

The Hedley Informer

VOL. VI

HEDLEY, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, AUGUST 11, 1916

NO. 1

HEAVY GUARD PLACED AROUND TULSA JAIL

Tulsa, Okla., Aug. 5.—Every precaution has been taken to prevent a party of men from reaching the Tulsa County jail tonight and taking Cecil Towery, negro, accused of having killed Charles Vaughn last night near Hoffman. Towery was whisked to the Tulsa jail early this morning while 500 men were searching for him near the scene of the crime.

Sheriff James Woolley received word early tonight that several automobiles had arrived in the city filled with indignant workmen in the oil fields from near the scene of the killing, and it was reported that more would follow.

Deputy Sheriffs were ordered to the jail at once and will remain on duty during the night.

Towery was taken to the city jail at Okmulgee last night and later to the county jail, but he was later hurried out of a rear door and placed in an automobile, accompanied by three officers. All night they hid in the woods near by and early this morning proceeded to Sapulpa and brought Towery here by rail.

Bill Towery, a brother of the negro, and believed to be implicated in the killing, is still at large, but a posse of men is scouring the country for him near Okmulgee, where he is believed to be in hiding.

The Tulsa County jail is located on the top floor of the court house and can only be reached by an elevator and a secret stairway. It was constructed in this way to make it mob proof.

NEGRO GIVES SELF UP TO AUTHORITIES

Tulsa, Okla., Aug. 7.—After eluding a mob for thirty six hours, Will Towery, negro, who, with his brother, Cecil Towery, is accused of the murder Friday night of Charles Vaughn, a wealthy oil man near McIntosh, surrendered to the authorities here Sunday afternoon. The negroes are quoted by under Sheriff Carl Lewis as saying, "We killed him when he accused us of stealing a quart of whiskey."

Mrs. Geo. L. Tipton came up from Memphis this morning and spent the day at the home of her parents, T. J. Davis and wife.

Churches and Church Societies

The First Baptist Church will begin their protracted meeting the Third Sunday in August. Rev. W. H. McKinzie will do the preaching.

At The First Baptist Church
W. H. McKinzie, Pastor.
Preaching first and third Sundays, morning and evenings.

Sunday school each Sunday at 10 a. m. M. J. Moore, Supt.
Prayer meeting and choir practice each Thursday night at 8:30.

Ladies Aid Society meeting Wednesdays after 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month at 3 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend any of these services.

THE TEXAS TENANT FARMER

The tenant problem is a most distressing one and shows few symptoms of improvement. We have, according to the best estimates available, an increase of 4,500 tenant farmers last year and against this 2,500 farmers bought homes. Many of those purchasing farms are no doubt immigrants and as nearly as I can estimate probably a net of 3,500 farms pass from Texas farm owners to tenants per annum which is equal to almost ten per day. So far we have had very little legislation or business co-operation that has reached the tenant farmer. Probably the greatest relief afforded the tenant farmer was when the Texas bankers declared in favor of holding cotton for 12 cents per pound. The Federal reserve act which enables the bankers to lend money at 6 per cent on cotton in storage brings cheap money within his reach for holding cotton, but the rural credit act requiring that he pay 50 per cent of the value of a farm before he can borrow money for a home is clear over his head. He needs money loaned on a much less equity. On his crop and chattel mortgages he now pays 30 to 50 per cent interest rate and if this were reduced to normal it would buy many homes per annum. No farmer can overcome a 30 per cent rate and it is doubtful if any considerable number of farmers can survive a 10 per cent rate. The problem presents many difficulties which can only be solved by the co-operation of the business interests, the farmers, the bankers and the merchants.—Henry N. Pope.

Naylor Springs Correspondence

Mrs. A. O. Hefner is quite sick but we hope she will be better soon.

Mrs. T. J. Wood is visiting relatives at Wilbarger.

Dr. C. F. Fields, T. N. and T. L. Naylor and Felton Espey left Monday morning for Houston where they went to attend the Union meeting.

Grandma Hefner came in Monday evening from Brice where she has been visiting her son and family.

Misses Ruth Fields and Grace Tyree visited the Misses Naylor Monday.

Mrs. E. P. and children spent Sunday night with friends at Hedley.

Mr. Sturges and Lewis Fields were down from the Plains Sunday visiting relatives.

Miss Grace Tyree of Clarendon is the guest of Miss Ruth Fields.

FRANK CAPERS

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Oakley, on Monday, Aug. 7, a baby girl.

Rev. L. B. Smallwood and wife of Quail were guests of Rev. L. A. Reavis' home, Wednesday night. They were en route to Clarendon.

THREE HOMES DESTROYED BY FIRE

Wednesday night about 8:30 o'clock the citizens of Hedley witnessed the largest fire that has ever occurred in this city.

The fire originated in the house occupied by C. W. Lane on North Main street, and on account of non supply of water swept three houses away. The origin of the fire is unknown, but supposedly by a match being struck in a closet by a mouse. Most of the furniture and some bed clothes were saved from two rooms of the first house.

The next house destroyed was the C. W. Watkins home. His household goods were practically all saved. The residence occupied by T. M. Little was the last to burn. His household goods were also saved. We understand the three houses were covered by insurance, but no insurance on household goods.

People of Hedley, is this not a strong enough demonstration that Hedley NEEDS a water system? If there had been water supply the two latter houses at least could have been saved. There was enough loss in thirty minutes to install a good water system here. If the wind had been blowing from the north the entire west side of Main street might have been destroyed, because there was nothing to check the flames. Are we going to stand by and watch our neighbors homes, and perhaps our own homes, go up in smoke and flame, all on account of the lack of water? Now is the time to get busy before it is too late. Vote and talk for a bond election to install a water system in Hedley.

DEATH TOLL OF TEXAS STOCK

The loss of livestock from disease on the farms of Texas during the past year has been above normal. We lost 39,000 head of horses and mules valued at \$3,500,000; 327,000 cattle valued at \$9,820,000; 90,000 sheep worth \$359,000, and 192,000 hogs valued at \$1,534,000 making a total loss of 648,000 animals valued at approximately \$15,213,000. This makes a heavy drain upon the farmer and he should write the A. & M. College, the Texas Sanitary Livestock Commission and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for bulletins and information on the health and treatment of diseases common among our animals.—Henry N. Pope.

Miss Jack Storm came down from Amarillo Saturday night and spent several days here, the guest of Miss Myrtle Reeves. She was en route to Dallas where she will visit with her sister.

Rev. L. A. Reavis returned Wednesday from assisting Rev. L. B. Smallwood in a ten days meeting at Quail, in which there were twenty five conversions and a good revival in the church. Rev. Reavis left Thursday to assist in a meeting at Salt Fork, near Wellington.

Miss Myrtle Reeves returned Thursday of last week from Tucuman, N. M., after spending several weeks with her brothers at that place.

The Informer \$1.00 per year.

PANHANDLE FARMERS' CONGRESS

The third annual session of the Panhandle Farmers' Congress will be held in Amarillo August 24, 25 and 26, under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture and the Amarillo Board of City Development. The program is one of unusual interest, among the most attractive features being the following:

A full two days program of Domestic Science and Home Economics by Mrs. J. L. Landrum, of the State Department, with Smith-Lever work by Mrs. W. A. Warner, of Claude.

Address—Hon. Fred V. Davis, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

Oliver J. Grace, Supt. U. S. Field Station at Akron, Colo.—"Methods and Depth of Tillage."

Prof. E. E. Scholl, of the State Department of Agriculture,—"Insect Pests of the Garden and Orchard."

H. H. Vinall, Agronomist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture,—"Value of Sudan Grass in the Southern Great Plains."

Geo. Bishop, of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman,—"Rainfall and Its Relation to Safe Farming."

E. H. Grimes, of White Deer,—"Our Experience in Wheat Raising."

D. C. Dove, of the State Department, and Welton Winn, of Canyon City,—"Problems of Marketing Farm Products."

Carl Williams, Editor Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman,—"Organization and Marketing."

A. K. Short, Agricultural Agent of the F. W. & D. C. Ry.,—"Agricultural Development in the Panhandle."

L. L. Johnson, Assistant Farm Demonstrator of the Santa Fe Ry.,—"Poultry Raising in the Panhandle."

Rufus J. Nelson, Editor Farm and Ranch,—"Factors that will Improve the Schools, Churches, Roads and Farm Life."

C. H. Evans, Chief of Animal Industry Division A. & M. College of Texas,—"Elements of Success in Stock Farming."

Hon. C. M. Cureton, Assistant Attorney General of Texas,—"Irrigation in the Panhandle."

John Fields, Editor of the Oklahoma Farmer,—"Marketing the Kaffirs—Recent Developments."

R. W. Edwards, Supt. U. S. Field Station, Chillicothe, Mo.,—"Rate and Date of Seeding Sorghums."

J. F. Ross, Supt. U. S. Field Station, Amarillo, Texas,—"Requirements for Success in Raising Grain Sorghums."

B. E. Rothgeb, of the U. S. Field Station, Amarillo,—"Selection of Seed for Grain Sorghums."

T. Pryse Metcalfe, U. S. Bureau of Animal Husbandry,—"Feeding Values and Methods of Feeding Grain Sorghums."

It is also expected that Prof. B. G. Holden, Director of Extension of the International Harvester Co., will be present and address the Congress on some subject of interest.

On the first day a picnic luncheon will be given by the Board of City Development at the Palo Duro Canyon, at which time those in attendance will have an opportunity of meeting the members of the Great Plains Cooperative Experiment Association.

NAZERINE REVIVAL CONTINUES WITH INTEREST

The Nazarine revival still continues with interest. Perhaps the largest congregation that has ever gathered at the tabernacle was there Sunday at both services. Many out of town visitors were here and much interest is being manifested. The morning services are largely attended and are proving an interest to many. Miss Dilbeck is giving the people some true and logical sermons, and Miss Saltee is doing splendid work with the choir. These young ladies are proving a blessing to many. The meeting will continue until Sunday night.

REVIVAL CLOSED

The Church of Christ revival, conducted by Elder E. B. Mullens, closed Sunday night after a very successful meeting of ten days.

Elder Mullens is a splendid speaker and those who heard him were benefitted and made stronger in their faith. The meeting was well attended and was interesting at every service.

The Presbyterian church is being repaired this week. This will certainly be a great improvement; the appearance of the building; it being painted white will be like the city that is set upon a hill; it cannot be hid.

E. E. McGee and wife left Thursday morning for a visit with friends and relatives at Lella Lake and Clarendon.

Go to church and Sunday School Sunday. There is a welcome for you at all churches.

Try EL MATE

The Ideal South American Drink at Fountains

Let me do your tailor work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Claude Strickland.

Notice

I have taken charge of the paint department of the J. W. Lane shop, and am in position to do all kinds of painting, signs, autos, and buggies, furniture repairing and refinishing. Will do first class work, and satisfaction guaranteed, at lowest prices. Lloyd Lane.

Organization meets in Amarillo August 22 to 24 inclusive.

Reduced round trip rates will be made by railroad lines entering Amarillo.

BIG SURPRISE TO MANY IN THIS TOWN

Local people are surprised at the QUICK results received from simple buckhorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ka, the remedy which became famous by curing appendicitis. This simple remedy draws off such a surprising amount of old foul matter from the body that ONE SPOONFUL relieves sour stomach, gas and constipation INSTANTLY. It is the best remedy we have ever sold.

The Hedley Drug Co.

Cooper-Looney

On Saturday night, August 6, at 8 o'clock at the home of J. Johnson, Justice of the Peace in this city, occurred the marriage of Mr. Charlie Cooper of Amarillo and Miss Ina Looney of this city. We are not acquainted with either of these young people, but are informed that they are both worthy young people, and have hosts of friends here.

The Informer joins the many friends in wishing for them a happy and prosperous voyage over the matrimonial sea. They will make their home at Amarillo.

GILES Correspondence

Mr. Griff Christerson Monday for his home at S. Jon, New Mexico after a month visit here with friends and relatives.

J. E. Bridges and wife of Clarendon, Kans. are here this week visiting at the home of T. Alley and wife.

Mrs. Lula Galloway returned to her home at Texline Saturday after a week's visit here with her parents, J. T. Alley and wife.

Roy Haggard and family of Newlin are visiting at the home of T. C. Johnson this week.

Willard Thaxton left Monday for El Paso where he was called back to Co. H. 1st Inf.

Grandma Banta of Electra here this week visiting her grandchildren, Jim Banta and Mrs. T. H. Johnson.

Miss Georgia Sebring of Memphis is visiting at the home of Mrs. A. E. Ranson this week.

Mrs. Bert Huffmaster is reported on the sick list this week.

Dayton Shelton and family of McKnight visited at the home of George Gulledge Saturday.

Richard and Claude Wylie of Windy Valley visited L. E. Reavis here last week.

Mrs. L. J. Hawkins of Memphis is here this week visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

Mrs. Rado Bradley of Electra visited her cousin Mrs. T. C. Johnson here a few days last week.

Mrs. Mayme Johnson returned home Saturday from Oklahoma where she visited relatives a week.

A social gathering was enjoyed by the Giles and Smith families at the home of Mrs. Ben Davis Saturday night.

Miss Irene Johnson left Tuesday for Vernon where she will visit relatives some time.

Every 2nd and 4th Thursday nights J. C. Wells, Clerk L. A. Stroud, Cleric

I. O. O. F. Lodge meets on every Tuesday night. M. E. Bidwell, N. G. L. A. Stroud, Secretary

Meets Saturday night on or before the full moon. J. W. Bond, M. E. E. Dishman, Secy

EASTERN STAR CHAPTER meets on each First day night at 7 o'clock. Mrs. M. E. Dishman, M. Mrs. Ethel Alder, Secy

IOWA ALFALFA FARMER CARRIES ON MANY INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS

Owner of Magnolia Crest Farm, in Scott County, Iowa, of Wide Diversity of Interests—Believes in Rotating Pastures Wherever Possible—Carefully Selects and Stores Seed Corn—Never Was Successful With Potatoes—Profit in Sheep.

(By G. H. ALFORD, State Demonstration Agent, Maryland.)

C. W. Lau, who lives on the Magnolia Crest farm, six miles from the city of Davenport, in Scott county, Iowa, is a man of such a diversity of interests and carries on so many interesting and valuable experiments that we can learn much by a study of his methods. Mr. Lau owns 160 acres of land. Of this 120 is tillable, while 40 is left in permanent pasture and carries about one head of cattle per acre. This ground is low and has a very troublesome ditch running its entire length, making it difficult to maintain fences and impracticable to cultivate. He believes that he can double the carrying capacity of this pasture by disking in the ground occasionally and sowing in a mixture of grasses. He will try a mixture of timothy, blue grass, white clover and sweet clover seeded in a two-year-old alfalfa field to produce a pasture of this kind next season. Mr. Lau believes in rotating pastures wherever this is possible.

First Success With Alfalfa.
Mr. Lau maintains a rotation of two years of corn, one year of barley in which alfalfa is sown, followed by two years of alfalfa. He can rightly claim the distinction of having first gained an unqualified success in the growing of alfalfa in Scott county. He now has on the place some 30 acres devoted to this crop. So firm is his faith in the alfalfa plant that he has discarded red clover entirely and expects to follow a rotation in which alfalfa has a prominent part. He also has placed his seal of condemnation on timothy.

Charles Lau says that one year's seeding is five years' weeding. To prevent this he clips his stubbles with the mower before the weed seed ripens. This is better than plowing early and exposing the land to parching suns and leaching rains.

From 40 to 60 acres of corn are grown and the average production is about 55 bushels per acre. The seed is gathered early and the ears placed in ricks in the open doorway of his barn loft. In this way it is located in

Mr. Lau has 14 Red Polled cows of high grade which produce from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of butter annually, which he sells on contract delivered at 35 cents the year round. In 1914 the production was 2,550 pounds. Each cow returned him \$73.65 last season as follows: 170 pounds butter, \$60; 4,000 pounds skim milk at 15 cents per hundred, \$6; calf, \$8, and 15 pints of cream used in household, \$2.65. They are fed silage and alfalfa as the basis, with a small quantity of corn grist consisting of corn and cob ground together. These cows constitute the largest factor in his total income every year. He regards silage and alfalfa as the very best feed.

He owns one of the oldest silos in Scott county, having had it for 21 years. It holds 85 tons, has dimensions of 14 by 25 feet and requires from 7 to 8 acres to fill. It is constructed of wood staves and is built inside the barn and has proved practically permanent there. The cost was \$150. Mr. Lau estimates the annual cost of filling at \$50. He always adds water to his ensilage in filling and finds that he can get a good grade of feed by putting it in when just beginning to dent. To prevent spoiling on top it is thoroughly sprinkled with water and tamped down three different times. He had never had any trouble from feeding and values ensilage highly for both cattle and sheep. In his opinion every farmer should have a silo.

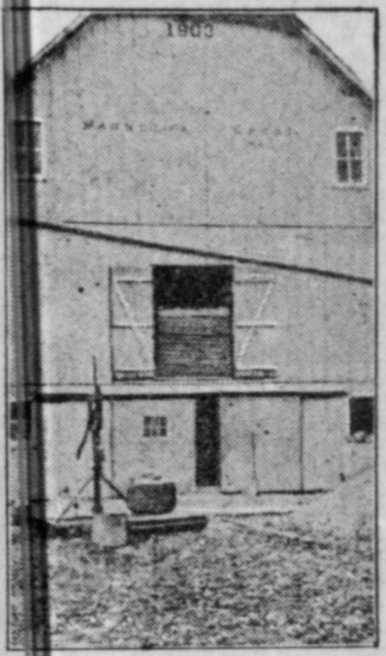
Cows and Steers.
He keeps, in addition to his cows, 25 head of young cattle. The steers he sells as butcher stock. Purebred Red Polled sires have been used in his herd for 20 years, but the start was made with common cows of different breeds. Now their owner regrets that he didn't use purebred dams as the foundation.

Seven horses are kept to do the work on Mr. Lau's farm. They are fed alfalfa as roughage almost exclusively. They are also given some silage and oats and corn. Care is taken that the alfalfa and ensilage be bright and wholesome. No colts are produced. Mr. Lau has found sheep very profit-

Various sales are given herewith: Discounting four acres for roads his gross receipts for 1914 were \$29.23 per acre.

Record of Sales.	1914
Wigs	\$1,192.29
Barley	626.96
Butter	846.42
Cattle	268.47
Hay	875.00
Sheep	125.63
Calves	54.45
Cultry	92.14
Wagon	78.53
Fruit	247.05
Wool	203.17
Corn	17.00
Wax	14.80
Undries	14.80
	\$4,559.50

It is interesting to note that Mr. Lau realized \$1,050 in cash from his 1914 crop of alfalfa. There was no netter field of alfalfa in Scott county that year. He put up over five tons per acre from these cuttings. In 1913 he cut five tons per acre and was offered \$20 per ton for all of it. He estimates that it costs \$1.50 per ton to cut it up. The first cutting in 1914 he kept for feed and it carried 40 head of cattle, 15 sheep and 6 horses through the winter, while the second, third and fourth cuttings returned him



Method of Drying Seed Corn.

\$1.50 in cash. He harvested 120 loads from 26 acres in three cuttings and 7 more cut the fourth time. He baled and sold at \$16 to \$17 at home, or \$13 to \$14 delivered. Mr. Lau tried alfalfa repeatedly for 25 years but had no success until he applied some lime eight years ago. Since then he has found alfalfa a very profitable crop. In 1914 a strip a rod wide through his field left unused produced practically nothing.

Iron and Concrete.
Mr. Lau declares that this is an age of steel, iron and concrete, and, where ever possible, these should be substituted for wood in farm construction. He has concreted his entire barnyard this year and will keep straw in the cow yard to catch all the liquid manure as well as the solids. The cost was 12-13 cents per square foot.

Mr. Lau's barn is 40 by 80 by 24 feet and contains 80 tons of hay and straw for feeding. He has an elevated tank supplying 10 hydrants, including 3 faucets in the house. He has shelter for 40 head of cattle and 7 horses. His hoghouse is provided with self waterers and self-feeders, the latter for hogs on full feed. Thus the hogs eat and drink at leisure, there is no sudden exposure and no wrangling, no rubbish to clean off but clean cobs for the tank heater or kitchen stove.

Item of Chores.
In doing the work on the farm where there is lots of stock, the chores become a considerable item. Mr. Lau has a two-horsepower gasoline engine mounted on a truck sufficiently light for one man to easily pull around and he makes this the chore boy for a multitude of jobs. He regards gasoline as cheaper than hired help. He is careful that no feed shall be hauled or carried in baskets to live stock and puts the hay in a place overhead with the feed bins below for the cattle and has a feeding place for hogs adjoining the corn crib. Water is also piped to the slop barrel and the table is set before the hogs are invited to their dinner. In this way no feed is dragged through the snow or mud but the animals come to their dinner themselves.

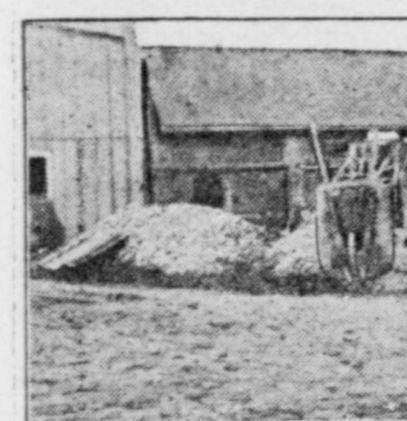
Another important point in the management of this farm is the dividing and subdividing of the place with fences which are hog and cattle tight. In this way many weeds, volunteer grains and shattered kernels of corn, oats and barley which otherwise would be wasted, can be utilized in producing mutton, pork and beef. In his experience a thrifty lot of hogs with even a range will return from 80 to 90 cents per bushel for corn when fattened.

Vineyard and Orchard.
This discussion would not be complete without a statement in regard to Mr. Lau's fruit. He has a vineyard established by that of very few farmers. It contains many choice varieties of grapes. He has apples, pears, plums, cherries and plenty of small fruit as well as a good garden. The orchard of one-half acre has been sprayed each year for four or five seasons and has always produced fruit since the spraying was started. In 1913 he sold \$247 worth of fruit.

Mr. Lau has raised a family of five boys and one girl. He thinks the farmer has an opportunity of having something more than a farm. He can have an attractive home and it should be the ambition of every farmer to make his home beautiful as well as his farm profitable. To render farm life more attractive he has installed a carbide light outside the house to light all his buildings, has transformed an old well into a cold storage place for cream and vegetables.



Concreting the Barnyard of C. W. Lau Farm.



Experimental Alfalfa Plots.

a draft where it dries out very quickly. It is left until quite thoroughly dried out and then taken to the basement under the house where the furnace completes the task of drying. He tests for germination in the spring. Mr. Lau's corn tested in the county experimental plots at the orphan's home yielded at the rate of 85 bushels per acre.

From 35 to 30 acres of barley are produced. Last year he threshed 756 bushels, or 36 bushels per acre, which he sold at 75 cents. For two years he treated the seed with formaldehyde and had no smut in the crop. No oats are grown and only one acre of potatoes. Mr. Lau has never been very successful with potatoes, but his son, Carl, raises from one-half to one acre of popcorn and has gotten very satisfactory returns from it.

Careful of Manure.
The production on the rolling farm which Mr. Lau owns is maintained by about 200 loads of manure annually,

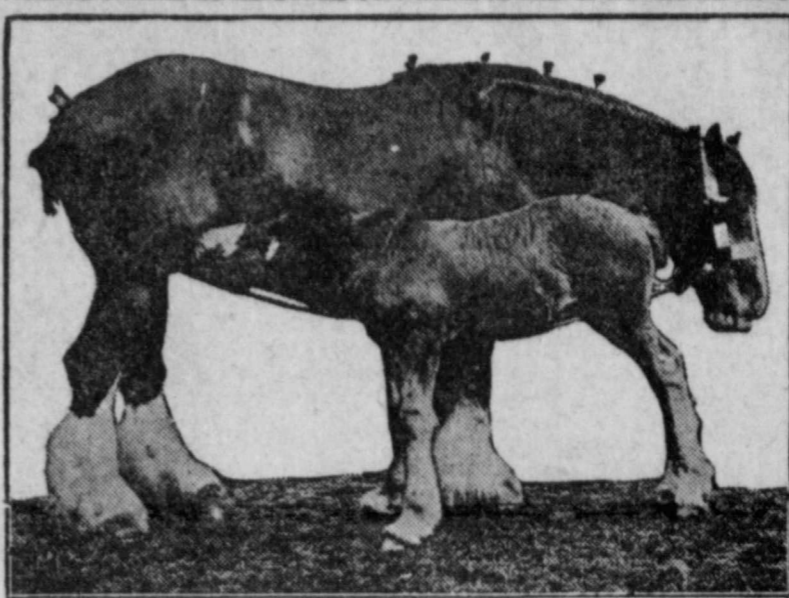


Experimental Alfalfa Plots.

spread at the rate of six loads per acre on the corn ground. The hills are given an extra dressing of manure every two years. Mr. Lau is very careful to conserve all his manure. He has built a concrete cistern to receive all the liquid drainage from the cow barns. When the manure is to be hauled out, it is heaped up in the yard and then this liquid is pumped over these manure heaps and hauled into the fields in that way.

Gross Returns.
There are few farms in Scott county which give higher gross returns per acre than that operated by Mr. Lau. His gross returns for 1914 from his

CARE OF PREGNANT MARE AND HER FOAL



Shire Mare and Foal Waiting to Go Into Judging Ring.

(By DR. A. R. HANER, Veterinary Department, Idaho Agricultural College.)

As a general rule the handling of the pregnant mare will not differ materially from that of the unpregnant animal. Practices of feeding or handling which are dangerous to one may also be dangerous to the health of the other. It is best to allow the mare to perform her usual work until within a few days of foaling time, but in the latter part of the period of pregnancy prevent straining while working, and take especial care to prevent the feeding of moldy or musty hay or grain. Both these factors may endanger the life of the fetus and the mother by causing abortion.

Where weather conditions permit, it is best to allow the mare to give birth in the pasture; but be sure the pasture does not include the barnyard. The next best place is a large well-constructed box stall, well bedded with bright straw. In regions where navel ill is frequent it would be policy to thoroughly disinfect the walls and floor of the stall and the external genital organs, the udder, the tail and the hind quarters of the mare a few days before birth time. It is well to cut the mare's ration to one-half for a few days before and after birth.

In preventing navel ill in addition to the above some advocate the application of powders, or tinctures of iodine to the navel shortly after birth. In either case the agents are both disinfectant and somewhat astringent. Before applying either there are two precautions that are necessary: First, be sure to disinfect your hands before handling the navel. Second, squeeze the jelly from the cord as it is a favorable medium for bacterial growth.

A good powder consists of equal parts of powdered alum, camphor and starch. Tincture of iodine is a good liquid, but it is best first to smear the skin around the navel with some neutral fat. Ligating the navel cord is liable to be followed by serious consequences if especial care in the use of aseptic materials, in disinfection, and the above precautions are not followed. It is an unsafe practice for the farmer. Infection in navel ill gains entrance to the cord before the latter has dried, usually during the first day after birth. From the navel the infection is carried to the joints, liver, lungs, or other parts of the body by the blood streams, producing secondary abscesses. Symptoms from the latter may appear in from a few days to a month after the navel is infected. The chances of recovery are best when the symptoms do not appear until the foal is several weeks old. The mortality is about 50 per cent.

Scours is a common trouble that often proves fatal in young and weak colts. There are several possible causes of this condition, as digestive troubles of the mother, an overabundant secretion of milk, and allowing the colt to suckle the mare while she is warm. The treatment for this consists of giving a purgative, e. g., one to two ounces of castor oil, to remove the irritating matter. It is advisable also to give an antiseptic and soothing agent. A teaspoonful of a mixture of one part of salol to two parts of bismuth subnitrate with half an ounce of browned flour will serve this purpose. The white of an egg is also good. Treatment to be successful must be started early while the colt is yet strong.

CREAM-GRADING HAS BECOME NECESSARY

Better Prices Stimulate Farmer in Obtaining Improved Breed of Dairy Cattle.

(By L. G. RINKLE, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

The American farmer who sells cream should insist that the creamery grade his cream. This will tend to cull out the poor quality of cream and make possible a better grade of butter. Give the creamery a good grade of cream and they can make a good grade of butter. Good butter sells for a high price, therefore top prices can be paid for the cream. Better cream prices stimulate the farmer in obtaining better dairy cattle and increase the desire for a more careful study of economical milk production. The close grading of cream has become absolutely necessary. Within the last few years creamery butter of the United States has been meeting with greater competition from foreign butter. Butter from Siberia, Australia, Denmark and South America has come to our shores by the shipload and sold in our large markets alongside American made butter. It has poured into the United States on both the eastern and western coasts.

Imported butter does not reach our markets in as fresh condition as our own butter, consequently the majority of it sells as second grade. In many cases it leaves the point of production as a first-class article, but is so long in transit that it deteriorates and arrives as second-grade butter. Unfortunately the greater part of American-made butter is also second grade. This is not because it cannot reach the market at once, but because it is made from a poor quality of cream. The American farmer is not producing as good quality of cream as his foreign brother.

First-grade butter is still in big demand in this country and the producers of good butter are realizing a nice margin in price over the producers of second-grade butter. Because of foreign competition with our second-grade butter the difference in price between first grade and second grade is wide. Foreign competition has not materially increased the supply of first grades.

Because of our poor markets for second-grade butter the farmers in every community should compel their creamery to grade the cream, and should do all in their power to see that every farmer produces only first-grade cream. Then and only then will that creamery be able to pay top prices for cream.

GOOD HORSE SENSE FOR THE HORSEMAN

Among Other Things to Carefully Observe is Manner of Feeding and Care of Feet.

(By H. PRESTON HOSKINS, Minnesota Agricultural College.)

Don't overload your horses. Don't feed too much corn in hot weather.

Don't make sudden changes in the feed.

Don't keep your horses in poorly ventilated stalls.

Don't feed grain to warm horses. Give them hay first.

Don't allow the harness, especially the collar, to chafe, nor neglect to clean the harness once in a while.

Don't expect your horses to relish their feed unless the managers are clean.

Don't let your horses drink a large amount of water on coming into the stable very warm. Allow them to cool off a bit first.

Don't allow young horses to wear a set of shoes more than a month. Have them removed, the hoofs leveled, and the shoes reset if they are worth it.

SHORN LAMBS SOON REGAIN LOST WEIGHT

Experiment Recently Made at Nebraska Station Establishes Truth of Old Theory.

The old idea that a shorn lamb will regain in a week or ten days the weight of the wool removed from it at shearing time was vindicated recently in an experiment at the Nebraska state experiment station. Five lots of twelve lambs each were used in the experiment, each lot fed a little differently.

As the lambs were too heavy to hold for the experiment, there was an average loss of 5 cents per animal, but the fact that the lambs did especially well after the fleeces were removed proved the old theory. The daily gain was .51 pound.

Make Every Acre Work.
Every acre of land that does not produce a crop is a burden to its owner. It costs money to let land lie idle, and it is just as much of a mistake as idleness in a healthy man is a crime.

Cows Improve Land.
There is constant improvement in the land where cows are kept.

DAIRY

CARE OF CREAM IN SUMMER

Few Simple Rules Given Which Should Be Followed—Dirt Always Carries Bad Flavors.

(By W. B. COMBS, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

During the hot days of summer the farmer who is selling cream to the creamery finds it a problem to keep his cream in the proper condition. However, there are but a few simple rules which should be followed, that would result in better cream. First of all these is cleanliness. Dirt, remember, carries bad flavors. If the barn or its surroundings and cows are dirty it will result in poor milk; poor milk results in poor cream; poor cream results in poor butter.

Immediately after separating, the cream should be cooled down to at least 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Warm cream should never be poured upon cold as the temperature of the lot is raised and bad flavors may result. It is essential that the cream be stirred frequently to insure uniform ripening. If the cream is left undisturbed, the fat rises the same way as it does in milk. As a result the cream is full of curd particles or it becomes "lumpy."

Never put cream in a rusty or battered can and always remember that milk and cream have that property of absorbing bad flavors.

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO COW

Animal Brings in Regular Returns in Dairy Products—No Farmer Can Afford to Neglect Her.

Cows require regular and careful attention. There is work in keeping cows and giving them proper attention. But they bring in regular returns in dairy products and cash and no farmer can afford to neglect cows.

What would it mean to individual farmers and the country if every home had as many cows as it requires to supply the table with milk and butter? Perhaps none of us realize what it would mean. It would certainly give more cash from the animals and crops



Head of a Purebred Jersey.

raised and be the means of greater profits.

Doubtless it would mean more than this. It would give more wholesome, nutritious foods and enable parents to rear healthier, stronger, more efficient children. Isn't this worth striving for?

DEVICES SUPPORT MILK PAIL

Curved Side Arms, Resting on Knees of Milker, Keep Receptacle in Its Proper Place.

The curved side arms of this pail, when in use, rest on the knees of the milker and help support the pail. When not in use they are folded down out of the way or are removed entirely



Supports for Milk Pail.

by simply springing them out of their bearings. It is claimed that these arms are simpler than similar devices previously patented.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

FEEDING SILAGE IN SUMMER

Farmer Must Decide for Himself Whether Practice is Cheaper Than Letting Cows on Pasture.

Every farmer must decide for himself whether it is cheaper or more profitable to feed silage during the summer or let the cows get most of their feed from the pastures. If you have land suitable for no other purpose than raising grass it would not pay to let it lie idle, but if your farm consists largely of tillable land the situation is quite different. It costs time and money to raise corn and put it in the silo and feed it out, but on many farms it will pay to rely mainly on the summer silo for the dairy herd.

DEATH LURKS IN A WEAK HEART, so on first symptoms use "Renovine" and be cured. Delay and pay the awful penalty. "Renovine" is the heart's remedy. Price \$1.00 and 50c.—Adv.

WOOD PULP SCARCE IN SPAIN

Supply of Galician Pine Has Been Cut Off by the War—May Use Native Wood.

The shortage in the supply of wood pulp for paper manufacture in Spain, and the high prices now demanded for this product is causing some anxiety among paper manufacturers and publishers. Attention has been given to the advisability of the government's undertaking to stimulate the cultivation of the poplar tree, the wood of which is preferred for pulp in Spain.

Spain imports almost all the wood pulp required for its paper industries and exports to England much of the pine grown in Galicia, which is highly resinous and not so well suited for paper manufacture as the less resinous pine of Sweden and Norway. Experiments, however, are to be made to ascertain if, by extracting the resin, native Spanish pine can be used, at least as a temporary substitute. Most of the local paper mills, it is stated, cannot employ rag and lute wastes, their plants being adapted to wood and chemical pulps. Nearly all the waste material, such as fiber waste, rags and bagging, are exported, the United States having become, since the war, the leading customer.

On Eugenics.
Prof. Herbert L. Flower said in an address on eugenics in Boston:

"Youth's point of view is better than age's when it comes to questions of eugenics.

"Here, for example, is a dialogue to prove my claim.

"A beautiful girl said to her fashionable mother:

"Yes, mother, dear, I like Mr. Gobsa Golde, but isn't he too old to be considered eligible?"

"The fashionable mother compressed her roughed lips.

"On the contrary, my love," she said, "he is too eligible to be considered old."

Mrs. Lydia Shrake, one hundred and six of Prairie du Chien, Wis., is the head of six living generations.

The more praise a man bestows on himself the wiser he is not.

Defined.
"What's your idea of a crank?"
"A crank is a fellow who insists on trying to convince me, instead of letting me convince him."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Made since 1846—Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

Invaluable Treasures Hidden.
It is reported now that valuable Belgian paintings have been rolled in cloth, inclosed in water-tight metal tubes and sunk in the Scheldt river. The Venus de Milo was hidden in a cellar in 1870 when the Germans entered Paris.

General Utility.
The Business Man (to applicant for a situation)—Yes; we're short handed, but what use do you think you'd be in an office?

The Applicant—Well, gov'nor; I'm not wot yer might call an ori-round useful sort o' man—light a match for yer; 'old a door open; ring thar bell for thar lift; look an' see if it's left off rainin'; and tell people yer out when yer ain't.—London Sketch.

Monoclonius Itself Again.

A monoclonius, only a few million years old, but scrambled apart like Humpty-Dumpty, has been put together again by Barnum Brown and mounted in the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Brown found his three-horned dinosaur, with its five-foot skull and relatively small brain, entombed in the rocks of Alberta, Canada, where it once had roamed through tropical glades. Hardly a piece was missing of the 17 feet from tip of tail to nose. But the pieces had to be sorted. This cretaceous, herb-eating animal was rich in toes and teeth. In the mouth, which was guarded by a horny sheath, nestled 60 teeth, 30 in each jaw and double rooted. Five toes graced each of the front and hind feet. Many of these toes were adorned by hoofs. The specimen is considered a rare find.

So He Did.
"This is a muddy spot," said the girl. "In such a case Sir Walter Raleigh spread out his cloak for Queen Elizabeth to walk on."

"It would be more sensible for me to carry you over," responded the young man, "and a heap more fun."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tokio has 2,224,706 inhabitants.

INTENSIVE HAY RAISING IS PROFITABLE



Mowing Cowpea and Millet Hay—Two and One-Half Tons Per Acre.

(By J. M. BELL.)
The following experiments in raising forage crops, on an intensive plan, show most conclusively that if land is heavily manured and the crops put in as they should be that the yields will be at least 100 per cent more per acre than the ordinary farmer receives.

Mr. N. J. Crull, a well-known liveryman of Richmond, but formerly a successful farmer in the state of Pennsylvania, and later on in Virginia, owns an 11-acre farm near Richmond, which when purchased a few years ago in a low state of fertility, although the land was naturally good. Only forage crops have been raised, and the writer will briefly tell of those which he has seen growing, harvested and estimated.

Beginning with an oat hay crop, sown a year ago last September and harvested in June: I saw this crop as a two-horse tender was stirring it up and it was the first time in my life (20 years of which has been spent in farming) that I ever saw a growth of oat hay of such rank growth that a tedder could not stir up the mown crop from top to bottom. From this plot of 6 acres 15 very large wagonloads of hay were harvested. The hay was perfectly cured and a ton per load was a most conservative estimate.

The hay at that time would easily have brought \$20 per ton on the Richmond market, which gives \$300 worth of hay from 6 acres. The cost was as follows, the figures being accurate. Cost of manure at 15 loads per acre, a total of 90 loads, value \$1 per load, \$90; cost of plowing, \$16; cost of harrowing, rolling, disking and seeding, \$16; cost of harvesting, \$15; cost of 12 bushels of seed at 60 cents per bushel, \$7.20; total expense, \$144.20; profit on crop, \$155.80.

As soon as the oats were off the ground, the six acres were plowed, prepared and seeded to German millet and cowpeas, at the rate of 8 bushels of peas and 3 pecks of millet per acre.

Before the crop was sown, an application of a little over 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre was used, or in other words, 1 ton put on the 6 acres. When this crop was harvested, hay was very high on the Richmond market and \$25 per ton is a conservative value to place on the beautifully cured millet and pea crop, which made a splendid mixed hay. The yield was 15 tons, which, valued at \$25 per ton, totals \$375. Cost of crop as follows: Plowing, \$16; harrowing, rolling, disking and seeding, \$16; harvesting \$16; 1 ton acid phosphate, \$16; 6 bushels of cowpeas, \$12; 4½ bushels of millet, \$7.87. Total cost of crop, \$82.87½. Profit, \$292.12.

Another five acres were sown in cowpeas and millet about two weeks earlier. This crop followed oat stubble from a crop sowed the previous September, but owing to the fact that it was constantly grazed, the value of the hay crop was so materially lessened that no account was kept of the light yield. However, the amount of grazing value of the oats was of great value to the owner.

This crop of oats had been top-dressed during the late fall with manure at the rate of 15 spreader loads per acre (in fact all manure used on any crop was applied with spreader). The land was plowed, and there was considerable growth of oats, as well as manure, turned under. The writer saw this crop as it was being mowed, and it could not be excelled either for growth or quality.

The crop was estimated at 3 tons per acre, by many practical farmers who saw the crop at harvest time, but at the lowest, the yield was 2½ tons per acre, making 15 tons, which at time of harvesting was worth \$25 per ton, or \$375. Cost of crop: Plowing, \$13.50; disking, rolling, harrowing and seeding, \$14; harvesting, \$14; cowpeas, \$10; millet, \$6.56. Cost of 75 loads of manure at \$1.10 per load, \$82.50, but it seems that at least half of this amount should be charged to the oat crop sown the previous fall. Allowing this way, the cowpea and millet crop will be charged with \$37.50 manure account. The total cost of this other pea and millet crop follows: \$91.56¼ profit, \$283.44.

Last fall the whole farm of 11 acres was sown in wheat and German or crimson clover, to be cut for hay in the late spring. The methods were carried out in this manner:

An application of 1 ton of acid phosphate was applied on 6 acres, then the land was seeded with wheat at the rate of 1 bushel per acre and at the same time clover seed at the rate of 2 peck per acre.

The 6-acre plot (after plowing) had ground limestone at the rate of 6 tons per acre spread over it. This limestone was secured from the state

plant, and it was tried as an experiment inasmuch as the soil was more or less full of humus from heavy applications of stable manure, and with the consecutive turning in of vegetation following the cutting of forage crops, such as young weeds, oat and pea-vine stubble and the like.

On this 5-acre plot, stable manure at the rate of 15 loads per acre were spread late in the fall on the growing crop of wheat and clover. The cost of seeding the 6-acre plot was: Plowing, \$16; disking, rolling, harrowing and seeding, 16; 1 ton of acid phosphate, \$14; seed wheat, \$5.30; clover seed, \$9.

The cost of seeding the 5-acre plot was: Plowing, \$14; disking, rolling, harrowing and seeding, \$14; one carload of ground limestone, spread, \$66; seed wheat, \$5.25; clover seed, \$7.50. The total expenses of seeding the 11-acre farm last fall were as follows, and given as a whole, including the harvesting of the hay crop, \$272.05.

Estimating the 11-acre crop of mixed wheat and clover at 2 tons per acre (a most conservative figure), Mr. Crull will get 22 tons of feed that will be worth at the lowest, \$20 per ton, \$440. Deducting expenses, there is left a profit of \$167.50. With this fact to be taken into consideration, that his land is improving in value each year, both from the standpoint of fertility and also from the fact that its proximity to a growing city enhances its value in that respect. But the idea is this—intensify your operations, use more manure, humus, fertilizer, fight shy of big, poor surfaces, from which no profits attend. Mr. Crull's work teaches a profitable lesson.

GRUBS EAT THE STRAWBERRY

Growers Who Have Trouble With Them Should Be Careful in Selecting Land for Plants.

Strawberry growers who are troubled with white grub worms should be careful in selecting the land upon which the plants are to be set. Sod land, according to J. R. Watson, entomologist to the University of Florida, experiment station, is apt to be infested with the worms. He advises that the land be given to some crop not injured by the grubs, for two or three years after the sod is turned under. If the grower cannot wait that long he might pasture pigs on the land six months before planting. Pigs root the grubs out and eat them.

If stable or barnyard manure is used as fertilizer, it might be well to mix with it from 200 to 400 pounds of cyanamide to the acre. It is possible that cyanamide cannot be obtained. About 100 pounds of sulphur or enough to slightly color the manure might be added. The sulphur can be applied between the rows.

Neither of these substances will kill the grubs, but they act as repellents, and will probably drive the grubs away. The best method, however, is to avoid sod lands.

CARE FOR FATTENING LAMBS

Worth While to Remember That Feed Lot Should Be Kept Free From Other Animals.

Many people are of the opinion that a sheep is nothing but a scavenger that needs little attention, but it will be found that the more care and attention the lambs receive the greater the profits will be. Among the items of good care in fattening lambs the following are worth remembering: The feed lot should be kept free from other animals. Lambs should be fed with regularity. Quiet in the fed lot is important. Feed troughs should be kept as clean as possible. Salt is necessary and should be before them at all times in a separate trough. Lambs do not need much shelter, but a good windbreak is necessary and an open shed whereby their coats and feet can be kept dry gives the best results.

BREEDING HORSES FOR FARM

Don't Neglect to Give Attention to Temperament of Sires and Dams—Avoid Bad Qualities.

While breeding for size and uniformity of farm horses, don't neglect to give proper attention to the temperament of the sires and dams. Undesirable qualities in this respect are just as much to be avoided as those for undersize and ill shape.

Keep Farm Tools Sharp.

It saves horse feed and horse strength. It does better work, more of it in a day, and pays a better profit. It saves time, temper, and human vitality. A good emery stone will pay for itself in one season—get one and keep the tools sharp.

Gave Wife Half a Cent a Day.

Mrs. Ada Garland testified before Superior Judge Graham at San Francisco that during her 15 months of married life with Eugene Garland the total sum of money given her by her husband averaged but one-half a cent a day. She worked in a candy store, she declared, and not only supported the family, but also gave him two pairs of shoes and occasionally gave him shaving money.

STOP THOSE SHARP SHOOTING PAINS

"Femenia" is the wonder worker for all female disorders. Price \$1.00 and 50c. Adv.

Already Disciplined.
"I envy Margaret for having married a steel man."
"Why so?"
"Because a steel man must be well tempered."

Misrule is bad enough, but Mrs. rule is worse—so a married man says.

For poison ivy, use Hanford's

Adv.

Wrong List Was Printed.

A corps leader being informed that certain decorations would be allotted to his command started his staff to compile a list of recommendations which they dispatched, says a correspondent. When the Gazette appeared it contained none of the names seen in, but a selection of unknown heroes. Inquiry disclosed that a roll of conscientious objectors to inoculation had got into the wrong envelope.—London Globe.

Proof of Insanity.

Bess—Is there any insanity in his family?
Jack—Only their millionaire uncle. He supports the rest of them.—Town Topics.

Russia has 30 grand dukes.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills and Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. 50c and \$1.00 ailing sizes.

His Selling Talk.
Framemaker—Is it true that the picture you just sold is a genuine work of art?
Dealer—No, my friend; but the story I told about it was.—Puck.

FOR BABY RASHES

Cuticura Soap is Best Because So Soothing and Cooling. Trial Free.

If baby is troubled with rashes, eczemas, itchings, chafings or hot, irritated skin follow Cuticura Soap bath with light application of Cuticura Ointment to the affected part. Nothing so soothing, cooling and refreshing when he is fretful and sleepless.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Quite Appropriate.
"Mrs. Comeup wanted her husband to buy a gold collar for her pet French dog."
"Did he?"
"He pooh-poodled the idea."

There is No Art in Taking Medicine.
Just follow directions on every bottle of "Plantation" Chill Tonic and see how quickly those dreadful chills will leave you. It leaves the liver in healthy condition and yet contains no Calomel. Price 50c.—Adv.

Stripes.
"Look at 'em!" exclaimed the bur-Flar.
"Look at what?" asked the pocket-book snatcher.
"Them black an' white stripes that's all the style! I kin remember when they put 'em on us we thought we was disgraced!"

For galls use Hanford's Balsam.

Adv.

Some Solemn Thoughts.
Back there in the olden days David wanted Uriah's wife, so he sent Uriah to the most dangerous point in battle. And Uriah got his, just as David hoped he would. It is likely that a good many men want other men's wives nowadays, but we never hear of them sending the husband to the front in some such place as Verdun. The world is growing better.—Liberty Press.

Scarcity.
"Is help scarce around here?"
"Yes," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "I can secure for a consideration any amount of advice and supervisory assistance. But plain ordinary help is gettin' scarcer every year."

Almost any woman can make her husband tremble by merely saying that she has just heard something about him.

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LEE Regular Tires
Guaranteed for 4000 Miles

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anywhere. No electricity, wires or springs. Conversion. Much cheaper to operate than other fans. 12-in. blades. Better hearing. Reliable. Brings gas pipe connections and installation. Ideal for the sick room. Third season. A proved success. The Wonder Fan. Price \$16.00 each with order only. Delivery prepaid in the continent. E. S. A. Lake Breeze Motor. 500-N. West Superior Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Biggest Car For Price

Pullman \$740

114-inch Wheel Base

DEALER WANTED for the fastest selling popular priced car on the market. Two, Three and five passenger models. Write for our proposition to dealers. While established dealers are preferred, experience is not absolutely necessary. Pullman dealers are backed by a substantial organization, a splendid factory and a powerful advertising campaign. Let us send literature and details.

SPECIFICATIONS—114-inch wheel base; 32 H. P. four-cylinder motor; Datsun non-skid tires on all four wheels; cantilever rear springs; complete electric starting and lighting equipment; Ditzel high-tension magneto; hose-coupled radiator; full floating rear axle. C-H Magnetic Gear Shift, \$125 extra.

PULLMAN MOTOR CAR CO., YORK, PENNSA.
HOUSTON, TEXAS
MANNING AUTO CO., FT. WORTH, TEXAS

A Wonderful Food—

Not only delicious—but there's "life" in

Grape-Nuts

Try this experiment yourself. Take some Grape-Nuts direct from the package. Hold the granules in the palm of your hand under sunlight or an electric bulb. You will notice tiny shining particles of light on the granules—the starch of the grains transformed.

Then do the same with some other prepared food—any other prepared food. You don't see these glistening particles.

"There's a Reason"

The wonderful taste—the wonderful nourishment in this great food is due to the fact that in addition to the sweetness of the whole wheat is combined the delicate flavor and food value of malted barley.

This gives Grape-Nuts two great factors that no mere wheat food can possess. The delicious zest of malted barley imparts a savor that is universally liked; and beyond that, the barley contains a digestive (not in wheat) which, with long baking, transforms the starch of these full grains into a form of sugar which shows on the golden-brown granules.

If you haven't tried Grape-Nuts food you have a treat in store. It not only appeals to the appetite but is a powerful builder for body and brain.

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When you want good satisfac-
tory harbor work, give me a trial.
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good loans on choice farms and
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The Ideal South American
Drink at Fountains

SWAT the FLY!

THE HEDLEY INFORMER

ORRINE LANE, Ed. and Pub.
Published Every Thursday.
\$1.00 Per Year in Advance

Entered as second class matter
October 28, 1910, at the postoffice
at Hedley, Texas, under the Act
of March 3, 1879.

Four issues make a newspaper
month.

Advertising locals run and are
charged for until ordered out,
unless specific arrangements are
made when the ad is brought in.

All Obituaries, Resolutions of
Respect, Cards of Thanks, Ad-
vertising Church or Society do-
ings when admission is charged,
will be treated as advertising and
charged for accordingly.

SWAT THE FLIES

The way to make friends is to
be a friend.

Are you meeting the stranger
that enters our city with a hearty
hand shake and tell him that you
are glad to have him here?

The safest way to ward off
sickness is to keep your premises
free from filth and not allow rub-
bish to gather about the yard and
house. Clean up.

Just behind the cloud the sun
is shining; if your load seems a
bit heavy and the road is long
and rugged, don't give up in
dispair brother, for there is a
bountiful reward for you after-
while. The sun will soon shine,
and it will be the brighter after
having been behind the clouds.

Mrs. Bob McGowan had as
her guests last week her sister,
Mrs. Tom McGowan and children
of Clarendon.

Chas. Boles went to Wellington
Tuesday for a short visit with
relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Cruse of
Memphis visited friends in this
city Sunday.

W. M. Boatman went to Lelia
Lake Thursday morning on
business.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Reynolds
came down from Lelia Lake Sun-
day morning and spent the day
here with friends.

A. N. Wood and family, of
Hedley, Mr. and Mrs. Jas.
Mosely of Memphis, and Mr.
and Mrs. F. B. Neeley, of Hedley
left Monday for a visit to relatives
at Cordell, Okla., after a visit to
J. H. Wood and family here.—
Oiney Enterprise.

Walter Pierce of Hedley was
here Tuesday. He said that Hed-
ley had a good rain, but that it
did not extend far to the north
or east.—Memphis Democrat

War Review

The Anglo-French offensive in
the Somme region has proceeded
in the form of small attacks, in-
creased and obscure profits dur-
ing the week just past. British
and French both claim small
gains, in the way of betterment
of their line. The idea held at
this distance is that the attacks
made are for the purpose of
straightening little kinks in the
positions gained some time ago.
Little there are artillery exchan-
ges at all times, there has been no
great general bombardment pre-
paratory to an infantry attack
since Peziers was taken. A
great deal of time is required to
consolidate and fortify a new po-
sition, as well as to bring up and
set the immense guns which are
depended upon to blast the roads
ahead when an advance is to be
attempted. Many of the new
British guns require railroads to
be built for their transportation
onto new grounds, and concrete
bases after they get there. All
these labors, combined with the
requisite military cautions, ex-
plain the slow progress of an at-
tack under such conditions. The
French and British at the Somme
are now faced with the difficul-
ties the Germans encountered at
Verdun. They must not only be
able to destroy heavy fortifica-
tions, but underground trenches,
caverns and steel lined, cement-
ed redoubts. And they must
have men and munitions enough
to hold the ground gained after
the artillery fire is lifted.
Bapaume, which is accepted as
the British incidental objective,
offers a fair test of the ability of
the attackers. If they take
Bapaume by Sept. 1, they may
have good reason to believe they
can force a retreat of the Ger-
man northern line before winter
weather puts a stop to heavy
operations. With Bapaume in
their hands, and a wedge five
miles wide driven onto the
enemy's line, there will be no
room to deploy large numbers of
troops and strike him on his
flanks. But the British have
not taken Bapaume, and it yet
remains to be proven that they
can take it. At Verdun there has
been spirited fighting, with some
minor gains for the French. The
Germans do not deny having
withdrawn troops from the Ver-
dun sector for the Somme front,
which means that they have
abandoned the Verdun effort at
least temporarily. But they still
are strong enough at Verdun to
defend most of what they have
taken there. On the eastern front
the Russians have won more ter-
ritory, more prisoners and bet-
ter strategic positions, although
swollen rivers have held them
back in many instances. The
Taton commanders are now
thoroughly alarmed for the safe-
ty of the Austrian armies, and
General von Hindenburg has
been put in control of the Aus-
trian as well as the German op-
erations on the east. Kovel, a great
railroad center, and Lemberg,
capital of Galicia and an impor-
tant metropolis, are in immediate
danger of falling before the Mus-
covite arms, and it is to save
them that General von Hinden-
burg has been called to head the
Austrian forces. With these
points firmly held, the Russians
will have no great territorial
objections to encourage them;
but if they get Lemberg and
Kovel it probably will mean a re-
turn of the whole Austro-Ger-
man line. In Asiatic Turkey the
Russians are marching toward
Sams, far into the interior, and
overrunning some of the richest
Turkish territory. Submarines
and Zeppelins have been more
active than usual, and on the bat-
tle fronts there have been dozens
of aeroplane combats. There is
no encouragement for an early
termination of the war, unless it is
the German propaganda for "an
honorable peace"—State Press.

**Thoughts of Other
Minds Worth Reading**

Happiness

Happiness is our heritage and
the more we understand life the
greater the capacity comes for
its fuller enjoyment. Some have
argued that it is after we begin
to understand life that happi-
ness takes wings. But this is
only the proof of a greater mis-
understanding. We have eyes,
but do not see aright; our vision
is blurred by a mist of our mak-
ing. At variance with the laws
of right living and thinking
which are the commitments of
the laws of harmony. And then
that which we give out, whether
it be love, or anger or hatred,
we communicate as by wireless
telegraphy to those about us.
No place can stay harmonious
and sweet with one single cog of
the wheel hitching, so be sure
when you are not the means of
putting the whole machinery out
of gear.—Amarillo Daily News.

**Walk as Though You Were
Somebody**

Never allow your physical
standard to drop. Keep up your
energy; walk as though you were
somebody, and were going to do
something worth while in the
world, so that even a stranger
will note your bearing and mark
your superiority. If you have
fallen into a habit of walking in a
listless, indolent way, turn right
about face at once, and make a
change. You don't want to shuf-
fle along, like the failures we
often see sitting around on park-
benches or jolling about the
streets, with their hands in their
pockets, wondering why fate had
been so hard on them. You
don't wish to give people the im-
pression that you are discourag-
ed, or that you are already falling
to the rear.

You cannot aspire to or ac-
complish great or noble things
so long as you assume the atti-
tude and bearing of a coward or
weakling. If you would be noble,
and do noble things, you must
look up, you were made to look
upward and to walk upright, not
to look down or to shamble along
in a semi-horizontal position.
Put character, dignity, nobility
into your walk.—Success.

The Worthy

Henderson Times: Life is at
its best in America in the well-
equipped, modern, up-to-date
rural community spirit, or in
the equally modern, clean, well-
managed and progressive small
town. Vice, graft, disease, plun-
der are rampant in our big cities.
Mantraps and pitfalls abound
in them. Side by side are the slum
and the palace, the saloon and
the brothel, the sweat shop and
the tenement, the jail and the re-
formatory, great wealth and ex-
treme poverty, the master and
the slave, noise, dirt, foulness,
decay, glitter and sham. Against
this the country offers inde-
pendence, opportunity, commensurate
with industry, a competence
and more, an American home,
the respect and friend-
ship of neighbors, a part and a
place in the life of the commu-
nity, health and happiness.

Well said. Life is at its best in
America. But it isn't at its best
for those Americans who do not
live the best lives. Here as else-
where one may miss all the finer
joys of living by abusing his
liberties. There is no good place
anywhere for the drunkard, the
libertine, the thief, the murder-
er or the miser. The European,
oppressed by the dangers, the
griefs and privations of war, may
be happier if worthy of happi-
ness, than the American, who,
though menaced by no foreign
foe, is unworthy of it. To be un-
worthy is to be unhappy in any
clime or country.—State Press.

Once a lady dreamed that she
went to church and as the people
were going away they found
some one standing at the door
holding a plate for the gifts of
the people. It looked to be an
ordinary plate, but it had the
power of changing each gift in-
to its real value in God's light.
A gentleman put in a ten dollar
gold piece, which at once turned
into brass. It had no value in
God's sight because the gentle-
man had given it in order to be
thought well of by others. Then
a lady put in a quarter, which
turned quickly into a penny.
God knew she could give more,
and she gave only because others
had given. Then a little Sunday
school girl came up with her
teacher and dropped in a penny,
which turned into a daisy; she
had given it just to please her
teacher. The lady in her dream
felt very sad because these gifts
were not pleasing to God. As
she looked a very poor little girl
came along and put a penny on
the plate. Instantly it turned
to gold. The child had denied
herself to give it, because she
loved the Lord Jesus Christ
and this made it well pleasing
in God.—Selected.

Let me do your tailor work,
Satisfaction guaranteed. Claude
Surickland.

The Informer Want Ads bring
results. If you don't believe it
just try one.

**RAILROAD
WAGES**

Shall they be determined by
*Industrial Warfare or
Federal Inquiry?*

To the American Public:

Do you believe in arbitration or indus-
trial warfare?

The train employes on all the railroads
are voting whether they will give their leaders
authority to tie up the commerce of the
country to enforce their demands for a 100
million dollar wage increase.

The railroads are in the public service—
your service. This army of employes is in
the public service—your service.

You pay for rail transportation 3 billion
dollars a year, and 44 cents out of every
dollar from you goes to the employes.

On all the Western railroads in 1915, seventy-five per cent of the
train employes earned these wages (lowest, highest and average
or all) as shown by the pay rolls—

	Passenger		Freight		Yard	
	Highest	Average	Highest	Average	Highest	Average
Engineers	\$1747	\$2195	\$1337	\$2071	\$1056	\$1378
Conductors	1543	1878	1114	1555	1151	1355
Firemen	03	1217	751	1181	418	973
Brakemen	854	967	874	1125	802	1107

The average yearly wage payments to all Western train em-
ployes (including those who worked only part of the year) as
shown by the 1915 payroll were—

	Passenger	Freight	Yard
Engineers	\$2038	\$1737	\$1218
Conductors	1772	1524	1212
Firemen	1213	973	802
Brakemen	921	1000	1010

A 100 million dollar wage increase for
men in freight and yard service (less than
one-fifth of all employes) is equal to a 5 per
cent advance in all freight rates.

The managers of the railroads, as trustees
for the public, have no right to place this
burden on the cost of transportation to you
without a clear mandate from a public tri-
bunal speaking for you.

The railroads have proposed the settle-
ment of this controversy either under the
existing national arbitration law, or by refer-
ence to the Interstate Commerce Commis-
sion. This offer has been refused by the
employes' representatives.

Shall a nation-wide strike or an
investigation under the Gov-
ernment determine this issue?

- National Conference Committee of the Railways
- ELISHA LEE, Chairman.
 - F. B. ALBERT, Gen'l. Manager, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
 - C. W. LUNN, Gen'l. Manager, Atlantic, Tupelo & Santa Fe Railway.
 - W. BALDWIN, Gen'l. Manager, Central of Georgia Railway.
 - L. BARDU, Gen'l. Manager, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
 - H. COOPERMAN, Vice-President, Southern Railway.
 - E. G. GRIFFIN, Gen'l. Manager, Wabash Railway.
 - F. E. CROWLEY, Asst. Vice-President, New York Central Railroad.
 - H. BRIDGEMAN, Gen'l. Manager, Great Northern Railway.
 - C. R. EWING, Gen'l. Manager, Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
 - W. BRICE, Asst. to President, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
 - A. S. CRICK, Asst. to Secretary, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
 - C. W. LUNN, Gen'l. Manager, Atlantic, Tupelo & Santa Fe Railway.
 - E. W. MORGAN, Gen'l. Manager, Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.
 - R. D. MARBLE, Vice-President, Norfolk and Western Railway.
 - JAMES RUSSELL, Gen'l. Manager, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
 - A. H. SCHUYLER, Resident Vice-Pres., Pennsylvania Lines System.
 - W. L. SHERIDAN, Vice-President, Standard-Air Line Railway.
 - A. J. STONE, Vice-President, Erie Railroad.
 - G. S. WARD, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l. Manager, Susquehanna Central Lines.

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improving around your place we would be
glad to figure with you. Also bear in mind
that we always have coal on hand to sell.

**Cicero Smith
Lumber Company**

BEYOND the FRONTIER

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS

By RANDALL PARRISH

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SYNOPSIS.

Adele is Chesayne, a belle of New France, in whom conspirators at her uncle's house, Cassion, the commissaire, has enlisted her Uncle Chevet's aid against La Salle. D'Artigny, La Salle's friend, offers his services as guide to Cassion's party on the journey to the wilderness. The uncle informs Adele that he has betrothed her.

An orphaned girl of seventeen pledged against her will by a coarse male relative to marry a man she loathes, needs a good and strong friend at this time more than anything else in the world. To whom can she turn for friendship when she has but two acquaintances— young Sieur Rene d'Artigny, frontiersman and gentleman of France, and Sister Celeste at the convent. How Adele met her problem is told in this installment.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"Yes, monsieur."
"Oh, you're sweet enough with words. I have heard you before, and found you a sly mix—when my back was turned—but this time it is not I alone who will watch your actions, I have pledged you a husband."

I got to my feet, staring at him, the indignant words stilled in my throat. He laughed coarsely, and resumed his meal.

"A husband, monsieur? You have pledged me?"

"Ay! why not? You are 17, and 'tis my place to see you well settled."

"But I have no wish to marry, monsieur," I protested. "There is no man for whom I care."

He shrugged his shoulders indifferently, and laughed.

"Pooh! If I waited for that no doubt you would pick out some cockerel without as much as a spur to his heel. 'Tis my choice, not yours, for I know the world, and the man you need. Monsieur Cassion has asked me to favor him, and I think well of it."

"Cassion! Surely you would not wed me to that creature?"

He pushed back his chair, regarding me with scowling eyes.

"And where is there a better? Sacre! do you think yourself a queen to choose? 'Tis rare luck you have such an offer. Monsieur Cassion is going to be a great man in this New France; already he has the governor's ear, and a commission, with a tidy sum to his credit in Quebec. What more could any girl desire in a husband?"

"But, monsieur, I do not love him; I do not trust the man."

"Pah! He burst into a laugh, rising from the table. Before I could draw back he had gripped me by the arm. "Enough of that, young lady. He is my choice, and that settles it. Love! who ever heard of love nowadays? Ah, I see, you dream already of the young gallant D'Artigny. Well, little good that will do you. Why what is he? a mere ragged adventurer, without a sou to his name, a prowling wolf of the forest, the follower of a discredited far thief. But enough of this; I have told you my will, and you obey. Tomorrow we go to Quebec to the governor's ball, and when Monsieur Cassion returns from his mission you will marry him—you understand?"

The tears were in my eyes, blotting out his threatening face, yet there was naught to do but to answer.

"Yes, monsieur."

"And this D'Artigny; if the fellow ever dares come near you again I'll crush his white throat between my fingers."

"Yes, monsieur."

"To your room then, and think over all I have said. You have never found me full of idle threats I warrant."

"Sacre! Do you think yourself a Queen to Choose?"

alone you will marry him—you understand?"

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"To your room then, and think over all I have said. You have never found me full of idle threats I warrant."

"Sacre! Do you think yourself a Queen to Choose?"

"No, monsieur."

I drew my arm from his grasp, feeling it tingle with pain where his fingers had crushed the flesh, and crept up the narrow stairs, glad enough to get away and be alone. I had never loved Chevet, but he had taught me to fear him, for more than once had I experienced his brutality and physical power. To him I was but a chattel, an incumbrance. He had assumed charge of me because the law so ordained, but I had found nothing in his nature on which I could rely for sympathy. I was his sister's child, yet no more to him than some Indian walf. More, he was honest about it. To his mind he did well by me in thus finding me a husband. I sank on my knees, and hid my face, shuddering at the thought of the sacrifice demanded. Cassion! never before had the man appeared so despicable. Yet what could I do? It was useless to appeal to Chevet, and the governor, La Barre, would give small heed to a girl objecting to one of his henchmen. D'Artigny! The name was on my lips before I realized I had spoken it, and brought a throb of hope. I arose to my feet, and stared out of the window into the dark night. My pulses throbbed. If he cared; if I only knew he cared, I would fly with him anywhere, into the wilderness depths, to escape Cassion.

But how could I reach him with my tale? There was but one opportunity—the governor's ball. He would be there; he had said so, laughingly glancing toward me as he spoke the words, the flash of his eyes a challenge. But it would be difficult. Chevet, Cassion, not for a moment would they take eyes from me, and if I failed to treat him coldly an open quarrel must result. Chevet would be glad of an excuse, and Cassion's jealousy would spur him on. Yet I must try, and, in truth, I trusted not so much in Monsieur d'Artigny's interest in me, as in his reckless love of adventure.

'Twould please him to play an audacious trick on La Salle's enemies, and make Cassion the butt of laughter.

CHAPTER III.

I Appeal for Aid.

It had been two years since I was at Quebec, and it was with new eyes of appreciation that I watched the great bustling city as our boat glided silently past the shore and headed in toward the landing. Cassion met us, attired so gayly in rich vestments that I scarcely recognized the man, whom I had always seen before in dull forest garb, yet I permitted him to take my hand and assist me gallantly to the shore. It was evidently a gala day, for flags and streamers were flying from every window of the lower town, and the narrow, crooked streets were filled with wanderers having no apparent business but enjoyment. Never had I viewed so motley a throng, and I could but gaze about with wide opened eyes on the strange passing figures.

It was all of such interest I was glad enough to be finally rid of him, and be greeted so kindly by Sister Celeste.

"Three years have changed you greatly, my child," she said gently, touching my cheeks with her soft hands; "but bright as your eyes are, it is not all pleasure I see in them. You must tell me of your life. The older man, I take it, was your uncle, Monsieur Chevet."

"Yes," I answered, but hesitated to add more.

"He is much as I had pictured him, a bear of the woods."

"He is rough," I protested, "for his life has been hard, yet has given me no reason to complain. 'Tis because the life is lonely that I grow old."

"No doubt, and the younger gallant? He is not of the forest school?"

"'Twas Monsieur Cassion, commissaire for the governor."

"Ah! 'tis through him you have invitation to the great ball."

I bowed my head, wondering at the kind questioning in the sister's eyes. Could she have heard the truth? Perchance she might tell me something of the man.

"He has been selected by Monsieur Chevet as my husband," I explained doubtfully. "Know you aught of the man, sister?"

Her hand closed gently on mine.

"No, only that he has been chosen by La Barre to carry special message to the Chevalier de Baugis in the Illinois country. He hath an evil, sneering face, and an insolent manner, even as described to me by the Sieur d'Artigny."

I caught my breath quickly, and my hand grasp tightened.

"The Sieur d'Artigny!" I echoed, startled into revealing the truth. "He has been here? Has talked with you?"

"Surely, my dear girl. He was here with La Salle before his chief sailed for France, and yesterday he came again, and questioned me."

"Questioned you?"

"Yes; he sought knowledge of you, and of why you were in the household of Chevet. I liked the young man, and told him all I knew of your father's

death and the decree of the court, and of how Chevet compelled you to leave the convent. I felt him to be honest and true, and that his purpose was worthy."

"Sister, you must hear me," I said. "I have no mother, no friend even to whom to appeal; I am just a girl all alone. I despise this man Cassion; I do not know why, but he seems to be like a snake, and I cannot bear his presence. I would rather die than marry him. I do not think Chevet trusts him, either, but he has some hold

in the fur trade, and the commissaire has La Barre's ear just now. He rode by yonder in the carriage a moment since, and you might think from his bows he was the governor. And this marriage? when does it take place?"

"On monsieur's safe return from the great West."

The smile came back to his face.

"Not so bad that, for 'tis a long journey, and might be delayed. I travel with him, you know, and we depart at daybreak. What else did this Chevet have to say?"

"Only a threat that if ever you came near me again his fingers would feel your throat, monsieur. He spoke of hate between himself and your father."

The eyes upon mine lost their tolerant smile, and grew darker, and I marked the fingers of his hand clinch.

"That was like enough, for my father was little averse to a quarrel, although he seldom made boast of it afterwards. And so this Hugo Chevet threatened me! I am not of the blood, mademoiselle, to take such things lightly. Yet wait—why came you to me with such a tale? Have you no friends?"

"None, monsieur," I answered gravely, and regretfully, "other than the nuns to whom I went to school, and they are useless in such a case."

He walked across the room, once, twice, his head bent in thought, and I watched him, half frightened lest I had angered him.

"Have I done very wrong, monsieur?"

He stopped, his eyes on my face. He must have perceived my perplexity, for he smiled again, and pressed my hand gently.

"If so the angels must judge," he answered stoutly. "As for me, I am very glad you do me this honor. I but seek the best plan of service, mademoiselle, for I stand between you and this sacrifice with much pleasure. You shall not marry Cassion while I wear a sword."

"But not violence, monsieur!"

"Planning and scheming is not my way, nor am I good at it. A soldier of La Salle needs more to understand action, and the D'Artigny breed has ever had faith in steel. I seek no quarrel, yet if occasion arise this messenger of La Barre will find me quite ready. I know not what may occur. Mademoiselle; I merely pledge you my word of honor that Cassion will no longer seek your hand. The method you must trust to me."

Our eyes met, and his were kind and smiling, with a confidence in their depths that strangely heartened me. Before I realized the action I had given him my hand.

"I do, monsieur, and question no more, though I pray for peace between you. Our time is up, sister?"

"Yes, my child," she stood in the doorway, appearing like some saintly image. "The mother sent me."

D'Artigny released my hand and bowed low.

"I still rely upon your attendance at the ball?" he asked, lingering at the door.

"Yes, monsieur."

"And may bespeak a dance?"

"I cannot say no, although it may cost you dear."

He laughed gayly, his eyes bright with merriment.

"Faith! most pleasures do I find; the world would be dull enough otherwise. D'Artigny, mademoiselle, adieu."

We heard his quick step ring on the stone of the passage, and Celeste smiled, her hand on mine.

"A lad of spirit that. The Sieur de la Salle picks his followers well, and knows loyal hearts. The D'Artignys never fall."

"You know of them, sister?"

"I knew his father," she answered, half ashamed already of her impulse, "a gallant man. But come, the mother would have you visit her."

CHAPTER IV.

In the Palace of the Intendant.

The huge palace of the intendant, between the bluff and the river, was ablaze with lights, and already crowded with guests at our arrival. I had seen nothing of Chevet since the morning, nor did he appear now; but Monsieur Cassion was prompt enough, and congratulated me on my appearance with bows, and words of praise which made me flush with embarrassment.

An officer met us, pointing out the way, and, after he had assisted us to descend from the chair, we advanced slowly over a carpet of clean straw toward the gayly lighted entrance. Soldiers lined the walls on either side, and overhead blazed a beacon suspended on a chain. It was a scene rather grotesque and weird in the red glow, and I took Cassion's arm rigidly, feeling just a little frightened by the strange surroundings.

"Where is my Uncle Chevet?" I asked, more as a relief, than because I cared, although I was glad of his absence because of D'Artigny.

"In faith, I know not," he answered lightly. "I won him a card, but he was scarce gracious about it. In some



wine shop lately with others of his kind."

There were servants at the door and an officer, who scanned the cards of those in advance of us, yet passed Cassion, with a glance at his face, and word of recognition. I observed him turn and stare after me, for our eyes met, but, almost before I knew what had occurred, I found myself in a side room, with a maid helping to remove my wraps, and arrange my hair.

I will not describe the scene in the great ballroom, for now, as I write, the brilliant pageant is but a dim memory, confused and tantalizing. I recall the bright lights overhead, and along the walls, the festooned banners, the raised dais at one end, carpeted with skins of wild animals, where the governor stood, the walls covered with arms and trophies of the chase, and the guard of soldiers at each entrance, and the mass of people grouped about the room.

Many a name reached my ears famous in those days, but forgotten long since; and once or twice, as we slowly made our way through the throng, Cassion pointed out to me some character of importance in the province, or paused to present me with formality to certain officials whom he knew. It was thus we approached the dais, and awaited our turn to extend felicitations to the governor. Just before us was Du L'Hut, whose name Cassion whispered in my ear, a tall, slender man, attired as a courier du bois, with long fair hair sweeping his shoulders. I had heard of him as a daring explorer, but there was no premonition that he would ever again come into my life, and I was more deeply interested in the appearance of La Barre.

He was a dark man, stern of face, and with strange, furtive eyes, concealed behind long lashes and overhanging brows. Yet he was most gracious to Du L'Hut, and when he turned and perceived Monsieur Cassion next in line, smiled and extended his hand cordially.

"Ah, Francois, and so you are here at last, and ever welcome. And this," he bowed low before me in excess of gallantry, "no doubt will be the Mademoiselle in Chesayne of whose charms I have heard so much of late. By my faith, Cassion, even your eloquence hath done small justice to the lady. Where, mademoiselle, have you hidden yourself, to remain unknown to us of Quebec?"

"I have lived with my uncle, Hugo Chevet."

"Ah, yes; I recall the circumstances now—a rough, yet loyal trader. He was with me once on the Ottawa—and tonight?"

"He accompanied me to the city, your excellency, but I have not seen him since."

"Small need, with Francois at your beck and call," and he patted me playfully on the cheek. "I have already tested his faithfulness. Your father, mademoiselle?"

"Captain Pierre la Chesayne, sir."

"Ah, yes; I knew him well; he fell on the Richelieu; a fine soldier." He turned toward Cassion, the expression of his face changed.

"You depart tonight?"

"At daybreak, sir."

"That is well; see to it that no time is lost on the journey. I have it in my mind that De Baugis may need you, for, from all I hear Henri de Tonty is not an easy man to handle."

"De Tonty?"

"Ay! the Lieutenant Sieur de la Salle left in charge at St. Louis; an Italian

by name."

"I thought I'd take a chance on the kid, anyway," said Whirey, in relating the story, "because I figured that no boy of that age would ask for toothpaste unless he had been sent by an elder person. If he had asked for candy, it would have been different. And sure enough, I had read human nature correctly for two or three days later a well-dressed woman, whom I had never seen before, entered the store, and approaching me, said, 'My little boy got some toothpaste here the other day?'"

"Yes'm," I said, as she handed me a quarter and walked out without saying anything as to who she was. But I found out that family's name if it takes all summer.—Indianapolis News.

Literal Way.

"I heard the spoony young couple I passed say they wanted to drink in the starry night. How did they suppose they could do it?"

"Well, there's the Dipper."

Many a matrimonial failure is due to the mistaken idea that two can live as cheaply as one.

Sometimes a man can be real noble without being very progressive.

If a woman is dressed to kill she's a dangerous associate.



He Was a Dark Man, Stern of Face.

they tell me, and loyal to his master. 'Tis like he may resist my orders, and De Baugis hath but a handful with which to uphold authority. I am not sure I approve of your selecting this lad D'Artigny as a guide; he may play you false."

"Small chance he'll have for any trick."

Psychologists—scientists of the human mind—say that the big emotions are born and developed in one's unconscious mind and gradually are ushered into the conscious mind; for instance, that you may be in love long before you are actually aware of the fact. What about D'Artigny and Adele?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Let Libby's splendid chefs relieve you of hot-weather cooking. Stock the pantry shell with Libby's Sliced Dried Beef and the other good summer foods— including Libby's Vienna Sausage— you'll find them fresh and appetizing.

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DRUGGIST TOOK A CHANCE
Youngster Seeking Toothpaste Knows Only That He Was "Mamma's Boy," But It Was All Right.

The other day a bareheaded little boy, apparently between three and four years old, went into the drug store of James Whirey in Muncie, Ind., and said to the proprietor: "I want a quarter's worth of toothpaste." After Mr. Whirey had wrapped up the package and given it to the lad, the latter said, "Charge this to mamma."

"Whose boy are you?" asked the befuddled druggist, who failed to recognize the youngster.

"Why, I'm mamma's boy," said the child, and could not be induced to tell his name.

"I thought I'd take a chance on the kid, anyway," said Whirey, in relating the story, "because I figured that no boy of that age would ask for toothpaste unless he had been sent by an elder person. If he had asked for candy, it would have been different. And sure enough, I had read human nature correctly for two or three days later a well-dressed woman, whom I had never seen before, entered the store, and approaching me, said, 'My little boy got some toothpaste here the other day?'"

"Yes'm," I said, as she handed me a quarter and walked out without saying anything as to who she was. But I found out that family's name if it takes all summer.—Indianapolis News.

Literal Way.
"I heard the spoony young couple I passed say they wanted to drink in the starry night. How did they suppose they could do it?"
"Well, there's the Dipper."

Many a matrimonial failure is due to the mistaken idea that two can live as cheaply as one.

Sometimes a man can be real noble without being very progressive.

If a woman is dressed to kill she's a dangerous associate.

Adds a Healthful Zest to any Meal

Most everyone likes a hot table drink, but it must have a snappy taste and at the same time be healthful. Probably no beverage answers every requirement so completely as does

POSTUM

This famous pure food-drink, made of roasted wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, affords a rich Java-like flavor, yet contains no harmful element.

The original Postum Cereal must be boiled; instant Postum is made in the cup "quick as a wink," by adding hot water, and stirring.

Both forms of Postum have a delightful aroma and flavor, are healthful, and good for children and grown-ups.

"There's a Reason"
Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Locals

Geo. Coursey and wife of Giles attended the revival meeting Monday night.

Buy a pair of Carhart Overalls they are guaranteed. Sold by J. L. Tims.

Mrs. C. W. Lane is on the list this week.

Miss Vada Hicks returned home Monday night from Canyon where she has been attending school.

LOST—Two \$5 and Two \$1 bills on streets of Hedley Monday. Please return to W. C. Hess and receive reward.

Pearl Boston came home from Canyon Sunday, after spending a few days there.

Miss Dot Grimsley returned from Canyon Sunday morning. She has been attending the Normal at that place this summer.

E. O. Sloan and family of Memphis attended the revival meeting here Sunday.

I will call for and deliver your clothes at all times. Claude Strickland.

A. N. Wood and family returned Friday from a much enjoyed trip to Texas and Oklahoma points.

I have just received my new fall samples. Come in and let me order that new suit for you. Bob Adamson.

Miss Allie Waldron returned home Monday night from Canyon where she attended the summer session of the normal college.

Miss Thina Reynolds came down from Lela Lake last Thursday and visit at the home of Bob McGowan until Wednesday morning.

Buy a pair of Carhart Overalls they are guaranteed. Sold by J. L. Tims.

Miss Nellie Depauw returned to her home at Memphis Monday morning after a very pleasant visit with Miss Biffie Grace Hart.

G. B. Ingram, Manager of the Steam Laundry at Clarendon, was in our city Monday transacting business.

Orby Adamson and sister, Blanche, and cousin, Wesley, departed Thursday night for Plainview where they will visit with relatives and friends for a time. The boys will probably visit in New Mexico before returning home.

Mrs. A. H. Lockhart came down from Clarendon on Thursday of last week for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Bob McGowan. She will probably be here for sometime. Mr. Lockhart came from Lindale latter part of last week.

Will you be in Sunday School Sunday?

Drink EL MATE

The New South American Refreshment. All Fountains 5c.

T. M. Little Sr. and family came down from Clarendon Sunday and spent the day at the home of his son, T. M. Little, Jr.

Frank Clark and wife and Miss Gordon Masters left last Friday for a recreation trip to New Mexico. They made the trip in their car.

Remember I call for and deliver your clothes promptly. Adamson, the tailor.

Cecil Williams returned from Cotton, Texas, Thursday after a very pleasant visit there with friends and relatives.

FOR SALE—A farm 3 miles west of Hedley. G. G. Nelson, Corpus Christi, Texas. Route 1, Box 105.

R. H. Jones and wife returned latter part of last week from a very pleasant trip to South Texas. They visited their children at Dallas, also visited relatives and friends at other points. They tell us they had a very enjoyable trip and were awfully glad to get back to Hedley.

Hair brushes, clothes brushes, hand brushes, tooth brushes, bath brushes, and all kind of brushes. Hedley Drug Co.

Mark Alexander and family of Lampasas, Texas, came in Monday evening for a visit with their kinspeople, J. P. Alexander and family. They were also accompanied by Mr. Middleck of Davidson, Okla. They made the trip overland in their car.

Notice

I have taken charge of the paint department of the J. W. Lane shop, and am in position to do all kinds of painting, signs, awnings, and buggies, furniture repairing and refinishing. Will do first class work, and satisfaction guaranteed, at lowest prices. Lloyd Lane.

Dr. Kelley returned Monday night after two weeks' stay at Wellington and Dallas.

T. M. Little, Sr., was down from Clarendon Thursday.

Miss Mae Stucky came over from Wellington Wednesday for a visit of several weeks here with friends and relatives.

Your suits called for, cleaned and delivered. Work satisfactory. Claude Strickland.

The Caraway Company sells Pyrene Fire Extinguishers.

J. H. Pierce of Newlin transacted business in this city Thursday.

Miss Floy Simmons returned Monday night from Canyon where she has been attending school for the past three months. She was accompanied home by Miss Mary Bealy, a former Hedley girl, but now of Floydada, who will visit friends here.

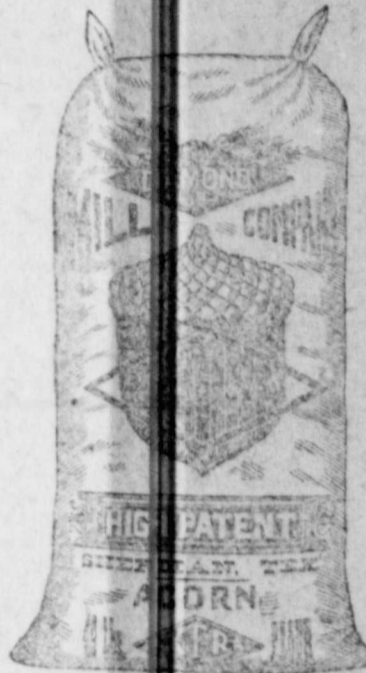
Get a Bottle

High grade Grape Juice or Delaware Punch at the BUSY-BEE Lunch Room Confectionery To serve at your home.

West side Main Street.

DID YOU GET

One of those Flour Scoops and Biscuit Cutters



which we are giving away with every sack of Acorn Flour? Buy a trial sack of Acorn Get a Flour Scoop and Biscuit Cutter FREE. If you don't like the flour bring it back and keep the flour scoop and biscuit cutter for your trouble.

J. L. Tims

The Caraway Company sells Pyrene Fire Extinguishers.

W. R. McFarland and Mrs. W. J. Madden returned from Dallas Saturday night, to which place they went to select the fall and winter line of goods for Richerson & McCarroll. This popular firm will carry an up to date line of stock this winter and it will pay you to do your fall shopping in Hedley.

J. C. Wells and wife and nephew and niece, Virginia and Miss Thelma Baker, returned Wednesday evening from a week's visit with friends and relatives at Wellington and Elk City, Okla.

Rev. W. H. McKenzie, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, is this week conducting a revival meeting at Windy Valley.

J. R. Benson and wife went to Wellington Thursday for a visit with friends and relatives.

B. T. Lane came down from Clarendon Thursday morning.

Quick and satisfactory service in tailor work. See Adamson, the tailor.

Hedley Informer \$1 per year.

Travis Liberty returned from Canyon Monday night where he has been for two months attending school.

Advertisement for El Mate tonic. Includes text 'Drink El Mate For Its Wonderful Tonic Properties' and a table of chemical analysis.

Prof. W. A. Lewis and wife returned Monday night from Canyon where they have been doing special school work for the past two months. Mr. Lewis comes back to us ready to take up his duties in Hedley High school this winter.

For Summer Vacations

no other place is so gloriously delightful or affords such numerous and varied attractions as

Cool Colorado

with its hundreds of Modern Hotels, Boarding Houses and Ranch Resorts affording excellent accommodations and varied entertainment at prices within the reach of all, including those with but modest purses. It's a grand kaleidoscopic wonder composed of beautiful mountain glens, rivulets, cascades, lakes and vistas of everlasting snow, and whose atmosphere possesses such extraordinary health renewing elements that it has long been acknowledged the

"Human Repair Shop of America"

The suggestion to—Go—is unnecessary to the thousands who have been; but is urged upon others in their own behalf and with foreknowledge that they will be immensely benefitted and delighted.

Illustrated Booklets are free and the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry.

"The Denver Road"

is the shortest and coolest route and affords superiorly equipped through trains with Dining-cars and Palace sleepers. The Great Colorado Chautauqua, at Boulder, opens July 4th for six weeks intellectual and musical feast.

For Further information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or write W. F. STERLING, General Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas

We, and the following, you people from Giles Monday night who were here attending the revival meeting: Misses Georgia Akers, Bess Thaxton, Annie Coursey, Jessie Davis and Messrs. Claude Thaxton, Eugene Johnson, Sam Coursey, George Johnson, also Miss Georgia Seabring of Memphis, who is visiting friends at Giles.

Owing to the fact that they have begun the manufacture of Dye in the United States we are enabled to reduce the price of Putmans and Diamond Dye to the original price of 10c per package. Hedley Drug Co.

The Caraway Company sells Pyrene Fire Extinguishers

The Parahand Regiment of the Confederate soldiers are now holding their annual reunion at Childress, but the old soldiers of Hedley are not meeting with them this time though it is understood only that they have failed to meet with them since the regiment was organized. They feel somewhat like the soldier on planet without the counter sign. They did not inform us of the date it would be held.

WANTED General sewing. Phone 84. Grace Bozeman.

Come in and see my new fall samples, and you will be convinced to buy a new suit. Adamson, the tailor.

Don't Whine

Get the whine out of your voice or it will stop the development and the growth of your body. It will narrow and shrink your mind. It will drive away your friends; it will make you unpopular. Quit your whining; brace up; go to work; be something; stand for something; fill your place in the world instead of whining around, exciting only pity and contempt, face about and make something of yourself. Reach up to the stature of a strong, ennobling manhood to the beauty and strength of a superb womanhood. There is nothing the matter with you. Just quit your whining and go to work.—Ex.

Get a free ticket to the picture show. One with 25c worth toilet soap. Hedley Drug Co.

City Directory

- HEDLEY BAPTIST CHURCH Every 1st Sunday—Pastor, G. A. C. Roy. Sunday School every Sunday 10 a. m. L. L. Cornelius, Supt. METHODIST—L. A. Reavis, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and night, except every First Sunday morning. SUNDAY SCHOOL every Sunday 10 a. m. C. B. Battle, Supt. PRAYER MEETING Every Wednesday evening. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH W. H. McKinzie, Pastor. Services 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. Monthly business meeting Saturday before 1st Sunday at 11 o'clock. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. M. J. Moore, Supt. CHURCH OF CHRIST meets every Lord's day 10:30 a. m. and also preaching every first Lord's day morning and night. CHRISTIAN CHURCH Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. at the Presbyterian church. A most cordial invitation is extended to every one. R. E. Newman, Supt.

A MY DECADE

Three years ago the health department of a little North Carolina town issued what is termed "The Good Citizen's Decalogue," dealing with the fly and sanitary problems as follows:

1. Remember thy garbage can to keep it covered, lest the garbage become a stench in the nostrils of the people and breed flies.
2. Thou shalt cut the weeds in thy vacant lot, lest it become a hiding place for old tin cans, which catch water and breed mosquitoes; papers and divers sort of trash.
3. Thou shalt bear witness against thy neighbor's rubbish heap, likewise his dirty back yard.
4. Thou shalt clean out the habitation of thy horse and thy cow frequently lest the stable fly flourisheth and spread its fancie paralysis, and house fly breed by the thousands and millions, and annoy thee and thy beast and produce much sickness in thy family.
5. Thou shalt prevent the breeding of mites in the spring time, that thy children unto the third and fourth generation need not sweat it later.
6. Remember thy back yard and alley to keep them clean. Six days shalt thou labor to keep thy premises clean, and if yet the task is not accomplished thou shalt do worse than continue on the seventh.
7. Thou shalt covet all the air and sunshine thou canst obtain.
8. Look not upon the mite when it cometh from the unclean dairy; for the doctor will not hold thee guiltless if thy infant sickeneth therefrom and die.
9. Remember thy cleaning up day and keep it wholly.
10. If thou dost harken unto these sayings, to do them, thou shalt live long in the land.—Farm and Ranch.

AT McGOWAN'S BARBER SHOP

When your clothes need attention bring them to Bill Huffman. Cleaning, pressing and repairing. [East Side of Main St.]

ANYONE HAS—

- Died, Elopéd, Married, Left town, Had a fire, Been run in, Sold a farm, Come to town, Bought a home, Gone into business, Committed murder, Ditto suicide, Entertained the stork, Fallen from an aeroplane, IN FACT— Done anything new, Or anything different, THAT'S NEWS. Telephone 47. We are always glad to hear your voice.

DONLEY COUNTY OFFICIALS

- Judge, J. C. Killough Clerk, J. J. Alexander Sheriff, G. R. Dosker Treasurer, E. Dabbs Assessor, B. F. Naylor County Attorney, W. T. Link Justice of the Peace Prelect S. J. P. Johnson Constable, J. M. Roseman District Court meets third week in January and July County Court convenes 1st Monday in February, May, August and November.