 50c before many transactions have been effected."-National Livestock Reporter.

Best Lot Shipped

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

BIG CORN DEAL

Chillicothe, Texas, Transaction linvolves 30,000 Bushels

CHILLICOTHE, Texas, Sept. 28.-H. C. Farrington, one of Chillicothe's grain men, closed a deal for the entire corn crop of the Hardeman County Irrigation Company, consisting of 700 acres, or about 30,000 bushels. The sale involves about \$20,000. It speaks well for Chillicothe for a home man to make this deal.

Colonel Skinner Recovering

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

man, Kidder, Burleigh, Emmons, Logan and McIntosh, in the state of North Dakota; a portion of what was formerly Woodward county of the territory of Oklahoma, and the counties of Boulder, Jefferson, Denver, Douglass, Teller, Custer, the remainder of Larimer and Fremont counties, a small portion of Arapahoe county and those portions of El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano and Las Animas counties, lying west of the eighth guide meridian west, in the state of Colorado.

The order provides that the area put under quarantine in the order of March 22, 1907, effective April 15, 1907, and not released by the present notice, shall still be considered quarantine territory.

Good Prices for Good Cattle

R. E. Gatewood of Cleburne has sold to J. P. Morris of Coleman 600 head of steer calves of the Boog-Scott breeding at the fancy price of \$17.50 per head, and has bought from Mr. Morris 950 head of two-year-old steers at \$30 around. Delivery of the calves, which are now on the Boog-Scott ranch, and of the two-year-olds will be made in November. Colonel Gatewood retains a string of the Boog-Scott heifer calves which he will feed for the fat stock show next March.

Rains in Atascosa County

Dan Oppenheimer, since the rains down in Atascosa county, has grown both independent and a just a bit facetious. In discussing market conditions yesterday he said: "I'd like to see the market improve for the benefit of shippers in general, but as for me it makes no difference. My steers will shortly command fabulous prices as hand mirrors, for they have shed off and taken on a gloss that is the envy of looking glass manufacturers generally."-San Antonio Express.

Good Rain in Brewster

John R. Hollard and Clyde Buttrill of Alpine came in night before last and will likely stay until the fair closes if there are enough attractions to keep them entertained all the time. Ordi-Larily a visit of two weeks in San Antonio most any time would be a source of pleasure to the man from the cow country, but they say that the rains out in Brewster have caused that section to furnish a rival entertainment with its pastures, which, without much of a stretch of imagination might be taken for wheat fields, and the fat cattle that reser.ble those now in the range division at the fair both as regards quality and finish.-San Antonio Express

"Cherry-Blossom."

THE JAPANESE GIVE GOOD EXAMPLE

" It is a proverb of Cherry Blossom Land that a healthy stomach is the basis of all strength. Good nature is also recognized as of great importance. The Japanese as a people are remarkable for their health, endurance, patience and skill.

The cherry tree is the most highly prized of all in Japan. It not only gives forth a beautiful blossom but the wild cherry tree furnishes a bark which is most highly prized in medicine.

> The UNITED Wild Cherry STATES DIS-PENSATORY.

(Prunus Virginiana). which is an authority on medicines, says of the properties of this Black Cherrybark : "Uniting with a tonic power the property of calming irritation and diminishing nervous excitability. Adapted to the treatment of diseases in which there is debility of the stomach or of the system." Another authority, KING'S AMERICAN DISPENSArory says, "it gives tone and strength to the system, useful in fever, cough, and found excellent in consumption." This ingredient is only one of several very important native, medicinal roots in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This is a remedy which has enjoyed the public approval for nearly forty years, nothing new or untried about it, has cured thousands of people of those chronic, weakening diseases which are accompanied by a cough, such as bronchitis and incipient consumption. More than that, by reason of the other ingredients, Bloodroot, Mandrake, Golden Seal, and Queen's root, all of the medicinal virtues of which are scientifically extracted and combined in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, remarkable cures of dyspepsia and stomach disorders have been accomplished.

Nearly forty years ago, Dr. Pierce discovered that chemically pure glycerine of proper strength is a better solvent and preservative of the active medicinal principles residing in most of our indigenous or native medicinal plants than is alcohol. As its use is entirely unobjectionable, while alcohol is well known when used even in small portions, for a protracted period, to do lasting injury to the human system, especially in the case of delicate women and children, he decided to use chemically pure glycerine instead of the usually employed alcohol in the preparation of his medicines. He found that the glycerine, besides being entirely harmless, possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of great value Its nutritive properties, Dr. Pierce believes, far surpass those of cod liver oil, entitling it to favorable consideration in all cases of incipient consumption and other wasting diseases. It is an invigorating, tonic alterative and owes its virtues to Nature's vegetable garden. Dr. Pierce is only the scientific gar-

Page Three

Wornall Recovering.

T. J. Wornall, of Liberty, Mo., who has been spending the last few weeks at Colorado Springs, Colo., is now located at the Boulder-Colorado sanitariub, Boulder, Colo, In a characteristic letter received from him by the Breeders Special, Mr. Wornall showed his interest in the doings of all the various Shorthorn herds at the fairs, and states that he will be at home by the first of October. Mr. Wornall's health is gradually improving and we will rejoice with his many friends in the news of his early and complete recovery.

600 Cows Resold

The 600 head of mixed cattle purchased a few days ago by P. R. Clark from Ike Funk have been resold. The

Colonel W. E. Skinner, who has been suffering for the past week with calculi in the kidneys, is reported to be much improved and it is hoped that he will be out in a few days. He suffered very severely and for a time it was feared that an operation would be necessary. His many friends will be glad to see him out again .- Denver Record-Stockman.

Colonel Pryor Buying Steers

Ike T. Pryor has bought from Mrs. Mrs. Felix Shaw somewhere between 6,550 and 7,000 steers, including yearlings, twos, threes and over, located in LaSalle, Dimmit and Webb counties. About 2,500 of the threes and fours will be deliverd in November, the ones and twos next May and the remainder of the aged steers next June. Prices are rot given out, but the deal will foot up between \$140,000 and \$150,000. Mr. Pryor is not in the city and the disposition he will make of the steers is likely that they will be distributed on his ranches in Duval and Uvalde counties.

Released from Quarantine

The department of agriculture has announced that on October 1, 1908. certain portions of Colorado and other Western states now under quarantine for cattle scabies will be released. The territory released by the order. which has just been issued, is as follows: The counties of William, Ward, McLean, Wells, Ed.ly, Foster, Stuts-



Dairying and Soil Fertility

The great need of the American farmer is to maintain the fertility of his land. The small farmer and the one tilling broad acres will find that the farm dairy is one of the most profitable divisions of the farm. He must of course see to it that his cows are good milkers and that no unprofitable animals are kept in the dairy herd.

The value of the good dairy herd in keeping up the soil fertility is too often lost sight of, yet on every well regulated dairy farm you will always find the fertility of the land well maintained. This is for two reasons. First: the large amount of manure produced each year from feeding concentrates. Second: the comparatively small loss of fertility in selling butter from the farm.

Manure which is produced from the use of concentrated feeding stuffs is usually high in fertility value, containing much potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid. If properly husbanded and economically applied to the soil it enriches its fertility.

The farmer who markets butter removes very little fertility from his soil. A ton of butter takes from the farm about 72 cents worth of fertility, figuring on the basis of the commercial value of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. A ton of wheat sold from the farm tak(s with it \$8.37 of fertility.

It is therefore easy to see that the wheat farmer is selling the fertility of his farm every time he markets a crop of wheat, while the dairy farmer is saving his soil fertility and improving his land.

In the dairy countries of Europe, where dairying has been carried on for centuries, the virgin fertility of the soil has been maintained, while in our own country fifty years of grain farming has exhausted the land. It behooves the American farmer to study this problem and compare dairy and grain farming along the lines of maintaining. soil fertility.

That system of farming is the most profitable in the long run, in which such farm products are sold that contain small amcunts of fertilizing material, the remainder being converted into animal products and manure.

Nature's Garden. dener who

knows how to

combine the plants given us by Nature to cure our diseases. This preparation is of pleasant taste, agrees perfectly with rebellious and sensitive stomachs, and is extremely effective in restoring tone and vigor to the entire system. It cures inflammators oubles of the stomach as well as in ____estion and dyspepsia arising from weak stomach. One reason why it restores the health of run-down, pale and emaciated people is because it first throws out the poisons from the blood through the liver and kidneys. It then begins its reconstructive work in building up flesh by first making good, rich, red blood.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is made in a large laboratory, thoroughly equipped with every scientific appliance, at Buffalo, N. Y. Qualified chemists are in charge of the laboratory, with nearly a score of skilled physicians and surgeons employed to scrutinize, determine and prescribe these remedies and other means of cure as seem best suited to many thousands of cases of chronic diseases which come before them for treatment each year. It costs you nothing to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce-the head of this Institution, at Buffalo, N. Y. and get an accurate medical opinion in your special case and wholly without charge.

CAMERON.-There was something of an equinoctial gale here

Page Four

HE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

FORT WORTH, TEX., WDENESDAY, SEPT. 34

Colorado Feeders Prepared for Busy Season

With reports of decreased feeding Operations in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri as a result of the high price of both feed and cattle, and with varied reports coming from different sections of Texas as to the number of beeves which will be wintered, there is no uncertainty in the news from Colorado which is to the effect that Colorado will feed more cattle this winter than ever before.

The inquiry for good feeding steers and feeding cows is rapidly-picking up, says the Denver Record-Stockman, and large numbers of buyers are showing up every day looking over this class of stuff. Denver dealers also have liberal orders for the good feeders and stockers and indications are that this market will be a "hummer" in this respect for the next few months. Cattle feeding in the territory tributary to Denver will be carried on more extensively than ever this fall and winter and as practically all of the cattle to fill the feed lots in this section are bought on this market, there will be no better demand anywhere than right here in Denver for the good steers.

Ballantine & Beggs, among the largest stock growers of the western slope country, with big ranches and large herds of fancy cattle near Collbran, Colo., have purchased a one-half interest in the feed yards of Colonel J. A. Lockhart at Rocky Ford and Sugar City in the Arkansas valley. This firmhas been turning off fancy feeding steers for the past several years and letting the other fellow get the profit of finishing them for market. The Ballantine & Beggs steers have a reputation among the big eastern feeders, and are much sought after to fill the feed lots of the corn belt country. These steers when finished out always bring a big price on the eastern markets and not infrequently have they been prize winners at the big eastern shows. Messrs. Ballantine & Beggs decided that they had been letting the finisher have this profit long enough, and therefore began to look around for some place where they might finish these steers themselves. The result

was the deal above mentioned with Colonel Lockhart, who has one of the most modern feeding yards in the state, with a capacity for about 8,000 cattle, the yards are so arranged that the feeding is done with very little manual labor, the feed being drawn in on loaded cars on tracks thru the pens and the feed dumped before the cattle automatically.

Ballantine & Beggs will hereafter gather all the steers fit for feeders and ship them direct to the feed yards at Sugar City or Rocky Ford, instead of putting them on a hay feed during the fall months, as has been their custom' heretofore. With such steers to begin with and such a feed yard in which to feed them, with just the right feeds known by experience to produce just the right results. Messrs. Lockhart and Ballantin & Beggs ought to be able to turn out a quality of beef equal to anything produced in the feed lots of the corn belt country. Colonel Lockhart is one of the pinoeers in cattle feeding in this state, and has proven beyond question that as good beef can be produced here from beet

pulp, alfalfa, syrup, oil cake and other Colorado feeds as can be found anywhere.

Feeding operations will be carried on quite extensively this year in the Arkansas valley. Besies the above mentioned gentlemen, who expect to feed about 8,000 head of cattle, Henry, Gebhard will feed 3,000 to 6,000 at Swink; Clayton & Murnan will feed 2,000 to 3,000 at Holly, Colo., and the Garden City Sugar Company will feed at Garden City, Kan., from 5,000 to 6,000 head. In addition many small feeders will put in 200 to 500 each thruout the valley. In northern Colorado preparations are being made for extensive feeding operations and present indications are that this state will finish more cattle this fall and winter than ever before. The shortage of the corn crop in the east and prospective high price of feed will deter many of the regular corn-belt feeders from putting in cattle this year and the result should be a strong demand for good fat cattle during the winter and spring, and a good market for the product of the Colorado feed yards.

Demand for Pure Bred Swine is Increasing

The packers, wholesale and retail merchants and the consumers of pork are constantly making a demand for pure-bred hogs. The pork industry, like many other industries, has come to the point of specialization. As an illustration let us consider the fruit industry: The fruit grower produces one variety of a certain kind of fruit for canning, one for drying, one for eating at local market, one for shipping to distant markets and still yet another for cold storage.

In like manner the market is calling on the swine raiser to furnish it with finished hogs, animals fitted for a variety of purposes. A half century ago America did not possess very many pure-bred hogs. The western pioneer farmers corralled almost any kind of animals which had the resemblance of hogs and used them for pork. After becoming domesticated they naturally developed into more blocky animals, carrying less bone and more flesh. As civilization gained a better grasp on the central portion of the United States, some of the best breeds of hogs were imported from Europe and inbut the price paid is usually a little under that of the pure-bred hogs. Why? This is why: The pure bred hog has been bred for quality, constitution, conformation and breed markings which identify them with some particular breed. We are right in saying the pure bred hog excels the scrub in all these respects and we may add three others, which are early maturing, ability to "finish off" quickly and dressing percentage.

When the man with his car load of finished scrubs arrives at the market, buyers are not so keen and anxious to take them as if they were of some particular breed, showing a marked degree of uniformity. To illustrate this point, just look over the live stock market reports and compare prices between western steers or Texas steers and the deep, plump, blocky animals contributed by the corn belt states. Uniformity in a load of finished marketable animals will always lift prices above the load which has been thrown in at random, disregarding color and type even tho the animals in both cars have been equally finished. Uniformity appeals to the eye. Products, whether vegetable or animal, are made more attractive and 1

salable by being uniform. The best and cheapest way to get this uniformity in hogs is to start with some breed.

"Which breed is the best to raise?" is a question which is asked every day. This is a question which each individual should answer for himself before ever attempting to raise pure bred animals. Each man has an inclination toward either one breed or another after having worked with them for a while. If one becomes dissatisfied with a particular breed after having given them a fair test, he should change breeds and get one he does like. A man has about as much success in trying to rear an orphan child in which he feels no interest as raising a breed of hogs which he does not like. We must feel an interest in the hogs, an interest in the breed and have an ideeal type which approaches perfection and then we invariably attain success in the pure bred swine business.

It is true that it costs a little money to go into the swine business. But look at the profits after the herd is once established. A good pure bred sow, bred to farrow spring pigs, may be purchased at about \$25. Now,

rence, Kas.: Kinloch Farm, Kirksville,

suppose she farrows and raises as a low average four pigs each year, half males and half females. The male of fall pigs averaging 125 pounds. These shoats had had no feed except wheat and alfalfa pasture and the waste grain they had gathered from the field except a little corn that was thrown to them each day in the late winter and early spring. In April tney were put on ground corn for thirty days. During this time each ate an average of one-fourth bushel daily. At the end of thirty days they averaged 225 pounds. This makes an average gain of three and one-third pounds per day, or a little more than thirteen pounds of gain for each bushel of corn fed. The market price of corn was 50 cents a bushel. The hogs sold at \$5.50 per hundredweight, thus bringing 73 1-3 cents a bushel for the corn fed.

This farmer raises two lots of pigs a year, farrowed in March and September, turning off fall pigs in the spring and spring pigs in the fall, selling at 6 to 8 months old. From March 15 to Nov. 1, 1906, he turned of \$720.50 worth of hogs and had twenty-two head in the fattening pens, all of his own raising and all grown and fattened on the products of his own farm.

troduced into this country.

What we need today is more purebred hogs and less of the common or scrubby stock. The specialization in pork production has probably taken as wide a sweep as in any other live stock industry. Swine breeding has taken two general courses, the one for the production of fat hogs and the other for bacon hogs. Each breed within the distinct classes has its place and is always in demand.

It makes no difference with the market if you raise Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys or any other fat hogs, if they are in good condition they can be sold, for there is a place for them. These hogs are the product of the labor of skillful, persistent and close observing breeders for years past. They have been bred for a particular purpose and are finding a demand on the market. It is the same way with the bacon breeds, Each of these have a place to fit in, a place which has been prepared by the pork dealers thru public demand.

Now do not understand that there is no place for the common scrub hogs They are being sold every day,

AN OLD ADACE

"A light purse is a heavy curse" Sickness makes a light purse. The LIVER is the seat of nine tenths of all disease.

go to the root of the whole matter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition.

Give tone to the system and solid flesh to the body.

Take No Substitute.

BERKSHIRE CONGRESS SHOW

World's Fair Classification in Royal Berkshire Show—\$2,500 in Premiums

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the American Berkshire congress it was decided to hold an annual Berkshire show the first to be held during the American Royal at Kansas City, October 12-17, 1908, and to ask patriotic Berkshire breeders to contribute first class gilts between the ages of 6 monts and 12 months to a sale to be held in connection with the show. The net proceeds of the sale of such animals, after deducting express charges, etc., to constitute a prize fund, one-half of this fund to be added to the regular classification of the American Royal show, and the other half to be equally distributed among the exhibitors of the several states donating sale animals.

As one-half of the net proceeds of the sale of the animals donated will be equally divided among the exhibitors from the respective states making the donation, every breeder who donates a sow and exhibits at the show (of course, a donated animal can be exbibited) will receive his pro rata of his state's money, and in this way will have returned to him a good per cent of the sale of the animal.

Since sending out the recent preliminary classification and announcement, Berkshire breeders generally have responded so entinusiastically that it has been thought advisable to announce at this early date the assured success of the first annual American Berkshire congress show and sale, and to urge breeders 'to get in line and make the show the largest of any breed of hogs ever held.

Mr. Charles E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kas., who was selected as sales manager, reports that the following public spirited Berkshire breeders havé already signified their intention of sending a first class gilt for the sale:

McCurdy & Downs, Hutchinson, Kas.; L. A. Waite, Winfield. Kas.; Guthrie Ranche, Strong City, Kas.; E. D. King, Burlington, Kas.; G. W. Berry, Lawrence, Kas.; C. E. Sutton, LawMo.; C. A. Robinson, Kirksville, Mo.; C. L. Musch, Washington, Mo.; G. G. Council, Vandalia, Ill.; W. S. Corsa. White Hall, Ill.; A. J. Lovejoy & Son, Roscoe, Ill.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.: Lester Sturm, Vandalia. Ill.: Wm. Barr & Son, Davenport, Ia.; G. A. Murphy, Perkins, Cal.; L. E. Frost, of Springfield, Ill.; J. P. Sheldon, Marion, Kas.; H. C. Taylor, Orfordville, Wis.; McAdam Bros., Netawaka, Kas.; James Riley & Son, Thorntown, Ind.: W. E. Darnall, Armington, Ill.; J. M. Nielson, Marysville, Kas.; Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kas.; E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kas.; C. G. Nash Eskridge, Kas.; J. P. Sands & Sons, Walton, Kas.; Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.; Will H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kas.; J. T. Bayer, Yates Center, Kas.; E. J. Barker, Thorntown, Ind.; J. S. Henderson, Kenton, Tenn., and J. A. Leland, Springfield, III.

Breeders who wish to contribute to this sale may send word to C. E. Sutton, sales manager, Lawrence, Kas., or any of the members of the committee, L. E. Frost, Springfield, IV., F.-A. Scott, Huntsville, Mo., or G. W. Berry, Lawrence, Kas. It is expected that every breeder that contributes an animal to the sale will attend, but for such as cannot the animals consigned by them will be taken care of by a competent man under the direction of the management of the show and sale. Mr. John Manwaring, Lavrence Kas., of the well known firm of Manwaring Bros., Berkshire breeders, has kindly consented to take charge of the animals consigned to the show and sale.

The classification for the first congress show will be the full St. Louis world's fair classification, with probably seven prizes. It is expected that the premiums and special prizes will aggregate at least \$2,500.

Entries close September 12, 1908, and should be sent to Frank S. Springer, secretary American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ill. Entries must be made on the form prescribed by the American Royal live stock show, and such entry blanks can be obtained

from Frank S. Springer, Springfield, Ill. The sale will be held on Thursday, October 15.

RECORD HEREFORD ENTRY LIST

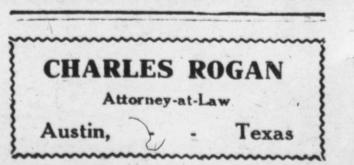
Thirty-Five Herds Already Entered in the American Royal Show

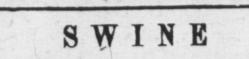
Hereford entries for the Kansas City Royal this fall are the largest on record, and the entry list has not yet been closed. Secretary Thomas of the Hereford Association said yesterday that up to that time he had received 346 individual entries from thirty-five different breeders. These come from eight states. Missouri furnishes seventeen of these exhibitors, Kansas four, Indiana six, Illinois and Nebraska one each and Wisconsin, Kentucky and Texas two each. Secretary Thomas says that the fifty-six cattle that will be sold in the association sale during the Royal show are all good enough for the show ring and many of them, in fact, have been entered in the show.

Hogs Sell at \$2,000 Each.

Kirksville, Mo.—Two young Berkshire hogs of the strain of the famous boar. Star Masterpiece, which were received here a few weeks ago, brought \$2.000 each at the Kinloch farm here.

Star Masterpiece, the herd of the line, brought \$5,000 when sold to the local dealers, was said to have been the higest price ever paid for a hog. Fifty other more or less valuable hogs were sold bringing an average price of more than \$200 each. The sale at the Kinloch farm drew hog raisers from all over the country and about 350 bidders were present.





From a Practical Hog Raiser Editor Stockman-Journal.

I was born in the year 1833 up in the mountains of Virginia, where it has been said we had no sense, only hog sense. I was raised by a man who was strictly a hog man. This gives me something near 70 years' experience raising and preparing hogs for market, so I will give you some of our methods.

First we want the best blood we can get; second, the best attention we can give.

Some might ask "When does a hog need special attention?" I would say. before he is born and from then until he is placed on the scales. I mean by that, you should see that your sows are in perfect health, have plenty of good flesh, and are in good quarters for piggy to take up his abode. Another thing that should not be overlooked is that piggy should never be allowed to go hungry while he is growing. You should see to it that the pigs have plenty of green feed in connection with strong feed. It has been truthfully said "Feed a hog and he will feed you; starve him and he will starve you."

We always had clover for our hogs in summer up in the old states and as we can't have it here. I find sorghum a good feed for raising hogs.

When I am preparing my hogs for market I find I get the best returns by having my feed ground and soaked about twelve hours before feeding. By this method I have been able to make a fraction over two pounds per day by actual weight.

I have raised a great many of the different breeds of hogs and the most of them are good, altho the best I ever raised were three pigs of OIC stock which I killed when they were five months and ten days old. They weighed 202 pounds each, dressed, after hanging all night.

I find that the first six months of a hog's life give greater returns than any other period. I have fed hogs of different ages in the same pen and the young ones made the best gains all the time. S. R. MUNCY.

Ballinger, Texas.

Profitable Swine Feeding

Dr. Warrington, in "Chemistry on the Farms," states that for each 100 pounds of feed consumed the gains are: For cattle, 9 pounds; sheep, 11 pounds, and pigs, 23 pounds, or pigs make nearly two and one-half times as much gain from a given amount of feed as do cattle. Analyses show that for every 100 pounds of the digestive nutrients consumed cattle gained 12.7; sheep, 14.3, and pigs 29.2 pounds, thus showing the great value of hogs on the farm for profit to the farmer, and why it has become an adage that the hog is the rent payer, the mortgage lifter, and farmer's cashier. The hog can sell the farmer's corn thru his stomach at a better price than any other animal on the farm. This makes pigs a desirable farm animal. not only because of the fact that they can convert more pounds of meat out of a given quantity of feed, but because at the present time they can be marketed as quickly as a field grain. not only because there are better prices received for it by feeding it to the nog, but because the farmer looks farther ahead and retains the fertility of the soil in feeding back that produced from it. The profit of pig feeding depends upon the cost of the feed given them. Therefore, anything that cheapens the feed increases the profit, and especially if it is not done at the expense of the health of the hog .- Chicago Livestock World.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

but in 1906 it required about a week or ten days for the 112-pound pigs to learn how to break down the corn and find the ears.

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

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

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

"Considerable fencing may be necessary, but the cost of this may be from \$1 to \$2.50 less per acre than the cost of husking the corn. Fields permanently fenced for hogs should, however, be convenient to the farmstead, as large as can be used for the purpose. and of such shape as to reduce to a minimum the amount of fencing necessary to inclose an acre of land, and it is suggested that three pounds of rape. costing 15 cents, sown in the corn at the last cultivation, will furnish considerable succulent feed, which may take the place of high priced shorts. "Finally, it is said in favor of the practice that 'it requires no more labor to prepare for subsequent crop fields that have been hogged off than than those that have been treated by the ordinary methods of harvesting."

Makes Good Profit on Hogs.

P. D. Buckner and Ed. Diffenderfer of the Ceta community were in this city last Monday purchasing farming implements, says the Randall County News. In speaking with the News reporter Mr. Diffenderfer, who is from Indiana, stated that this was his second crop in this country and that he was more than pleased with what he had been able to do since he came here in fact that he had told his father when he was back home last winter that he "wouldn't go back to Indiana to live at all under any circumstances so long as the plains country existed. He has about 60 acres of millet this year which he expects to thresh and which he estimates will make at least thirty bushels to the acre. Also has 200 acres of milo maize which his neighbors estimate will make forty bushels per acre, which according to today's market report will make a revenue of \$20 per acre this year. Speaking of hogs he said that last year he bought 21 head of hogs and bought all the maize and feed that he used, paying \$12 per ton for maize and that he cleared \$91.75 on the bunch and would have cleared more had he been closer to town.-

THE NEW "SPORTS" BREED. Joseph Christopher Jabez Bilk

Kept a dairy farm for butter and milk, Fresh cream and hams,

Eggs, fruit and jams Which he thought would pay better than rails or trams,

And he toiled away:

By night and day,

With never an hour for rest or play. Yet, 1 very much grieve to have to relate,

The profits could never be said to be great.

Then Jabez thought of a better plan Of becoming a noted and wealthy man, He sold his kine.

And slaughtered his swine,

Abandoning all but the poultry line. And taking heed

Of the public need

For a new and original useful breed, Forthwith resolved to devote his mind To inventing a strain of a novel kind.

As a good foundation for future stock. He purchased a curious cross-bred cock

From a neighbor's pen

- Of fowls; and then
- He moted him up with a Faverolles hen.
- Result was a score
- Of chickens which bore

No resemblance to anything heard of before.

And such being the case, 'twas easy to guess.

Each chicken resembled its fellow still less.

Another year, and a second hatch,

- And out came a still more remarkable batch.
 - Though one could say
 - That this time, they

Resembled a certain type, in a way. And therefore if I

Endeavor to try

To describe just one of the motley fry,

The reader must understand that this cock

Was reckoned by Jabez the flower of the flock.

Although possessing the beak of a snipe

In head he resembled the Hamburgh type.

His comb like the rose Of a garden hose,

- Had a pike upon which you could
 - hang your clothes.
 - Ear-lobes like lead,
- Set high in the head, And a hackle striped with groop an



The blade of a Keen Kutter Hoe has the right angle. If you strike at a weed, you are sure to cut it. If you "hill" a plant, it carries a full load of earth each stroke and does it all in the easiest

position you can assume. Keen Kutter hand tools for the farm—Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Scythes, etc., are fitted by model

Scythes, etc., are fitted by model and temper for great service and long wear.

KEER KIEER KIEER KIEER KOTTER Not tools are the best to be had. The list includes Planes, Saws, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Adzes, Augers, Drawing-knives, Chisels, Gouges, Bits, Braces, Gimlets, Squares, Bevels, Files, etc., besides every possible tool and cutlery for the household. Look for the trademark—it guarantees quality. If not at your dealer's, write us.

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."-E. C. Simmons. Trademark Registered.

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO. (Inc.), St. Louis and New York, U.S.A.

Strand, and Essex and Art. lel street. Scientists, too. Came from the Zoo,

- To see for themselves if it really was true
- That birds had been bred

Page Five

Hogging Off Corn

The following from a Minnesota station bulletin is of interest in this connection:

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

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

"In 1905 the field pigs took to the hogging down of corn rather rapidly, learning to do it in about three days.

A Damsite Hog.

W. C. Provine of Damsite promises to bring a pig to town next Saturday, which he considers the most promising Red Duroc in the United States.

Mr. Provine should know what he is talking about as for years he has been raising Duroc Jerseys for the show business.

One of his stock weighed 545 pounds when not over twelve months old, and was sold for \$100. He was resold at the Dallas fair in 1907 for \$500. Today this boar heads the best herd in the state, and could not be purchased for \$5,000, weighs over 1,100 pounds and is four years old.

Anson Offers Prize for Ponies.

In addition to the seven races for quarter horses which have been arranged by the Fair Association for the meet this year, another event, which will be a stake race, has been added. William Anson of Christoval has offered a cup valued at \$100 for a pony race, in addition to a purse of. \$150 offered by the Fair Association. The race will be for half a mile, and entries will be limited to ponies of fifteen hands and under. An official appointed by the Fair Association will measure the ponies, and each of them will carry 145 pounds, with no weight for age or other handicap allowance. On all the eastern and big western and southern tracks the ponies entered in pany races carry 145 pounds. This race is expected to prove one of the most interesting events of the meet, as the vast majority of the spectators are Texans, who are naturally interested in the ponies which are bred in the state.

And a hackle striped with green and red, While sickles the color of old port wine Surmounted a tail which was simply Whil

Surmounted a tail which was simply divine.

His breast of a beautiful sunset hue Was spangled profusely with azure blue.

His eye was keen, Of a color between

A brown and a gorgonzola green. He sported a ruff Of a spuffy buff.

His thighs and cushion were smother in fluff.

While in strict accordance with Mendel's laws,

He'd a dominant voice and recessive claws.

Winter came, with its fogs and snow, And Jabez prepared for the Palace Show, Since profit and fame Were his little game, As well to get the new breed a good

name. So reviewing his stock, He selected a cock

(The one I described as the flower of the flock).

With a pullet in color and form to agree, And entered them both in the A. O. V.

Now the Palace Show Is, as every one knows,

- The place where the poultry "quality" goes,
 - And there they stay
 - Most part of the day, About conference rings
 - And lacking of wings,

The marking of eggs and similar things.

In fact, if you really would be "in the know."

It's essential to visit the Palace Show.

Around those variety pens could be, seen

The creme de la creme of fanciers keen.

There were Edward B.,

- And Doctor C.,
- With Viscount D. and L. C. V., While George A. P.,

And F. J. F.

Discussed the points with G. T. D., And judging stick and fountain pen Were soon at work on that cock and

hen.

Poultry editors flocked from the Fleet.

Of whom it was said That the cockerels crowd ere their combs were red, While the pullets were known on oc--casion to lay As many as five or six ova per day! And Jabez stifled his laugh with a cough. As he smiled the smile which never comes off. For most of the crowd Were decidedly loud In praise of a breed so uniquely endowed. And utility men Again and again. Returned to have just one more look at the hen. Still, one or two wiseacres made the assertion That color so perfect must end in reversion. Then letters flowed in from every clime. While clerks and typewriters worked overtime. Each morning mail Brought a perfect hail Of cheques and orders, to send without fail A sitting or two, Or even a few Of day-old chicks, for they little knew That to meet a demand so enormously great Their eggs were being purchased at "so much a crate!" And from day to day, like a ball of snow. The banking account continued to grow. And all went well As a marriage bell. Till the buyers found out they were in for a "sell." Then some of them went On mischief intent To visit the farm, but their time was misspent, For a neatly typed notice affixed to the gates Informed them that Jabez had gone to the "States!" -By the Lady Dorking in "Poultry," London.

Galveston Spot Market GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 28.—Galveston spots steady. middling 9 7-16c, low middling 8 5-16c, good. ordinary 6% c. Sales 1.275 bales

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL FORT WORTH, TEX., WDENESDAY, SEPT. 30

DAIRYING

Progressive Dairying Methods Wichita Falls, Texas, Sept. 28 .- The lack of dairying and the extra favorable conditions of this section in this pursuit has influenced the Wichita Falls creamery to adopt measures which are being taken advantage of and a dairying business built up of promising proportions. The creamery has brought into this section several hundred high class Jersey milch cows which are turned over to the farmer in whatever numbers he wants to handle, without any cash payment but solely on a contract to return all the butter fat produced at current market values, credit for same being placed against the cost of the cows furnished. The cows are tested for disease and qualifications as good butter producers and sold without advance in price to the farmer and the method is beirg adopted with confidence and gratifying results to both parties.

The average price of butter fat in the past year to the producer was 25 cents the minimum being 20 cents and the maximum 33 cents. Open winter and the prolific growth of forage creps has awakened the farmer to the inv.t ing margin of profit from dairying and the certainty of a steady income, 19 the extent that a much neglected crportunity is being harvested in the Wichita Falls country.

New Dairy for Quanah

QUANAH, Texas, Sept. 26.-F. P. Sutliff of Cleveland, Ohio, who bought the Pardue & Givens half section, wist of town, is a valuable acquisition to this town and country.

The cheapness of this properly which adjoins the townsite attrac'ed this keen-eyed business man from the start, and he realized that within a very few years the land will be in ilemand for town lots.

Therefore, Mr. Sutliff is going to have the property surveyed into stretts which he is going to set out in shade trees.

In the meanwhile he feels that he can ill afford to let such valuable property lie idle. Being a practical dairyman, he will bring this fine herd of Holstein-milch cattle from Ohio, b2ginning with twenty-five head, and double the size of the herd when he sees there is no danger of splenolic fever. These cows will have a cloan bill of health from the veterinary at Cleveland.

By the first of November Mr. Sutkif expects to go to work on his house, barns, sanitary stables, etc. He will also put in a couple of siloes.

For the fist year he intends to brock about one hundred acres and plant them in ensilage corn, and other feilstuff.

Holstein cattle are not great buiter makers but for good, nealthy milk, theer is no breed of cattle that cortes anyways near them. And it is dur new townsman's intention to sell nothing but pure milk, see that conditions are right when the milk comes from the cow, and that it is delivered to the customer in that condition.

When still warm the milk is pou:ed into aerators, which take out all animal heat and odor, and kill any bacteria that it might possibly contain.

Cost of Producing Milk.

At the last meeting of the New England Holstein Breeders' Association one of the speakers asked the question as to how many dairymen present knew the cost of production of a hundred pounds of milk. But four hands were raised. And yet farmers ignorant as to what it costs them to produce their milk output will complain that the milk dealers fix the prices of the product. The dairy farmer is in the business of manufacturing mill; The manufacturer to be successful must know not only what the completed article costs, but the cost of every part. With this knowledge he can cut out the unprofitable and keep that which is profitable. So with the dairyman. He must know what it costs to produce the milk and then he must be ready to unite with other dairymen in holding for a price which will give a fair profit. But until milk producers have a definite knowledge what their product costs them, they are in no condition to organize or to hold together if they do attempt organization.

Everything has the "defects of its qualities." It is well established that it is because milk is so rich in food value that it is so easily contaminated. The contamination means that injurious bacteria like it and feed on it.



for the next few weeks. The second crop will be good.

BELLS--Corn and cotton are both unusually poor this year. Cotton runs four or five acres to the bale and corn about twelve bushels to the acre.

TAYLOR-Cotton was damaged fully 25 per cent by the unusually heavy dewnpour which visited this section and picking has been retarded much by the mud and bad weather.

DERBY:-- A heavy rain fell here last night. It lasted for an hour, and was accompanied by a strong wind and some hail.

RUNGE.—A shower of rain fell here and for a while it seemed like there was going to be a storm, but it passed CVFr.

LULING .- This section was visited by a severe electrical storm. The display lasted about three hours. Very little rain fell in the city, but there was a heavy downpour.

TAYLOR.-Telephone reports this morning from Thrall, Brookshire, Laneport, Hare and other communities east and northeast of Taylor, say that a heavy and destructive hail storm passed over that section of Williamson county.

KERRVILLE.-- A fine rain fell here, which settled the dust and cooled the atmosphere. The rain further west was much heavier.

CLEBURNE.-The heavy storm proved very damaging to the cotton crop in this section of the state. Much cotton was blown to the ground and the color of the staple was injured.

at \$1 per bushel is the record of J. H. Jackson, a Delta county farmer. The pears were of the Keifer variety.

CHILLICOTHE - The | Hardeman County Irrigation Company has just contracted to sell its 30,000 bushel corn crop to a local dealer for \$20,000. The crop was raised five miles from this city.

TAYLOR-A damage of 50 per cent is reported to cotton, the result of the violent storms of last week, when rain, hail and wind swept this section.

BROWNWOOD--It is feared the extremely hard wind which struck this county early Sunday morning will cause great loss to cotton raisers all thru this section.

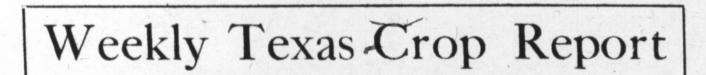


Improvement in Sheep

Dr. Bell, best known as the inventor of the telephone, is also interested in improving sheep, and says:

Many people are not acquainted with sheep. I have had farmers scoff at the idea that sheep have no upper front teeth and have seen them surprised to find this the case. Indeed, I myself knew little about sheep until 1889, when I bought the farms at Beinn Bhreagh, which now compose my summer home in Nova Scotia, near Baddeck. Upon one of these farms I found 1 a flock of fifty-one ewes, and the following spring I observed that about one-half of the lambs produced were twins. Some of the ewes had but one lamb. but many had two, and I began to wonder if there was not some characteristic which would enable one to distinguish the twin bearing ewes. To find out I made a careful examination of the milk bags of all the mothers. Now the ordinary sheep bag has but two nipples, and it is from those that the lamb draws all its milk. This was the case with my sheep. I noticed, however, that one some of the bags were embryonic nipples in addition to those of usual size. In some cases these were barely perceptible, and in none were they larger than good sized pimples. Upon looking farther I found that the ewes bearing the embryonic nipples had far more twins than those not so marked. Of the ordinary ewes only 24 per cent were twin bearing, while of those which had these marks of an undeveloped milk supply, 43 per cent had twins. This seemed to indicate that the marks meant something, and I began to experiment to find out how much. In the first place, said Dr. Bell, I experienced jittle difficulty in developing the embryonic nipples. I was soon able to raise sheep having four nipples all yielding milk, and indeed for several years past nearly every ewe born on my farm has had four live functional nipples instead of two. In recent years I have produced a large number which have six such nipples, and I think there is no doubt that I could eventually produce a six nippled variety. Of the lambs dropped this year eight have six nipples, and in addition we have now for the first time a lamb with eight nipples. This is the only one of that character that I have produced, and the only one that I have ever heard

Page Six



WEINERT.-Cotton is very poor in this vicinity and there is no demand for labor. Worms did much damage. There appears to be practically no crop in sight. Corn and oats are both good.

DUNN-Cotton thruout this section is fair, tho worms have done some damage. There is no corn in this section.

DECATUR .- That there will be a bumper-crop thruout the whole of Wise county is assured. Boll worms have done some damage, but the general outlook is exceptionally fine.

GREENVILLE. - Terrific rains which have just visited this section are believed to have damaged winter wheat just planted to a considerable extent. Fall gardens will be benefited.

CLARKSVILLE .- Light rains have been of benefit to this section, but more rains are badly needed. Water is becoming very scarce.

TAHOKA .- Feed crops consisting of corn, kaffir corn, maize, sorghum and



millet have all done well this year and harvesting is now in progress.

POINT .- The corn crop here is fine, but cotton will be short. The latter crop has suffered damage from the recent heavy rains.

CHILDRESS-Condition of cotton in this vicinity is not good. Worms have caused a 50 per cent damage. Corn is good and much of it runs from forty to fifty bushels per acre.

MILES-Cotton damaged by boll worms in August has since put on a good crop and the prospects in Runnels county are much better than was believed possible a few weeks ago.

BRADY-There is a good demand for cotton pickers here. There will be no second pickings here, and the yield will not generally be over a third bale to the acre.

VOCA-The unusually hot weather of August ended all prospects for a top crop and the entire yield is being gathered with the present picking. Corn is fairly good. Wheat is good, but very little planted.

KEMP - Between boll worms and the terrific rains that have visited this section the cotton crop has suffered scriously. Winds also have helped in the damage.

BOYCE-Farmers are much behind in their cotton picking and the recent rains have caused them much loss, both in staple and in time. Winds have accompanied the reecnt rains.

GREENVILLE-Much of the cotton in this section was blown from the bolls and washed away by the very heavy rains. In some instances a 59 per cent loss is reported.

STAMFORD-Cotton picking is becoming general thru this section, tho the bulk of the crop is not open. Cotton pickers will be in great demand

STOCKDALE .- Quite an electrical and wind storm passed over, but there was but little rainfall, not enough to detain cotton picking. Cotton is rapidly coming in and there will be much more made than was expected at the beginning of the season.

NEW BRAUNFELS .- A heavy rain fell in this section, accompanied by an electrical storm and hail, dong great damage to cotton in the fields.

CALAVERAS .- This section was visited by a terrible wind and rain storm, but up to this time no reports of it having done any damage have been received.

TRENTON-Cotton has been much damaged thru t'is section by wind, rain and hail. Phones were crippled. Lato fall crops are looking bad.

MARSHALL-It is estimated that the cotton crop in Harrison county will be between 15,000 and 18,000 bales this year by the government ginners' report.

BATON ROUGE, La.-It is reported here that the boll weevil has been found feeding on okra, peas and other table vegetables. The government is making an inquiry.

TUXEDO-It will be fully fifteen or twenty days before there will be much cotton ready for picking in this section. The work of boll worms is still apparent.

ALBANY-Shackelford has received so far 1,500 bales of cotton and this city is baling about seventy-five bales a day. Two gins are running full capacity.

SULPHUR SPRINGS - Cotton weighed at the two yards here has passed the 2,500 bale mark, and is being gathered and marketed as faste as possible.

STERRETT, Okla,-A rain of two and a half inches has fallen here and has been of great benefit to late fall forage. This breaks a protracted dry spell.

PARIS-Twenty-eight bushels of pears from one tree which sold readily

Ewes having such bags can raise twins quite as well as the ordinary sheep can raise a single lamb. Indeed they are far more successful with their twins than the ordinary sheep.

Brewster County

Francis Hall shipped two cars of fat cows to Fort Worth and sold another car to Mr. Sutherland, which also west forward in the same shipment. These were part Hereford and averaged 1,004 pounds in the pens.

I. B. Caruthers paid a short visit to his ranch near Valentine. He reports range conditions in that section excellent,-Alpine Avalanche.

The Brass Botel By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

(Continued from last week.)

"There's th' freight elevator," suggested Hickey helpfully.

"Thank you. . . Is there anything I can do for you, anything you wish?" continued Maitland to the girl, standing between her and the detective.

She lifted her face to his and shook her head, very gently. "No," she breathed thru trembling lips. "Youyou've been-" But there was a seb in her throat, and she hung her head again.

"Not a word," or lered Maitland. "Sit here for a few minutes, if you can, drink the water and ah-fix up your hat, you know (damn Hickey! Why the devil did the fellow insist ou hanging round so!) and I will go and make arrangements."

"Th-thank you," whispered the small voice shakily.

Maitland hesitated a moment, then turned upon Hickey in sudden exasperation. His manner was enough: even the obtuse detective could not ignore it. Maitland had no need to speak."

"I'm sorry, sir," he said, standing h 3 ground manfully but with a trace more of respect in his manner than had theretofore characterized it, "but there's uh gentleman—uh—your fren' Pannerman's outside 'nd wants tuh speak tuh yeh."

"Tell him to-"

'Excuse me. He says he' gottuh see yth If yeh don't come out, he'll come after yeh. I thought yeh'd ruther-"

"That's kindly thought of," Maitland relented. "I'll be there in a minute," he added meaningly.

Hickey took an impassive face to the doorway, where, whether or not with design, he stood precisely upon the threshold, filling it with his burly shoulders. Maitland bent again over the girl and took her hand.

"Dearest," he said gently, "please Gon't run away from me again."

Her eyes were brimming, and he read his answer in them. Quickly--it was no time to harry her emotions further; but so much he had felt he must say-he brushed her hand with his lips and joined Hickey. Thrusting the detective gently into the outer room, with a not unfriendly hand upon his shoulder, Maitland closed the door. "Now, see here," he said quietly and firmly, "you must help me arrange to get this lady away without her becoming identified with the case, Hickey. I'm in a position to say a good word for you in the right place; she had positively nothing to do with Anisty (this, so far as he could tell, was as black a lie as he had ever manufactured under the lash of necessity) and -there's a wad in it for the boys who help me out."

deuce do you mean?"

"He's the feller I plugged in the elevator, that's all. Put a hole thru his lungs. They took him into an office on the twenty-first floor, right opposite the shaft."

"But what in Heaven's name has he to do with this ghastly mess?"

Hickey turned a shrewd eye upon Maitland. "I guess he can tell yeh better'n me."

With a smothered exclamation, Maitland hurried away, still incredulous and impressed with a belief, firmer with every minute, that the wounded man had been wrongly identified.

He found him as Hickey had said he would, sobbing out his life, supine upon the couch of an office which the janitor had opened to afford him a place to die in. Maitland had to force a way thru a crowded doorway, where the night watchman was holding forth in aggrieved incoherence on the cruel treatment he had suffered at the hands of the law-breakers. A phrase came to Maitland's ears as he shouldered thru the group.

". . . . grabbed me an' trun me outer the cage, inter the hall, an' then the shootin' begins, an' I jumps downstairs t' the sixteent' floor. . . " Bannerman opened dull eyes as

Maitland entered, and smiled faintly. "Ah-h, Maitland," he gasped; "thought you'd . . . come."

Racked with sorrow, nothing guessing of the career that had brought the lawyer to this pass, Maitland slipped into a chair by the head of the couch and closed his hand over Bannerman's chubby, icy fingers.

"Poor, poor old chap!" he said brokenly. 'How in Heaven-"

But at Bannerman's look the words died on his lips. 'The lawyer moved restlessly. "Don't pity me," he said in a low tone. "This is what I might have . . . expected, I suppose . . man of Anisty's stamp . . . desperate character . . . it's all right, Dan, my just due. . . ."

"I don't understand, of course," faltered Maitland.

Bannerman lay still a moment, then continued: "I know you don't, That's why I sent for you. . . . 'Member that night at the Primordial? When the deuce was it? I . . . can't think straight long at a time. . . That night I dined with you and touched you up about the jewels? We had a bully salad, you know, and J spoke about the Graeme affair. . . "Yes. yes." "Well . . . I've been up to that game for years. I'd find out where the plunder was, and . . . Anisty always divided square. . . . I used to advise him. . . . Of course you won't understand-you've never wanted for a dollar in your life. . . Maitland said nothing. But his hand remained upon the dying man's.

cial 'nd I thought I'd better get her away. . . Oh, she's waitin' all right!" he added, alarmed by Maitland's expression. But Maitland had left him abruptly; and now, as he ran down flight after echoing flight of marble stairs, there rested cold fear in his heart. In the room he had just quitted, a man whom he had called friend and looked upon with affectionate regard had died a self-confessed and unrepentant liar and thief.

If now he were to find the girl another time vanished—if this had been but a ruse of hers finally to elude him —if all men were without honor, all women faithless—if he had indeed placed the love of his life, the only love that he had ever known, unworthily—if she cared so little who had seemed to care much . . .

Chapter XVII CONFESSIONAL.

I.

But the cab was there; and within it the girl was waiting for him.

The driver, after taking up his fare, had at her direction drawn over to the further curb, out of the fringe of the rabble which besieged the St. Luke building in constantly growing numbers, and thru which Maitland, too impatient to think of leaving by the basement exit, had elbowed and fought his way in an agony of apprehension that brooked no hindrance, heeded no difficulty.

He dashed round the corner, stopped short with a sinking heart, then as the cabby's signaling whip across the street caught his eye, fairly hurled himself to the other curb, pausing at the wheel, breathless, lifted out of himself with joy to find her faithful in this ultimate instance.

She was recovering, whose high spirit and recuperative powers were to him then and always remained a marvelous thing; and she was bending forth from the body of the hansom to welcome him with a smile that in a twinkling made radiant the world to him who stood in a gloomy side street of New York at 3 o'clock of a summer's morning-a good hour and a haif before the dawn. For up there in the tower of the skyscraper he had as mu h as told her of his love; and she had waited; and now-and now he had been blind indeed had he failed to read the promise in her eyes, Weary she was and spent and overwrought; but there is no tonic in all the world like the consciousness that where one has placed one's love, there love has burgeoned in response. And despite all that she had suffered and endured, the hap, iness that ran like soft fire in her veins, wrapping her being with its beneficient rapture, had deepened the color in her cheeks and heightened the glamour in her eyes. And he stood and stared, knowing that in all time to no man had ever woman seemed more lovely than this girl to him.

Page Seven

"Excuse me for mentionin' it, but 1 didn't know—it ain't generally known, yeh know, 'nd one uh th' boys might 've heard me speak tuh yer lady by name 'nd might pass it on to a reporter. What I mean's this," hastily, as the Maitland temper showed dangerous indications of going into active eruption: "I s'pose yeh don't want me tuh mention 't yeh're married, jes' yet? Mrs. Maitland here," with a nod to her, "didn't seem tuh take kindly tuh the notion of it's bein' known—" "Hickey!"

"Ah, excuse me!"

"Drive on, cabby--instantly! Do you hear?"_

Hickey Jacked suddenly away and the cab sprang into motion; while Maitland with a face of fire sat back and raged and wondered.

Across Broadway toward Fourth avenue dashed the hansom, and from the curb-line Hickey watched it with a humorous light in his dull eyes. Indeed, the detective seemed in extraordinary conceit with himself. He chewed with unaccustomed emotion upon his old cigar, scratched his cheek, and chuckled; and, chuckling, pulled his hat well down over his brows, thrust both hands into his trousers pockets, and shambled back to the St. Luke building—his heavy body vibrating amazingly with his secret mirth.

And so, shuffling sluggishly, he merges into the shadows, into the mob that surges about the building, and passes from these pages. II

In the clattering hansom, steadying herself with a hand against the window-frame, to keep from being thrown against the speechless man beside her, the girl waited. And since Maitland in confusion at the moment found no words, from this cloquent silence she drew an inference unjustified, such as lovers are prone to draw, the world over, and one that lent a pathetic color to her thoughts, and chilled a little her mood. She had been too sure. . .

But better to have it over with at once, rather than permit it to remain for ever a wall of constraint between them. He must not be permitted to think that she would dream of taking him upon his generous word.

"It was very kind of you," she said in a steady, small voice, "to pretend that we—what you did pretend, in order to save me from being held as a witness. At least, I presume that is why you did it?"—with a note of uncertainty.

"It is unnecessary that you should be drawn into the affair." he replied, with some resumption of his self-possession. "It isn't as if you were----"

"A thief?" she supplied as he hesi-

"Well. . . ." The detective shifted from one foot to the other, eying him intently. "I guess we can fix it freight elevator 'nd side entrance. Yeh have the cab waitin', 'nd—"

"I'll go with the lady, you understand, and assume all responsibility. You can come round at your convenience and arrange the details with me, at my rooms, since you will be so kind."

"I dunno." Hickey licked his lips, watching with somber eye the preparations being made for the removal of Anisty's body. "I'd 've give a farm if I could 've caught that son of a gun alive!" he added at apparent random, and vindictively. "All right. Yeh be responsible for th' lady, if she's wanted, will yeh?"

"Positively."

"I gottuh have her name 'nd address."

"Is that essential?"

"Sure. Gottuh protect myself 'n case anythin' turns up. Yeh oughttuh know that."

"I-don't want it to come out," Maitland hesitated, trying to invent a plausible lie.

"Well, anyone can see how you feel about it."

Maitland drew a long breath and anticipated rashly. "It's Mrs. Maitland," he told the man with a tremor. Hickey nodded, unimpressed. "Uhhuh. I knowed that all along," he replied. "But seein' as yeh didn't want it talked about" And, apparently heedless of Maitland's startled and suspicious stare: "If yehre goin' to see yer fren', yeh better get a wiggle on. He won't last long."

"Who? Bannerman? What

"This would never have happened if . . . Anisty hadn't been impatient.

He was hard to handle, sometimes. I wasn't sure, you know, about the jewels; I only said I thought they were at Greenfields. Then I undertook to find out from you, but he was restive, and without saying anything to me went down to Greenfields on his own hook—just to have a look around, he said. And so . . . so the fat was in the fire."

Don't talk any more, Bannerman," Maitland tried to soothe him. "You'll pull "bru this all right, and— You need accer have gone to such lengths. If you'd come to me—"

The ghost of a sardonic smile flitted, incongruously, across the dying mar's waxen, cheubic features.

"Oh, hell," he said, "you w. uldn't understand. Perhaps you weren't born with the right crook in your nature or the wrong one. Perhaps it's because you can't see the fun in playing the game. It's that that counts."

He compressed his lips, and after a moment spoke again. "You never did have the true sportsman's love of the game for its own sake. You're like most of the rest of the crowd—content with mighty cheap virtue, Dan. . . .

I don't know that I'd choose just this kind of a wind-up, but it's been fun while it lasted. Good-bye, old man." He did not speak again, but lay with closed eyes.

Five minutes later Maitland rose and unclasped the cold fingers from about his own. With a heavy sigh he turned away.

At the door Hickey was awaiting him. "Yer lady," he said, as soon as they had drawn apart from the crowd, "is waitin' for yeh in the cab downstairs. She was gettin' a bit highsteer"Please," she said gently-"please tell the cabby to take me home, Mr. Maitland."

He came to and in confusion stammered: Yes, he would. And he climbed up on the step with no other thought than to seat himself at her side and drive away for ever. But this time the cabby brought him to his senses, forcing him to remember that some measure of coherence was demanded even of a man in love.

"Where to, sir?"

"Eh, what? Oh!" And bending to the girl: "Home, you said-?"

She told him the address—a number on Park avenue, above Forty-fourth street, below Forty-second. He repeated it mechanically, unaware that it would remain stamped for ever on his memory, indelibly—the first personal detail that she had granted him: the first barrier down.

He sat down. The cab began to move, and halted again. A face appeared at the apron—Hickey's, red and moon-like and not lacking in complacency: for the man counted of profiting variously by this night's work.

"Excuse me, Mr. Maitland, 'nd"touching the rim of his derby-"yeh, too, ma'am. f'r buttin' in---"

"Hickey!" demanded Maltland suddenly, in a tone of smoldering wrath, "what the-what do you want?"

"Yeh told me tuh call round tomorrow, yeh know. When'll yeh be in?"

"I'll leave a note for you with O'Hagan. Is that all " "Yep—that is there's somethin"

else , ."

tated.

"A thief," he assented gravely.

"But I-I am," with a break in hervoice.

"But you are not," he asserted almost fiercely. And, "Dear," he said boldly, "don't you suppose I know?"

"I . . . what do you know?"

"That you brought back the jewels, for one minor thing. I found them almost as you had left. And then I knew . . . knew that you cared enough to get them from this fellow Anisty and bring them back to me, knew that I cared enough to search the world from end to end until I found you, that you might wear them—if you would."

But she had drawn away, had averted her face; and he might not see it; and she shivered slightly, staring out of the window at the passing lights He saw, and perforce paused.

"You-you don't understand," she told him in a rush. "You give me credit beyond my due. I didn't break into your flat again, tonight, in order to return the jewels—at least, not for that alone."

"But you did bring back the jewels?" She nodded.

"Then doesn't that prove what 1 claim, prove that you've cleared your self----?"

"No," she told him firmly, with the firmness of despair; "it does not. Because I did not come for that only. ! came with another purpose—to steal as well as to make restitution. . . Int I I stole."

There was a moment's silence, of his part incredulous. "I don't know what you mean. What did you steal! Where is it?"

"I have lost it---"

"Was it in your hand-bag?" "You found that?"

"You dropped it in the trunk-closet. I found it there. There is something of mine in it "

Dumb with misery, she nodded; and after a little, "You didn't look, of course."

"I had no right," he said shortly.

"Other men wo-would have thought they had the right. I th-think you had, the circumstances considered. At all events," steadying her voice, "I say you have, now. I give you that right. Please go and investigate that handbag, Mr. Maitland. I wish you to."

He turned and stared at her curi-

(Continued, on Page 10.)

Page Eight

The Texas Stockman - Journa FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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

Subscription Price: One year. in advance\$1.00

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

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

Done by order of the executive committee, in the city of Fort Worth, this March 18, 1905.

ON THE USE OF CUSS WORDS

THE average man, stepping upon a tack, is apt to remark "darn" or some other word more sulphurous. The darn does not take the tack out of the man's foot, nor does it prevent lockjaw, should the tack have been covered with tetanus germs, but the average man will say that it relieves his feelings and is, in effect, a rude sort of mental science treatment for the pain.

There be good, honest men, who are kind to their families and who pay their debts, who will nevertheless aver that a span of mules cannot be driven without a liberal use of profanity. In this case the mental suggestion seems to work on the mules, instead of the driver. Possibly there is some undefined kinship between the brain of a mule and that of a man given to profanity, but at any rate there are plenty of witnesses to declare that to a mule a cuss word is better than whip or spur.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

dining room as it was at a bar.

"Twenty years ago," the Colonel once said, "I had a habit of using a few words that are not approved in polite society. I feared the habit might grow and consulted my bishop about it. The bishop gave me a remedy. It was to read the 'Sermon on the Mount' every night for thirty nights. I did it and I have never been tempted to use improper language since. I have found, too, that even in much story telling the use of improper language is altogether unnecessary."

From so high an authority, the Colonel's opinion, must have weight. Many declared him the best story teller in Missouri and he died with his reputation in full bloom. The use of profamity in story-telling or ordinary conversation betrays a feeble wit, a limited vocabulary, and a blunted sense of appreciation for the niceties of conversation.

Our strenuous President is often given to the expletive "By George," which, as profanity goes, is reckoned exceedingly mild, but none the less its use reveals in the speaker a desire to make a vocal noise without saying anything. And that, after all, is all that profanity amounts to.

"When you have nothing to say, keep still," is an old saw which profanity users might do well to remember. A string of oaths a yard long is only a combination of noise which conveys no meaning. The Japanese, it is said, have no profane words or expressions that are their equivalent. Conversation in Japanese must therefore be a variety that depends wholly upon the intelligence in order to enjoy. And whether one believes that conversation was devised to convey thought or to conceal it, conversation should ever require reflection. The man who thinks before he speaks is

LET TEXAS BE THERE

FORT WORTH, TEX., WDENESDAY, SEPT. 30

THE Texas Commercial Secretaries have started a movement to have Texas represented at the Alaska-Yukon exposition with a creditable display. An effort will be made to raise \$25,000 for the purpose. The secretaries' move is a good one and it is to be hoped they can hit on a plan which will raise the necessary funds in ample time to make a showing for Texas that Texas Jeserves.

The exposition at Seattle is essentially to exploit the resources and development of the Northwest. The Southwest ought to be on hand to show how much easier wealth can be obtained in its territory and from its opportunities than anywhere else in America.

There is gold in Alaska, but to get it takes toil and hardship as well as a great element of chance. There is no chance about gold in Texas. It is here for every man who will work for it. There are manifold resources of

Spanish types. Yet today pure-bred Herefords in Texas number by the hundreds where they could be counted by the tens less than twenty years ago, and besides the Herefords we have pure-bred shorthorns, Angus and red polls without number.

At Abilene a California man is trying to get farmers to pledge the milk of 1,000 cows for a year so that he can start a dairy. He will build his own plant, equip it, and find a market for the products if he can only get the milk to buy. He comes from Imperial Valley, California, which produces annually \$2,000,000 worth of dairy products or nearly five times as much as the whole State of Texas.

He declares, as has every creamery man who has visited Texas, that outWashington, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and other Northwestern States which will be amply exploited at Seattle, but all of them combined will not total the resources of Texas alone, which run the gamut of every line of human endeavor and combined make a thousand-stringed harp singing with the melody of prosperity.

No one who was familiar with the difficulties encountered in getting a display at the St. Louis World's Fair and the glorious success which this display finally achieved, will be opposed to the Alaska-Yukon display idea.

At St. Louis Texas moved from one corner of the map to the center of interest and held it undisputed from the beginning of the big exposition until its end. The same thing may be done at Seattle, at any exposition. It will take much work and some money, but the commercial secretaries are in a good cause and here's hoping they will succeed.

Mark Twain laughs and chortles over the fact that his house has been burglarized. Mark Twain is entitled to membership in the Burglars' Union. He has been robbing life of its misery and has been stealing the blue devils now for nearly fifty years.

Mr. Bryan says the right of the people to freely select their officials is inalienable and cannot be delegated. Of course. The interests do not care who the people select, as long as they can manipulate the selected men after they are in office.

Senator Beveridge has been selected to answer Colonel Bryan. Now let the clouds nail down their tinted fringes, or the man from Indiana will swipe

It is not the purpose of this discussion to question the value of profanity in mental science treatment for tacks or its uses in driving mules. These two occasions for profanity may be legitimate.

There is, however, a use of profanity which, tho becoming less, is still too general. That use is in the species of stories which depend for their humor or interest upon the spice which profanity is supposed to add. Many socalled funny stories would seem flat. according to the ideas of their tellers, if they were given in expurgated vergion.

There died in St. Louis the other day Colonel Christopher P. Ellerbe, a gentleman of the old school, suh, whose reputation was founded on two cardinal accomplishments. One of these was looking the part of the handsomest man in the Missouri metropolis. The other was telling stories, ' Colonel Ellerbe was a Confederate officer when 19 and to the day of his death was as straight as a ramrod. He had an inexhaustible fund of stories as all raconteurs must have, but their value lay chiefly in his way of telling them which was inimitable. Among a group of choice spirits the Colonel was always at his best as his stories are cherished by old friends as classics of the story-telling art. And the Colonel never swore or told a story that could not as properly have been told in a

the one who has the fewest regrets for the things he ought to have left unsaid.

In these days of rapid and strenuous toil energy is at a premium. Much energy that is consumed in profanity would be valuable if applied to something more worth while.

DAIRIES ARE COMING.

From the Fort oWrth Telegram VER a year ago The Telegram began preaching on the subject of dairying. This paper was the first to point out that Texas annually pays more for butter made in Kansas and other States than it does for milk, butter and all other dairy products produced within its own borders. It expects to keep on preaching dairying until Texas is annually exporting as much butter as it now buys from other States.

And that time is coming. The other day a Cleveland, Ohio, man visited Quanah in Hardeman county, bought a farm and announced his intention of importing his pure-bred Holstein-Friesan dairy herd to his new location. This will be the third herd of this breed in Texas, the other two being located at San Antonio and El Paso. There are several pure-bred Jersey herds in the State and two of them are in West Texas. A beginning must be made in everything and Texas has made a beginning.

Men not so very old can remember since the Scharbauers left their New York farms, came to Texas, and began 'importing pure-bred Hereford cattle on the range. In those days the idea of pure-bred beef cattle seemed a startling innovation to the cowman used to the old longhorns and side capital is eager to rush into the State and make it the greatest creamevy State in the union if it can only be assured of cows and milk with which to operate.

Some day Texas will look back and wonder why it was so slow in embracing the golden opportunity of dairying, but now it can only look forward to the realization which will come in a few years.

SWINE SUPPLY THREATENED

G ENERAL FREIGHT AGENT STERLEY, of the Denver road, sounded a warning in The Telegram the other day that ought to be heeded while there is yet time. Mr. Sterley says the present high prices in Fort Worth for hogs is having a tendency to deplete the breeding swineherds in this state.

The old story of killing the goose that lays the golden egg points the moral that should prevent such a condition from coming to pass.

Hogs are bringing high prices now because the demand is greater than the supply. By cutting down the source of the supply where will a hogless hog raiser profit, even should nogs go to \$1 a pound?

In shipping hogs to market, ship the marketable hogs only. Save your young breeding sows. Raise more hogs.

If the hog raisers of Texas don't permit the penny in sight to hide from view the pounds of the future there will be money in hogs in Texas for the next two or three generations anyway. This is a good time to send hogs in condition to kill to market. But this is not, nor will the time likely come in many years when young brood sows should be sent to slaughter.

every bit of coloring from the ether to luridize his efforts.

. _____

With The Texas Press

A man who has been in this neck of the woods nigh onto twentty years, and one who has sowed wheat every fall, said to us the other day. "I_don't understand why everyone in this country who has farming land don't raise their own flour." And about that time he told us to go out to his surrey and carry in a couple of sacks of flour which he had "fetched" down. Two sacks of flour in an editor's kitchen!-and didn't cost us a "red cent," either! Well, that's what we call miracles in this day and time. Plant flour!-Anson Enterprise.

This advice is very much like the Democratic slogan. Col. Bryan declares the issue is "Shall the people rule?" And then he says: "We want a change." Now, of course, in this corntry the people can rule if they want to and if they are to rule, then we need a change. That's exastly the way with Texas. Texas can produce everything used in this State with the possible exception of coffee, but the people won't do it. We want a change from this condition. We import more pork than we slaughter; we import more cotton goods than we make; we buy more sugar than we manufacture, and shame upon our heads, we import more flour than we eat. And what is still more degrading, Texas doesn't even raise enough wheat year in and year out to keep the flouring mills already built in this State going. Let's rule in a different way. Let's change the condition of things. The Enterprise is nobly pointing the way,

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

Do the Younger Daughters Make Best Wives? By M. Thompson

ment, purchase household goods, cater generally for the home, cook meals, and sc on, and very often the household purse is under their control.

These elder girls will not tolerate any interference from younger sisters. The latter are brushed aside as being practically useless, and that is exactly what they do become in the long run. They get into the habit of expecting the elder girls to attend to everything, and look after all details.

Younger girls, too, are nearly certain to be spoiled by parents, more especially male parents, for it is a fact that the younger girls are, as a rule, far dearer to parents' hearts than the elder. girls. Well, between parents pampering and sisters doing everything for them, the younger maids are thoroly spoiled in very many cases. They become quite useless; they cannot act independently, and frequently develop into mere dolls, without a single idea in their heads beyond dress and young men.

There is another thing, too-younger girls are allowed too much liberty, and You have noticed, probably, that the younger daughters of a family often get married whilst the older girls remain at nome, there to develop into old maids. Do men imagine that these younger girls make the best wives? It is hard to say; but, at any rate, the ycunger girls of a family seem to have a greater power of fascinating men; they are usually brighter and more vivacious than their elder sisters.

The question, however, is this. Do these younger daughters make really good wives? Are they more fitted to take on the responsibilities of married life?

the negative.

The average younger daughter is often a bit of a butterfly, and is very impractical, and has the smallest idea of what household routine means. Of course, that is as much her misfor,tune as her fault, for often her elder sisters will not grant her opportunities for developing capacity in the household.

In most homes it is the rule that the elder girls bear all responsibility. They, under the management of their mother, are allowed to conduct the establishtoo much in the way of new clothes, and too many new frocks, and too much liberty is not good for a girl, from a matrimonial point of view.

True enough, these things may not actually interfere with a girl's prospect of marrying, but they certainly interfere with a young woman's chances of success in married life, for after marriage a woman's liberty is much curtailed, and new dresses are often like unto oases in the desertfew and far between.

The younger daughters of the family, I fear, are rather prone to become failures as wives-they are handicapped from the very beginning of married life. Having charge of a household simply appals a younger daughter-sne knows not what to do, or how to act; she is, in fact, like a fish out of water. She lacks the guiding hand that has all along been at her beck and call, and one cannot wonder if she fails dismally,

Thus does it come about that the man who selects a younger daughter usually makes a grand mistake, for it is not until her elder sisters are married and away from the home that she

things which count for so much in everyday wedded life.

It must be remembered, too, that the parental pampering and petting which a younger daughter receives comes down very heavily on the man she weds.

She expects him to act toward her as did her parents, and she is quite broken nearted when she finds that her husband will not give in to her every whim, as did her father. What surprises her more than anything else is the astonishing fact that, whereas a few tears could extract a new dress out of papa, a whole bucketful won't conjure a hat out of hubby!

If the honest truth be told, a man who weds a younger daughter from out of a family of girls, finds that he has married a doll, a pet, a toy, if you like, but certainly not a capable woman of the world to manage a household,

Many unhappy marriages are caused

thru men selecting and wedding younger girls. Their inexperience, their lack of practical training, make these young women of precious little use in this hard, work-a-day world, and the simplicity which, perhaps, acted like a charm with the fathers merely irritates husbands.

Esthetic Side of Cookery

The object of cooking is not merely hygienic but westhetic also, for cooking improves the appearance of the food, develops new flavors, and makes it more attractive. A mental process begins at the sight of pleasing food which reacts on the gastric organs in such a way as to promote digestion .-

Men or women make their own beauty or ugliness. Bulwer speaks in one of his novels of a man who "was, uglier than he had any business to be;" and, if we could but read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good-looking or the reverse, as that life has been good

Altho India has exhaustless deposits in the salt mines of the Punjab, 1.582,-784 tons of salt were imported in

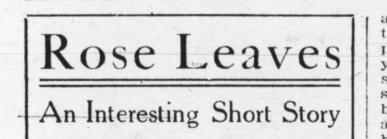
Lancet. Beauty Made or Marred

or evil. India's Improvidence 1907-08.



.rage Nine

The answer in each case must be in has a chance to learn all about those



(BY STUART B. STONE.)

Young Maurice Dana looked out upon the rolling, gray sea and shook his curly head.

"Life is an aimless waste," he sighed.

Capt. Ephriam Briggs took a strong old pipe from his grizzly mouth and squinted from his seat on the overturned keg.

Young Dana frowned. "Of what use is all this?" including sea, sky and bleak, rocky shore in one sweeping gesture. "Did you ever see a contented man?"

The captain nodded. "Betcher Salem grandfather's powder horn! Seen a Gloucester skipper run away from a Canuck cutter many a time!'

The young man arose and walked to and fro before the little cabin. "From the cradle to the grave," he resumed, "it is all one silly selfish span. The men cheat and fight; the women slander and betray. There never was an honest man; the world never saw a really good woman---

"Hold on there, young feller!" snorted Capt. Ephriam, rising. "I had a mother once-

"I beg your pardon," said the young man. "I did, too-a noble one. I had in mind these silk-lined, fluffy-haired, waist-crimped, cheek-rouged, simpering, maddening vampires."

Capt. Ephriam huckled. "How old are ye?"

Twenty-three."

"Huh! You'll look and laugh into many a roguish eye yet, boy."

But Maurice Dana sighed once more and slipped into the gloomy cabin to brood and ponder.

It was early the next morning that Capt. Ephriam Briggs, mounting the rise near Obedian Grisby's, espied a round, red thing in the distance along the new-fangled private beach that the shifty Obadiah had constructed for his summer boarders. As he made his way

along the smooth sand the round, red thing developed into a flashing, silken parasol, whereat Capt. Briggs hurried yet more. Edging his way around the scarlet contraption he beheld a lady sprawled upon the sand-a lady in abbreviated blue skirt, with round, bare arms, some wonderful unbound, brown hair and an expanse of black ribbed stocking. Capt. Ephriam drew back.

"Land sakes!", he exclaimed. "It's broad daylight, ma'am!"

The lady of the bathing suit drew herself as compact as possible into the modest shade of the red parasol.

He was racing away when a scrawl in the sand caught and held him. It was the name of a man-a name that the captain had seen before.

"Hey!" said the captain, "you know this feller?"

But the lady plowed a black-cased foot thru the scrawl and did not answer.

At sunset Capt. Ephriam and young Mr. Dana debated world-mysteries once more in the smooth patch in front of the cabin.

The captain smoked furiously, then turned on the unhappy youth. "Look here!" he shouted, so that Mr. Dana jumped. "What would ye give me to have the world of rose leaves?"

The young man smiled sadly.

"Would ye give me \$150?"

Mr. Dana nodded, in languid amusement.

"Jest put that down in writin'," suggested Capt. Ephriam. "Business is business."

The agreement was scribbled on a piece of rough note paper. Then the captain grasped the hand of the young man. He led him up the little rise toward Grisby's, then down along the smooth, new-made beach, and in the gloaming they saw a maid-in no surfrigged witchery now, but in a fragrant, head-to-foot fluffiness of pink,

"There," said Capt. Ephriam, "is your rose-leaf secret of life. She's been writin' your name in the sand."

The lovers came together with a little cry, and the peeping moon saw two minutes of kissing. Then Capt. Ephriam tapped the man on the shoulder. "The contract," he suggested.

And Maurice Dana wrote out the little green check, making it "For a world of rose leaves."



2577-2557

Simple Every-Day Suit-Paris Patterns-Jacket No. 2577-Skirt No. 255/.

(All Seams Allowed.)

"Oxford suiting is a good material for this jaunty little suit, which is adaptable for early autumn wear; serge, Panama cloth, Venetian cloth or broadcloth also make up well in this style. The jacket (2577) is a Norfolk model in 28-inch length, fastening in single-breasted effect with bone or cloth-covered buttons. The applied straps are stitched, and fastened with similar buttons, only smaller, and a pocket ornaments each side of the front. The collar and turn back cuffs are faced with black or self-colored velver. The skirt (2557) is a six-gorea model, closing with buttons at the center front, matching those on the packet. It is made with an inverted box plait, or in habit style in the back, and is trimmed above the hem with a bias band of the material.

For 36 bust the jacket requires 51-4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 inches wide, 31/2 yards 42 inches wide, or 25-8 yards 54 inches wide. The pattern is in 6 sizes-32 to 42 inches bust measure.

For 26 waist the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 8% yards 20 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, 41-4 yards 42 inches wide, or 31/2 yards 54 inches wide; without nap, it needs 8 yards 20 inches wide, 45-8 yards 36 inches wide, 4 yards 42 inches wide, or 31-4 yards 54-inches wide, Width of lower edge about 3% yards. The pattern is in 7 sizes-22 to 34 inclies waist measure.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Page Ten

(Continued from page 7.)

ously. "I don't know what to think," he said. "I cannot believe---" "You mu-must believe. I have no

right to profit by your disbelief. . Dear Mr. Maitland, you have been kind to me, very kind to me; do me this last kindness, if you will."

The young face turned to him was gravely and perilously sweet; very nearly he forgot all else. But that she would not have.

"Do this for me. . . . What you will find will explain everything. You, will understand. Perhaps"-timidly-"perhaps you may even find it in your heart to forgive, when you understand. . . . If you should, my cardcase is in the bag, and . . . " She faltered, biting her lip cruelly to steady a voice quivering with restrained sobs. "Please, please go at once, and-and see for yourself!" she implored him passionately.

Of a sudden he found himself resolved. Indeed, he fancied that it were dangerous to oppose her; she was overwrought, on the verge of losing her command of self. She wished this thing, and tho with all his soul he mated it, he would do as she desired.

"Very well," he assented quietly. "Shall I stop the cab now?"

"Please."

He tapped on the roof of the hansom and told the cabby to draw in at the next corner. Thus he was put down not far from his home-below the Thirty-third street grade.

Neither spoke as he alighted, and she believed that he was leaving her in displeasure and abhorrence; but he had only stepped behind the cab for a moment to speak to the driver. In a moment he was back, standing by the step with one hand on the apron and staring in very earnestly and soberly at the shadowed sweetness of her pallid face, that gleamed in the gloom there like some pale, shy, sad flower.

Could there be evil combined with such sheer loveliness, with features that in every line bodied forth the purity of the spirit that abode within? In the soul of him he could not believe that a thief's nature fed cankerlike at the heart of a woman so divinely, naively dear and desirable And

... he would not. "Won't you let me go?"

"Just a minute. I . . . I should like to . . . If I find that you have done nothing so very dreadful," he laughed uneasily, "do you wish to know?

"You know I do." She could not help saying that, letting him see that far into her heart.

You spoke of my calling, I believe.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

past two nights that I haven't been in a fidget."

The girl laughed quietly and passed thru the gateway (which was closed behind her), into the basement hall, where she lingered a brief moment.

"My father, Annie?" she inquired. "He ain't-hasn't stirred since you went out, Miss Sylvia. He's sleepin' peaceful as a lamb."

"Everything is all right, then?"

"Now that you're home, it is, praises be!" The servant secured the inner door and turned up the gas. "Not if I was to be given notice tomorrow mornin'," she announced firmly, "will I ever consent to be a party to such goin's-on another night."

"There will be no occasion, Annie," said the girl. "Thank you, and-good night."

A resigned sigh-"Goo. night, Miss Sylvia,"-followed her up the stairs.

She went very cautiously, careful to trush against no article of movable furniture in the halls, at pains to make no noise on the stairs. At the door of her father's room on the second floor she stopped and listened for a full moment; but he was sleeping as quietly, as soundly, as the servant had declared. Then on, more hurriedly, up another flight, to her own room, where she turned on the electric bulb in panic haste. For it had just occurred to her that the telephone bell might ring before she could change her clothing and get down-stairs and shut herself into the library, whose closed door would prevent the bell from being audible through the house.

In less than ten minutes she was stealing silently down to the drawing room floor again, quiet as a spirit of the night. The library door shut without a sound; for the first time she breathed freely. Then, pressing the button on the wall, she switched on the light in the drop-lamp on the center table. The telephone stood beside

She drew up a chair and sat down near the instrument, ready to lift the receiver off its hook the instant the bell began to sound; and waited, the soft light burning in the loosened tresses of her hair, enhancing the soft color that pulsed in her cheeks, fading before the joy that lived in her eyes when she hoped . . .

For she dared hope-at times; and at times could not but fear. So greatly had she dared, who greatly loved. so heavy upon her untarnished heart was the burden of the sin that she had put upon it, because she loved Perhaps he would not call; perhaps the world was to turn cold and be for ever grey to her eyes. He was even then deciding; at that very moment her happiness hung in the scales of his mercy. If he could forgive. . . .

should----" "Hush! Central will hear!" "Central's got other things to do besides listening to early morning confabulations. I love you." "Dan. . . ." "Yes " "I love to hear you say so, dear." "Please say that last word over again. I didn't get it." "Dear. . . . "And that means that you'll marry me?' A pause. "I say, that means-" "I heard you, Dan." "But it does, doesn't it?" "Yes." "When?" "Whenever you please." "I'll come up now." "Don't be a silly." "Well, when then?. Today?" "Yes-no!" "But when?" "Tomorrow-I mean next week-I mean next month." "No: today at four. I'll call for you." "But, Dan . . ." "Sweetheart!" "But you mustnt! . . How can I____' "Easily enough. There's the Little Church Around the Corner-' "But I've nothing to wear!" "Oh!" Another pause. "Dan. . . You dont wish ittruly?"

"I do wish it, truly. Today, at four.

The Church of the Transfiguration. Yes, I'll scare up a best man if you'll find bridesmaids. Now you will, won't you?"

"I-if you wish it, dear."

"I'll have to ask you to repeat that." "I shan't. There.'

"Very well," meekly. "But you will tell me one thing, please?"

"What is it?"

"Where on earth did you get hold of that kit of tools?"

She laughed softly. "My big brother caught a burglar once, and kept the kit for a remembrance. I borrowed them."

"Give me your big brother's address and I'll send 'em back with my thanks -No, by George! I won't, either, I've as much right to keep em as he has on that principle."

And again she laughed, very gently and happily. Dear God, that such happiness could come to one!

"Sylvia ?" "Yes, dear?"

"Do you love me "

"I think you may believe it, when I sit here at four o'clock in the morning. listening to a silly boy talk nonsense over a telephone wire."

"But I want to hear you say so!" "But Central-"

"I tell you Central has other things # to do!"

At this juncture the voice of Central, jaded and acidulated, broke in curtly: "Are you thru?"

(THE END.)



A Free 50c Package Of Rengo Did It. No Starvation Diet Or Tiresome Exercises Necessary. The Free 50c Package Will Convince Yor



FORT WORTH, TEX., WDENESDAY, SEPT. 30

That means tomorrow afternoon, at the earliest. May I not call you up on the telephone?"

"The number is in the book." she said in a tremulous voice.

"And your name in the card-case?" "Yes."

"And if I should call in half an hour-?

"O, I shall not sleep until I know! . . Good night!"

"Good night! . . . Drive on, cabby."

He stood, smiling queerly, until the hansom, climbing the Park avenue hill, vanished over its shoulder. Then swung about and with an eager step retraced his way to his rooms, very confident that God was in His Heaven and all well with the world.

III

The cab stopped. The girl rose and descended to the walk. The driver touched his hat and reined the horse away. "Good night, ma'am," he bade her cheerfully. And she told him "good night" in her turn.

For a moment she seemed a bit hes. itant and fearful, left thus alone. The house in front of which she stood, like its neighbors, reared a high facade to the tender, star-lit sky, its windows, with drawn shades and no lights, wearing a singular look of blind patience. It had a high stoop and a sunken area. There was a dull glow in one of the basement windows.

It was very late-or extremely early. The moon was down; tho its place was in some way filled by the golden disk of the clock in the Grand Central Station's tower. The air was impregnated with the sweet and fragrant breath of the new-born day. In the tunnel beneath the street a trolley car rumbled and whined and clanked lonesomely. A stray cat wandered out of a cross-street with the air of a seasoned debauchee; stopped, scratched itself with inimitable abandon. and suddenly, mysteriously alarmed at nothing, turned itself into a streak of shadow that fled across the street and vanished.

And, as if affected by its terror, the grey girl slipped silently into the area and tapped at the lighted window.

Almost immediately the gate was cautiously opened. A woman's head looked out, with suspicion. "Oh, thank Heavings!" it said with abrupt fervor. "I was afraid it mightn't be you, Miss Sylvia. I'm so glad you are back. There ain't-hasn't been a minute these

There was a click. And her face flamed scarlet, as hastily she lifted the receiver to her ear. The armature buzzed sharply. Then central's voice cut the stillness.

"Helio! Nine-o-five-one?"

"Yes. . . ." "Wait a minute."

She waited, breathless, in a quiver. The silence sang upon the wire, the silence of the night thru which he was groping toward her. . . . "Hello! Is this Nine-o---"

"Yes, yes!"

"Is this the residence of Alexander C. Graeme?"

"Yes." The syllable almost choked her.

"Is this Miss Graeme at the phone?" "It is."

"Miss Sylvia Graeme?"

"Yes." "This is Daniel Maitland. . . .

Sylvia!" "As if I did not know your voice!" she cried involuntarily.

There followed a little pause; and in her throat the pulses tightened and

drummed. "I have opened the bag, Sylvia. . ." "Please go on."

"And I've sounded the depths of your hideous infamy!"

"Oh!" He was laughing.

"I've done more. I've made a burnt offering, within the last five minutes. Can you guess what it is?"

"I-I-don't want to guess! I want to be told."

"A burnt offering on the altar of your happiness, dear. The papers in the case of the Dougherty Investment Company no longer exist." "Dan!"

"Sylvia, . . . Does it please you?"

"Don't you know? . . . How can it do anything but please me? If you knew how I have suffered because my father suffered, fearing the . . . No, but you must listen! Dan, it was wearing him down to his grave, and I thought-

"You thought if you could get the papers and give them to him-

"Yes, I could see no harm, because he was as innocent as you-

"Of course. But why didn't you ask me?"

"He did, and you refused." "But how could I tell, Sylvia, that

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Editor Hannah Is Out

Announcement is made of the retirement of W. S. Hannah from the post of editor of the National Live Stock Reporter of East St. Louis. His successor is H. A. Powell. Mr. Hannah you were his daughter, and that I has made the Reporter one of the best | top.

of the live stock market papers in the country, and his good work on that paper will be greatly missed. The qualities that made him successful with the Reporter will make him do as well elsewhere, and keep at the

Bryan and Roosevelt Clash In Fierce Wordy War!

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Sept. 26.—William Jennings Bryan tonight sent the following message to President Roosevelt in reply to the latter's recent attack:

"Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.— Dear Sir: While I have not yet received your letter and shall not until I reach home next week, I have read a copy of it in the press and beg leave to submit the following reply:

"Mr. Haskell having voluntarily resigned from the committee that he might be more free to prosecute those who have brought charges against him, I need not discuss the question of his guilt or innocence further than to say that the public service which he has rendered and the vote of confidence which he has received from the people of his State ought to protect him from condemnattion under the charges which can be examined in court, where partisanship does not bias and where campaign exigencies do not compel prejudgment.

"I would not deem it necessary to address you further, but for the fact that you seize upon the charges and attempt to make political capital out of them. You even charge that my connection with Mr. Haskell's selection as a member of the committee and as treasurer of the committee raises a question as to my sincerity as an opponent of trusts and monopolies.

Resents the Charge.

"As an individual and as the candidate of my party. I resent the charge and repel the insinuation. I have been in public life for eighteen years and I have been sufficiently conspicuous to make my conduct a matter of public interest. I have passed through two presidential campaigns in which party feeling ran high and have no hesitation in saying that you cannot find an instance, a word or a thought of mine to justify your partisan charge.

"I had never been informed of any charge that had been made against Mr. Haskell connecting him with the Standard or any other trust. I have known him as a leader in Oklahoma and had known him as the one principally responsible for the excellent legislation which has since been adopted, and adopted by a majority of over 100,000, 70,000 of which was furnished by Republicans. I had known of his election to the governorship of that great young State by a majority of some 30,000. I had known that Governor Haskell was elected in spite of efforts by your administration and in spite of the speeches made in Oklahoma by Mr. Taft.

same price in all parts of the country, due allowance being made for the cost of transportation. Will you deny that this is in the interest of consumer and in the interest of smaller competitors?

Roosevelt and One Steel Trust.

"We present a plan under which no corporation will be permitted to control more than one-half of the total product. It has been stated that the steel company, with your express consent, purchased one of its largest rivals, thus obtaining considerable more than 50 per cent of the total output. Will you insist that in permitting this you showed less favor to the monopolistic corporations than we do?

Why Quote Hughes.

"You cannot have failed to notice that Governor Hughes in his speech assumed the role of the critic and not that of the constructive statesman. Any one possessing a vivid imagination and a pen can find objections to remedial measures.

"As you quote from Governor Hughes I take it for granted that Mr. Taft has not yet expressed himself in a satisfactory manner on the subject for you would naturally prefer to quote from the present candidate wherever possible.

"You say: 'Let us repeat that no law defying corporation has any other reason for fear from yo save what it will suffer in the general paralysis of business, etc.' Referring to the last part of the sentence first, I might question your ability to act as an expert as to panic preventives since you now have one on your hands, but as to your charge that no law-defying corporation has reason to fear the effect of the anti-trust remedies which I favor, permit me to suggest that your testimony on this subject is not conclusive. You are a witness, to be sure, but your interest in the result of the election must be taken into consideration in weighing your testimony.

"There is better evidence that the trust magnates know their own interests and they are supporting Judge Taft. Not one of the trust magnates helped to secure my nomination while it was of 'Common Notoriety' that they were conspicuous in the nomination of Mr. Taft and equally is it matter of 'common notoriety' that they are supporting your party in this campaign. the president to use his prestige, his member of his party as against another who aspires to office, and I regard it as a violation of the obligation that the president owes to the whole people to use an office that belongs to the whole people to the advantage of a personal friend and a political protege.

"Believing that the president should not be tempted to use that power for his own advantage, and it is equally repugnant to the spirit of our United States that he should use it for any one else, I tried to secure an amendment to the constitution limiting the president to a single term, and I have announced in three campaigns that if elected I would not be a candidate for re-election.

"I believe that the occupant of so high an office, with such enormous power at his command, should be absolutely free to devote himself unselfishly to his country's welfare and I am sanguine enough to believe that if entrusted with the power, I would be able to make my administration so successful that members of my party, with all deference to me, would select the most worthy to carry on the work begun by me so successfully that the administration would speak for itself, and that it would not be necessary for me to defend it in bulletins or pronunciamentos. I think I could in this way give to the members of the opposition party as well as to the members of my own party a 'square deal.' Very truly,

"WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Never before in the history of the United States has such a letter been sent out during a campaign as the reply of President Roosevelt just made public to and written to William I Bryan. The letter attacks the democratic candidate for his alleged carelessness and lack of interest in the matter of Governor Haskell and the charges made against him.

It accuses Mr. Bryan of intentional oversight in the matter of Haskell's alleged identity with the Standard Oil and is filled with bitterness. In the course of his letter President Roosevelt says:

Attacks Haskell

You state that Mr. Haskell has voluntarily resigned from the committee. You speak highly of the public service which he has rendered and protest against any condemnation of him except such as may come in a court. Out of your own mouth you are condemned. You thereby set up that standard of "law, honesty" which has been the bane of this people in endeavoring to get equity and fair dea!ing-as they should obtain among high-minded men-from great business corporations, and from individuals like Mr. Haskell. Apparently you disclaim even_asking Mr. Haskell to retire from the position in which you placed him, so that he retires of his own free will, and you utter no word of condemnation of his gross offenses against public decency and honesty. On the contrary, you strive to make it appear that his misconduct in reference to the Standard Oil Company is all of which he is accused, whereas shameless tho this particular act of his is, it is no worse than countless others in his career. I contrast your action in this case with that of Mr. Taft in reference to Senator Foraker. Mr. Taft's statement when the question of his nomination was at stake, said that he would rather not accept it at the price of sacrificing principle by supporting Mr. Foraker for senator. You don't venture in so much as the slightest possible manner even to censure Mr. Haskell for his manifold misdeeds, and you ask that he be held guiltless unless convicted in a court of law, altho you well know that, as regards the worst of them, no action in a court of law would lie. You say you were ignorant of Mr. Haskell's record. If so, it was willful ignorance on your part. I call your attention to the letter of L. T. Russell, the editor of the Morning Democrat of Ardmore, Okla., in which, writing to you on Sept. 24, 1908, he states: "If you were ignorant of such charges, it is because you refused to read them when presented to you when you visited Oklahoma last fall in the interest of Candidate Haskell. At that time I personally presented to you ten typewfitten pages of charges against Mr. Haskell, covering his operations in Ohio, New York, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. The charges recently made by Mr. Hearst were all made by me at that time."

Page Elever

courts to deal with him. M. L. Mott, national secretary for the Creek Nation, writes me as folloms:

"In October, 1906, Mr. Foulke of Richmond, Ind., was sent to investigate the matter of the townsite frauds in the Creek Nation. Mr. Foulke's report is in the hands of the secretary of the inferior. All parties connected with these twonsite frauds have used the same means and methods. Upon the report filed by Mr. Foulke I. as attorney for the Creek Nation, was directed by the secretary of the interior to file suits in equity for the cancellation of all deeds to town lots in the Creek Nation where the same had been secured by fraud. Proceeding under instructions- and after full investigation, I found that Governor C. N. Haskell, among others, had secured deeds to quite a number of jots in Muskogee; that he had had these lots scheduled in the names of dummies and straw men who lived in the state of Ohio and elsewhere, and then had them quit claim back to him without consideration. By these methods he succeeded in getting deeds to a number of lots belonging to the Creek Indians at onehalf of their appraised value.

"I have filed quite a number of suits against Governor Haskell in which the manner of consummating it is set out in detail. Haskell has not filed any answer in any of these cases. He has simply, thru his attorney, filed dilatory motions, such as demurrers, pleading to the jurisdictions, etc. He dare not answer and deny the allegations set up in our bill."

Calls It 'Haskellism"

Now as to Governor Haskell's connection with the Standard Oil Company in Oklahoma, Governor Haskeil advances the statement that the United States government permitted the Standard Oil Company, on the same grounds and terms as any other company, to enjoy the legal privileges to which it was entitled on the Indian reservations of Oklahoma as his justification for having given it illegal privileges to which it was not entitled in the state of Oklahoma. The excuse furnishes the measure of Governor Haskell's moral quality.

You have uttered no word of condemnation of Haskellism as we thus see it. That you consciously sought to bring it about, I don't believe. That it was the natural result of the effort to apply in practice your tetchings, I have no question.

"CLEVELAND LETTER" FAKE.

"If you feel it your patriotic duty to denounce Mr. Haskell when he is only a member of the national organization how much more would Mr. Taft have felt it his patriotic duty to denounce Mr. Haskell when he was aspiring to be the chief executive of a great State!

Didn't Know of Suit.

"He could have had no knowledge of the suit to which you refer when he was appointed chairman of the Democratic committee because the suit was begun while he was at Denver, and as a matter of fact, I didn't know anything of the nature of the suit until after he was made treasurer of the national committee and no fair-minded person can decide upon the merits of your charge without an examinatiton of the provisions of the enabling act passed by a Republican congress and the provisions of the license or franchise issued to the oil company by your administration.

"I need hardly refer to the newly found evidence upon which you lay so much stress, viz: The article in the Outlook of Sept. 5. My attention was never called to that article until I read the published copy of your letter, and while I have respect for the Outlook and I suppose I have for the writer (although you do not give his name). I would hardly feel jusiffied in deciding as promptly as you do on an ex parte sentiment.

"You present the indictment against our platform declarations on the trust question, but you do not refer to all of the planks and do not deal justly with those to which you do refer. Our platform declares in favor of 'the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials.' Your platform does not contain any such demands. Will you say that your platform is better than ours in that respect? Our platform demands that corporations beyond a certain size be compelled to sell at the

No Trust Men for Bryan.

"If you will name a single official connected with a law defying corporation, monopoly or trust, who has declared or will declare that he is supporting me I will publicly warn him that I will enforce against him the present criminal laws and will enforce against him also the laws demanded in the democratic platform as soon as those laws can be enacted.

"But there is another fact which raises a presumption in favor of our party and against your party. I referred to it in my former letter to you, but you inadvertently overlooked it in your reply and the members of your cabinet called in for consultation evidently did not notice it. I stated that we hal not knowingly received a dollar from any official connected, with a corporation known as a trust and that any money so received would be returned as soon as we received knowledge of the fact.

Sharp Questions.

"I now remind you that your convention decidedly rejected by a vote 9 to 1 the plank favoring publicity as to campaign contributions. As I have said we shall publish the names of contributors above \$100. Will you ask your national committee to publish before the election the contributions above \$100? Or if you regard this as too small a sum, the contributions above \$1,000? Or if this is also too small, contributions above \$10,000? If not, what reason will you give the public for not doing so?

"In conclusion you say that you ask support for Taft because 'ne stands for the moral uplift of the nation, because his deeds have made good his word, and because the policies to which he is committed are of immeasurable consequence alike to the honor and the interest of whole American people.' I dare to compare my effort for the moral uplift of the nation with his efforts, my deeds with his deeds, and the policies to which I am committed with the policies to which he is committel, and, more than that, if I may assume that he will follow in your footsteps, I date to compare my ideal of the presidency with his.

President's Misused Prestige

"I do not regard it as proper for

Has Been in Courts

You ask that we leave the courts to d.al with Mr. Haskell. As to some matters, the courts have already dealt with him. As to others, various private individuals whom he has wronged and the United States government, on behalf of helpless Indians whom he

Memory of Late President Violated by Conscienceless Men.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Democratic leaders, including Mr. Bryan, have read the dispatch concerning the statement in the New York Times saying that the letter published as an alleged statement from the late Grover Cleveland regarding Mr. Bryan was not written by the former President of the United States.

Josephus Daniels, chairman of the publicity bureau of the Democratic committee, after a conference with Mr. Bryan, issued a statement relating to the "Cleveland" letter, which the Republican committee has used as a campaign document.

"I was in New York," said Mr. Daniels, "when the Times printed the fraudulent Cleveland letter. To my mind it bore upon its face the evidence that it was a crude forgery, doing violence to the known sentiment of Grover Cleveland. I found that most of Mr. Cleveland's friends and that nearly all the newspaper men believed the letter a fake. Mrs. Cleveland has protected the memory of her distinguished husband by her course in the matter, for the letter, as published, did violence to his utterances and to his public career. I was informed at the time that the forged letter was offered to the New York Herald and the New York World, but they refused to touch

"Those Republicans who have been spending money derived from trusts to circulate the fraudulent Cleveland letter must if honest, spend as much money to circulate pamphiets to say that the letter that they circulated was a clumsy fraud."

Congressman Ollie James of Kentucky arrived in Chicago today preparatory for a speaking tour in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. James took occasion to comment on the "Cleveland" letter.

"The circulation of the pretended article by Grover Cleveland against Mr. Bryan shows to what extent the Republican party is willing to go in order to entrench in power for four years longer the agents of monopoly and the servants of plutocracy. They are willing not only to desecrate the memory of Mr. Cleveland, but to forge his name to an assault upon Mr. Bryan, as well as an arraignment of the Democratic party. A party that is willing to desecrate the dead and prostitute they memory of a great ex-President

Page Twelve

will hesitate at nothing that is necessary.

"We may expect them again to invade the trust funds of widows and orphans, held by insurance companies; we may expect them again to write other letters to 'My Dear Mr. Harriman,' asking him to gather a quarter of a million dollars to be used to elect the Republican party."

ROOSEVELT FOUR-FLUSHER

"Demonstrated He Is Unfair" and "Ward Politician," Says Haskell

GUTHRIE, Okla., Sept. 28 .-- Characterizing the President of the United States as a "four-flusher" and "a ward politician," who, at the behest of two United States senators, representing special interests, was directly responsible for the Prairie Oil and Gas Company's advantageous position in Oklahoma, were features of Governor C. N. Haskell's address to the crowd that gave him welcome today upon his return from the national democratic headquarters. He stated that his resignation as treasurer of the national committee had been voluntary, and that in the first place the appointment had been pressed upon him. His resignation, he said, was for the purpose 6. preventing embarrassment to Mr Bryan's campaign. He charged that Dennis Flynn, republican candidate for United States senator, was at the bottom of the fight against him.

The governor was met at the depot by a band, a company of the Oklahoma National Guard and a large crowd, prominent among whom were state officials and employes. As he stepped from the train his eyes filled with tears, the first to greet him - being those of his family. A cheer was given as he passed to a carriage, behind which a number formed a line, and, preceded by the band and military company, moved to the hotel. Altho visibly affected, the governor's usual self-composure returned and, mounting a chair in front of the hotel, he made his address, and the crowd of about 300 applauded liberally his caustic references to President Roosevelt, Among other things the governor said:

For Oklahoma

"Fellow Citizens: A year ago yoù honored me by electing me the first governor of this state. Every minute of the time since then I have been working late and early in an unselfish and an-honest effort to make Oklafroma a state respected thruout the junion and to give our honest people honest government. (Applause.) You realize as well as I do that Oklahoma had these thieves who were thieves under the law as well as thieves thru the medium of trusts and monopolies. Do you expect me to win their favor and their compliments without helping them to rob you? You know very well who fought me a year ago, and you know today they are still fighting. Could I offer you any better proof of the matter that I have been their eveny, as I told you I would, (Applause.) "Dennis Flynn, my friends, is at the bottom of the fight that has been made on me. My friends, I ask no better evidence of honesty on my part than the confidence of the people. (Applause.) I may have been criticised for being too blunt in my expressions. but I have no recollection of anybody ever criticising me for being a coward or afraid to fight men out in the open. "The thieves and the scoundrels of Oklahoma are too impotent to affect me, and they had to carry their stuff and get help from the White House of this nation, something never heard of before, when the President, a man who was supposed to be full of honor and integrity, a man who has the highest office in the gift of the people. would descend to a position below that of a Sixth ward healer in Cincinnati.

A transcript from a court record in ! Putnam county, Ohio, was read with the intention of showing that Charles N. Haskell, treasurer of the national democratic committee, once served as attorney for the steel trust.

The record purported to state that Mr. Haskell helped to organize a subsidiary corporation for the steel trust in 1897 and received for his services \$50,000.

Reading of the letters by William R. Hearst came while the convention had declared a recess.

Hearst Reads More Letters

"As example of methods that were never dreamed of a few years ago,' said Mr. Hearst, "I am going to read you the following letters:

"'26 Broadway, Dec. 12, 1901 .- My Dear Senator: I have your kind favor of yesterday. We have, of course, noticed your recent disagreeable experience with T. with utmost interest. Think you have done just right in not being goaded by him into doing a foolish thing.

"'I am greatly interested in the suggestion of the law practice, and will see to it that it is kept in mind, with the hope that something may develop in which I can be of service to you in connection therewith. With kind regards I am very truly yours,

"'JOHN D. / ARCHBOLD.'

"'Hon, John L. McLaurin, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C."

"'United States Senate. Bennetteville, S. C., May 20, 1902 .- My Dear Mr. Archbold: I have pushed my fights so vigorously that they have called on Tillman, I met him at Gaffney and beat him at his own game. I called his bluff and now the fight is for two seats in the senate instead of one. 1. can beat Tillman if properly and generously supported. There is no time to lose, however. I inclose an account of both meetings for your information. With kindest regards I am yours sin-JOHN L. MCLAURIN.' cerely.

"Senator McLaurin is a democrat and Bailey is a democrat," said Mr. Hearst, "and Bryan's man, Haskell, is a democrat, but do not imagine that the Standard Oil Company is a narrow political concern. Not at all. This letter is about a republican senator:

"'Personal and Confidential. House of Representatives, Washington, Nov. 23. 1903.-My Dear Mr. A.: A republican senator came to me today to make a loan of \$1,000. I told him I did not have it, but would try and get it for him and would let him have it in a day or two. Do you want to make the investment? He is one who will do anything in the world that is right for his friends if ever needed. Please telegraph me yes or no. I will give you the name when I see you. I don't know but what I ought to come over and see you. Events are crowding and I am on the inside of them and think I am playing no small hand, and want to know whether to go ahead. The nomination of a republican president is not yet settled. No man can safely predict the nominee, and guess I have got hold of the real situation as closely as anyone here. If you need me for any purpose telegraph me and I will come over. Sincerely yours,

Company, and the following paragraphs are extracted from the complaint:

"'Plaintiff avers that within and during the year commencing July 1, 1897, one Charles N. Haskell, who was during said time an attorney at law at the special instance and request of said defendant (the Illinois Steel Company) acted as agent and attorney for the said defendant (the Ililnois Steel Company), in the acquisition by said defendant of certain property, and in the formation and organization of the steel company (a part of the steel trust) and in the sale by the said defendant officer, certain stocks to the said Federal Steel Company and in the sale and transfer by said defendant to said Federal Steel Company of certain ore lands, so called, and certain properties.

"'Plaintiff avers that said services of said Charles N. Haskell rendered to said defendant by him as aforesaid. were and are of the amount and value of \$50,000 and were and are but a fraction of 1 per cent of the profit realized by said defendant from said services and that said charges, fees and compensations are reasonable and

just. 'Plaintiff avers that afterward. said Charles N. Haskell duly sold, assigned and transferred to this plaintiff all his claims and demands against his defendant and this plaintiff is now the owner and holder thereof.""

Mr. Hearst read the official attestation to the foregoing.

"It appears," said he, "not from my assertion, but from court records, that Mr. Haskell is not only a Standard Oil tool, but a steel trust organizer.

"No wonder he can get money for Mr. Mack and no wonder Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern do not want to relinquish so valuable a campaign treasurer.

"Before I read you a few more letters regarding the Standard Oil I want to read you Mr. Haskell's opinion of that corrupt corporation, expressed publicly in a speech at a banquet at Tulsa, Okla., on Feb. 29, 1908:

"'My friends, we often hear-for want, perhaps, of some clearer thought -we often hear a speaker assail the Standard Oil Company. I some times think that the speaker has merely heard the name mentioned and does not know what the purpose of the company is, or its plan of business. The Standard Oil Company has done wonders in the United States. The Standard Oil Company, by the application of good sense to its business, by the application of genius and discovery of the component parts of the raw material, has made oil products reach values that we never dreamed of a few years ago.'

place, and would be only too happy to extend any aid that may be in our power. I would like to hear from you just as promptly as possible on this subject. If it is possible for you to confer with him, either personally or by telephone at once, will be glad to have you do so and please telegraph me in cipher the result. Yours very truly, JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.'

Condemns Old Parties

"Can you not see that it makes no difference to these great corrupt corporations which of the old parties win? Can't you see that the republican party is heads and the democratic party is tails and the game is heads you lose and tails the corporations wins? Can you not see that the only things these corporation interests are afraid of is a new party-an independent party?

"If you cannot see that, let me read you this last letter:

"'Oct. 31, 1904 .- John P. Elkin, Lawyer, Indiana, Pa. John Archbold, New York: My Dear Sir-In the county of Lancaster, Pa., the regular republican ticket is being opposed by an independent movement.

"'Ben W. W. Grist, secretary of the commonwealth, under the Stone administration, is the leader of the regular republicans, and our friend. Your people have some interests in Lancaster county and if you would get them to take an interest for the straight republican ticket, would confer a favor. Very cordially, yours,

"'JOHN P. ELKIN.

"Their particular friends are the leaders of the old parties, democrats and republicans, and the corruption funds are for the leaders of the old parties, democratic and republican, and their dread is of the independent voters and the independence party.

"Go forth, my friends, to battle. You have a mission to perform. As our fathers fought to found this government and make it free and pure, do you fight to restore the government to its former freedom and purity. Make no fusion with fraud, no compromise with corruption."

A full state ticket was nominated, headed as follows: Governor, Clarence J. Shearn of New York: lieutenant governor, Dr. Daniel W. Finnimore of St. \ Lawrence: secretary of state, Frank H. Stevens of Nassau,

Frost in Wichita Falls

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Sept. 28. --Just at 4_o'clock Sunday morning a stiff norther struck Wichita Falls. causing the thermometer to drop 38 degrees within four hours, and this morning a light frost is reported, with the mercury standing at 42. The last summer is the shortest ever known in Wichita county. The last frost fell here May 2, making four months and twenty-two days between frosts.

President Scored

"A week ago last Monday he said Haskell was the man who tried to bribe Frank Monnett of Ohio nine years ago. When Mr. Bryan demanded his proof, what was his reply? He said, 'Omitting further allusion to the Chio matter.' My friends, the great man that he is, when he discovered he first made a misstatement, when he discovered he wronged his fellow-man, he didn't display the manliness to admit it.

"Talk about the courage of Roosevelt, the four-flusher, demonstrated from that fact that he wasn't fair."

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 .- John D. Mc-

Laurin, once a United States senator from South Carolina, was hooked up with the Standard Oil gang by W. R. Hearst here last night at the state con-. sention of the Independence party. Also new letters were read which had passed between Representative Joseph C. Sibley and John D. Archbold,

" JOSEPH C. SIBLEY," Mr. Hearst did not reach the hall antil shortly after 10 o'clock, and was cheered for eleven minutes.

"I have read letters to show the corruption in the republican party," said Mr. Hearst. "I have read letters and court records and affidavits to show the equal, or even greater, corruption in the democratic party.

"The republicans have at least repudiated their Foraker, but the democrats cling tenaciously to their Baileys and their Haskells. Mr. Bryan sustains Mr. Haskell and writes Mr. Roosevelt, proudly claiming to be responsible for Mr. Haskell.

"Mr. Kern rushes to the defense of Mr. Haskell, altho it would be highly appropriate for somebody to rush to the defense of Mr. Kern, Mr. Mack says that when he said he had gotten \$300,000 he was only joking. Mr. Mack then, to be perfectly frank, admits that he lied and we, to be perfectly frank, admit that we do not know whether he was lying then or is lying now.

"Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern attack the republican party for not prosecuting the steel trust. Mentions Haskell Again

"Perhaps they hope that Mr. Roosevelt will whip the steel trust out of the republican party and into the democratic party as he did the oil trust, and that Mr. Mack will get another \$300,000. If Mr. Roosevelt should drive out the steel trust the democratic party is quite ready to receive it for this same C. N. Haskell, according to court records, is one of the men who helped to organize the steel trust. In the court of common pleas of Putnam county, Ohio, John P. Bailey, ex-partner of Haskell, sued the Illinois Steel

"Fellow members of the Independence party, I think that we all know more about the 'purposes of the Standard Oil Company' and 'its plan of business' than we did a few years ago.

"We all know that the Standard Oil Company 'has done wonders in the United States,' or at least in the United States senate. We all know that the Standard Oil Company by 'the application of genius and discovery' has developed some pretty 'raw material' in the organization of the democratic party.

"As examples of methods 'that were never dreamed of a few years ago' I am going to read you the following letters:

(Here Mr. Hearst read the letters purporting to have passed between Senator McLaurin and John D. Archbold, published above.)

"Letter of Introduction"

Another letter read by Mr. Hearst follows:

"26 Broadway, New York, April 23, 1903 .- Frederick L. Eldridge, First Vice President, Knickerbocker Trust Company, Broadway, City: Dear Mr. Eldridge-It gives me pleasure to introduce to you hereby Senator J. L. McLaurin of South Carolina, who desires to discuss with you some business questions of mutual interest. I cannot speak in too high terms of Senator McLaurin for whom I bespeak your most kindly consideration. Very truly yours,

"JOHN D. ARCHBOLD."

"Another letter shows how they are ready to take advantage of any turn in any election and to have their candidates chosen, no matter whether a state goes democratic or republican: "'(Personal) Nov. 30, 1898 .-- N. F. Clarke, Pittsburg, Pa.-Dear Mr. Clarke: As West Virginia seems to have gone democratic, which will give her a democratic United States senator to succeed Faulkner, I write to ask whether Governor Fleming has made any intimation of his intentions in respect to a candidacy for this place. There is probably no man in West Virginia better qualified who would make a more capable and honorable senator than he. If he has said nothing to you, won't you please raise the question with him and tell him that we all here would be greatly interested in having him make an effort for the

Frost on Red River

GAINESVILLE, Texas, Sept. 28 .-Frost occurred all over Cooke county this morning, along the Red river and the small creeks and in the lowlands. Much vegetation was killed. This is the earliest frost for many years.

Fort Smith, Ark., Suffers

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 28 .- A heavy frost was plainly visible this morning and it is believed will do much damage to vegetation. This is unusually early for a heavy frost.

Frost at Chickasha

CHICKASHA, Okla., Sept. 28 .- A light frost visited this section last night and could be plainly seen in the lowlands this morning.

Heavy Frost in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 28. -A killing frost visited this section last night, doing much damage to crops in the country around here. This is the earliest killing frost in years.

Cold Wave at Dallas

DALLAS. Texas, Sept. 28 .- The thermometer fell to 40 last night. It is the coledst day in September ever known. No frost.

Frosts Thru North

OMAHA, Sept. 28 .- A killing frost is reported from all points north of here last night.

In an experiment to ascertain the cost of raising a calf Professor Shaw of Michigan station took a dairy calf and kept an accurate account of the expense of feeding for one year from its birth. The amount of feeds used in that time were 381 pounds of whole milk, 2,568 pounds of skim milk, 1,262 pounds of silage, 219 pounds of beet pulp, 1,254 pounds of hay, 1,247 pounds of grain, 147 pounds of roots, 14 pounds of alfalfa meal and 50 pounds of green corn. The grain ration consisted of three parts each of corn and oats and one part of bran and oil meal. At the end of the year the calf weighed 800 pounds at a cost of \$28.55 for feed. The calf was a Holstein.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

Page Thirteen

"Mr. Skinner's Skeleton" An Interesting Short Story

BY PHILIP BEAUFOY.

"Dear Sir," ran the letter, "Owing to the fact that we are making considerable reductions in our office staff, we regret to inform you that we shall not require your services after this day month, the 27 prox. We shall of course be pleased to give you any testimonials you may desire in the future, and you have our best wishes for your subsequent career."

Kimber read the note three times before he was able to realize exactly what it meant. At first, he believed that it was a sort of joke on the part of the correspondence clerk; the fellows were always having what they called a "game" with him, because he happened to be the oldest man in the office. He had reached the critical age of 45, and the inverted values of the twentieth century demand that the fast thing on earth to be respected shall be the dignity of age.

But altho, in the beginning, he had been inclined to regard the letter as a jest, further observation proved that he was quite wrong. The note bore the signature of "James Skinner," the head of the firm, and even Dixon, the correspondence clerk, would hardly have had the audacity to forge the august gentleman's name.

"So I'm to be kicked out," he murmured, "and I can guess the reason I'm too old. That's it. Too old! I'm punctual. I'm quick. I'm everything they want, but my hair is going gray, and people don't refer to me any longer as that 'young fellow!'"

He glanced round the deserted office, whence the clerks had departed to their Saturday afternoon football or music hall. Jove, how attached he had become to the place! The clock, the dingy desks, the rickety stools-all these things were part of his life, and had twined themselves into the rouine of his days. Somehow, he could It imagine himself working in any other room. It was true that he often disliked the monotony of his toil, but now that there was the prospect of something new and strange, he shrank back into the memory of that happy monotony with something like that gratified shiver with which the disturbed sleeper returns to the warmth of his sheets.

It was Skinner's doing of course.

gested his removal. Skinner, however, was prejudiced in favor of young men; doubtless that trip to Chicago last year had developed his prejudices. Often had he heard Skinner say that young blood was what the modern business men wanted. Yes, it was Skinner's doing, and a feeling of passionate resentment against the smoothfaced, brutal head of the firm rose in Kimber's soul. If Skinner had entered the office at that moment he would not have been answerable for what happened.

Suddenly he conceived an idea of going round to his chief's private house and demanding an interview. On Monday, at the office, it would be impossible, for the stream of callers was incessant, and at most he would be able to snatch a few minutes only of the busy man's time. But if he went to the house, he could say his say undisturbed.

"Yes, I'll do it," he resolved, and, having brushed his hat and straightened his tie, he pointed his steps toward Lakeside Drive. His heart beat more swiftly than usual, but his face was calm. He was even able to listen with a vague interest to the conversation of two men who were walking in front of him.

"Yes," said the elder of the two, "it's what I've always said. Every man has a skeleton in his cupboard. Sometimes it's the skeleton of a woman, sometimes of a drunken father, sometimes of a lunatic brother. But there it is, and altho he keeps the key of the cupboard in his most carefullybuttoned pocket, somebody steals the key at last. That's what happened to poor Bennett."

His companion acquiesced, and then attempted a feeble joke. This led the conversation into a lighter vein, and the subjects of skeletons was dropped. On the brain of Kimber, the chance words had made an impression. A gleam came into his eyes, and a spot of color glowed in his cheek. His mind worked with feverish energy.

He walked swiftly to the residence where the great man lived. He hesitated for a moment at the door, asking himself whether he should knock or ring, for he was not used to visiting at "swagger" houses. Eventually with a touch of bravado, he resolved to do

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

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

We pay liberally for this work in cash.

We have a special, new plan.

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

Circulation Mgr., FARM NEWS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

getting a thousand a year, and I doubt if even a man half my age would take much less."

Skinner shuffled his feet impatiently.

"My good fellow," he said, "I really can't waste time arguing with you about ethics of commercial efficiency. I suppose I have a right to do as I choose in my own office. Now, be sensible, and take your gruel like a man. Otherwise, I may change my mind about furnishing testimonials when you want them!"

Kimber realized that the hour had struck for action. He pulled himself together, and approached his employer.

"Mr. Skinner," he said, "you are an ambitious man. I know that you have been just elected to a city company, and I believe that you contemplate standing for congress at the next election."

Skinner stared at him as the he believed his clerk had suddenly gone mad.

"What the mischief has all that got to do with you and your dismissal?" he asked, abruptly.

"More than you think," replied Kimber, as he fixed his eyes upon the other man with a very acute glance, "much more. For you must remember, Mr. Skinner, that I have been in your office twenty years, and that during that time I have kept my eyes and ears open." his employer unflinchingly. Until that hour, he had never dreamed that he possessed so much courage. The hour had called it forth, and lo, it had come.

"Now, look here," said Skinner, after a pause, "All this may be mere bluf Where are your proofs for your all surd statements?"

"The proofs," replied Kimber, calmly, "lie in the mouth of the person who, confided to me the story,"

Skiner swanyed back, a slight foam on his lips.

"Great heaven!" he gasped, "Then she-"

"Yes, she is still alive, and very, very anxious to be kicking as well," returned Kimber, quickly, "but as it happens, she does not know exactly where to find you. I do. Now do you understand?"

Skinner sat down, and buried his face in his hands.

"Confound you," he said, thickly, "I thought it was all over and forgotten." "Most men do comfort themselves with that belief," observed Kimber, "but they find out their mistake sooner or later. But, believe me, Mr, Skinner, I have no wish to cause you any distress. I have merely referred to the episode to show that I speak of what I know. The skeleton is locked in your cupboard, and I happen to have a key as well as you. That's all. But I don't want to use the key if I can help it." A pause followed, during which various emotions throbbed thru Skinner's poor, sordid little soul. Rage, fear and surprise held the high place there, and it was easy to see that the words of his clerk had produced a terrible im. pression. The clock struck 4.

The manager had always liked him (Kimber), and would never have sug-

What Do They Cure?

The above question is often asked concerning Dr. Pierce's two leading medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription."

The answer is that "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most potent alterative or blood-purifier, and tonic or invigorator and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels and bladder, curing a large per cent. of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, oronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels: (as mucous) starrheal, bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs. Even in the chronic or ulcorative stages of these affections, it is often successful in affecting cures.

The "Favorite Prescription" is advised for the cure of one class of diseases—those peculiar weaknesses, derangements and irregularities incident to women only. It is a powerful yet gently acting invigorating tonic and nervine. For weak wornout, over-worked women—no matter what has caused the break-down, "Favorite Prescription" will be found most effective in building up the strength, regulating the womanly functions, subduing pain and bringing about a healthy, vigorous condition of the whole system.

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

The words of praise bestowed on the several ingredients entering into Doctor Pierce's medicines by such writers should have more weight than any amount of non - professional testimonials. because such men are writing for the guidance of their medical brethren and know whereof they speak.

Both medicines are non-alcoholic, nonsecret, and contain no harmful habit forming drugs, being composed of glyceric extracts of the roots of native. American medicinal forest plants They are both sold by dealers in medicine. You can afford to accept as a substitute for one of these medicines of known composition any secret nostrum.

any secret nostrum. Dr. Pierce's Pellets. small. sugar-coated. easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. both.

A man in quiet livery opened the door.

The servant stared at him, guessing that he was from the office, and accordingly favoring him with the contempt which all-right-minded flunkeys feel for mere clerks.

"Don't know, I'm sure," he replied, carelessly.

"Then be good enough to inquire," said Kimber, sternly.

The tone was brutal, and produced the desired effect. The man asked him to step inside, and inquired his name. Kimber took out his card, and wrote

on it: "May I see you, sir, for a few minutes on a very urgent matter?"

"You will please give this to Mr. Skinner," he said, "I am sure he will consent to see me if he is at home." The servant went away, and returned a moment later.

"Just step in here and wait a bit," he observed, as he pointed to a room, the door of which was open.

Kimber obeyed. There was a mirror on the mantelpiece. He walked to it and surveyed himself. Jove! how wonderfully young and well he looked. The years seemed to have rolled from him during the past ten minutes. The dominating impulse which had seized his brain, had brightened his eyes, and brought a glow to his cheek. He felt that he was ready to achieve anything. Anything!

"Er-what do you want, Kimber?" asked a voice, rousing him from his reverie. Facing around abruptly, he saw that Skinne' had entered the room.

"I took the liberty of calling, sir, in reference to this letter," he replied, as he took the note from his pocket and handed it to his employer.

Skinner read the letter as the he was not aware of the contents.

"Well!" he said, as he returned it. "Well. What about it?"

"I have come here to ask you to reconsider your decision, sir," he answered, "and to tell you that you have no right to dismiss me after my long service."

"Indeed! Such things are done every day. You must excuse my saying so, but-er-you are getting a little too old for us. We want younger men."

"Yes, that is what I thought. But, all the same, sir, I don't admit the justice of it. I can do everything that a younger person can do, and perhaps do it better. As to salary, I'm only "Well?"

There was just a touch of uneasiness in the exclamation. Skinner again shuffled his feet, but, this time, anxiety and not impatience impelled the mechanical action.

"Well, an observant man can learn many things in twenty years. He can learn other things besides matters which concern the office. You understand?"

"What do you mean?"

Skinner's hand was now engaged with his watch chain. He was twirling it nervously. A shade of pallor deepend in his heavy face.

"I think," said the other man, coolly, "you can guess what I mean. I don't want to hurt your feelings and to go into needless details. But I daresay you will call to mind that there is a certain circumstance which you would not like to be brought to light, either now or in the future. This is a very censorous country, Mr. Skinner, and people insist on their congressional representatives having unspotted records, or, at least, records where the spots are decently covered up. Need I say more?"

Skinner did not reply for a moment. Then, with a sudden anger, he burst out:

"So, you're going in for blackmail, are you?"

"Pardon me, but I'm doing nothing of the sort. I'm not asking for money, I'm asking for mere justice, when, if I had liked, I could easily have wrung money from you by hinting to you of the exposure which a few words of mine would bring about."

"And had you done so. I should have sent for a policeman," muttered Skinner.

"Hardly, for if so, why don't you ring that bell now, and call in a constable?" observed Kimber, triumphantly. "I can promise you that I shan't try to escape. But, really, Mr. Skinner, I doubt if you would have been foolish enough to ask for police assistance. There are cases where compromise is the best plan and the safest. This case is one of them."

The two men eyed each other, as tho they were measuring their relative strengths. Kimber stood the gaze of "I'm afraid," said Kimber, "that I'm taking up too much of your time."

"No, no, wait a moment."

Kimber smiled, and sat down again. Presently his employer looked at him intently.

"Mr. Kimber," he said, and the fact that he used the word "Mr." struck the clerk as being significant. "I suppose that you are not a vindictive man."

"I hope not."

"You cannot really have any grudge against me except that you think you have received an upjust dismissal."

"That is my only grievance."

"Suppose that the dismissal were to be withdrawn, the grudge, I imagine, would be withdrawn also!"

"Of course."

A deep sigh of relief issued from Mr. Skinner's throat. He rose and almost smiled.

"Then," he said. "you may consider yourself reinstated."

"Thank you very much, sir."

brella, and went towards the door. Kimber reached for his hat and um.

"One moment," murmured Mr. Skinner, "you told me just now that you were getting a thousand a year. That is certainly not an inflated salary. I think I shall give you the charge of an additional department, and raise the salary to \$1,500."

Kimber bowed.

"Thank you very much, sir," he said again.

The contemptuous-looking footman showed him out, wondering why the caller smiled expansively as he went down the steps.

"I should like to know," reflected Kimber, as he entered a car, "what Skinner's skeleton really is?"

LEWJSVILLE.—Cotton has been seriously damaged and corn retarded by the heavy rains which have fallen here. Rain has fallen eight of the last ten days. -age Fourteen

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

6.75

6.85

6.60

FORT WORTH, TEX., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30

Monday Market Review

****************************	76 210	6.80	67	216
•	85 187	6.70	78	216
 MONDAY'S RECEIPTS 	79 202	6.65	91	184
•	1 490	3.50	71	236
• Cattle	98 176	6.62 1/2	67	241
• Calves 600 •	80 199	6.70	. 4	205
• Hogs	90 179	6.60	79	223
• Sheep 49 •	88 166	6.60	91	197
• Horses and mules 23 •	87 199	6.70	81	187
•	76 163	6.40	62	173
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	85 200	6.75	75.	198

The opening marke, day of the week brought in a light run. Total receipts were 3,650, of which only 650 were calves. For a Monday market this was below the average, and was brought about, doubtless, by the unfavorable conditions of last week's trading. A year ago total receipts were 6,215, of which 3,346 were calves.

Beef Steers

A larger proportion than usual of steers was on the market, the supply of that class reaching 600. Most of them were good enough for slaughter, the there was not a toppy load among them. Trading opened with a good show of life, and an active movement took the supply at full steady prices with the close last week, with \$4 for the top. Feeder buyers were in the trade and made it interesting for packers.

Stockers and Feeders

Of the fairly liberal supply of steers, a number of loads were better suited for country buyers than for packers. The market was steady for everything, and two loads of good feeders brought \$3.85.

Butcher Stock

Cows were in light supply for Monday, not more than 2,100 being on offer. A large proportion of the total showed strictly good quality, and the bulk was considerably above the average as to qualit ... Trading was active and prices generally steady, with some sales strong to higher, compared with Saturday. A load of good fat cows brought \$3, and three loads of heifers went up to \$3.25.

Bulls

A fair supply of bulls sold at fully steady prices, with a good demand and an early clearance.

Calves

The lightness of the calf run was something of a surprise to sellers, in spite of the bad market last week. The tal on offer was but 650, being less than one-fifth as many as the corresponding day in 1907 brought in. Some good quality light yeals were among the offerings, but they lacked top quaiity. The light supply helped the trade, and sales were a quarter higher than at the close last week.

1 490	3.50	71 236	6.90	1
98 176	6.62 1/2	67 241	6.80	1
80 199	6.70	4 205	6.85	
90 179	6.60	79 223	6.75	1
88 166	6.60	91 197	6.70	1
87 199	6.70			1
	6.40		6.50	1
85 200	6.75	62 173 75 109	6.20	1
84 168	6.60	75 198	6.65	1
98 194		99 171	6.50	1
		99 164	6.65	+
87 198		76 223	6.85	1
92 183	6.65			1
	Heif	ers	A. Carlo	1
No. Ave.				E
100 708	\$3.25			L
	Bul	ls	Sur Person	1
No. Ave.	Price.			!
1 910				1
	Calv	es		
No. Ave		No. Ave.	Price	
5	\$2.50	16 190	\$8.25	
9 346		41 272		
91 160		78 185	4.15	
12 241	2.85	10 100	1.10	
	Pig	s		
No. Ave		No. Ave.	Duina	
10 99	\$4.50	8 94	¢4 50	
	et.ou	o 54	\$1.00	
	Snee	P. S. Land, S. C. Street, Phys. Rev. D 19, 111 (1997) 1997 (1997)	and so the	
		Av. Wt.	Price.	
5 culls .		48	\$3.00	
44 mixed	she	80	3.50	
· · ·	Spot Ma	rkets		
Mohn Vo.	als aulat	unchanged.	and a start	

Nelw York, quiet, unchanged; middling 9.40c.

Galveston, steady: middling 9 7-16c. New Orleans, quiet, 1-16 up; middiing 91%c; sales, 1,000 spot and 1,100 f. o. b.

Estimates Tomorrow.

Tomorrow Last Yr. Houston 27,000 to 29,000 15.044 New Orleans ... 12,000 to 14,000 3,328 13,975

St. Louis Cash Grain

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28 .- Cash grain on the Merchants' Exchange closed toclosed here today as follows:

Wheat-	and the
No. 2 hard 99	1011
No. 3 hard 98	99
No. 2 red	106
No. 3 rec	103
No. 4 red 97	98
Corn-	
No. 2 mixed 771/2	77
No. 2 yellow 773/4	78
No. 3 yellow 77 1/8	
No. 2 white 781/2	
No. 3 white 771/2	
Caus-	
No. 2 mixed 49	
No. 2 mixed 49 No. 3 mixed 48	
No. 2 white 511/2	
No. 3 white 58	50
No¾ 4 white 47½	48

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE-The Fleming Ranch. Land and live stock, both or either separately. This ranch consists of about 71,500 acres of land, all in one body, about ten miles from Fort Worth and Denver railway in Foard, Hardeman and Cottle counties. The entire ranch is well fenced and divided into numerous subdivisions. About 20,000 acres of good tillable land. Entire ranch splendidly watered with Pease river and a number of running streams. About 5,000 high grade cattle, 2,500 of which cows and heifers; 100 stock horses; 50 use horses; 120 high grade bulls. Land can be had for \$5 per acre and cattle at price. to be agreed upon. \$150,000 cash down will close deal. Sealed bids received to Oct. 1. Certified check for \$15,000 must accompany bid for land; \$5,000 for cattle; \$20,000 for both. Any and all bids subject to rejection. No bid for less than \$400,000 for land and live stock need be submitted. 5,725 acres of the land contracted to be sold at \$8 per acre. Purchaser gets benefit of contract or the 5,725 acres can be eliminated from the deal. Communicate with A. M. Milligan, Receiver, Corsicana, Texas, or the undersigned, L. C. McBride, Receiver, Dallas, Texas,

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



MISCELLANEOUS _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hogs

The falling off in receipts of hogs was looked for, on account of the low market and bad feeling among shippers last week. Total receipts were 3,000, compared with 4,748 last Monday. The quality was better than we have been getting, with a few loads of choice quality that sold at \$6.90. Kansas City's top today was \$7, brirging the two markets more nearly in line. Notwithstanding northern markets were steady to lower, trading here opened 5c to 10c higher than last Saturday, buyers seemingly acknowledging that they had not been paying prices in line with the northern centers. The best price paid by packers was \$6.85, but an outsider bid up one load to \$6.90, and the bulk of sales was at \$6.60@6.75.

Sheep

Only forty-nine head of sheep were yarded, being common to just decent east Texas stock, that sold at steady prices.

MONDAY'S SALES Steers.

No. Ave.	Price,	No. Ave.	Price.
1051,077	\$4.00	24 999	\$3.30
1051.091			
	Stock	ters	
No. Ave.	Prie	Nc. Ave.	Price
	\$3.85	10 475	\$2.40
61 775	3,00	23 283	3.25
	Cov		
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	Price
25 800	\$2.40	30 806	\$2.75
17 659	2.25	28 970	3.60
19 807	2.50	16 712	1.90
7 901		11 755	1.90
	2.65	17 811	2.65
33 821	2.65	8 865	2.65
46 822		8 762	2.65
		130 857	2.90
34 844	2.90	31 782	2.45
56 817	2.65	56 803	2.65
51 818	2.65	9 800	2.65
	Ho	95	
No. Ave.	Price.	No. Ave.	
27 189.	\$6.45	84 184	\$6.60
57 169	6.37 1/2	84 182	6.65
76 190	6.62 1/2	1 220	3.50

Kansas City Casl: Grain

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 28 .- Optic or, the Kansas City Board of Tra day as follows: Wheat----

No. 2 hard 96	100
No. 3 hkard 94	. 97 1
No. 2 red105	105 1
No. 3 red103	104
Corn-	
No. 2 mixed 721/2	73
No. 3 mixed 721/8	
No. 2 white 741/2	
No. 3 white 74	
Oats	
No. 2 mlxed 471/2	381
No. 3 mixed 47	471
No. 2 white 481/8	49
No. 3 white 4734	481

Kansas City Options

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 28-Cash gr on the Kansas City Board of Tra crosed as follows:

									1	N	h	eat.	Corn
Sept.												94 1/4	
Oct.			 									94&	584
Oct. May.		• •		•	•	•		•	•		•	97&	593

Chicago Car Lots. CHICAGO, Sept. 28 .- The estimates of oats. The comparative receipts to-

Jay are: Seventy-two cars of wheat, 272 cars

of corn and 278 cars of oats. The comparative receipts today are: Today. L't wk. L't year. Wheat 58 37 178 1.006 158 106 488

Kansas City Movement.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 28 .- The receipts of cash grain on the Kansas City Board of Trade today aggregate much greater receipts than the shipments, with an increase in stocks. The receipts and shipments are as follows. Receipts. Shipments. 134 Corn 30 Oats 24 13

STALLIONS and brood mares for sale; it will pay you to use stallions raised by me, as I keep them constantly be- fore the world and make a market for their colts. Henry Exall, Dallas.
FURE-BRED RAMBOUILLET rams. Graham & McCorquodale. Graham, Texas.
PERSONAL
ASTHMA, HAY FEVER SUFFERS- I have found liquid that cures. If you want free bottle send 6 cents in stamps for postage. Address T. Gor- ham, Grand Rapids, Mich. 451 Shep- ard Bldg.
WANTED—Position as governess by experienced teacher; music and Eng- lish: excellent credentials. Address Teacher, 301 E. Elmira St., San An- tonio, Texas.
FOREMAN WANTS position as man ager of farm or ranch in Southwest am practical farmer and stockman Correspondence invited. Address Lock Box 173, Washington, C. H., Ohio,
VEHICLES
VEHICLES—Fife & Miller, sole agents for the old reliable, Columbus Bug- by Co.'s line of vehicles. 312 and 314 Houston street.
GENUINE RANCH and other style BUGGIES and CARRIAGES. Send for catalogue and prices. HYNES BUGGY CO., QUINCY, ILL.



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JEWELRY

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

#### INSTRUMENTS

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

SALESMEN WANTED to look after our interest in Tarrant and adjacent counties. Salary or commission. Address The Harvey Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohie.

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

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

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

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

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



#### FARMERS' SONS WANTED

with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in office, \$60 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

Jage Fifteen

**Weekly Market Review** 

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

Cattle. Cal. Hogs. Shp. H.M. This week 15,000 7,350 22,500 1,250 204 Last week 14,617 6,797 26,251 2,739 365 Year ago 17,370 10,984 7,925 2,598 349 Comparative receipts at the market from Jan. 1, 1908, and for the same

| period | 15 | 13  | 51 |   | У | e | a  | r |     |    |   |  | 1908.    | 1907.   | 1 |
|--------|----|-----|----|---|---|---|----|---|-----|----|---|--|----------|---------|---|
| Cattle |    |     |    |   |   |   |    |   |     |    |   |  | .604,105 | 551,734 | 1 |
| Calves |    |     |    |   |   |   |    |   |     |    |   |  | .152,953 | 216,146 | 1 |
| Hogs   |    |     |    |   |   |   |    |   |     |    | - |  | .470,978 | 398,123 | 1 |
| Sheep  |    |     |    |   |   |   |    |   |     | :. |   |  | .104,518 | 91,915  | 1 |
| Horses |    | . 1 | n  | h | 1 | m | 11 | 1 | e., | 2  |   |  | . 7.957  | 15,179  | 1 |

#### General

Receipts have been moderate in all branches of the trade, excepting hogs, on the local market this week for this season of the year. The six-day hog run shows a decrease of only about 3,750 from the record breaking figures of the corresponding period last week. The cattle market closed the week with most classes selling well up to last week's closing level. Calves were of dull sale all week and hog values broke sharply on Wednesday and Thursday, closing Thursday in the low notch of the month, but regaining part of the decline later in the week.

#### Beef Steers

Steers of desirable beef quality have been of light supply thruout the week and the market has retained a high level of values relative to current prices at St. Louis and Kansas City, a condition partly attributable to the strong demand that has prevailed here for feeder cattle and to a considerable extent to the smallness of local steer receipts. On Monday and Tuesday prices ruled fully steady, while on the three succeeding days sales looked strong to higher, with grades on which feeder competition was the strongest showing in most cases a 10c to 15c advance over a week ago. Sales of well conditioned 1,080 to 1,200-pound fed steers of plain quality were made at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Most of the 900 to. 1.075-pound steers in fair flesh and of medium to good breeding quality went to the feeder outlet, packers securing some of this class at around \$3.50 to \$3.90, and some light high-line steers in decent killing flesh going for slaughter at \$3.15 to \$3.50.

weak to lower. On the two succeeding days prices slumped off sharply. Thursday's sales showing a loss of about 20c on the best hogs and 20c to 30c on other grades as compared with Tuesday's best time, or a 20c to 25c less on the bulk from Saturday of lest week. This decline put the market on a lower level relative to northeru points than at any time recently. The bulk sold here on Thursday from \$6.25 to \$6.50, with good to choice butcher and medium packing weights topping the sales at \$6.65. An advance of a dime Friday followed the Thursday slump and sales Saturday were about 10c under a week ago on most classes.

#### Sheep

The sheep market has shown little or no change from the close of last week. Receipts have been almost entirely of medium to poor killing quality. Sales include medium fleshed eighty-two pound wethers at \$4.25, and fair lambs at \$4.75.

#### the Week

| Prices for the W            | eek          |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Steers Top.<br>Monday\$3.65 | Bulk.        |
| Monday\$3.65                |              |
| Tuesday 4.10                | 3.25 @ 4.10  |
| Wednesday                   | 3.80@3.90    |
| Thursday                    | 3.70@ 4.25   |
| Friday 4.50<br>Cows-        | 3.65@4.09    |
| Monday 2.90                 | 2.15@ 2.65   |
| Tuesday 3.10                | 2.35@2.70    |
| Wednesday 2.90              | 2.00@2.65    |
| Thursday 2.80               | 2.00@ 2.69   |
| Friday 3.10<br>Calves—      | 2,00@2.65    |
| Monday 4.65                 | 2.85@4.10    |
| Tuesday 4.65                | 2.90@4.10    |
| Wednesday 4.25              | 2.90 @ 4.10  |
| Thursday 4.75               | 2.80@4.00    |
| Friday 4.00                 | 2.75@4.00    |
| Saturday 4.00<br>Hogs       | 2.65@4.00    |
| Monday 6.90                 | 6.55 @ 6.70  |
| Tuesday 6.85                | 6.50 @ 6.70  |
| Wednesday 6.85              | 6.40@6.65    |
| Thursday 6.65               | 6.30 @ 6.50  |
| Friday 6.70                 | 6.49 @ 6.60  |
| Saturday 6.75               | 6.50 @ 6.65  |
| Receipts for the week by    | v days were  |
| as follows:                 |              |
| Cattle. Calves. 1           | Hogs. Sheep. |
| Monday 9769 1640            |              |

ep. Monday ....3,768 1,640 4,748 ... 499 Tuesday ....3,283 3,063 3,286 Wednesday .3,607 1,290 3,814 312

# BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

All breeders advertising in this directory are invited to send photograph of their herd leader, with a short, pointed description. A cut will be made from the photograph and run from one to three times a year, as seen from the picture below. No extra charge for it. Don't send cuts. Send photograph. The continuation of this feature depends upon your prompt action.

#### HEREFORDS

HEREFORD HOME HERD of Herefords. Established 1868. Channing. Hartley county, Texas My herd consists of 500 head of the best strain, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. Bulls by carloads a specialty. William Powell, proprietor.

#### V. WEISS

Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Gollad county, Texas). Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer

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

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

#### CRIMSON WONDER STRAINS OF DURO-JERSEY RED LOGS

We now offer tine Pigs of the great strain of that great prize-winning sire, Crimson Wonder, at \$35.00 per trio. not akin, also, some Spring Pigs, both sexcs. Bred sows and gilts for spring furrowing. MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHRADER,

Wauneta, Kans.

#### RED POLLED

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

# FROST REPORTS **HAVE NO EFFECT**

#### B. C. RHOME, JR Saginaw, Texas.

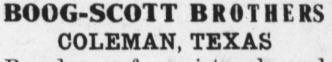
Breeder of Registered Hereford Cat. tle and Berkshire Hogs. Herd headed by the Beau Brummel bull, Beau Bonnie, Reg. No. 184688. Choice bulls for sale.

DURHAM PARK STOCK FARM-Shorthorns, English Berkshires, An gora Goats, White Wyandottes, high class, pure-bred stock in each depart. ment. DAVID HARRELL, Libert; Hill, Texas.

**Buy the Hereford Stock** • Write and ask me why they are bet-

ter than others. Either sex for sale Particulars with pleasure. FRANK GOOD,

Sparenberg, Texas.



Breeders of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle. BULLS



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

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

influenced by the developments in the weather, altho the part receipts are still far in excess of last year.

> New York Cotton NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

#### Stockers and Feeders

A good, strong demand has prevailed this week for stock and feeding steers of decent quality, with prices ruling strong to higher on the feeder classes than a week ago, and with the light stock steers holding a full steady basis. The week's trade feature was the sale on Wednesday of four loads of choice 1,078-pound Clay county feeders at \$4.25. A plain to right good qualitied class of 900 to 1,025-pound feeders made \$3.60 to \$3.80. Yearlings and twos sold largely with a range of from \$2.50 to \$3.10, tho some good full-aged twos sold around \$3.25, and a choice class would sell a little higher. Common to decent qualitied eastern stock steers went around \$2.50 to \$2.90.

#### Butcher Stock

Supplies of cow stuff this week have been moderateyl liberal and the market has had a rather sluggish tone, the some strength in prices followed a weak to lower trade on Monday and closing values are on a full steady level with a week ago. Outside demand has been light and materially enlarged supplies would doubtless have brought about declines.

Bulls have sold on an active market and since Tuesday at an advance over a week ago, the market closing the week about 10c above a week ago on all grades.

#### Calves

The calf market has had a slow, dull tone thruout the week, with choice light vealers holding close to a steady level with last week's closing on outside buying account, but with local rackers making strenuous efforts to lower values and most grades selling somewhat under the close of last week. An outside top of \$4.75 was made on Thursday on one load of choice 222pound calves, but the best light yeals are hardly quotable above \$4.60, and good lights have sold in small odd lots around \$4.25. Good to choice 260 to 275-pound calves are quotable around \$3.25 to \$3.60, and the best heavies averaging around 300 at \$2.85 to \$3.10. A good many have been forwarded unsold to northern markets.

#### Hogs

The decline in hog values last week failed to have any very appreciable ef-, fect in curtailing the marketward movement, the week's receipts here falling about 3,750 head short of last week's record-breaking run. The market Monday held nearly steady on a run of 4,750 head, and on Tuesday

| Thursday2,443       | 1,002          | 6,205                 | 68   |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------|
| Friday1,551         | 212            | 2,747                 | 309  |
| Saturday 350        | 150            | 1,700                 | 13   |
| Horse and Mule      | Receip         | ots-Mo                | nday |
| 58, Wednesday 49, 1 | <b>Fhursda</b> | y 74, Sa              | tur- |
| day 23.             |                | and the second second |      |

#### Horse and Mule Trade

Outgoing shipments of horses and mules this week were as follows:

One car horses and mules, J. F. Murphy, to Taylor.

One car mules, D. J. Porter, to Bartlett.

One car mules, De Soto Land and Lumber Company to Waskom.

One car mules, Fred Wolfe, to Havana, Cuba.

One car mules, James Riley, to Elgin. One car horses, Fred Small Horse Company, to San Antonio.

One car horses, W. C. Kidd, to Brenham.

One car horses, C. V. Evans, to Valera.

Single shipments: R. A. Stewart, Waco, three mules: Pickens Burton, Dallas, one horse; W. H. Martin, Whitesboro, two mules.

#### Ruling Prices, Horses and Mules Mules-

|   | 13½ to 14 hands \$ 65@110            |
|---|--------------------------------------|
|   | 14 to 141/2 hands 85@125             |
|   | 14 to 141/2 hands, extra 110@140     |
|   | 14½ to 15 hands 125@165              |
|   | 15 to 15.2 hands 120@175             |
|   | 15½ to 16.3 hands 175@215            |
|   | 151/2 to 16.3 hands, fancy 210@275   |
|   | Horses-                              |
|   | Heavy draft, 1300 to 1500\$145@200   |
|   | Heavy draft, fancy 185@225           |
|   | Medium draft. 1,150 to 1,300 125@165 |
| 2 | Chunks, 1,000 to 1,150 115@150       |
|   | Medium 75@110                        |
|   |                                      |

#### Foreign Grain

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28. - Wheat opened 1/8 lower, at 1:30 p. m. was 1/8 lower, and closed 1/8 to 1/2 off. Corn opened unchanged, at 1.30 p.m.

was unchanged and closed 1/4 to 1/8 off.

#### Interior Receipts.

|         | Today.     | Last yr. |
|---------|------------|----------|
| Houston | <br>14,100 | 6,998    |

#### Port Receipts

|             | Today. | Last yr |
|-------------|--------|---------|
| New Orleans | 5,767  | 8,832   |
| Galveston   | 21.191 | 5.248   |
| Mobile      | 3,029  | 2.775   |
| Savannah    |        | 11.067  |
| Charleston  |        | 3,312   |
| Wilmington  | 3.842  | 6,121   |
| Norfolk     | 3.168  | 1.860   |
| Boston      | 31     |         |

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.-Light

frosts are reported over sections of the cotton belt, with killing frost in portions of Oklahoma. On these reports cotton on the New Orleans board made a good start, advancing on the opening 10 to 15 points. Later reports, however, showed that the damage is light, and with clearing weather, the movement started down again and the early gains were soon lost.

Liverpool responded to conditions on this side, and futures opened firm at an advance of 31/2 to 7 English points. This strength developed on the forecast for frost on this side Monday morning. Spots came 2 higher on liberal sales for a Monday market, the total turnover being 4,000 bales, with the imports aggregating 5,000 bales.

The early movement was steadily downward, but changes were small. Port receipts are again heavy, the aggregate today being estimated at 52,000 bales against 39,088 last year.

#### New Orleans Cotton

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.

| 1          | C | pen. | High. | Low. | Close.  | 1  |
|------------|---|------|-------|------|---------|----|
| January    |   |      | 8.80  | 8.69 | 8.68-69 | 1  |
| March      |   |      | 8.86  | 8.74 | 8.74-75 | 1  |
| October    |   | 8.82 | 8.89  | 8.77 | 8.76-78 | 1. |
| December   |   | 8.83 | 8.83  | 8.67 | 8.67-68 | 1  |
| February   |   |      |       |      | 8.70-72 | 1  |
| ** *       |   |      |       |      | 9.00    | 1  |
| November . |   |      |       |      | 8.65-67 | 1  |
|            |   |      |       |      |         |    |

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 .- There was a good advance on the opening of the New York cotton market today, Liverpool cables came a little better than due on reports over Sunday of probable light frost over the American cotton belt, and an advance was noted in both divisions of the market.

On this side the frost reports showed practically no damage, but, coming earlier than usual, makes room the belief that more serious frost conditions may soon follow. Late October frosts have been expected, and even then it has been estimated that the yield will be cut short.

Recent developments as regards the crop conditions have caused reductions in the estimates to be made, and subsequent reductions are now in order. There is little change in the strike situation in the Manchester mills, and this is still a restraining influence in the spot turnover.

The spot markets thruout the country show some improvement, however,

|            | <br>       |       |      |         |
|------------|------------|-------|------|---------|
|            | Open.      | High. | Low. | Close.  |
| January    | <br>. 8.77 | 8.78  | 8.63 | 8.63-64 |
| February   | <br>       |       |      | 8.63-65 |
| March      | <br>. 8.77 | 8,80  | 8.67 | 8.67-68 |
| May        | <br>       |       |      | 8.69-71 |
| August     | <br>       |       |      | 8.68-69 |
| October    | <br>. 9.00 | 9.12  | 9.00 | 9.01-02 |
| November   | <br>       |       |      | 8.70-72 |
| December . | <br>. 8.85 | 8.91  | 8.97 | 8.77-78 |
|            |            |       |      |         |

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON

LIVERPOOL. Sept. 28 .- The spot market opened quiet and steady, prices. 2 higher at 5.32d for American middling. Total sales for the day estimated at 4,000 bales, while the sales for speculation and export are 200 bales. The imports are 5,000 bales, of which 4.700 bales is American cotton. Futures opened firm, and held generally a firm tone. The range on the opening was from 31/2 to 71/2 up.

| 1 | The open and close is as foll | ows:   |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|
| 1 |                               | Close. |
|   | January-February 9.42         | 9.43   |
|   | February-March 9.47           | 9.87   |
| 1 | March-April 9.50              | 9.48   |
| 1 | April-May 9.55                | - 9.50 |
| 1 | May-June 9.50                 | 9.51   |
| 1 | June-July 9.54                | 9.51   |
|   | July-August 9.50              | 9.51   |
| 1 | September                     | 10.03  |
| 1 | September-October 9.70        | 9.67   |
|   | October-November 9.52         | 9.53   |
| 1 | November-December 9.46        | 9.47   |
|   | December-January 9.43         | 9.46   |
|   |                               |        |

### FARMERS Make Your Own Fertilizer at a Cost of Only \$5.00 per Ton

You, Mr. Farmer, probably know that a good fertilizer will increase the products of your soil 20 to 40 per cent, but you are handicapped owing to the exorbitant prices charged for fertilizers-\$30 a ton and over. But even at this price they pay a profit on the investment. We can teach you by mail now to make your own-fertilizers, at a cost of only \$5 per ton. as good a grade as any on the market. No special machinery or apparatus required. All ingredients easily obtainable anywhere in the country. This formula is easily worth \$5 to any one, but if you will send me a dollar bill with your order it is yours. Address B. B. ASHBROOK JR.,

Pataskala, Ohlo.

Page Sixteen

THE TEXAS STOCKMAN-JOURNAL

FORT WORTH, TEX., WDENESDAY, SEPT. 30

# Colorado Stockmen and Farmers Aroused Over A. & M. Affairs

It will be remembered that at the recent session of the Texas Farmers' Congress considerable excitement was aroused over an attempt to have passed a resolution recommending that the members of the Texas A. and M. college board include a majority of farmers. The resolution was finally passed in a modified form but not until after a spirited session had ensued.

Colorado stockmen, it seems, are not so hesitant about declaring their opinion of the Colorado A. and M. board, which is said to include only one farmer. The Denver Record-Stockman gives the following account of a meeting recently held by the executive committee of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' association. The Reccrd-Stockman says:

"A special meeting of the executive committee of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' association was held at the Albany hotel last night. Only half of the committee were able to be present, but practically all were represented by proxy and the sentimer was unanimous. As President Husted had been called from the city, W. J. Paddock of Lake county was made chairman. Letters were read from absent members stating that the sentiment in their localities was unanimous in condemnation of the action of the State board of agriculture in. removing Dean Carlyle and Professor Olin.

Hon. E. M. Ammons, chairman of the special agricultural college committee, made a report from his committee. This report showed that the committee was making good progress in bringing about a better condition at the college up to the time the State board upset the wagon. The committee withdrew from the fight when the personal element entered and is waiting now until normal condittions are returned.

Senator Ammons went into the situattion at Fort Collins at length and charged the whole present trouble to the doors of the majority of the board.

After general discussion the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

"Resolved by the executive committee of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' association. That 'we must earnestly protest against the action of the State board of agriculture in causing the removal at this time of two of the principal instructors in agriculture at the Agricultural college, the said removal, in the opinion of this committee, being wholly unwarranted and calculated to disrupt the work of the institution at the very commencement of the school year. And this committee is instructed to call the attentiton of Hon. H. A. Buchtel, governor of Colorado, to the following facts in connection with the administration of the agricultural college. "First-The law provides that at least one-half of the members of the State board of agriculture shall consist of men who are practical farmers. We believe that it was the intent of the legislature to have at least half of the board composed of men who are ictual farmers, engaged in some branch of agriculture as their princibal business. At the present time but me member of the board could so jualify. "Second-As this committee reads the law, it was the undoubted intent of the legislature to make of the Agrisultural college a school devoted prinipally to agriculture. The law creatng the institution provides: "The design of the institution is to ifford thorough instruction in agrisulture and the natural sciences conaccted therewith. To effect that object most completely the institution shall combine physical with intellectual eduration, and shall be a high seminary of learning in which the graduates of the common school of both sexas can commence, pursue and finish a course of study terminating in thoro theoretical and practical instruction in those sciences and arts which bear directly upon agriculture and kindred industrial pursuits. "Three hours of each day shall be devoted by every male student of the college to labor on the farm; and every female student shall devote at least three hours of each day to labor in such department of work as may be assigned them by the board and faculty; and no one shall be exempt except for physical disability. By a vote of the board of agriculture at such sessions and in such exigencies as demand it, the hours of labor may be increased to four hours or diminished to two hours." "We assert that these sections of the law are constantly disregarded by the State board of agriculture and that the Agricultural college has become a general school to which agriculture is

but a department and a constant effort has beeen made to make it one of the least important departments in the institution.

"Third—As a result of the recent acttions of the board and the consequent disruption of the faculty of the college, we are informed that the registration of students in the regular college courses for the school year just commencing is only forty-three, while the registration for the last school year in these courses was 303. From such authentic figures as we are able to obtain, we find that there has been a steady decline in the number of students in the regular college class during the past six years, the registration in 1902 being 493.

"Fourth—There is pending a number of most valuable and important experiments under the directiton of the agricultural department of the college which involve a considerable outlay of State money and which, owing to the disruption of this department, will be lost and become of practically no value should the recent action of the board be permitted to stand.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the committee, the State board of Agriculture has failed to carry out the law, to appreciate the intent of the same, or to fully perform the duties for which it was appointed. We believe that a State board of agriculture consisting of only one actual agriculturist is an absurdity, and we most earnestly urge upon the governor that he take such steps as may be necessary and within his power to remedy these conditions and secure a board of agriculture that will intelligently carry' out the law and be of use and benefit to the agricultural industry of the State."

A committee consisting of W. J. Paddock, Frank Haley, H. W. Moore, J. E. Painter and J. P. Lowell, was appointed to convey the resolutions to the governor.

The committee also adopted the following resolution unanimously:

"Resolved by the executive committee of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' association, speaking for the unanimous sentiment of the association, That we express to Dean W. L. Carlyle and Prof. W. H. Olin of the Colorado Agricultural college our sincere appreciation of the great work have accomplished for agriculture in Colorado, and we greatly deplore the unwarranted and unjust acttion of the State board of agriculture in attempting to drive these two valuable men from the State. We pledge to both of these gentlemen, individually and collectively, the fullest support and confidence of this association, and believe the action of the State board of agriculture was the result of petty spite and jealousy and is in no way a reflection upon the ability and integrity of either Dean Carlyle or Professor Olin. "Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the association be tendered to Hon. A. A. Edwards of Fort Collins and Hon. E. H. Grubb of Carbondale, the two members of the State board of agriculture who have fought consistently and constantly for the principles of agricultural education contended for by this association. These two members of the State board have realized the intent of the law and have tried to do their duty to the agricultural interests of the State. While they were in the minority on the board, they have the sincere thanks and best wishes of every stockman and farmer in Colorado." Farmers all over the State are most thoroughly aroused over the situation at Fort Collins, and letters and petitions are pouring into the governor's office, asking him to take action. The farmers of the State are at last awake and are determined to have the institution put upon a basis of practical use to their interests.

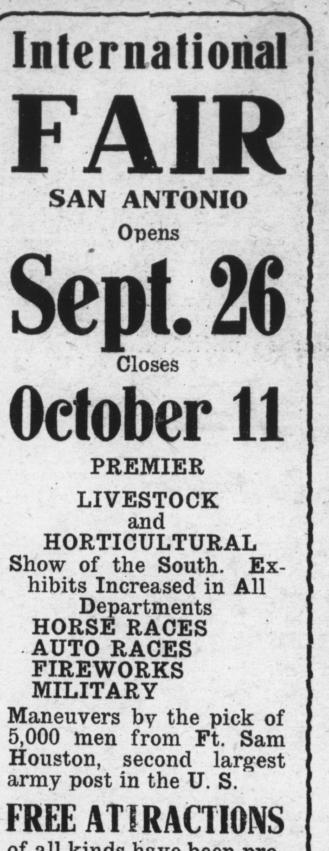
ticular credit to me, though, for I got the accomplishment by heredity. My mother could make a jewsharp laugh and sing and cry and talk She was quite a young, girlish sort of a woman, you understand, even after I'd become a stout, husky, always hungry youngster—never was anything but a girl, for that matter, up to the day of her death

"So I got it from her. Fact is, we used to play jewsharp duets I'd play first and she'd play second or alto, and we'd have the great old concerts, with no audience except my dad, and he'd sit and look at us with his newspaper in his lap and pretend to believe that both of us were crazy. We'd play 'Up in a Balloon' and 'Nicodemus' and 'Not for Joe,' and 'Courting in the Rain, and 'Champagne Cherlie,' and 'Maggie May' and all those old, old things that you never hear about any more, much less hear; occasionally we'd get ambitious and play 'Scenes That Are Brightest' from 'Maritana,' and 'I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls,' from 'Bohemian Girl,' and real fine things like those, you know.

"Far's that's concerned it was a common thing for five or six youngsters to get together on the way home from school and chime in together with jewsharps. You see, jewsharps only a cost a nickle, and to play on them, why, you had only to breathe the music-breathe it outward, I mean, if that's right-and pick on the little vibrating tongue, and there you were. Of course, tho, you had to have a correct ear for a tune to do any good with a jewsharp. But even if you had a poor ear and were an indifferent performer, you could never make a nuisance of yourself with a jewsharp, because, you see, the jewsharp music is so subdued that nobody at a distance of twenty feet could be annoyed by the playing of a performer off the key.

"Well, now, I remember something see how one little thing leads to another!

"There was one boy in my town of whom I was jealous because, excellent as I was as a jewsharp performer, he had me beat a that-beat all to pieces; beat, I might say, fifteen different ways from the jack. This boy was a positive genius with the jewsharp as a matter of fact, and he could make a mouth organ do anything that he asked of-it- jump thru a hoop, so to speak, or roll over, or play dead, or any old thing. Handsome boy, named Ed Scovel. Could sing, too-used to go thru the streets lilting in a high choir boy sort of a tenor. I was not jealous of this Ed Scovel boy because he was better looking than I was or because he could play the mouth organ like somebody inspired or because he could sing like a throstle in a honeysuckle bush. Nope, I was just sore because he had me backed off the lot as a jewsharp player, and I knew, 'way, deep down that I never could play the jewsharp like Ed Scovel. "Well, many, many years passed, as the story book writers write, and I'd forgotten all about jewsharps and Ed Scovels and things, when one night in Paris my wife dragged me off to the grand opera. The performance was 'Lohengrin.' The gigantic chap with the blond whiskers and the glorious voice didn't mean anything to me till I took out my program to see who he might be was printed on the program 'Chevalier Edouard Scovel.' I wondered if it could be. I recalled that before\_I left the old town Ed Scovel had started in to get his voice cultivated. But it seemed impossible, out of the question, that this giant singing there at the Grand Opera House in Paris could be the Ed Scovel with the patches on his breeches and the little dinky fur cap pulled over his ears of whose wonderful jewsharp music I had been jealous so many years before.



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

RATES

Positively the lowest rates that have ever been offered to San Antonio will

#### HE MOURNS THE JEWSHARP

#### Old Timer Moved to Recollections and an Anecdote

"I wonder what's become of the jewsharp?" inquired Mr. Fattipose, reflectively. "I haven't seen a jewsharp for years. I wonder if they make them any more. If so, where do they hide them? Really, I believe that the boys and girls of today wouldn't recognize a jewsharp if they saw one.

"Too bad, too. For there was any quantity of aeolianish, sorter o' poesy breathing, far off, half awake, eltinish music in the old jewsharp—there sure was.

"Far be it from me to boast, but away back yonder when I was in knee pants I surely was some jewsharp player, before the Lord—well, I guess yes. That was where I shone—as a performer on the jewsharp. No par"But it was all right.

"Dug him up at his beautiful Paris home the next day to see if that 'Lohengrin' chap was Ed. Sent in my card, and presently down comes the big, good-looking chap—recognized him at once.

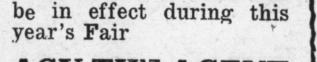
"'Hello Ed.' said I.

"He peered at me for about four seconds, and then he made me in about two jumps and was wringing my hands off.

"'Why, hello there, Fats!' he positively yelled—Fats was my boy nickname—and we had the durndest old fanning bee for three or four hours over his luncheon table that you ever heard in your life.

"And he was the Chevalier Edouard Scovel all right enough. He'd sung all over Europe, and some king or potentate had fastened the title on him.

"Here I got started on the subject of jewsharps and what's become of them? I'd like to hear a little of that jewsharp music tonight instead of that young woman in the next flat pounding 'I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark' on the piano—I sure would."— New York Sun.





#### CORRECTOR 2D DEAD.

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

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

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

# Farmers and Mechanics National Bank

#### Fort Worth, Texas

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