

The Hedley Informer

HEDLEY, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, OCTOBER 8, 1915

The Land of Hogs, Corn, Cotton, Kaffir, Maize, Feterita, Cane, Fruit and Vegetables, G

GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS SHORT COT- TON CROP--ONLY ELEVEN MILLION

Washington, Oct. 4.—A heavy decline in the growing cotton crop almost double the average decline of the last ten years, during September, has decreased the production prospect forecast earlier in the season by almost a million bales. The department of agriculture today estimated the crop at 10,950,000 equivalent to 500 pound bales, which would be the smallest crop since 1909.

In announcing the condition report and production estimate the crop reporting board made this statement:

"The cotton crop condition declined 84 points during the month of August 25 to September 25, which compared with an average decline in the same period in the past ten years of 45 points. The estimated condition at 60.8 per cent of normal on Sept. 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 165 and a total production (allowing a reduction of 1 per cent from planted or for abandonment) of about 10,950,000 bales. Last year's production was 16,135,000 bales and the 1913 crop 14,156,000. A crop less than 11,000,000 bales would be smaller than any crop since 1909."

To Informer Readers

We have on file in the office of the Informer an extensive list of names and addresses of prospective home-seekers such as have been compiled by the Emigration Department of the Ft. Worth & Denver City Railway Company. In addition to this, we have access to more than two thousand names and addresses wherein detailed information concerning each prospect is available.

If you have land for sale, or land for rent, and desire to communicate with any of these inquirers the names and addresses will be furnished you free of cost by applying at this office.

Definite and detailed particulars as to the name, address, age, nationality, number in family, years at present address, number of live stock and general condition of all these prospects are also on file in the office of Mr. W. F. Sterley, general freight and passenger agent of the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry Co. at the Denver Record Building, Ft. Worth Texas, and such specific information concerning any particular prospective home-seeker may be obtained free of cost by enclosing self addressed envelope to that office and marking inquiry referring to the book number and the applicant's number in the book.—Advt.

FARM FOR SALE

A splendid small place—34 acres well improved with a good orchard. Will sell farm alone or include crop. Good time on most of the payments. 274t See C. W. Horschler.

We still have all kinds of feed, and everything delivered within city limits. Get our prices before buying. Phone 86. Wood & Plaster.



REV. L. P. LAW



MRS. L. P. LAW

Revival Started at Methodist Church Conducted by Evangelist Law

Evangelists Lovic Pierce Law of Siloam Springs, Ark., began a revival meeting last night at the M. E. Church. Pastor Story was fortunate in securing Rev. Law to hold the meeting, as he is a man of power in revivals. He closed a meeting last Sunday night at Clarendon which is said to have been one of the most far-reaching revivals ever held in Clarendon. Had fifty conversions the last night.

Evangelist Law, besides preaching, conducts the singing and is ably assisted by Mrs. Law, who is a good soloist.

Every man, woman and child in and around Hedley is extended an invitation to attend the

services, and every Christian to cooperate in this campaign for righteousness. Services at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Evangelist Law is a native born Texan. He has held meetings in practically all parts of the United States; he was with Dr. J. Wilber Chapman in the great Philadelphia simultaneous meeting with 500 professions in St. Luke's Methodist church; afterwards in Port Richmond Presbyterian church, which was one of the oldest churches in the city, and received more additions from his meeting than ever in its history. He has been pastor of the hundred thousand dollar Methodist church in Portland, Oregon. Go to church and hear him.

Naylor Springs

T. C. Wood and wife visited their daughter, Mrs. A. O. Hefner Sunday.

T. B. Austin and family of Amarillo came down Saturday night to visit relatives, returning home Sunday afternoon.

We understand Dr. C. L. Fields had business below Fort Worth this week.

Miss Bettye Austin of Amarillo is spending the week at the T. N. Naylor home.

J. W. Bland was on the sick list Sunday.

NELDA.

Subscribe for the Informer.

TWO AUTOMOBILES WRECKED IN COLLISION WEDNESDAY

T. R. Moran and were returning from Clarendon Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock. Saxon 6 and just east of Lake et another automobile. In some way, according to reports, the other driver turned the left instead of to the right when they met, and both were badly wrecked and occupants given a shaking when they collided.

W. M. AUXILLIA

W. M. Auxiliary meet Oct. 11, 2:30 p. m.

PROGRAM

"Rural Life Our Opportunity"

Mexico, Rural Life."

Bible lesson, Malachi

Ang, Help Somebody

Prayer.

Christian Stewards

Prayer.

Topic: "Rural Life in

Mrs. Davis.

Topic: "Call of the Country"

Mrs. Kendall.

Topic: "The Blight of Rural

Mexico"—Mrs. Bray.

The Influence of our Mexican

Schools—Mrs. Story.

Map Study: Mexico—Mrs.

Bain.

Query: Why Study Missions?

Leader, Mrs. J. A. Moreman.

Hostess, Mrs. G. E. Davis.

FOR SALE—15 acres joining

incorporated town of Hedley, on

highway, good improvements,

good cistern, most all fenced with hog and poultry

wire. Would consider some trade

if good stock; right price. Call

for write J. A. Morrow,

48th Hedley, Texas.

HEDLEY For The Homeseeker

To the man of moderate means who would like to farm on a moderate scale and who would diversify to the end of living at home for the home's sake, there is a section in the southeastern part of Donley county that holds out exceptional opportunities.

Hedley, a small but growing town on the main line of the Ft. Worth & Denver Railway, is the trade and business center of this favored agricultural district.

Hedley has a population of about six hundred. It is located fourteen miles southeast of Clarendon, county seat. The altitude is 2,000 feet and in many respects it is a typical village.

There is a fine water supply and a large number of acres of fertile soil. The land is dotted with productive farms and orchards. The science of agriculture is comparatively a new enterprise in these parts, and the last few years has demonstrated beyond all question that it is a natural home for the farmer.

Perhaps not more than 10 per cent of the land in the Hedley territory is now under cultivation. Of the fifty

which remains in its natural prairie state it is safe to assume that thirty percent is available for cultivation. The important feed crops of the community which have made good without fail are kaffir corn, milo maize and corn. And because of the certainty of one of these feed crops Hedley is a desirable

suburb.

There are at Hedley a number of fine homes and a large number of acres of fertile soil.

The dairy business hereabout has just started. The poultry business is in its infancy. There are six firms in Hedley that handle annually thirty thousand pounds of poultry. The reports show that thirty-five hundred bales of cotton were marketed in Hedley last season and sixty cars of hogs exported at this point while milo maize, corn and other farm products amounted to approximately a hundred cars for the year. These statistics are a remarkable consideration and are not to be and cost of the Hedley territory will be well within the time of any man who desires a small home, a secure and comfortable life in a land of a good society and a good Adv.

of diversified farming in the Hedley territory, the available markets already assured and the great acreage of virgin lands contiguous thereto should make the Hedley territory the mecca for the homeseeker.

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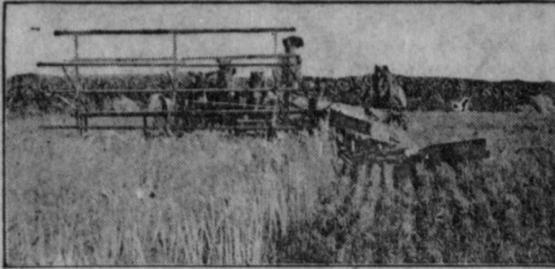
Our Friend I suppose it is not exact action much

Yon

holved laundry of kerosene and fire Cabbage worms can be sprinkling the plants water.

SACRIFICE SALE
1 Davenport case, 1 library table, 1 dining room chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 new at second hand price, 10 acres of m
C. M.

FARM WORK TEAMS DESERVE EXTRA CARE



Harvesting in Oklahoma.

The team that does the work for the farmer during the busy cropping season deserves good care. In giving his team proper attention the farmer shows a kind heart and a wise head. He thereby conserves the energy of the faithful animals which enables them to serve him a long time says a Missouri writer in Farm Progress.

The work team must have good feed. Musty hay and moldy grain they will not eat unless very hungry, and it is harmful to their digestive organs and they contain practically no nourishment. Timothy, clover or alfalfa hay should fill the manger, and it will keep the team in good shape when fed in proper quantities. Wheat and oat straw are good enough for the horse to sleep on, but very poor for him to live on. During the working season the team should seldom be turned on green grass. It is too washy, and the team that works all day and toils all night in the grass field for a ration will not do well. If one does turn on grass, the team should be provided with a liberal supply of hay just the same.

The best grain ration is one half corn and the other half oats. The corn gives needed strength and the oats act as a laxative. Throw a pinch of salt into the feed box once each day and the horses will be kept healthy. Should a horse have bad teeth his feed should be ground. All grain should be fed in good boxes, for leaky troughs waste much valuable feed.

The water for the work team should be drawn fresh from the well. The muddy, stagnant water of the pond is not fit for the work horse. It is foul

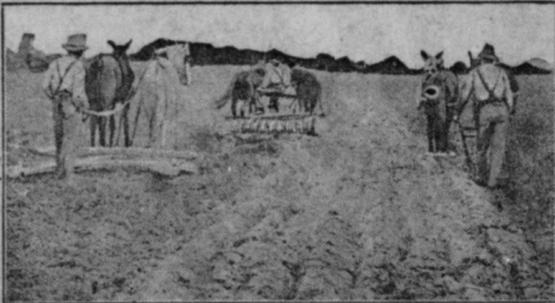
and full of germs, and a horse will seldom drink heartily from any such filthy liquid. This, of course, means a reduction in the horse's flesh and strength.

Drinking troughs or tanks should be kept clean. They get foul very fast during the hot days of the summer. Take an old broom and wash them clean once or twice each week.

The horse should have a comfortable stall in which to stand and to sleep. It should be well ventilated in the summer so the horse may eat in comfort. The stall should also be cleaned of all filth every day. The horse that must stand with his hind parts elevated two or three feet above his fore quarters cannot enjoy his feed. Good straw will make a fine bedding for the horse and be converted into rich fertilizer. He will be thankful when he reclines here at night, although he may not be able to tell you about it the next morning.

Curry the team night and morning. It rids the coat of all filth and sweaty matter, opens the pores of the skin and keeps the horse looking nice. The horse will lean up to the curry comb and show its appreciation of the grooming.

Never work harness that are a misfit. A large collar may produce the sweeny, a tight fitting one is apt to gall the shoulder, but a snug fitting one will give no trouble. Use a light pad and the shoulders will not become bruised. The harness should be padded if they rub the horse in any place. The work a horse must do is hard enough without the addition of suffering from galled places.



Plowing, Disking and Harrowing.

TRACTOR OCCUPIES IMPORTANT PLACE

Smaller-Sized Machines Solving Problem on Farm of Comparatively Few Acres.

(By E. R. GROSS, Colorado Agricultural College.)

There is no doubt in the mind of the writer that the gasoline or oil tractor should and does occupy an important place in present day agriculture. The smaller size tractors now being put out by manufacturers are reducing very materially the size of farm on which a tractor may be operated with profit. It is quite certain that a 16 to 25 horse power tractor developing 8 to 13 horse power draw-bar can now be operated profitably on a 200 to 250 acre farm. This is a most essential requirement for the farmer who will not have a large farm. That the tractor should help to operate the farm profitably is a fact that has been proved over and over again. The tractor has only a little more of the form of tractor and horse would otherwise have in horses alone.

In the tractor the tractive power is weight. Heavy tractors had compacting greater tractive power or the compacting tractors are of the type of the tractor. The tractor has a compacting tractive power weight. Heavy tractors had compacting greater tractive power or the compacting tractors are of the type of the tractor.

CLOVER SEED CROP OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Any Field Will Prove Profitable if Hay Crop Is Properly Managed—When to Cut.

Save the clover seed this year if at all possible. Any field of clover will yield a profitable crop of seed, provided the hay crop is properly managed. It has been proved beyond a question of doubt that the first crop must be harvested before the blossoms die, otherwise the seed will not form in the second crop. Begin the hay harvest just as soon as the first blossoms commence to turn brown if you wish to secure a full crop of seed.

Clear the hay from the ground as promptly as possible, says a writer in Indiana Farm Journal. It is a fact that the clover seed will not form in the second crop. Begin the hay harvest just as soon as the first blossoms commence to turn brown if you wish to secure a full crop of seed.

Meant Safety.
A Scotchman and an Irishman met in the country one day and during their conversation a motorcar passed by; the Scotchman said he hated the smell of a motorcar; but Paddy said he liked it.
"Why?" said the Scotchman, and Paddy said when he smelt it he knew the danger was past.

Has Porcupines Well Trained.
Simon Dana of Greenville, Me., a Penobscot Indian, is doing a good business selling porcupine quills for toothpicks. He has eight porcupines specially trained to approach his camp each morning and shoot their quills into a tub near the camp door; that is, he says so.

A wine made from the juice of bananas is being manufactured by two Frenchmen living in Cochinchina.

There is some discussion as to the proper way to serve grapefruit. Eph Wiley says it should be served with an anesthetic.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. **CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS**, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.**

WHAT HE MIGHT HAVE DONE

Inquiry That Would at Least Have Shown That Husband Was Not Altogether Indifferent.

Mrs. Enderly, wife of Judge Enderly, of a small Missouri town, complained one day that she had accidentally swallowed a button, which she was holding in her mouth preparatory to attaching to some garment. As the lady was rather given to making great ado over trivial mishaps, and as the judge was much preoccupied, he did not pay much heed. Soon after, however, finding her in tears, he made kindly inquiry as to their cause.

"It's your heartless in-indifference to anything that happens to me," sobbed the aggrieved little woman. "I didn't suppose you'd worry much because I swallowed a button, but I did think you might have taken enough interest in it to inquire what kind of button it was."—Youth's Companion.

Out of the Question.
"Now, my boy, get to work. The world is your oyster."
"Just so, dad; but I can't get to work for a month yet. Oysters won't be in season until September."—Judge.

A woman doesn't want the last word; she would rather keep right on talking.

KNEW WHERE IT BELONGED

Information Not Just What Botanist Was Looking For, But the Boy Meant Well.

The famous botanist was pacing slowly along the country road, his eyes, as usual, roaming from side to side for new plants to study.

Suddenly an eager look spread across his features, and he leaned over the low fence inclosing a cottage garden. He had found a plant he did not know.

What could it be? If only he had a specimen of it to study!

At that moment a shock-headed lad strolled along the road and stopped to gaze open-mouthed at him.

"I say!" called the botanist urgently. "See that plant there—that pale pink one in the corner? Do you know it?"

"Uh-hu!" said the country boy briefly.

"What's its name? Do you know what family it belongs to?"

The lad jerked a grubby thumb over his shoulder toward the little cottage as he spoke more briefly still.

"Half a part a million of iron in water is detected by taste, and four or five parts make water unpalatable. If you have an iron will don't let it get rusty."



At Less Cost—

There's more nutritive value that the system will absorb in Grape-Nuts than in either meat or bread.

A remarkable fact. Weight for weight, a package of Grape-Nuts supplies one-third more nourishment than a roast of beef and at about half the cost. A roast of beef is about twenty per cent waste and there is a shrinkage in cooking. Grape-Nuts comes ready cooked—and not a crumb need be wasted.

Think it over! Then there's bread—white bread lacks certain elements essential to building brain and body. Why? Because in milling white flour, four-fifths of the precious mineral content (all important for health and life) is browned out with the brancoat of wheat, to make the flour look white and pretty.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

not only supplies all the brain- and bone-building, nerve- and muscle-making phosphates of the wheat, but all the rich nutriment of malted barley.

Besides, Grape-Nuts is easily digested—generally in about an hour—white bread and beef require about 2 1/2 hours.

Grape-Nuts comes in germ-proof, moisture-proof packages—ready to serve with cream or milk—a delicious ration, economical and highly nourishing.

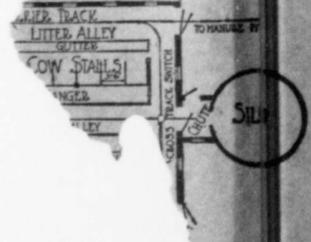
"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

to keep him away from the other animals. Also in case a cow or a horse is sick it can be handled much better if it is away from the other animals.

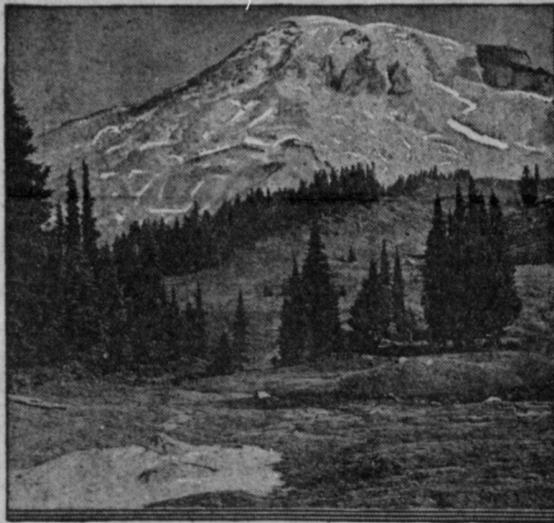
The hayrack is capable of taking care of a large quantity of clover, alfalfa, and straw. The roof is of the self-aligning type, supported, so that the hay can be piled up to any height without posts interfering with the hay.

Unhonored Manuscript. The Magna Charta manuscript is not the only one that was lost by accident. The "Diary of John Jay" was found by William E. Patten among the waste paper in the lumber room at Wotton, while the tutor of the Marquis de Ronville, when playing tennis, found that the drum of his racket was formed of some parchment upon which was written a fragment of the lost "Second Decade of Livy." One of our oldest fragments of Anglo-Saxon poetry, "The Fight at Finnsburg," was found pasted inside the covers of a



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MOUNT RAINIER, ICY OCTOPUS



MOUNT RAINIER, FROM GOD'S ROOF GARDEN

A FROZEN octopus of enormous bulk whose glittering armored body rises three miles into the sky, with twenty or more huge wrinkled arms reaching down among thousands of acres of the most gorgeous and luxuriant wild flowers, to squirt, from each finger tip, a river of ice water into the valley below!

Surely a quotation from the "Arabian Nights!" Or a ghost tale to frighten children on Halloween! But no, however figurative, this is a true statement of an actual fact. There really exists such an ice-armed octopus in these United States. It is a justifiable description of the most interesting mountain in Uncle Sam's dominions, and perhaps in the world.

Mount Rainier is in the state of Washington, 56 miles southwest of Tacoma. It is one of that celebrated range of volcanoes which were supposed to be extinct until, within the year, Lassen peak broke forth again. Rainier, though supporting one of the most remarkable single-peak glacial systems in the world, emits steam from its crevices, evidence of continual heat.

From Tacoma or Seattle, the mountain appears to rise directly from sea level, so insignificant are the ridges about its base. Yet its ridges themselves are of no mean height. They rise 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the valleys that cut through them, and their crests average 6,000 feet in altitude. Thus at the southwest entrance to the Mount Rainier National park, which congress created to protect this natural marvel from private encroachment, the mountain above sea level is 2,000 feet. Goat mountain, close by, rises to an altitude of 6,045 feet.

Is a Veritable Colossus.

But so colossal are the proportions of the great volcano that they dwarf even mountains of this size and give them the appearance of mere foothills. In height Rainier is second in the United States only to Mount Whitney.

Mount Rainier stands, in round numbers, 10,000 feet high above its immediate base and covers 100 square miles of territory. In shape it is not a simple cone tapering to a slender, pointed summit like Fujiyama, the great volcano of Japan. It is rather a broadly truncated mass resembling an enormous tree stump with spreading base and irregularly broken top.

Its life history has been a long one. Like all volcanoes, Rainier built up its cone with the cinders and steam-entrained flows of liquid lava. At one time it abated not less than 15,000 feet. Then followed a great eruption that destroyed the top of the mountain and reduced it to a low crater surrounded by a rim.

Later, on the mountain, a great eruption occurred. The lava and cinder flows, which had been ejected by its own eruptions, were now ejected from the mountain. The lava and cinder flows, which had been ejected by its own eruptions, were now ejected from the mountain. The lava and cinder flows, which had been ejected by its own eruptions, were now ejected from the mountain.

its topographic surveys of the Mount Rainier National park, made a new series of measurements by triangulation methods at close range. These give the peak an elevation of 14,408 feet. This last figure, it should be added, is not likely to be in error by more than a foot or two and may with some confidence be regarded as final. Greater exactness of determination is scarcely practicable in the case of Mount Rainier, as its highest summit consists actually of a mound of snow, the height of which naturally varies somewhat with the seasons and from year to year.

This crowning snow mound, which was once supposed to be the highest point in the United States, still bears the proud name of Columbia Crest. It is essentially a huge snowdrift or snow dune heaped up by the furious westerly winds.

Six great glaciers originate at the very summit. They are the Nisqually, the Ingraham, the Emmons, the Winthrop, the Tahoma and the Kautz glaciers. But many of great size and sturdiness are born of the snows in rock pockets or cirques—ice-sculptured bowls of great dimensions and ever-increasing depth—from which they merge into the glistening armor of the huge volcano. The most distinguished of these are the Cowitz, the Paradise, the Frye Pan, the Carbon, the Russell, the North and South Mowich, the Puyallup and the Pyramid glaciers.

Remarkable Glaciers.

More than twenty glaciers, great and small, clothe Rainier; rivers of ice, with many of the characteristics of rivers of water, roaring at times over precipices like waterfalls; rippling and tumbling down rocky slopes—veritable noisy cascades; rising smoothly up on hidden rocks to foam, brooklike, over its lower edges.

Each glacier, whether originating at the bright summit or in vast spring-like cirques, begins in even, immaculate snow. A thousand feet or so below it attains sufficient density and weight to acquire movement. Here, looking down into a crevasse, one sees nothing but clean snow, piled in layers; slightly compacted and loosely granular snow, called neve in the Swiss Alps. Gradually, as the current sweeps along, it compacts, under the pressure and the surface meltings, into hard, dense, blue ice.

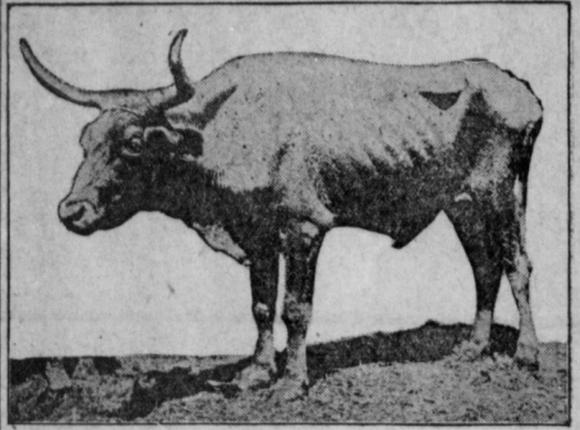
In glowing contrast to this marvelous spectacle of ice are the gardens of wild flowers surrounding the glaciers, pushing, wherever the rock and clew will permit, up the giant slopes, the prompt, showy spots, called alpine meadows. The flowers, which are allowed to grow, are of many kinds, and their presence is a sure sign of the approach of summer.

It is interesting to note that the glaciers, which are allowed to grow, are of many kinds, and their presence is a sure sign of the approach of summer. It is interesting to note that the glaciers, which are allowed to grow, are of many kinds, and their presence is a sure sign of the approach of summer.

It is well known that animals coming from an infested district and sold in the "southern tick quarantine pens" of northern stock yards bring an average of one-fourth to one-half a cent less than the quoted market price. The handicap to the southern seller, therefore, is about \$1.50 per head, allowing an individual of 600 pounds for all classes of animals. The cattle tick also keeps down the value of cattle which are left at home on the farm in the infested country. This loss, however, does not include the decrease in flesh and lack of development of southern cattle caused by the ticks.

It was estimated by government specialists that in dairy cattle harboring a light infestation of ticks the milk flow is reduced about 18 per cent.

SOUTH PAYS THE CATTLE TICK'S BILL



Steer Infested With Ticks.

(Prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

The annual toll of the Texas fever cattle tick in the infested area of the South reaches a staggering total. Yet the tick itself is a small parasite, securing its sustenance by taking little sips of blood from the animals and often passing on to them the dreaded Texas fever. Many cattle owners who have always been accustomed to see both ticks and ticky cattle on their farms unfortunately are not inclined to attach much importance to cattle ticks, and, as a rule, through lack of appreciation of their damaging effects, consider them as of little consequence. Ticks take their toll in any ways, all of which are not generally understood. Their power of transmitting Texas fever would alone demand their complete eradication, but there are other good reasons for ridding the South of cattle ticks.

It is not uncommon to notice animals on pastures with their hides very heavily infested with ticks. By continuous sucking of the blood from the animals, the ticks impoverish their circulation and the cattle must be fed heavier in order to meet the demands of the ticks in addition to the ordinary needs of the animals. This condition, together with the loss of blood, frequently induces an irritable state and evidences of uneasiness, commonly known as "tick worry," which results in loss of energy and in other derangements in the animal's health. Especially during hot weather, in pronounced cases, the animal loses flesh in spite of good pasture, and because of reduced vitality is more susceptible to the inroads of disease. If the animals become heavily infested the growth of the cattle may be retarded. In many parts of the South young cattle are thin, weak and stunted, a condition which has been termed "tick poverty."

It does not appear strange, when it is considered that some animals harbor many thousands of these blood-sucking ticks, that the milk flow from such cows is greatly reduced. If these ticks are crushed, it will be found that their intestines are completely filled with a dark, thick mass



Dip Then Tick-Infested Cattle.

of blood sucked from cows, and to be so infested that should go to the cause of the loss of milk, flesh and the laying of fat. The bites of these ticks are followed by inflammation producing organisms which may be the cause of the loss of milk, flesh and the laying of fat.

The accompanying picture shows the emaciated condition of a steer infested with ticks. This animal was dipped in an arsenical bath on August 13, to kill the ticks. At that time he weighed 730 pounds. He was continued on the same feed that he had received before dipping, and on October 12 weighed 1,115 pounds, a gain of 385 pounds.

Dipping tick-infested cattle in the arsenical bath is being done in many parts of the South. The given illustration shows one of the forms of dipping vats used. Five cents worth of arsenic per head is all that is required. The vat costs from \$50 to \$100. Once the vat is built, the cattle can be dipped as often as needed. The only costs are driving the cattle to the vat and handling them in the bath.

while a heavy infestation will cut down the cows' milk as much as 42 per cent. Study the sums worked out on the basis of 20 cows, which, if the cows were not infested with ticks, would normally produce about eight quarts a day.

Lightly Infested With Ticks.
(Milk flow down 18 P. C.)

	Daily yield Value at 20 in quarts per quart.
20 tick-free cows	\$ 8.00
20 lightly-ticked cows	6.50
Loss per day	15
Loss for 300 days	4.50
Cost of dipping herd and freeing it from ticks	10.00
Profit per year from dipping	\$20.00

Heavily Infested With Ticks.
(Milk flow down 42 P. C.)

	Daily yield Value at 20 in quarts per quart.
20 tick-free cows	\$ 8.00
20 heavily-ticked cows	4.50
Loss per day	35
Loss for 300 days	10.50
Cost of dipping herd and freeing it from ticks	10.00
Profit per year from dipping	\$60.00

The tick, when sucking the blood also suffers greatly through lack of ability to import pure-bred stock. About 60 per cent of the cattle brought in from the North, according to the department's estimate, succumb to Texas fever.

Ticks Take Toll From Hides.

The tick, when sucking the blood of cattle, lessens the value of the hide, reducing it from a No. 2 quality to that known as No. 4. The difference in price between these two grades of hide is three cents a pound. As the hide of southern steers weigh about 42 pounds, the presence of the tick in the hide causes a loss in the hide alone of more than \$1.26 a hide. It has been shown that the cost of tick eradication is less than fifty cents a head, so that the increased value of the hide of the animals would pay the cost of eliminating the tick, and leave the farmer a profit of about seventy-six cents, when considering the hide alone.

These heavy annual losses of cattle raisers in the infested district can be entirely effaced, and at a cost small in proportion to the return; for, with enthusiastic stockmen, satisfactory state legislation, sufficient money and a trained corps of inspectors, the cattle tick may be exterminated, and every dollar expended in this work will be returned manifold during each succeeding year. The United States department of agriculture bears part of the cost of ridding the country of ticks by sending, without expense to the county where the work is to be conducted, its field men to supervise the building of vats and the dipping of cattle. The total cost of dipping cattle at most is 50 cents a head, and in some counties it has been estimated to cost the county and its citizens not over 20 cents a head.

The department of agriculture has published a number of bulletins on different aspects of the tick problem, which will be sent on application. Among these are Farmers' Bulletins No. 693, "Eradication of the Cattle Tick Necessary for Profitable Dairying;" No. 569, "Texas or Tick Fever;" No. 580, "Beef Production in the South;" No. 496, "Methods of Exterminating the Texas Fever Tick;" special Circular, "Effects of Tick-Eradication Upon the Cattle Industry of the South;" and circular on "Progress and Results of Cattle-Tick Eradication."

The accompanying picture shows the emaciated condition of a steer infested with ticks. This animal was dipped in an arsenical bath on August 13, to kill the ticks. At that time he weighed 730 pounds. He was continued on the same feed that he had received before dipping, and on October 12 weighed 1,115 pounds, a gain of 385 pounds.

Dipping tick-infested cattle in the arsenical bath is being done in many parts of the South. The given illustration shows one of the forms of dipping vats used. Five cents worth of arsenic per head is all that is required. The vat costs from \$50 to \$100. Once the vat is built, the cattle can be dipped as often as needed. The only costs are driving the cattle to the vat and handling them in the bath.

How to Tell Fresh Eggs.

Eggs which are fresh-laid are best for boiling, but require a little more time to cook. The shell of a new-laid egg is semitransparent and slightly rough to the touch. A fresh egg is also much heavier than a stale one.

ARN
The trick of lighting a gas jet with the finger-tip is well known. The person merely shuffles the feet over a rough carpet or rug, and on presenting the finger-tips to the open gas jet, an electric spark is produced. The same as when sparks are produced by one's hair with a rubber comb. The sparks are produced by the friction of the feet on the carpet or rug. The sparks are produced by the friction of the feet on the carpet or rug. The sparks are produced by the friction of the feet on the carpet or rug.

Scientists stand firm as rock on the ape ancestry, the baseness of man, that is, that man is derived, not as the under popular conception would have it, from contemporary monkeys. A realized hypothesis would have a purely hypothetical common ancestor. "Evolution" candidly admits the conception of man's origin. It is a justifiable description of the most interesting mountain in Uncle Sam's dominions, and perhaps in the world.

Mount Rainier is in the state of Washington, 56 miles southwest of Tacoma. It is one of that celebrated range of volcanoes which were supposed to be extinct until, within the year, Lassen peak broke forth again. Rainier, though supporting one of the most remarkable single-peak glacial systems in the world, emits steam from its crevices, evidence of continual heat.

From Tacoma or Seattle, the mountain appears to rise directly from sea level, so insignificant are the ridges about its base. Yet its ridges themselves are of no mean height. They rise 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the valleys that cut through them, and their crests average 6,000 feet in altitude. Thus at the southwest entrance to the Mount Rainier National park, which congress created to protect this natural marvel from private encroachment, the mountain above sea level is 2,000 feet. Goat mountain, close by, rises to an altitude of 6,045 feet.

Is a Veritable Colossus.

But so colossal are the proportions of the great volcano that they dwarf even mountains of this size and give them the appearance of mere foothills. In height Rainier is second in the United States only to Mount Whitney.

Mount Rainier stands, in round numbers, 10,000 feet high above its immediate base and covers 100 square miles of territory. In shape it is not a simple cone tapering to a slender, pointed summit like Fujiyama, the great volcano of Japan. It is rather a broadly truncated mass resembling an enormous tree stump with spreading base and irregularly broken top.

Its life history has been a long one. Like all volcanoes, Rainier built up its cone with the cinders and steam-entrained flows of liquid lava. At one time it abated not less than 15,000 feet. Then followed a great eruption that destroyed the top of the mountain and reduced it to a low crater surrounded by a rim.

Later, on the mountain, a great eruption occurred. The lava and cinder flows, which had been ejected by its own eruptions, were now ejected from the mountain. The lava and cinder flows, which had been ejected by its own eruptions, were now ejected from the mountain.

Souls Again Vital

One of the marked features in our age in which we live has been the revival of vital interest in the future of the human soul. There was a time not many years ago when the thought of immortality was almost entirely forgotten. The old materialism brought their courage and tread with quivering feet on the future, but matter, material. It does matter. The most of it, "If a man die shall he live again?" The real discovery of the soul. Eucken, on the other side of the Atlantic; James, on the Atlantic, have been pointing out to us, "That life shall live for ever." The soul and dust and ashes all that is, that we are learning of the soul as it means the direct violation of the laws of nature, but we have it from deeper sources that are in this world's water year.

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OUR PUBLIC FORUM

Henry N. Pope

President of the Farmers' Union.

The farmers of today are divided into two classes—the old and the new. The old farmer represents the ancient regime—a regime that has passed into history. The new farmer is the modern business agriculturist and combined with his knowledge of raising the products of the soil is an understanding of the marketing end of the culture, as well. The new farmer is the worthy son of a noble sire; he is the modern embodiment of the old farmer's progressiveness. To the stock of information which has been handed down to him from generations past on production, he has added a knowledge of disposition of these products in a practical and business-like manner. And where his forefathers lived "to themselves" he has learned the lesson of co-operation not only with his brothers but with all lines of industry whose interests are identical.

In selecting Henry N. Pope as the official head of the Farmers' Union, the farmers of Texas have chosen a man whose policies over the long and whose far-sighted wisdom will insure the safety of the whole which best every association which has a membership of men of different minds and varied opinions. Pope has been the state lecturer and organizer of the Texas Union for many years and in this capacity has met and solved many problems of the organization which comprises practically the entire agricultural population of Texas.

President Pope that it needs no prophet's eye to see a better future for rural life and conditions that is now in the making. A thorough student of economic conditions, he believes that the future of farming will steadily continue until the farming interest of the state and nation are placed on a firm financial basis and agriculture is recognized as the foundation upon which all other industries can be built.

President Pope in the continued co-operation of the business interests of the state in helping to solve the problems of the farmer and is into it for the assistance and encouragement being extended by the state and business men in trying to finance and market the future of the Farmers' Union to bring about a closer understanding between the farmer and the men who direct the financial affairs of the state. He will follow the plan and the men who have expired, he will assist in the assurance that the gap of misunderstanding which has so long existed between the farming and allied industries may be bridged over as well as bring progress and prosperity to the entire citizenry.

ELBERT HUBBARD

The greatest loss the world has suffered, from the European war was the death of Elbert Hubbard. Navies may be sent to the bottom of the sea, cities razed to the ground and the products of farm and factory reduced to ashes; they can be replaced but the pen of Elbert Hubbard is stilled forever.

His was a "Little Journey" through life but he saw more beauty, usefulness and power than any traveler of his day. He did not have to visit the fountain of genius, climb the mountain tops of achievement or touch the mile-posts of progress to stimulate inspiration. His Creator planted in his breast a well spring of human thought that gushed forth from the reservoir of divine power—a gift from the gods. Life flowed through his heart more freely and human emotions stirred his mind more completely than that of any other man of his generation.

He is the greatest literary product of this commercial age, the most masterful "ad" writer the world ever produced and has contributed more toward understanding and appreciation of industry than any thinker who ever penned a line or hummed a tune on this planet. He was the most accurate historian of human nature, the most capable sculptor of human thought and the most able painter of human action of the age in which he lived.

The ocean waves may tenderly kiss his body farwell, the salt of the sea corrode his pen but his spirit will live on and on forever and wield an influence in directing the lives of men and shaping the destinies of nations so long as time lasts, men think and society exists.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

By Peter Bartora

When one class of people has nothing to say, it has a ready-made custom to create a political issue out of it. It is a familiar procedure, to print it in a law book instead of a newspaper and to argue it before a jury instead of to settle it in the higher courts of Common Sense. As a result, political agitators, political lawyers, political preachers and masculine women are powerful in politics and disension, selfishness, intolerance and hysterics run rampant in public affairs, for when the low, damp, musky atmosphere of misunderstanding envelopes public thought it breeds political reptiles, vermin, bugs and lice which the pure air of truth and the sunshine of understanding will choke to death.

We have too many self-appointed interpreters of industry who are incapable of grasping the fundamental principles of business and who at best can only translate gossip and add color to sensational stories. No business can stand upon error and no industry can thrive upon misunderstanding. For public opinion is more powerful than a King's sword.

When prejudice, suspicion and class hatred prevail, power gravitates into the hands of the weak for demagogues thrive upon disension and statesmen sicken upon strife.

The remedy lies in eliminating the middleman—the political gossip—and this result can be accomplished by the managers of business sitting around the table of industry and talking it over with the people. Interchange of information between industries and the people is as necessary to success in business as interchange in commodities, for the people can only rule when the public understands. Away with political interpreters who summon evil spirits from their prison cells and loose them to prey upon the welfare of the people in the name of "My Country."

Officer Was Shrewd.

The officers in a certain British regiment have to go through the day's training under exactly the same conditions as the men, and carry the same sized pack. One of the officers for a long time amazed his colleagues by showing extraordinary agility and energy in spite of this fact, until a few days ago his secret was divulged. He had been filling his pack mostly with air-cushions!

May Versus Dabber.

"Seems to be a pretty smooth salesman you have there," remarked the visitor.

"Indeed he is," said the proud merchant. "I believe if it were put squarely up to him he could sell breakfast food to Eskimos."

For a Sunburned Baby

Bathe the inflamed skin with a solution consisting of one teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda to a pint of water. This cream is very helpful in taking out the burning sensation.

A Sure Thing About Wives.

C. N. Niles, the Rochester aviator who captained Curran's flying staff in Mexico, said in a New York interview:

"Successful? I should say we were successful. Aeroplanes are just as sure to be successful in warfare as wives are sure to be jealous."

"I know a Rochester man who said warmly to his wife one evening:

"I saw Mrs. Brown today. By jingo, what a beauty! She doesn't look thirty-five, does she?"

"No, not now, his wife answered, coldly, 'though I guess she did once.'"

Pretty Well Fixed.

"I was surprised to hear that you had married a man with no provisions for the future," said the bride's aunt.

"Oh, but we have, auntie," replied her bridelets. "We have nine cases of canned goods in the pantry."

The Informer \$1.00 per year.

City Directory

CHURCHES BAPTIST, Jas Long, pastor
First Sunday in each month

METHODIST—M. L. Story, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and night, except every First Sunday morning
SUNDAY SCHOOL every Sunday 10 a. m. C. B. Battle, Supr.
PRAYER MEETING

Every Wednesday evening

CHURCH OF CHRIST

G. W. Horschler, Pastor.
Telephone No. 30 S. L. S.

Services 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8:15 p. m.

Monthly business meeting Saturday before 1st Sunday at 10 o'clock.

Sunday School every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

G. C. Meadows, Supr.

Senior B Y P U. 6:30 p. m.

Junior B Y P U. at 5:00 p. m.

Regular weekly prayer meetings Thursday night. All night services begin at 8:15 p. m.

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and also preaching every first Lordsday morning and night.

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Justice of the Peace Precinct 1, J. A. Morrow

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T. B. Norwood, Memphis, Texas.

SCHOOL BOOKS

We now have a full line of School Books which the publishers have instructed us to sell for Cash only. They have also instructed us to make no exchanges this year. These books do not belong to us, but are the property of the publishers—we only act as their agents—so will have to obey their instructions regarding sale of same. Hedley Drug Co.

NEWHOME

"I'll get it for my wife"

NO OTHER LIKE IT. NO OTHER AS GOOD.

Purchase the "NEW HOME" and you will have a life's asset at the price you pay. The elimination of repair expense by superior workmanship and best quality of material insures life-long service at minimum cost. Insist on having the "NEW HOME".

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.

Known the world over for superior sewing qualities. Not sold under any other name.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

FOR SALE BY

Dealer wanted

INSURANCE

Will not prevent you from being blown going broke work. Those to fear tomorrow. A now will be worth you have a pass by J. C.

J. C.

average man, able the law, the expenses, his and other

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Mary Lynn was operated for appendicitis and other operations at the Sanitarium at Clarendon Wednesday. She was reported to be doing nicely.

Hotel orders with the Baptist were served on October 23. Served any other you want them.

Mrs. J. B. Turnbow left Sunday for a two weeks visit with her parents at San Jon, N. M.

They have moved my Undertakers to rear of the Reeves building. S. P. Hamblen.

T. Lane and wife and their daughter, Miss Orene Lane, were down from Clarendon Sunday visiting J. Walker Lane and family.

Don't forget that School Books are at Hedley Drug Co.

Teel and family moved Tuesday into their nice new house just about completed on Main street.

Pipe, Stove Lifters, Stove Polish, at Kendall's.

Bowser's family came this week from Childress, comfortably located in Dishman residence on Main street.

THE PUBLIC... bought the shop and... to the public... when in need of work. W. H.

A light frost in low places reported Tuesday morning. Little damage more than to the edges of tomato vines.

Get your School supplies and avoid the rush at Hedley Drug Co.

Cotton Sack, Wagon sheets, knee pads at Kendall's.

Annie A. return months ago at Hedley Drug Co.

Buy Coal. Miss at Hedley Drug Co.

Will Pay You
Walker Lane when in need of anything in the blacksmithing. He makes a specialty of horse shoeing at \$4.00.

W. T. McBride and Mr. Gerner were down from Lella Lake Thursday.

Good clean shaves, haircuts, and first class laundry work can be had at my shop. J. B. King.

J. C. Wooldridge yard continues to improve. The office building was moved back this week and another building the same size added to it in front.

FOR SALE—A well trained, well bred and fancy buggy mare. Cash or terms. J. C. Wells.

Roy Scales and family of Long Beach, California, stopped over one day this week with his uncle, R. W. Scales. They were traveling by auto from Long Beach to Paris, Texas, and were on the road about three weeks to here.

Informers \$1.00 per year.

Mrs. M. J. Cornelius and daughter, Miss Mary, came Wednesday from Honey Grove for a visit with their daughter and sister Mrs. L. L. Cornelius. They were here about eighteen months ago and made many friends who welcome them back.

S. S. Adamson and family have moved to the B. W. Johnson residence recently vacated by A. L. Miller. They are moving to town for the benefit of the school.

Colt Muzzles, Gun Shells, Sole Leather, at Kendall's.

President Wilson has announced his engagement to Mrs. Norwood of Washington. The wedding has not been held and will probably take place in December.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM



Ralph Peters On Railway Mail Pay

A controversy has been raging in the columns of the press between the railroads and the Federal Post Office Department over the question of proper compensation for handling the United States mails. Mr. Ralph Peters, Chairman of the Railway Mail Committee, when asked to state the railroad side of the controversy to the American farmer, said in part:

"The railway mail pay question will be settled—and settled permanently and with justice to all concerned—as soon as the American people realize that the whole subject, while seemingly complicated and technical, boils down to a few simple points of fair business dealing which no one need be a rate expert to understand.

The first is that the Post Office Department weighs the mails, and readjusts the pay of the railroads, only once in four years. This compels the railroads to carry the increase in the mail tonnage during the intervening years without pay—manifestly an injustice in the case of a rapidly growing business. One consequence has been that last year the railroads carried fully half the parcel post for nothing.

A second point is this: In addition to carrying the mails, the railroads are required to operate many travelling post offices for sorting and distributing the mails while in transit. But the Post Office Department pays for such post offices only where they occupy whole cars, and pays nothing in the many cases in which it merely requires the use of post office apartments in combination cars, although such apartments differ from the full railway post office cars only in size. More than 4,200 apartments of this character have been fitted up, and are maintained for the exclusive use of the Post Office Department. Failure to pay for them has been an especial hardship to the smaller roads on which the Department does not find it necessary to utilize whole cars.

One last point: In thousands of instances (though not in all) the Post Office Department requires the railroads to carry the mails back and forth between railroad stations and post offices, but pays them nothing for this extra service beyond the rates covering the rail transportation. The railroads have no choice but to perform this additional service gratis, or refuse to carry the mails at all.

Now for the remedies the railroads ask: They do not ask to have the mails weighed daily, or to have each shipment weighed and paid for separately, as is done in the case of private shippers. They merely ask to have the mails weighed, and the pay of the railroads adjusted, at least once a year, instead of once in four years. They also ask that apartment post office cars be paid for, at reasonable rates, according to size. Lastly, they ask that the Post Office Department cease to require of them free messenger service between stations and post offices, and either relieve them of this service or pay fairly for it. These are the reforms the railroads ask of Congress. They gladly lay these reforms before the public, confident that they will appeal to the common sense and fairness of American voters."

NOTARY PUBLIC

Bring your Notary work to

G. A. WIMBERLY

The prettiest tablets in town can be found at Hedley Drug Co.

The Informer \$1.00 per year.

While work is being done on the Hornsby building I will do blacksmithing at the Kendall stand, and invite my friends and customers to bring their work to me there. J. M. Bozeman.

FARM FOR SALE

A splendid small place—54 acres well improved with a good orchard. Will sell farm alone or include crop. Good time on most of the payments. 27-4t See C. W. Horschler.

DON'T FORGET

Before buying your new hat call and see us at the home of Mrs. Boyd in East Hedley. Everything new and up to date, and prices the lowest. We also do plain and fancy sewing Dress making a specialty. Mrs. Boyd and Grace Bozeman.

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"I'll get it for my wife"
NO OTHER LIKE IT. NO OTHER AS GOOD.
Purchase the "NEW HOME" and you will have a life asset at the price you pay. The elimination of repair expense by superior workmanship and best quality of material insures life-long service at minimum cost. Insist on having the "NEW HOME".
WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.
Known the world over for superior sewing qualities. Not sold under any other name.
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.
FOR SALE BY
Dealer wanted

INSURANCE

Will not prevent your house from burning or being blown away. Will prevent your going broke after your windmill. Will prevent your work. Thrown down by a storm. To fear to take now will lose a lot of money. J. C. WIMBERLY

J. C. WIMBERLY

Who the... his wife... and... to no... is not... is draw... gleam in... his whip... result... with whip... thing... Marriage... of... me