

IT'S A WISE DOLLAR THAT BUYS "THE HERALD"

VOLUME TWENTY-FOUR

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1913

NUMBER SEVEN

## LOCAL MEN OFFER PRIZES

Plainview Merchants Would Make Organized Efforts to Increase Agricultural Production.

### FOR BETTER COUNTY FAIR

Would Increase Last Year's Winnings of More Than Any Other Ten Counties Combined.

The Texas Industrial Congress offers \$10,000 in prizes for the best crops grown during 1913. Two prizes of \$500 each are offered for the best milo or kaffir grown without irrigation, and \$500 for the same crops grown under irrigation. Why shouldn't some Hale County farmer win both of those prizes.

That some Hale County farmer will win one or both of these prizes nobody who saw Hale County win fifty-two ribbons at the Texas State Fair last fall will doubt—unless it be that no farmer goes in intelligently to win.

A campaign for better farming would immeasurably increase the prosperity of Hale County; that would be more prosperity for Plainview. Many Plainview merchants are anxious to get behind the county fair, and express a willingness to offer prizes worth working for. Of course, now is the time to do it. The man who grows prize-winning crops, crops that are most profitable, must get further back than planting time. Crop production is largely a matter of seed selection, of preparation of the ground and then of intelligent cultivation.

The County Fair Association of last year did not receive adequate financial support, its members feel. And they cannot do anything this year without the assurance that Plainview will put up the necessary funds. W. A. Nash has agreed to offer \$15 for some agricultural product; O. M. Unger has again offered \$10 for the best pumpkin; Warren & Sansom express a willingness to offer \$20 or \$25 in premiums, and other merchants seem ready to make a handsome list of prizes.

It seems to be up to some citizen of Plainview to organize the movement. The winning of a \$500 prize from the Texas Industrial Congress, the duplication of last year's winnings at the State Fair and a great County Fair would give Plainview publicity which \$1,000 expended for publicity direct could not purchase. And experience proves that it would add largely to the general prosperity and happiness of Hale County.

The feeling seems to be that the County Fair is a proposition upon which Plainview's Chamber of Commerce could profitably get busy right now.

### ONE WORD WORTH \$3.

Herald Repeats Offer of Reward for Person Finding Missing Word.

The Herald "missing-word" contest proved so popular that it is being repeated.

In this issue of The Herald a single word has been omitted from the advertisement of a prominent merchant. To the first man, woman or child, not in the employ of this merchant or The Herald, who discovers what word was left out, The Herald will give \$2 in Cash Free.

To the second person supplying the missing word The Herald will give \$1 in Cash Free.

When you find the missing word, take your Herald and point out the error to the merchant. He is authorized to pay you the money.

A great deal more than \$3 may be saved every week by the careful housewife who reads the bargains offered by Herald advertisers.

The Herald "goes home."

### CAPLE LIKES PLAINVIEW.

Iowan Marvels That He Has Not Heard Oath During Fourteen Days.

M. M. Caple, wife and daughter, of Yale, Iowa, have been visiting Mrs. W. W. Jones, sister of Mr. Caple, during the past two weeks. Mr. Caple pleased with the outlook for the South Plains. He likes the soil, the climate and is enthused over our big wells.

"Most of all," Mr. Caple says, "I have been in Plainview two weeks, mixing with men all the time, and I haven't heard an oath. That is remarkable." Mr. Caple and family left yesterday for an automobile trip to South Texas.

## A NEW FEDERAL DISTRICT FOR NORTHWEST TEXAS.

Meeting of Bar Is Called at Plainview to Consider Ways and Means.

The Executive Committee for the Promotion of a New Federal District in Northwest Texas has called a meeting of the bar of the Northwest Texas Bar, to be held in Plainview Saturday. Following is request sent out by H. C. Randolph, Chairman, and R. H. Scales, Secretary:

"Amarillo, Texas, Feb. 8, 1913. To the Lawyers of Northwest Texas: The Committee appointed by a meeting of a number of the lawyers of Northwest Texas, as an Executive Committee, hereby notifies you that a meeting of the bar of said territory is called to meet at Plainview, Texas, to consider the question of the creation of a new Federal District for said territory, which meeting is to be held in said town of Plainview, Texas, on the 15th day of February, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

"If any considerable number of any bar are unable to attend this meeting, please call a meeting of your local bar and send a representative.

"H. C. RANDOLPH, Chairman.  
"ROLIE H. SCALES, Secretary.

"P. S.—Address all communications to H. C. Randolph, Chairman, Plainview, Texas."

### WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT!

The development of Plainview is no one man's duty; it is not the duty of any one group of its people.

The individual citizen must not hesitate to start the work; His neighbors should not lag in pushing the work along.

No one man or set of men can, alone, accomplish the upbuilding of Plainview;

Neither will one man or set of men, alone, benefit thereby.

The upbuilding of Plainview is in the interest of every man, woman and child in Plainview; it is likewise the business of all.

Some man must lead; an individual may originate, but all men must execute.

The first duty of each is to enlist the aid of all;

The duty of all is to advance the interest of the individual.

The development of Plainview is no one man's duty; but it is entirely possible for some individual citizen to be so selfish, indeed so much of a traitor to his town, that he may block its upbuilding.

Today is Plainview's opportunity. With the coming of the Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railroad Plainview fixes commercial supremacy of the South Plains. Fall in this, and we invite some other town to assume commercial supremacy. Ten years will not serve to overcome the loss of this railroad.

But Plainview will not fall unless one or two individual citizens are so blindly selfish that they, by refusing to give, block the town's progress.

Indeed, The Herald does not believe that any one or two men can block Plainview's progress. But it means burden-bearing by patriotic citizens—burden-bearing which will yield a rich reward.

Plainview's development is your opportunity. This town's welfare is the whole town's business—IT IS UP TO YOU!

### POST OFFICE FOR LITTLEFIELD.

C. J. Duggan Is Qualifying Today for Postmastership of New Town.

Arthur P. Duggan, who is handling the placing on the market of 70,000 acres of land out of the Yellow House Ranch on the Texico cut-off of the Santa Fe, is in town today. Mr. Duggan says that their new, modern hotel in Littlefield will be open in about two weeks. Other improvements are being rushed.

C. J. Duggan came in to qualify as postmaster of the new town. The office will be opened as soon as Mr. Duggan's papers return from Washington.

### ALAMO SOCIETY TO HOLD OPEN SESSION AT SETH WARD.

The Alamo Literary Society of Seth Ward College will hold open session on Monday night, February 17, in the College Auditorium. The public is cordially invited.

R. H. Germany has purchased five residence lots at Seth Ward.

## BIG MONTH FOR PARCELS POST

New System Handles 40,000,000 Packages During January; Hitchcock Suggests Weight Increase.

### DALLAS SIXTH

Local Shipments Include Hens' Nests and Lightning Rods; Express Companies May Reduce Rates.

Approximately 40,000,000 parcels post packages were handled during January, according to Washington advices. At the fifty large post offices 19,365,433 parcels were handled during the first month of the new system; parcels post shipments during the latter half of January exceeded shipments of the first two weeks by more than 5,000,000 packages.

Chicago exceeded all other big cities in the number of parcels handled, with a total of 4,163,153. New York handled 3,519,788; Atlanta, Ga., 183,009; St. Paul, Minn., 181,056; New Orleans, 166,391; Dallas, Texas, 130,200.

The preliminary appropriation for the establishment of the parcels post has been exhausted, and Postmaster General Hitchcock has asked Congress for an additional appropriation of \$50,000. Mr. Hitchcock has also suggested an increase in the weight limit and a reduction in rates.

Fresh country butter, eggs and other foods are finding a readily appreciative market in the larger cities through the parcels post. Shipments of butter have become so common that the mails that they no longer cause comment. No suitable container for shipping eggs has yet been found.

The Plainview post office is handling a constantly increasing volume of shipments, according to Postmaster Keck. "We are handling perhaps fifty packages a day, in and out," Mr. Keck said this week. "Just recently we received a shipment of woven wire hens' nests and a bundle of lightning rods."

Local representatives of the express company say that their business continues good. However, they expect a reduction in express rates some time this month.

### TWO DUROC-JERSEY HOGS BRING OWNER \$64.05.

J. F. Landers Grows Porker Weighing 335 Pounds at 10 Months Old; Never Ate Corn.

J. T. Landers, from twenty miles south of Plainview, sold two Duroc-Jersey porkers to Bob Tudor yesterday for \$64.05. The larger hog was a sow a little more than two years old, and weighed 580 pounds; the other was a shoat just ten months old, and weighed 335 pounds.

This shoat had been fed on maize almost exclusively, Mr. Landers says. He thinks there is big profits in hog raising on the South Plains, and says that corn is not necessary for profitable pork production.

Last week E. Callaway, of Ellen, sold six Poland-China hogs to J. J. Simpson for \$110.95. These hogs were ten months old and weighed more than 265 pounds.

Mr. Callaway came to Hale County, from Kansas, about three years ago, and brought with him two Poland-China sows and a male. From these he has sold more than \$900 worth of hogs and now has sixty on hand.

Hale County hogs topped the Fort Worth market three times last year.

### REVOLUTIONISTS THREATEN MEXICAN CAPITAL.

General Felix Diaz has been liberated from prison by the revolutionists, and, in command of the rebel forces, held his ground all day Wednesday and Thursday against the Federals.

Two days fighting at Mexico City has been reported, and it is stated that in that time General Diaz subjected the city to a more terrible bombardment than ever before. The report says that three hundred are dead and fifteen hundred wounded. General Reyes, who was liberated at the same time as Diaz, was killed during the fight which followed.

### MOVING TO PLAINVIEW.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Brown, of Elk City, Oklahoma, and Mrs. J. O. Dunman, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, have moved to Plainview to live. Our new citizens are relatives of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cook.

## BUSY SIGNING FOR Q. A. & P.

I. E. Gates Has Secured 110 Signatures on Assessment Basis in Two Days.

### FEW REFUSING

Non-Resident Property Owners Express Willingness to Help Raise Railroad Bonus.

"Nine-tenths of the people are signing up for the Q. A. & P. railroad bonus on a basis of 10 per cent against real-estate and 2½ per cent on merchandise and personal property, all based on 1912 rendition for taxes," said Dr. I. E. Gates today. Dr. Gates has been out two days and has secured 110 signatures. He says that nine-tenths of the people he presents the matter to, sign up.

E. Dowden and A. E. Harp both have contracts and are out securing signatures. The matter is so plainly a business proposition, so clearly an investment, that most citizens are ready to write down their names. A few hesitate, perhaps because it seems that some people are born in the "objective case." However, the committee believes that practically every man will "get in" on the bonus for the Q. A. & P. Railroad.

Non-resident property owners are expressing a desire to sign up. H. Blucher, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, who is planning to build seventy-five feet of brick storehouses on North Street, has expressed his approval of the plan. Dr. A. C. Scott, of Temple, Texas, was in Plainview recently, installing some Spalding deep tilling plows on his farm. Dr. Scott thinks that it would be little less than a calamity to permit the Q. A. & P. R. R. to go anywhere across Hale County and not touch Plainview. "I am entirely willing to meet my assessment," Dr. Scott said. W. P. Hyde, of Ames, Iowa, wrote O. M. Unger on February 4 and expressed his approval of the plan. "I own a small amount of both land and city property, and am willing to pay the 10 per cent," Mr. Hyde said. "I shall be greatly disappointed if the plan is not carried out."

The proposition means so much to Plainview that no man who has faith in Plainview and its citizenship believes that Plainview will fail. "Surely no citizen can be so blind," said a business man this week, "as to see the folly of failing to secure the railroad; nor so selfish as to refuse to help in this crisis."

### SHIPPS LIKES SOUTH PLAINS.

Ohioan Says Country Is Best He Has Found in the South.

T. C. Shipps and a party of about twelve Ohioans came in last Thursday to look over the South Plains. They were so well pleased, despite the snow covering, that Mr. Shipps purchased half a section of land, through the Shallow Water Land Company.

"I have been all the way to the coast," Mr. Shipps said, "and your land has been beaten badly. Why the South Plains has the Southwest Texas lands beaten as badly as Kansas has the Bad Lands of Dakota. I proved my belief in your country by purchasing half a section. I will perhaps buy more."

### SNOW HELPS WHEAT.

Visitors Disappointed at Covering on Ground; Farmers Liked It.

The prospectors who came in last week were disappointed at finding the ground covered with snow. They wanted to see just how the South Plains looks, without any artificial covering. More than fifty came in Thursday, and several of them made land purchases, even though the snow prevented them from examining the soil closely.

The snow will help wheat materially. It was not sufficient to moisten the soil deeply. John Sander says there was about 3½ inches.

### NINE JURORS CHOSEN FOR TRIAL OF J. B. SNEAD.

The J. B. Snead case, at Vernon, is making some progress. Up to Wednesday nine jurors had been chosen. An additional venire of seventy-five men has been summoned. Senator Odell asked for more time to go over the list of those summoned, that they may be in a position to intelligently make a selection.

## HUNT PROPOSES WEST TEXAS A. & M. COLLEGE.

Randall County Representative Would Establish School on Plains; Agricultural Conditions Different.

One of the important measures proposed for this session of the State Legislature is provided for in a bill introduced by Representative J. C. Hunt, of Canyon. Mr. Hunt wants an A. & M. College on the Plains, a section of country comprising two-fifths of the State, and where agricultural methods and agriculture are entirely different from those below the cap rock. It provides for the appropriation of \$100,000 to begin this school, upon the selection of a site somewhere north of the thirty-second parallel of latitude and west of the ninety-eighth meridian, the selection to be made by a commission appointed by the Governor.

The proposed school is to be modeled after the A. & M. College at College Station, but to be operated independently. The bill has been reported out of the house committee, and is now awaiting its turn on the House calendar, with a fine chance of getting through the House. Judge Hunt thinks. He is very much concerned to have this bill become a law, on account of the peculiar needs of the Plains country agriculturally, and had this to say:

"I hardly think the Governor could afford to veto this bill if it should be passed, and I do not believe he would. If there is any good reason why this school should not be established in Northwest Texas I have never heard it advanced. Two-fifths of the State West Texas—would be more benefited by this bill than by any school measure that could be passed. On an average our territory received about twenty-five inches of rainfall, and there ought to be taught in such a school the conservation of the moisture and the mulching of the soil, seed selection and those conditions applicable to West Texas agriculture. There is not taught at Bryan the principles of agriculture pertaining to this semi-arid condition. With such instructions, some of the farmers in West Texas could double the products of the soil in a few years.

"The boys of West Texas ought to be taught the conditions appropriate to West Texas agriculture. A school of this kind with prepared teachers for instruction under the conditions of West Texas will do more to increase the products of the soil and development of that country than all other things combined. Some of our people are living a thousand miles from A. & M. College, and it is not always safe to send the boys from an altitude of 2,500 to 4,000 feet to a school situated a few hundred feet above the sea level in a malarial country. There is another thing that ought to be considered, and that is, West Texas, especially the Panhandle or Plains country, pays to the State school fund thousands of dollars that they do not get back to the benefit of the school children in that territory."

### CALVARY TO HOLD BIBLE STUDY.

Beginning February 17 and continuing through to February 21, each Baptist Church should conduct a Bible study evening at 7:30 o'clock, Calvary Baptist Church will have a Bible study, by C. W. Foley.

General Subject: "Genesis Spiritually Read, or the Wonders of the Book."

Monday Evening—"The Heart of the Book, or Mount Nebo of the Bible."

Tuesday Evening—"God Making Light."

Wednesday Evening—"God Setting Up His Rule."

Thursday Evening—"Producing Fruit."

Friday Evening—"The Cap Stone of God's Work."

We invite all who are interested in the study of the Scriptures to come out and join us in this series of lessons on the book of Genesis. Brother Foley has kindly consented to give us his time and thoughts on this wonderful book, so we urge all who can to attend this study classes.

C. R. HAIRFIELD, Pastor.

### FRACTURES ARM CRANKING AUTOMOBILE.

W. A. Nash, second-hand man, fractured his right arm this afternoon while cranking his new Hupmobile. Mr. Nash bought the car yesterday.

Mrs. Myrtle Dean, representing the Dixie Lyceum Bureau, was in Plainview this week.

## "CLEAN-UP" BEGINS MONDAY FEB. 17.

Is a Beginning for winning Holland's "Clean-Town" Prize, Mayor Dorsett Says.

### PILE ALL RUBBISH

City Wagon Will Gather Up Refuse One Week Later; Have Yours Ready.

The plan followed out by Mr. M. Carrick, medical director of Holland's "Cleanest-Town Contest" is simple enough, yet when rigidly observed results in a clean town. Suggestive of a few things Plainview would do well to look into during the "Clean-Up" campaign next week, we call attention to the following things Mr. Carrick regards as essential if you obtain unto a clean town:

What is the condition of our public buildings, such as City Hall, school buildings, office buildings—any buildings where people stay? The out-buildings and toilets, are they kept sanitary?

How about the streets and alleys? Do you think of any pools, garbage heaps, surface sewerage or any conditions that, with persistent effort, might be improved?

Clean-Up Week in Plainview begins Monday. This is the beginning, Mayor Dorsett says; the end won't be until Plainview wins the Holland "Clean-Town" prize next fall.

Because of damp weather, the town wagon will not call next week, but will begin its tour the following Monday, February 24. The ladies in charge of Clean-Up Week urge all citizens to pile their rubbish both in their yards and alleys adjacent to their property. Then the clean-up wagon can gather it up easily.

### "COME AND HELP" SAYS CIVIC LEAGUE.

Local Organization Urges Citizens to Work for Better Plainview; "Cleanliness Akin to Godliness."

In resuming the activities of the Civic League, the president hopes to have the hearty co-operation of every citizen. The third week of this month, beginning Monday next, is the time of general clean up, and if every family is interested, and does its part, at the end of the month we will see a decided change and improvements in the appearances of Plainview. If "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" and "Order is heaven's first law," this would seem to be a religious as well as a civic duty.

It is hoped, also, that after the "clean-up" every family will make it a rule—and form the habit—to burn all trash, papers, etc.—everything that can be blown about. The streets will be vastly improved in appearance and those who make this a practice will be saved much needless labor.

The question of civic pride or of civic duty does not belong to the few, to any class nor to either sex, but is, or should be, of interest to all, and the result sought by the League—a sanitary, beautiful town—cannot be obtained by a few, nor by the spasmodic efforts of many, but by the sustained effort of all, working in harmony toward the desired end.

The price of cleanliness is, as every housewife knows, "eternal vigilance," and municipal cleanliness does not come cheaper. Yearly dues of fifty cents are paid by the members. The money is used as needed. The rest room needs comfortable chairs and a lunch table. Mrs. Rucker kindly loaned a table.

The planting of trees and shrubs around all public buildings, where it is feasible, and the encouraging of the private planting, a public library and reading room—these are some of the things it is hoped will result from "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," until they are an accomplished fact.

The cry is "Come and help!" by paying dues, by your earnest effort, and by your counsel, for "In the multitude of counsel there is wisdom."

By order of the President.

MRS. R. G. HEARD, Sec.

J. M. Meads and son, Nonah, and little daughter, Irene, from Shamrock, Texas, are in Plainview this week, visiting at the home of J. C. Finley.

S. Greenfield and wife, who have been visiting Lewis Silcott and wife, in the Olton community, returned home, to Milo, Iowa, Thursday.

# Mrs. Housewife:

We offer you real Bargain Prices on Household and Kitchen necessities.

Waffle Iron	90c
Kitchen Saws	50c
Toaster and Broiler	15c
Flour Sifter	15c
Rolling Pins	15c
Muffin Pans (8)	15c
Cake Knives	15c
Cake Turners	10c
Baskets for Frying Potatoes	10c
Measuring Cups	10c
Asbestos Pads	5c
Jelly and Jello Moulds	5c
Potato Mashers	5c and 10c
Egg Beaters	5c and 10c

Our sale of outing more than met our expectations; and we will continue it. Remember 9c a yard.

## J. F. COAN & SON

NORTH SIDE SQUARE

IF YOU WANT TO SELL—  
I guarantee satisfaction. I charge 2 per cent on first \$500; 1 per cent above that amount.  
G. S. MILNER, Auctioneer,  
Petersburg, Texas.

DR. J. V. GUYTON,  
Surgeon

Diseases of Women  
and Consultation

Plainview, Texas

DR. C. B. BARR,  
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.  
Calls Answered Day  
and Night.  
PHONES: Office, 94; Room, 86.  
Plainview, Texas.

DR. E. O. NICHOLS,  
Specialist in Diseases of the  
Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat.  
Glasses Fitted.

Office in Stevens Building,  
Plainview, Texas.

C. F. SJOGREN,  
Kress, Texas.  
General Farm and Live Stock  
AUCTIONEER.  
My references are those for  
whom I have conducted sales  
in past years.  
Write Me for Dates.

C. D. WOFFORD,  
Dentist  
Rooms 14-16, Ware Hotel Bldg.  
Phones:  
Office, 197; Residence, 198

Mrs. S. S. S., Van Buren St., Kingston, N. Y. (full name furnished on application), had such decided benefit from using Foley's Honey & Tar Compound that she shares her good fortune with others. She writes: "Foley's Honey & Tar Compound brought my voice back to me during a severe case of bronchitis and laryngitis. Oh, how many people I have recommended it to!" Remember the name, Foley's Honey & Tar Compound, and refuse substitutes. Contains no opiates.  
R. A. Long's Drug Store. Adv. 9

We are still in the market, and are paying the highest prices for Kaffir and Milo Heads, Bulk Grain, Millet Seed and Cane Seed. COBB & ELIOTT.  
—Adv. 11

### FETERITA IS NEW HOPE FOR DRY BELT.

Experiments Indicate That Importation from Africa Is Rival of Kaffir Corn and Milo.

A new candidate for the agricultural championship has appeared in the dry belt, says the Kansas City Star. Feterita has thrown its hat into the ring—or head, more properly speaking, for it is the feterita head which determines the yield to the acre, and the yield is what counts after the sun has burned, and the hot winds scorched the growing vegetation in the region of deficient rainfall.

Feterita is another contender from Africa, but, far from longing to see it put down and out for the count, the farmers in the short grass country are spurring it on to greater effort.

#### A Recent Arrival from Africa.

Feterita, a non-saccharine sorghum, is a brother of kaffir corn and milo maize. It was brought by the Department of Agriculture a few years ago from the African Sudan, near the burning Sahara. The new product produced well at experiment stations in Texas, Oklahoma and Western Kansas, and last season several farmers who grew the crop report phenomenal yields. W. A. Taylor, of Lone Wolf, Okla., in a report to The Star, says feterita on his farm threshed eighty bushels to the acre. Growing on the same land, beside the feterita, was kaffir, which yielded fifty-three bushels per acre, and milo maize, which produced sixty bushels per acre. "Feterita," says Mr. Taylor, "will mature in seventy days, and will stand the drought better than either milo or Kaffir."

Experiments at the Oklahoma Agricultural College indicate that feterita is not superior to kaffir and milo, but the college desires to conduct further experiments before making positive statements.

### PANHANDLE FARMERS SHIP TEN CARS SWINE.

Panhandle, Texas, Feb. 4.—Yesterday was an active one in this city, and in rather an unusual manner. Our farmers loaded and shipped ten cars of fat hogs to the Fort Worth market. It is not unusual to see a train load of fat cattle loaded here for the Eastern market, but a short ten-car train of hogs is unusual, and the Panhandle farmer counts the returns on his feed crop and keeps on smiling and feeding.

Those of our farmers who shipped fat hogs were: Geo. Simms, 2 cars; Ellis & Wynn, 1 car; Robert Gray, 1 car; Earl Bender, 1 car; T. N. Russell, 1 car; J. M. Coke and F. Simms, 1 car; and R. C. O'Keefe, 1 car. dw 1 car; R. C. O'Keefe, 1 car, and E. O. Winslow, 1 car. The poor price paid for grain this fall and winter caused our farmers to buy hogs and feed the grain up in profit in that way, and no doubt but what they will find it profitable.—Amarillo News.

For the best Rockvale Coal, see the ALFALFA LUMBER CO. Adv. 11

### 1,850,000 DIVORCES GRANTED IN 40 YEARS.

Rev. Francis Moody Presents Interesting Figures to New York Conference on Marriage and Divorce.

Rev. Francis M. Moody, active agent of the movement to secure National Divorce laws, or, at least, uniform divorce laws in all States, laid some divorce figures before the conference of marriage and divorce commissions at the rooms of the Aldine Association in New York City recently. Here are some of his statistics:

<b>Divorces in 1912.</b>	
Granted in United States	100,000
Children deprived of one or more parents by these divorces	70,000
<b>Divorces in Forty Years.</b>	
Granted in the United States	1,850,000
Persons affected	5,000,000
Cases in the Middle West	632,000
In Illinois	120,000
Pennsylvania	55,700
California	50,000
New York	44,500

Rev. Mr. Moody asserts that as New York sent over 28,000 persons to other States to get divorces not legal in that State, New York's score should be over 80,000. He said that in twenty years 170,000 out of the 900,000 divorces in the United States had been effected by a change of residence to States with easy divorce laws.

### STUDENTS START SHINE SHOP.

Princeton Boys Employ Foreign Youths to Do Polishing at Princeton.

Bootblacking is the latest venture of Princeton students for earning money to put themselves through college. Three Princeton students have opened a "shine shop" in one of the university office buildings, says the Kansas City Star. The college boys have engaged foreigners to do the actual shining. One of these student employers is N. C. Culelias, who was a bootblack before entering Princeton.

### A MONUMENT TO LINCOLN.

Congress Passes a Resolution Authorizing \$2,000,000 for Construction.

On January 29 the National House of Representatives adopted a joint resolution approving plans of the Fine Arts Commission for a memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln in Washington. The resolution has also passed the Senate, and President Taft is favorable to the plan.

The substitute proposal of Representative Boreland, of Missouri, for a National Highway between Washington and Gettysburg received little support. Congressman Stephens (our own representative) proposed the erection of a huge Memorial Hall in Washington to be known as Lincoln Memorial Hall. That was ruled out, as was also suggestion for a memorial arch, by Representative Sims.

Plans of the Fine Arts Commission call for the erection of a monument in Potomac Park, just south of the White House. It will cost \$2,000,000.

### LAND AND BARE MONEY.

Successful North Dakota Farmer Tells of Value of Intensive Cultivation of Soil.

"You can throw half your land away and make a better living off the other half than you do now," was the startling statement made by Henry C. Hansboro, one of the successful farmers of western North Dakota at a recent meeting of the North Dakota Development League. "This is not a statement made to startle and amuse," he continued; "I mean that by careful tillage, scientific management and up-to-date methods we can do exactly what I say."

"Where we now raise 15 to 18 bushels of wheat we could readily raise 30 to 40 bushels, and other grains in proportion. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the corn yield can be trebled by seed selection and cultivation. Potato land carefully cultivated in small plots will yield from 400 bushels an acre up. Why be content with half that yield?"

"Corn fodder goes to waste because there is no silo and no dairy cow by which it can be turned into money. The farmer buys his meat when he could raise it and never know the difference. In a hundred and one ways the truth of this statement is apparent."

"But it isn't necessary to throw away half of your land," Mr. Hansboro says. "Use up-to-date methods on the largest area and you will be astonished at the results."

### PRINCETON STUDENTS WILL ESCORT WILSON.

Tigers to Conduct President-Elect from Home to White House; Two Special Trains.

Woodrow Wilson has accepted the offer of the students of Princeton University to escort him from his home, in Princeton, to the White House on March 4. It was just a century ago that Princeton gave another president, James Madison, to the Nation.

The students plan a unique program to fitly celebrate this centenary, and Governor Wilson gave his consent to the plan recently when Paul F. Meyers, a Princeton senior, rode with him to New York City and outlined the plan.

The students will charter two special trains of thirteen cars each. One car will be put at the disposal of the President-elect and his family, and accompanying newspaper men. The Governor smiled when the boys suggested thirteen cars. President-elect Wilson believes that "13" means good luck to him.

### CONGRESS PASSES WEBB LIQUOR LAW.

By Vote of 240 to 65, Lower House Against Shipments into Dry Territory.

The National House of Representatives Saturday afternoon passed the Webb Bill forbidding the shipment of intoxicating liquors into "dry" territory, when said liquor was "intended to be received, possessed, sold or in any manner used, either in the original package or otherwise, in violation of any law of such State, Territory or district of the United States." The vote was 240 to 65.

This measure is the most drastic aid to the enforcement of local prohibition ever attempted by Congress. There is considerable difference of opinion among members of Congress as to the constitutionality of this measure.

On final roll call, ten Texans voted for the bill; four against it; one absent, and there is one vacancy. Those who voted for the Webb bill were Representatives Beall, Calloway, Dies, Garner, Gregg, Hardy, Henry, Smith, Stephens and Young. Representatives Burgess, Burleson, Moore and Slayden voted against the bill. Congressman Randell was absent, and Morris Sheppard's seat is vacant since he was elected to the Senate.

### EDITORS' FINES ARE PAID.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pennies Are Contributed to Fund.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 1.—With approximately one hundred and fifty thousand pennies, contributed, Captain R. S. Sheridan, C. O. Broxon and A. R. Cruzen today paid their fines of \$500 each, assessed by the Idaho Supreme Court in contempt cases, resulting from publication in the Boise Capital-News of criticism by Colonel Roosevelt of the court decision barring Progressive electors from the ballot.

Contributions came from every State in the Union and Canada. Missouri sent the largest contributions, with Pennsylvania second. The pennies were taken in a dray from the newspaper offices to a bank, and the fines then paid by checks.

Two-Row Corn Planter at WATSON'S SECOND-HAND STORE. Adv.

### TO OUR FELLOW CITIZENS

You know us. You know we would not—that we could not afford to go back on our word. Nor can you afford to ignore this money-back-if-not-satisfied offer on this splendid laxative.

We honestly believe we have the best bowel remedy ever made—the most pleasant-to-take, most permanently beneficial laxative for relief from the miseries and dangers arising from constipation.

We wouldn't say this if we didn't believe it to be true. We wouldn't risk our reputation by making such statements did we not feel sure you would find them true.

Our faith is built both on the knowledge of what Rexall Orderlies are made of and on observation of very many severe cases in which they have proven their merit.

### Try them at Our Risk

If they do not abundantly prove their merit with you also—if you are not entirely satisfied with them—we will refund your money—and we will do that on your mere say-so. We don't ask you to risk a penny. Isn't that fair?

Just let the bowels fail in properly doing their work—just let their action be delayed and incomplete and the entire system and every other organ suffers. Wastes that

should have been dispelled remain to poison the system.

Headaches, biliousness, nervousness and other tormenting and serious ills are common when the bowels fail to act daily as nature intended. All this may be avoided, if you will accept our advice.

### Rexall Orderlies

taste just like candy. They are soothing and easy in action. They do not cause griping, nausea, purging or excessive looseness. They tend to tone and strengthen intestinal nerves and muscles. They promptly relieve constipation, and help to permanently overcome it.

Rexall Orderlies promote better spirits and better health. In all of these things they are vastly superior to old-fashioned, harsh salts and other purgatives, which are not only unpleasant to take but which usually leave the bowels in worse condition than before. We particularly recommend Rexall Orderlies for children, aged and delicate persons.

Rexall Orderlies come in vest-pocket tin boxes. 12 tablets, 10c; 36 tablets, 25c; 80 tablets, 50c.

CAUTION: Please bear in mind that Rexall Orderlies are not sold by all druggists. You can buy Rexall Orderlies only at The Rexall Stores. You can buy Rexall Orderlies in this community only at our store:

J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO.

PLAINVIEW The Rexall Store TEXAS  
There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ailment—each especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.  
The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores

## THE OUTLOOK for PLAINVIEW

It looks to us that Plainview is on the eve of great improvements and prosperity.

The people of the United States have their eyes this way.

Everybody is talking Plainview; this spring and summer we look to see more of them do like we did—MOVE TO PLAINVIEW.

We—as most of the readers know—bought the Montgomery-Lash Grocery, and want all the people of Plainview to keep their eyes on our store, just like outsiders are watching Plainview.

We are doing our DEAD LEVEL BEST—giving our business our whole time, adding to our stock so that it will be second to none in quality, systematizing our service and studying your needs to give you the best, and NOTHING BUT THE BEST, in the Grocery line.

To the people who have tried us, we want to thank you and assure you that we appreciate your trade.

To those who have not tried us, we guarantee satisfaction and hope you will give us a trial.

Our business is new in Plainview, but we are old in the Grocery business. In fact, we know more about this business than anything else, except to eat. Ask any of these people that came from Mart or McGregor about us; they know us like you will some day.

We study our business; we work our business; we want your business. Give us a trial.

## Sewell Gro. Co.

Phone 139

## HANGING

is a bad end for a man but a perfect finish for wall paper. We have some that ought to be hung. Come in and inspect our line.

## J. A. WADE

In Finnie Building

# PUBLIC SALE

Having decided to quit farming I will sell at public auction on the Fred L. Brown farm, 5 miles northeast of Plainview, 7 miles southeast of Kress, on **Tuesday, February 18, 1913** the following property:

### 11 Head Horses and Mules

- 1 Pair Mare Mules, weight 2,600.
- 1 Pair Mare Mules, weight 2,350.
- 1 Pair Horse Mules, weight 2,000.
- 1 Bay Horse, weight 1,000.
- 1 Gray Horse, weight 1,100
- 1 2-year old Coach Horse, broke single or double, Lady broke.
- 1 3-year old fancy driver, weight 1,000, Lady broke.
- 1 9-year old Trotting Mare, in foal by trotting horse, weight 1,200.
- 1 Jersey Cow, 6-year old; will be fresh soon; extra good.

### Farm Implements

- 1 Wagon.
- 1 Gang Plow, good as new.
- 1 Cultivator, good as new.
- 1 Disc Harrow.
- 1 2-section Harrow.
- 1 2-row Planter.
- 1 12-inch sod walking plow.
- 1 Side Drag.
- 1 Set Leather harness.
- 2 Sets Chain harness.
- 1 Set Single harness.
- 1 Texas Saddle.

Grain forks, scoops, hoes, spades, post hole diggers, and other articles too numerous to mention.

About 5,000 bundles of kaffir corn if not sold before date of sale.

**Terms of Sale:**--All sums over \$15 ten months' time, interest at 10 per cent. with bankable notes; all amounts under fifteen dollars cash; five per cent. off for cash on sums under fifteen.

## KINDRED BROS, Owners

**W. A. NASH, Auctioneer**  
Sale Begins at 10 a. m.

**BILL BATES, Clerk**  
Dinner on the

### LANE WOULD USE IDLE MONEY FOR SCHOOL HOUSES.

### State Comptroller Recommends That Legislature Appropriate Funds on Hand for Needed Houses.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 4.—According to the latest annual report of W. P. Lane, Comptroller of Public Accounts, which is just off the press.

there is \$32,000 lying idle in the State treasury at the present time. This amount is not deposited to any specific fund, and cannot be withdrawn or transferred without the authority of the Legislature.

Mr. Lane recommends that the Legislature now in session transfer the account to the State school fund, and that it be expended in building school houses that are so badly needed at the present time.

amount of milk, with the addition of a small amount of grain. Silage is also a splendid feed for horses, sheep and hogs.

### THOUSAND HOMESEEKERS GO TO BROWNSVILLE.

Special Trains Carry Investors to Southwest Country During January; Land \$200 an Acre.

Four special trains of thirty-eight cars, carrying nearly 1,000 homeseekers from the Middle Central States, went into Brownsville on January 26, says the Houston Post. Nearly 2,500 land seekers from the North, traveling in ninety special cars, were taken to the Brownsville country during January.

Of the 2,500 prospectors, it is estimated that about 80 per-cent purchased tracts of winter vegetable land, varying in size from ten to one hundred acres, at an average cost of \$200 an acre.

### HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation. —Adv. 9

Subscribe for The Herald.

### GREATER CHANGES COMING.

Bartonsite Ranchman Pronounces Silo Great Success; "Now's the Time."

J. J. Barton, of Bartonsite, Texas, who has spent 22 years in the cattle business in that part of the State, referring to the changes that have occurred during the past ten years, simply adds that still greater changes will take place in Texas within the next few years. According to Mr. Barton, cattle raisers are now in a better position than at any previous time, to make money, says a Kansas City exchange.

"All this talk indulged in about those halcyon days of long ago, when there were no fences, and a free, open range, and what a paradise for cattlemen that country was, sounds very well, but men went broke then far more often than they have been doing handling cattle the past five years," Mr. Barton said. "The trouble was in those days, most men did not know whether they owned cattle or not. It was purely a chance game. Today the cattle industry is on a business basis.

"But what is going to come in right now and become a great factor in the cattle business in that country, is the silo, and the raising of a lot of forage feed on our ranches each year to fill these silos, and also to provide rough feed outside of the silage for our stock. I am speaking from experience when I say that silage is the cheapest and surest of all feeds for cattle. Last year I put up on my ranch two silos of 300 tons capacity each, and filled both with kaffir corn. I never hauled a feed that proved so valuable. And I never saw a feed that cattle licked up as they do this. I have troughs to feed most of my cattle, but occasionally have to put some of the silage on the grass. The cattle eat grass and all, down into the ground where it is spread.

"Kafir corn and other forage feed crops are sure in that section of the State. Then, with the use of silos, we are sure of a feed that will carry all our stock safely over all kinds of weather, and bring them out in the spring in fine condition. The cost is a mere trifle for this feed, which is still another great advantage."

Mr. Barton owns over 12,000 acres of land, besides which he leases. He raises a high grade of cattle, and handles them well.

### KOREA'S SEVENTH AUTOMOBILE A HUDSON.

Peninsular Empire Boasts Seven Automobiles for Its 11,000,000 People; American Cars Favored.

Mountainous Korea, with its 11,000,000 population, has but seven automobiles, the highest price paid for any being \$1,875 for a new Hudson "37," its latest purchase.

Korea's seventh and latest automobile was purchased the other day in Detroit for Arthur H. Collbarn, a wealthy American in the mining business at Chinnampo, Korea.

All of the seven cars are American makes, and their importation has extended over a period of our years. Even with Korea's limited market, 100 per cent of the trade has been captured by Americans. With the exception of the Hudson, all of them are very cheap cars—the Hudson being the highest-priced automobile that Korea has ever seen.

The fewness of automobiles in Korea is probably due to the fact that it is a very mountainous country, and has few good roads.

### LET CONVICTS AID FAMILIES.

Kansas Warden Proposes That Pay for Extra Work Go to Dependents.

Families dependent on prisoners confined in the Kansas penitentiary are to fare better, if a bill drawn by Warden Coddling and presented to the State legislative committee, which visited the prison, is enacted into a law, says a Leavenworth dispatch. The warden's bill provides that for a fixed days extra services performed a proper wage be allowed, the money to be sent to the prisoners family or placed to his credit, if he has no dependents.

Among other things incorporated in the warden's bill is the appropriation of \$5,000 for the erection of a modern hospital.

### INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

An event of the greatest interest to the Endeavorers of the Nation is the International Convention of Christian Endeavorers to be held in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., July 9-14 of the present year. Those having the plans in charge contemplate making of this the largest gathering of Christian people ever assembled in America. They are to make a deter-

mined effort to bring together sixty thousand Christian workers for a week's conferences, thus surpassing the famous Boston convention of 1897. In which fifty-seven thousand visitors registered.

The Endeavorers of Texas, ever alert and aggressive, began last summer to make preparations to run a special train from Fort Worth to the convention city, and the plan has been perfected. The railroads have not only agreed to make a very reasonable charge for the trip, but will also allow stopover privilege at the Canon of Colorado, Denver, Colorado Springs, San Francisco and Salt Lake City. Quite a large number of Texas Endeavorers have already expressed a desire to make the trip, and, ere the time is at hand, it is hoped many more will take this opportunity of attending an International Convention of Christian workers in training for the Master's service. The headquarters committee is located in the Y. M. C. A., Dallas, Texas.

### YOUNG MEN ARE INVITED.

The young men of the Methodist Church cordially invite you to visit the Baraca Class Sunday morning, at 9:45 o'clock. The class meets upstairs in the City Hall.

### INDIGESTION FIVE YEARS

Relieved by Vinol.

Strength and even life itself depends upon the nourishment and proper assimilation of food, and unless digestion is good, the whole body suffers.

Mrs. L. D. Cook, Vineland, N. J., says: "I was sick five years with indigestion. My stomach seemed to have a heavy load in it, and at other times it seemed to be tied in knots. Nobody knows how I suffered.

"I tried a great many doctors and a great many kinds of medicine, but nothing did any good until I took Vinol. It has helped me wonderfully. I am improving fast, feel better and am getting my flesh back again. Vinol has done me a world of good."

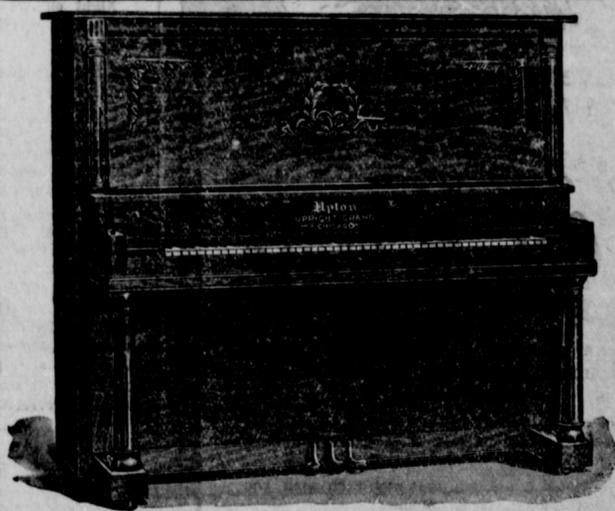
We know the great power of Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil, in curing chronic stomach trouble and building up all weakened, run-down persons, and that is why we guarantee to return your money if it does not help you.

J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO., (Adv.) Plainview, Texas.

# Your Last Chance

Better help some friend win this Piano free, by buying your needs at this store. You get votes with every cash purchase.

This is the PIANO we Give to You



Contest Closes February 19, 1913

PRICE \$400.00

### Ask Your Friends to Subscribe for the Herald

We credit 3000 votes with every New or Renewal subscription to the HALE COUNTY HERALD. Ask your friends to subscribe; send the HERALD back home.

Standing of Contests will be published each week in the HALE COUNTY HERALD.

Be sure and ask for your Piano Votes.

Phone 327 **R. A. Long Drug Co.** Phone 327

### OVER 65 YEARS EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c. Scientific American.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

### IN GIRLHOOD

## WOMANHOOD OR MOTHERHOOD

Assist Nature now and then, with a gentle cathartic Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets tone up and invigorate liver and bowels. Be sure you get what you ask for.

The women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will tell you that it freed them from pain—helped them over painful periods in their life—and saved them many a day of anguish and misery. This tonic, in liquid form, was devised over 40 years ago for the womanly system, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., and has been sold ever since by dealers in medicine to the benefit of many thousand women.

Now—if you prefer—you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription tablets at your druggist's for 25 cents per box, also in 50c size or 1 dollar size. Send one cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. for trial box.

# DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Purity in food, lower cost of living—these are the demands of the day.

Pure food is health, and health is economy itself. We cannot have health without healthful food.

The most healthful foods are the quickly raised flour foods—biscuit, cake, muffins, crusts and other pastry, when perfectly made from wholesome ingredients.

Dr. PRICE'S baking powder makes these foods in specially attractive, appetizing and wholesome form, and for both economic and hygienic reasons, such food should be more largely substituted for meat in the daily diet.

*But bear in mind that alum, or unwholesome baking powder, can never make pure, wholesome food.*

### FIFTY PER-CENT OF DEATHS DUE TO TRESPASSING.

More Than 5,000 People Killed During 1912 While Using Railroads as Thoroughfare.

Trespassing on railroad property is shown by reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission to be a decidedly dangerous pastime. Over 50 per cent of all the people killed on the railroads of this country last year were trespassers—men, women and children who had no right on railroad property.

Every day last year fourteen trespassers were killed—over 5,000 during the year. Contrary to a common suspicion, only 10 per cent of this number were tramps; 70 per cent were reputable people who used railroad property as a thoroughfare, and 20 per cent were children under fourteen years of age.

Commenting on this, N. L. Howard, superintendent of the C. B. & Q. Railroad at Burlington, Iowa, recently published an open letter to parents, in which he said:

"Today, somewhere in this country, two of three little children have been killed playing around tracks and cars. So it was yesterday, so it will be tomorrow, and so it averages, day in and day out, through all the year.

"It seems to me something can be done. I feel that the parents of this country should be frankly told about the situation and their interest appealed to in the matter of keeping children away from railroad grounds, except when they are legitimately called there.

"I regret that some people get an erroneous understanding that children are driven away from the tracks because they might pick up a few chunks of scattered coal or a few bits of kindling; but I do not think that idea general. We want to save our coal, but much more do we want to save the boys and girls from mutilation and death and to save the parents from sorrow. For this purpose I hope we may obtain the co-operation of parents everywhere. Unless we get this, other boys and girls will pay the price of their parents' neglect.

"This is not an appeal on the mere fact that the laws should be enforced. It is true that the law against trespassing should be upheld, but there should be public sentiment against trespassing by children stronger than any law. Are the legs and arms, and even the lives, of little children too high a price to be paid for what fun there may be in playing on the tracks or jumping on and off moving cars? Mothers and fathers, if you think so, THAT law will be enough; for the remedy is in your hands, and you alone can prevent the maiming and killing of these little ones—by forbidding them from coming on the railroad tracks, and especially from jumping on and off cars, and then see that they obey you."

### WORLD'S TALLEST BUILDING IS NEARING COMPLETION.

Two Thousand Men Work Day and Night on Woolworth Building; Has 56 Floors.

The thirteen tallest structures man has raised are:

	Feet. In.
Colossus of Rhodes	105
Pantheon, Rome	156
St. Isaac's, St. Petersburg	365
Statue of Liberty (highest statue)	305
Great Pyramid, Cheops	450
St. Peter's, Rome	400
Rouen Cathedral	490
Cologne Cathedral	516
Washington Monument	555 3/4
Singer Building	612 1
Metropolitan Tower	700 1
Woolworth Building	750
Eiffel Tower (t steel skeleton)	984

New York, Feb. 6.—Two thousand workmen are engaged day and night in putting the finishing touches upon the Woolworth Building, which is to be completed within a week or two, and the completion of which is to be celebrated at a big banquet to be given next month. The building now almost completed holds the record for height among all buildings ever erected by man. It is true, the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, is 234 feet higher, but it is a mere steel skeleton, and cannot be classed as a building in the sense accepted for that term. The building proper, which occupies an area of 30,000 square feet, is 384 feet high, and is surmounted by a tower, 86 by 84 feet, rising 366 feet above the main part of the building.

The work of excavating for the foundation was begun on November 4, 1910. Sixty-six caissons were sunk to a depth of 115 feet, until they reached solid rock, and the sixty-six concrete piers, resting upon the rock, constitute the foundation of the structure. The foundation was completed in the fall of 1911, when the rection of the steel frame was begun. The latter was completed in July of last year, and the brick and stone work

# Cottolene

## for Digestible Muffins

Muffins can never be their best if made from lard and soaked with grease.

Cottolene muffins are light, dry and crisp, because Cottolene heats to a higher temperature than butter or lard, without burning, and in cooking forms a crust which shuts out the fat.

Cottolene cooked food is always digestible.

Cottolene is much more economical than butter or lard.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

**TRY THIS RECIPE FOR MUFFINS**

1/2 tablespoons melted Cottolene  
1 1/2 cups milk  
3 cups sifted flour  
1 egg  
1 tablespoon sugar  
1 scant teaspoon salt  
3 teaspoons baking powder

Sift baking powder and flour together; add the Cottolene, sugar, egg and milk (use more or less milk according to flour).

### FIREBOYS TO GIVE VALENTINE SUPPER.

Volunteer Department Will Celebrate St. Valentine's with Old-Fashioned Box Supper.

An old-fashioned box supper—doesn't that make your mouth water? And a box supper on St. Valentine's Day!

The fire boys are asking that you "frame up" and enjoy a box supper with them Friday evening, February 14, at the City Hall. The ladies are requested to bring boxes. These boxes will be sold at 50c each. An admission charge of 10c will be made against all men; ladies are free.

Mrs. R. W. Otto and assistants will serve hot coffee free of charge with every box.

The boys also offer their friends a program, as follows:

Opening Address—Judge H. C. Randolph.  
Music by the Orchestra.  
Male Quartette—Harrison, Wells, Hilton and Cousineau.  
Reading—Miss Amy Nash.  
Male Quartette—Harrison, Wells, Hilton and Cousineau.  
Closing Address—Mayor Dorsett.

Don't forget Poultry Days, February 11 and 12. Hens 9c, Turkeys 12c. DAWSON PRODUCE CO., Carload Shippers.—Adv.



Every Boy and Girl  
Wants a Watch!

Liggett & Myers

# Duke's Mixture

We want every pipe and cigarette smoker in this country to know how good Duke's Mixture is.

We want you to know that every grain in that big one and a half ounce 5c sack is pure, clean tobacco—a delightful smoke.

And you should know, too, that with each sack you now get a book of cigarette papers and

### A Free Present Coupon

These coupons are good for hundreds of valuable presents, such as watches, toilet articles, silverware, furniture, and dozens of other articles suitable for every member of the family

You will surely like Duke's Mixture, made by Liggett & Myers at Durham, N. C., and the presents cannot fail to please you and yours.

As a special offer, during October and November only we will send you our new illustrated catalog of presents FREE. Just send us your name and address on a postal.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be assorted with tags from HORSE SHOE, J. T. TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, coupons from FOUR ROSES (10-in double crown), PICK PLUG CUT, PIEDMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, and other tags or coupons issued by us.

Premium Dept.  
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.



OFFICERS  
J. E. Lancaster, President  
H. M. Burch, Cashier  
L. A. Knight, Vice-President  
L. G. Wilson, Vice-President  
H. C. Von Struve, Assistant Cashier

## Third National Bank

of Plainview  
Analey Building, Northeast Corner Square  
Capital \$100,000.00

DIRECTORS  
R. W. OKREFF  
L. A. KNIGHT  
L. G. WILSON  
H. M. BURCH  
J. E. LANCASTER

## IT'S "Home Building Time"

For the best Lumber at  
Prices that are right

Plainview Lumber Co.

## GUYTON SANITARIUM

offers excellent treatment in surgical and maternity cases. All physicians may be assured that their patients will receive the best of attention.—MRS. J. V. GUYTON, in charge.

## YEAR BOOK of Stark Bro's Nurseries & Orchards Co. MAILED TO YOU FREE

Just say on a Postal Card: "Send me a copy of Stark Year Book for 1913." When writing, also tell us how many trees, shrubs, vines, etc., you will probably plant this season.

This Year Book is more than a mere catalogue of Stark nursery products, it is a practical, easy to understand text book for the guidance of the man who plants trees. Our own experience of nearly 100 years, the reports of experiment stations and the opinions of planters from all sections are condensed and reproduced for the benefit of busy people. An encyclopedia of orchard information, containing full size color illustrations of gloriously tinted fruits and many photographic reproductions in black and white; also information on many subjects in which the orchardist is interested.

Hundreds of varieties of apples, pears, peach, plum, cherry, apricot, quince, grape and all small fruits are described; weaknesses of each variety are pointed out and good points are explained. We feel that planters should know both.

Those interested in growing fruits or flowers or shrubs or shade trees will find this book of inestimable value; totally different from the average nurseryman's publications. It is a book you will keep for reference, and one on which you can depend as being absolutely accurate. Write today for your copy.



STARK BRO'S  
Nurseries & Orchards Co.  
LOUISIANA, MO.

### DOUBT DISAPPEARS.

No One in Plainview Who Has a Bad Back Can Ignore This Double Proof.

Does your back ache? Have you suspected your kidneys? Backache is kidney ache. With it comes dizzy spells, Sleepless nights, tired, dull days, Distressing urinary disorders. Cure the kidneys to cure it all. Doan's Kidney Pills bring quick relief.

Bring many thorough, lasting cures. You have read Plainview proof. Read now the Plainview sequel. Renewed testimony; tested by time.

P. C. Russell, Moreland St., Plainview, Texas, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills, recured from the Long Drug Co., for acute lameness in my back and sluggish kidneys. They certainly helped me, and are the only remedy that ever gave me lasting relief. Judging from what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me, I can recommend them highly." (Statement given January 19, 1911.)

### A Later Endorsement.

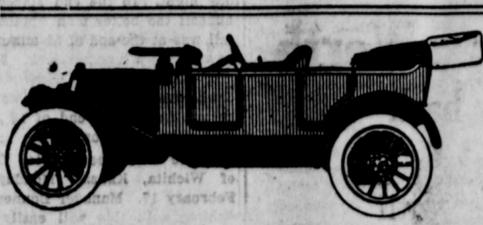
On January 2, 1912, Mr. Russell added: "I still use Doan's Kidney Pills when occasion requires a kidney remedy, and always get benefit. You are at liberty to use my statement as heretofore."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. —Adv. 7



The six cylinder masterpiece combining every feature of luxury, comfort and convenience such as you would expect in cars only in class with the new HUDSON "54"  
**A Six \$2,450 f. o. b. Detroit.**

Automobiles that are not electrically lighted and started are proven to be out of date from the standpoint of value, without these features you have nothing more than was offered last season, the change in body design and color doesn't make new models.



The car that meets the most exacting demand where price is considered and in no other car do you find all the excellent up-to-date features near the price of the PAIGE-DETROIT "36"  
**\$1,275 f. o. b. Detroit**

Harley-Davidson Motorcycles—The silent gray fellow. **TIME TO RE-TIRE** Our stock is complete in tires, tubes, accessories and supplies

FISK HEAVY CAR TYPE  
 Use Fisk—No Risk  
 Any size to fit any rim

**BROWN MOTOR COMPANY**

DIAMOND SAFETY TREAD  
 The only non-skid principle  
 Works like a "squeeze"

**RECOMMEND PEDIGREED SEED.**

Kansas Farmers Are Urged to Increase Crops by Improving and Testing Seed.

"Farmers should be thinking about getting seed for next season's planting," says the Kansas State Agricultural College. And the College is preparing a list of farmers and seed dealers having good grains for planting. Seed testing and the selection of high-class seed is one of the principal ways by which Kansas farms have been made more productive than they were formerly—until now Kansas is one of our most prosperous commonwealths. And it is such a little thing—the securing of good seed, tested seed. Experience has proven that the seed ordinarily planted contains foreign grains and weeds; that many times three-fourths of it will not germinate; also that the yield may be increased two, and even three, times by careful seed selection.

Plainview is fortunate in having a new seed house, where tested seed may be secured at nominal cost. White Brothers even offer to clean and test seed for the farmer, taking for their pay the refuse cleaned out of the grain brought in to be cleaned. Undoubtedly Hale County farmers will avail themselves of this opportunity to secure virile seed. They can also further increase crop production and their prosperity by testing the seed at home before planting.

**Otus Reeves Realty Co.**

Irrigable Lands for Sale in the Plainview Country.

Nine sections in a solid body 12 miles of County Seat and railroad. All choicest level farm land of very fine quality, with water 40 to 50 feet of the surface. Will sell in tracts to suit the purchaser. Other desirable lands for sale in all parts of the Shallow Water Belt. Some very desirable 40-, 80- and 160-acre tracts one to three miles of Plainview.

Now is the opportune time to invest in land around Plainview. No doubt present prices will double within 12 months. Special attention given lands of non-residents. Land leased for farm or grazing purposes. Correspondence solicited.

OTUS REEVES,  
 Plainview, Texas.

—Adv. —  
 Subscribe for The Herald.

**AUCTIONEER**

**J. V. BOSTON**  
 Live Stock and General Auctioneer  
 Terms Reasonable  
 For dates phone or write me  
 KRESS - TEXAS

**THE NEXT BIG EVENT**

of the  
**Fat Stock Show**

at  
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 March 8th-15th, 1913

**TEXAS PACIFIC**

Will have Round Trip Tickets on sale from ALL STATIONS on their lines at Very Low Rates.

Ask Agents for full information about the selling dates, limit and fares, or write,

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Notary Public  
 GENERAL CIVIL PRACTICE  
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 Refer to Third National Bank  
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**FOR YOUR SEWING MACHINE. I CAN GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. I AM AN EXPERT ON REPAIRING SEWING MACHINE.**  
 Call me at the Missouri House,  
**J. M. GANZALES**

**Mexican Beans**  
 Why pay 8 or 10c a pound for navy beans when you can get the best table beans on the market 4-5 cents a pound delivered to your nearest station? We will send you Mexican beans in 100 pounds lots or more, freight prepaid to your nearest station for 4-5 cents a pound. You pay for same when they arrive.  
 Address:  
 WOFFORD & EDWARDS, Tucumcari, N. M.

**To Lease for Cash**  
 One Section Improved Land 200 acres in cultivation, miles south of Plainview on the Plainview-Lubbock Road.  
**L. E. MOORE**  
 Plainview, Texas

**HAIR TONIC RECIPE**

**MAKE IT AT HOME**

A pint made from pure materials costs less than a small bottle of ordinary patent tonics. If scalp diseases were painful, hair would receive more prompt attention and fewer people be bald or have unhealthy scalps. Dandruff and itching scalp are dangerous diseases, because mild in action.

Do not neglect scalp diseases. This Quinzoia tonic makes the head feel good; cures, stimulates, cleanses and invigorates the scalp so that thick, fluffy, natural hair grows.

Get 1 ounce Quinzoia from druggist, dissolve in half pint alcohol (not whiskey) and add half pint of cold water. Rub into scalp and hair roots twice a week, massaging gently.

MAD BY THE MAKERS OF  
**CANTHROX SHAMPOO**  
**PETERSON & CO., CHICAGO**

**"QUIT OPIUM OR BE SHOT," SAYS CHINA TO DEVOTEES.**

Celestial Republic Makes Drastic Laws to Crush Out Native Indulgence in Drug Habit.

China is determined that the use of opium shall cease, says a Peking dispatch to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Pekin, Feb. 1.—This summary of the Chinese Anti-Opium laws shows how determinedly the republic is striking at the opium habit:

(1.) Persons under 40 years of age shall be given three weeks to get rid of their opium habit; if they disobey, they shall be shot.

(2.) From 40 to 60 years, persons shall be allowed five weeks in which to break off their opium habit; the disobedient shall be punished by the third and fourth degree of deportation.

(3.) Persons above 60 years of age shall be allowed eight weeks to rid themselves of the opium habit; or shall be sentenced to a term of hard labor, and fined not more than \$300.

Shanghai, Feb. 1.—It is pretty generally accepted here that China is going to stop the opium traffic, despite the powerful opium merchants' efforts to force a continuation of the trade. But the merchants have declined to consider this possibility, and the stocks in the Chinese seaport towns are larger than they were six months ago.

Unless the British Government refuses to license further cultivation of poppy in Bombay there will be a terrific financial crash. The House of Commons has voted to suspend further Government sales of the drug and, if the growing is stopped for the time being, the legitimate uses of the drug will maintain prices on the stock on hand.

The story of the fight on this traffic, which several years ago yielded a revenue of \$52,000,000 a year to the Indian Government, and of late years has returned a revenue of \$25,000,000 a year, dates back to 1796, at which time the Manchu Emperors of China took alarm at the inroads the drug was making on the populace. The importation was then forbidden and smuggling followed and, when that was checked, the poppy was cultivated at home and the Chinese made their own opium.

**China Forbids Importations.**  
 The next determined effort was in the early years of Queen Victoria's reign. China's action in forbidding importation was followed by a war that the British would like to forget, but it forced a continuation of the trade, then in the hands of the Government.

The arrangement was that anyone could raise poppies and make opium, but that it must be sold only to the Government. Then an export price was fixed and the immense profits resulted. Incidentally, the business built up a powerful party of interested financiers, and this clique has been one of the strongest in the Oriental trade. It still is fighting through its subsidized press and is denouncing the British Government for its "child-like faith in the Chinese Government."

It is estimated that a few years ago more than 13,000,000 Chinese were addicted to the use of the drug, and that the habit entailed an industrial loss of more than 650,000,000 annually to the nation.

**Death Sentences for Offenders.**  
 The fight has been on for several years, and the home cultivation of the poppy plant has been stopped through prison sentences and the plowing up of fields and death sentences for those who continually offended. In this work, the Chinese Government has learned that the populace is supporting the fight on the drug, and, now that the Six-Power Loan is assured without provision for forcing a continuation of the opium trade, drastic laws extending to death sentences have been made against users of the drug. Introductory to this drastic action, the Chinese officials observed that

enforcement of these laws is conducting a campaign of education. His preliminary circular reads:

"You must also know that in all the powerful nations of the world you cannot find a spot in which opium is cultivated. The country which produced most formerly was India. The Indians did not do anything but cultivate opium. Some smoked it, some dealt in it, all apparently lived a dreamy fool's life, until the British invaded and destroyed their country without their feeling the blow. Don't you think it a pity?"

"See the red-turbaned policemen on the roads of the Shanghai settlements. They are the people who planted most opium, the Indians who lost their nation. These are among their best-class people; so they have been chosen to come here and do the slaves work. The rest stay in India and endure tyrannical treatment from the British, being even worse treated than hogs and dogs, indeed.

"If you cultivate opium, you will reap a similar fate as the Indians in a moment. Do you think it dreadful or not? Therefore I, your brother, although ordered to supervise the prohibition of opium strictly and peremptorily, wish to explain the seriousness of your position first.

"I advise you most earnestly that, if already planted, you should change the poppy for something else at once; and, if not yet planted, resolutely refrain from planting opium."

The strongest blow to the traffic has come from the British House of Commons, which has three times declared—twice without a dissenting vote—that the traffic is "morally indefensible," which is taken to mean that the House of Commons will not consent to any move for continuation and will stop the Government's part in the trade as soon as possible.

**LACK OF RAILROADS IS TAX ON AGRICULTURE.**

**B. F. Yoakum Says Getting Products to Consumer More Important Than Increasing the Production.**

B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the executive committee of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, says lack of railroads is a tax on agriculture. Getting products to the consumer, Mr. Yoakum thinks, is even more important than increasing production just now. Mr. Yoakum spent a day in Austin, Texas, this week, and an interview given out by him is full of meat to the citizenship of Plainview just at this time.

Mr. Yoakum says: "A state is just as large as its transportation facilities permit it to expand. This is especially true of Texas. During the year 1912 there were estimated to be 60,000,000 tons of farm and other business hauled over the Texas public wagon roads. The average haul was twelve miles. The average cost of hauling by wagon is approximately 21 cents for each ton moved one mile. The same tonnage hauled by railroad costs about 1 cent per ton for each mile. The difference in cost of handling the tonnage of Texas over the public roads and the railroads, therefore, is 20 cents for each mile hauled.

"This, carried out logically, shows that each mile of wagon had replaced by railroad transportation saves \$12,000,000 annually to the people of the State.

"The average haul over the wagon roads of Iowa is six miles. Therefore, if Texas were as well supplied with railroads as the people of Iowa, on an area basis, and the average haul over the wagon roads in Texas was reduced from twelve to six miles, the annual saving to the people of the State would be \$72,000,000 a year. These things ought all to be taken into consideration in connection with the agricultural development of Texas, which represents 84 per cent of the State's resources—that is, we are an 84 per cent agricultural State.

"If I were making any suggestions, briefly stated, I would emphasize the

wise, of aiding the farmers of the State in getting a greater production and in developing better facilities for marketing their products. Both are extremely important, but if there is any difference, marketing is of more importance than production.

"I contend that a farmer has performed only half his duty to himself and family when he produces a crop. The other duty is in selling at a price which will give him the most money possible for his work.

"An organization to bring better prices to the farmer is just as simple as organization in any other line of business. It is only a question of creating an effective system of marketing and distributing. The farmers of Texas are actively at work, and they should receive encouragement in every way possible."

**HEALTH WARNING.**

Make every effort to avoid having damp, chilled or wet feet. Chilling the feet results in congesting the internal organs, and inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, with rheumatic twinges and pain in back, generally follow. Use Foley Kidney Pills. They are the best medicine made for all disorders of the kidneys, for bladder irregularities, and for backache and rheumatism. They do not contain habit forming drugs. Tonic in action, quick in results. R. A. Long's Drug Store. Adv. 9

**"Information Worth Knowing"**  
**READ IT**

The following is the approximate cost of using Electricity for lighting purposes:

Lighting is given in Candle power, Watts and Kilowatts. "Watt" is the term expressing the rate which work is being done in an Electrical circuit.

"Kilowatt" is the commercial unit of power and is equivalent to 1000 Watts.

"Candle Power" is the unit in which the luminous intensity of a light source is measured, which is referred to as the "International Candle." One International Candle is equal to one American Candle.

The following table is the factory rating of Mazda Tungsten Lamps, of Watts consumed, candle power, and cost of operation per hour. The rate of the Lighting Sales Company being 15 cents per Kilowatt.

Size of lamp in Watts.	Watts per candle-power.	Candle-power.	Cost per hour.	Number of hours for 15 cents.
15	1.30	11.5	9-40 of 1c	66.
20	1.30	15.4	3-10 of 1c	50.
25	1.30	19.2	3-8 of 1c	40.
40	1.25	32.	3-5 of 1c	25.
60	1.20	50.	2-10 of 1c	16.6
100	1.20	93.3	1.5ets per hour	10.
150	1.20	115.	2.25ets per hour	6.6
250	1.15	216.	3.75ets per hour	4.
500	1.15	435.	7.5ets per hour	2.

The above will enable you to figure how cheap you can have the use and convenience of Electric Lights.

Electric Lights save the mistress of the house many steps and no danger of fires, at any rate if properly installed.

Call 269 and we will give any information regarding cost of house wiring, fixtures, or anything Electrical at a very low price.

**Union Electric Company**

"Licensed and Bonded Electricians"  
 Opera House Building, Plainview, Texas. 502 Taylor Street, Amarillo, Texas

The Hale County Herald

BUFORD O. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

Phones—Business Office, 72; Manager's Residence, 165.

Entered as second-class matter in the Post Office in Plainview, Texas, under act of March 3, 1879.

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NOTICE.

All announcements of any church, pertaining to services, are welcome to the columns of The Herald FREE; but any announcement of a bazaar, ice cream supper, or any plan to get money, is looked upon as a business proposition, and will be charged for accordingly.

Subscription Price . . . \$1.00 per year (Invariably in advance)

Maybe you call it "pin money" because wives "stick their husbands" for it.

Have you ever known a man so full of fight that even his own statements conflicted?

The cynic ventures that man's troubles are nine-tenths of the feminine gender.

"Eat plenty of onions—stewed, boiled, fried or raw," is Dr. Mary Walker's advice. "This may explain why Dr. Mary has never married," observes an exchange.

THE "CLEAN-UP" MOVEMENT.

Plainview can have no better introduction to the prospective home-owner than being clean. Cleanliness is a financial asset of large proportions; it is an even greater asset in the way of health.

No people have ever grown strong, financially, physically or mentally, in filthy surroundings.

When Holland's Magazine offered \$1,000 in prizes for the three cleanest towns in Texas, Mr. Holland was doing his State large service. A clean town produces clean people—people who are clean physically, clean morally and generally of vigorous mentality.

No citizen of Plainview will fail to pile his rubbish next week. The town provides for its disposal.

Plainview must win the Holland "Clean Town" prize for 1913.

AN A. & M. FOR WEST TEXAS.

The present Legislature has no more important bill than that introduced by Representative Hunt, of Canyon, for a West Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Every agricultural college in an American commonwealth has returned to the State ten fold more than the citizens have spent on the college. The Babcock tester, originated by a professor in the Agricultural College of Wisconsin, it is estimated, saves Wisconsin farmers nearly \$1,000,000 a year. The Agricultural College of Missouri saved farmers of that Commonwealth last year more than \$600,000 by its hog cholera investigations and vaccination.

Investigations of the Kansas Agricultural College have so improved agricultural conditions in the Sunflower State that increased production effected by the college gives to

Your Money's Worth or your money back

This is the Iron Clad guarantee that goes with every pair of Iron Clad Hose

HERE IS HOW WE DO IT

Buy a pair of Iron Clad hose, wear them any way you like as long as you like. When they are worn-out if you aren't perfectly satisfied with your purchase return them to us and receive another pair or your money, and no question asked.

You don't have to buy them by the box, neither do you pay to send them away to some firm of whom you know nothing, then wait until convenient for them to send you others instead.

Whether you pay 12 1-2 or 50c this guarantee holds good just the same.

Men, Women and Children

Buy them for the whole family and save money.

Richards Bros. & Collier WHERE PEOPLE WHO DRESS BEST TRADE

102 N. Pacific St. Plainview, Texas 107 W. Main St.

the farmers of Kansas more than \$1,000,000 every year above what they formerly produced.

Conditions on the Plains are as widely different from those of Central and South Texas as they are different from Iowa. Investigations carried on there are of little value to a farmer 400 miles away in an altitude 2,000 to 3,000 higher, with perhaps half the rainfall.

An agricultural college established on the Plains so that it might work out the agricultural problems of the Plains would return to the people in one decade ten times the amount of money necessary to establish and maintain it. It is a matter of justice to the Plains farmer, as well as a wise financial investment for the State.

THINGS TO FORGET.

"Here's something that came on a card to me yesterday," says a reader of the Kansas City Star. It is worth reading:

"If you see a tall fellow ahead of a crowd,

A leader of men, marching fearless and proud, And you knew of a tale whose mere telling aloud Would cause his proud head to in anguish be bowed, It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

"If you knew of a skeleton hidden away In a closet, and guarded, and kept from the day In the dark, and whose showing, whose sudden display, Would cause grief and sorrow and life-long dismay, It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

"If you know of a thing that will darken the joy Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy, That will wipe out a smile, or the least way annoy

A fellow, or cause any gladness to cloy, It's a pretty good plan to forget it."

WIDOW OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND WEDS.

Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland Becomes Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr.; Wife of Princeton Professor.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland, wife of the late ex-President Cleveland, and Thomas J. Preston, Jr., were married Monday by John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, at Princeton. No preliminary announcement had been made of the time of the marriage, and the utmost simplicity was observed in the ceremony.

The wedding was private, the other guests in addition to members of the two immediate families being President and Mrs. Hibben, Miss Elizabeth Hibben and Andrew F. West, dean of Princeton's graduate school. The bride wore a simple white gown and carried roses.

Esther Cleveland and Harry Preston, brother of the bridegroom, stood beside the couple during the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Preston will spend the remainder of the winter in Florida.

MABEE WINS FIRST FALL IN 55 MINUTES.

Oklahoma Champion Proved Too Much for Minnesota "Swede"; Matched with Delivouk for Monday Night.

day night. In the end Mabee proved himself the better man. Mabee's first fall was at the end of 55 minutes, when he secured a hammer lock. The bout was fast, and each man got out of dangerous looking places. Mabee won second fall at the end of 12 minutes, with a body scissor.

Mabee will mee Charles Delivouk, of Wichita, Kansas, Monday night, February 17. Manager Bonner, of the Schick, says this will easily be the best bout ever pulled off in Plainview. Plainview people believe in Mabee. He knows the game. And Delivouk comes with world-wide reputation.

Delivouk is a native of Australia, and comes of German-Australian parentage. He has practically toured the world, meeting such men as "Farmer" Burns, former champion of the world, and was in Burns' camp for many months. He also wrestled Fred Beel, of Wisconsin, the only man who ever threw Frank Gotch. Delivouk met Frank Gotch, present world's champion, at Lafayette Theater, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1906. Gotch got first fall in 1 hour and 6 minutes; second fall in 26 minutes.

"While Roy Mabee has not had such wide experience, Plainview people believe that it will take a great man to pin his shoulders to the mat," is the way wrestling enthusiasts put it. Mabee's wind, his endurance and his cleverness make him a dangerous opponent.

Manager Bonner says that this will be the greatest bout ever pulled off on the South Plains. The Opera House had to give Delivouk a large guarantee to persuade him to come to Plainview for the match. "After Mabee so successfully beat Ed Anderson in the second bout, Fred Keiser refused to come," Mr. Bonner says, "hence the match with the famous Delivouk." Manager Bonner is arranging for one hundred ring-side seats.

WANTED.

WANTED—To Lease or Rent one section of land, more or less. Prefer east, northeast or southeast of town. See A. D. SUMMERVILLE, or write me, Plainview, Texas.

LOST.

CHEAP LAND. I have for sale for a short time only a splendid Section of Land one mile from Dimmitt, the County Seat of Castro County; all fenced, good well and house, and other improvements. This can be bought for \$10.00 per acre, cash, buyer to assume 97 1/2 cents per acre due the State. E. S. IRELAND, Dimmitt, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—658 acres smooth, tillable land located 5 miles east of Tahoka, Lynn County, Texas. Price, \$10.00 an acre, one-half cash and balance to suit. Would consider Plainview town lots or improved or one-fourth section of Hale County land. P. O. BOX 687, Plainview, Texas.

TO KODAKERS

We have just received the local agency for the ANSCO kodak supplies and will always keep a complete stock of films, kodaks and supplies for our trade in the future.

Please Call and See Our Stock for We Will Take Pleasure in Showing Our Goods.

R. A. Long Drug Co. Plainview, Texas

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking will not cure children of wetting the bed, because it is not a habit, but a dangerous disease. The C. H. Rowan Drug Co., Dept. 1913, Chicago, Ill., have discovered a strictly harmless remedy for this distressing disease, and, to make known its merits, they will send a 50c package, securely wrapped, Absolutely Free to any reader of The Hale County Herald. This remedy also cures frequent desire to urinate and inability to control urine during the night or day in old or young. The C. H. Rowan Drug Company is an Old Reliable House; write them today for the free medicine. Cure the afflicted members of your family, then tell your neighbors and friends about this remedy.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

Nicely improved farm of 160 acres near Plainview. One hundred acres in cultivation; some valley land. Apply to H. E. SKAGGS.

FOR TRADE.

HAVE a good 2-story brick building located in one of the best black-land towns in North Texas that I will trade for Hale County land, properly located. Building is rented for \$125.00 per month and is leased for a term of years. CHAS. E. SAIGLING.

FOR TRADE: My equity of \$5,000 in well-improved Fruit Farm in Central Texas for good Plains land. Address "H." Care Herald.

BUSINESS PERSONALS THAT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Bath Tubs at WATSON'S.—Adv. "Two-Minute" Chili at OTTO'S. (Adv.) Phone 437. See COBB & ELLIOTT before you sell your Grain.—Adv. tf.

Three City Residences for sale. See PLAINVIEW PRODUCE CO. tf.

New Dressers at WATSON'S.—Adv.

For the best Nigger Head Coal see the ALFALFA LUMBER CO. tf.

For the best Nigger Head Coal see the ALFALFA LUMBER CO. tf.

Gasoline Stoves at WATSON'S.—Adv.

New Princes' Dressers at WATSON'S.—Adv.

For the best Nigger-Head Coal, see ALFALFA LUMBER CO.—Adv. tf.

Art Squares at WATSON'S.—Adv.

LONG DRUG CO. has Wright's Liquid Smoke. The best for your meat.—Adv.

Two A-1 Second-Hand Bath Tubs at WATSON'S SECOND-HAND STORE.—Adv.

Subscribe for The Herald.

Handsome Headwear Styles That You Will Admire

Excel them? Impossible! Equal them? Just try it. Women have tried it everywhere. It's the same story we hear after-ward—they find hats that look almost like ours, but the hats are not becoming when they try them on; they are not made with the same care that marks a Plainview Mercantile Hat.

An artist's inspiration can be copied; but it lacks the inspired part of the artist's design. It is the touch of the artist's hand that makes a Plainview Mercantile hat envied wherever it is seen. That is the kind at an Easter Hat you should wear. You will find the same artistic touch about all of the new spring goods that are being arranged for your inspection every day now. You will enjoy looking at them.

Plainview Merc. Co.

WATERLOO, IOWA, December 18, 1912. JAS. DUNCAN, Jr., Plainview, Texas. Friend Jim: Here is a testimonial to "Duncan's Hand Lotion." It is simply the best ever, and I must have some more of it. If you can send me a bottle through the mail, do so. If unmailable, give me the formula, and I will have filled here. With kind regards, and trusting that I may hear from you promptly, I am Yours very truly, F. G. WHITE. This is just one of the many similar expressions we have had regarding Duncan's Hand Lotion. We have put out over FOUR HUNDRED bottles of this Lotion during the last four months, on a strict guarantee to give satisfaction or money refunded, and have only had to refund on two bottles. We are sure you will like it if you, too, will give it a trial. —Made, Sold and Guaranteed by—

Duncan's Pharmacy

OURS IS A TRADE  
THAT SERVICE MADE

# STANDING TOGETHER

Co-operation for your benefit as well as ours  
--That is the idea of the

## Plainview Mercantile Company



"Leadership" in Ready-to-Wear apparel means Supremacy in garments at Moderate Prices just as surely as those of higher priced exclusiveness. To give absolutely correct style, perfect fit and **distinctive tailoring** in practical moderate priced garments is one of the most important, highly valued features of **Plainview Mercantile Service.**

"Quality"---the "value" you get for your money is the most important point---that's our claim to your patronage.

We study your wants; we study styles; we study the markets---in order to secure better values for you. We also study how to serve you best when you come into our store.

We are building our business upon "service" to you standing with you for "Quality" goods.

### You are invited to inspect our New Spring Goods

# Plainview Mercantile Co.

WATCH OUR WINDOW

W. A. SHOFNER, Manager

# New Things

To-day, tomorrow, next day and from now on until Easter we will be receiving new things almost daily--lots of new goods I never heard of before and don't intend to try to learn the names because they will be out of style by next year. See our new line of laces and embroideries.

Please Do Not Ask for Credit; We Make No Charge Ticket.

# SHELTON BROTHERS

Good 12-Page Folder for sale at a bargain. Want to buy a larger one. HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

Otis Trulove went to Amarillo Wednesday.

J. H. Hall went to Lamont, Okla., Wednesday.

J. P. Sample, of Waco, is in Plainview this week.

Mrs. G. W. Butler, of Denton County, who has been visiting at Floydada, returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. Wade Thompson moved this week from Lockney to Charleston, Ill.

W. E. McKinney, manager for the Union Electric Supply Co., went to Amarillo Wednesday for some days' visit. His father, S. A. McKinney, will have charge of the business here in the absence of his son.

Misses Beulah and Maidee Tolly, who have been house guests of Miss Joe Keek for a week, returned to Amarillo Tuesday.

Miss Ida McGlasson left Wednesday for DeLeon, Texas, where she will visit for some days before going to Waco, to enter Baylor University.

W. L. Hogue, of Tyler, Texas, is locating in Plainview, and will go in the tailor business. Mr. Hogue was formerly a citizen of Plainview, and

FOR SALE: Good gentle buggy horse, surrey and harness. Will sell singly or together. Phone 30. tf.

FOR SALE. Buick Model 10 parts for sale. Write me for the parts you need. Address T. M. CALDWELL, Amrillo, Texas.

T. M. CALDWELL. MAGNETO SERVICE STATION. Adv. 7. Amarillo, Texas.

PLAINVIEW SCHOOLS UNITE FOR LYCEUM COURSE.

Seth Ward, Wayland and High School Contract for Entertainment with Dixie Bureau.

The three schools of Plainview--Wayland Baptist College, Seth Ward College and the High School--have secured jointly a lyceum course of seven attractions from the Dixie Lyceum Bureau for next season.

In a meeting yesterday at the Ware Hotel of a representative from each of the schools, together with the representative of the Lyceum Bureau, contracts were signed by which Plainview will have, the next season, a lyceum course consisting of seven of the best attractions now booked in any lyceum bureau.

It has been suggested that any surplus may be used as a library fund to be divided between the three schools.

Both Seth Ward and Wayland have maintained a lyceum course this season.

WOULD INTEREST STUDENTS IN "CLEAN-TOWN" IDEA.

The Parent-Teachers' Association will hold their regular meeting Friday, February 21, at the High School Building. Much interest is centering around this meeting. Two members of the head committee from the "Clean-Up Crusaders" will meet with the Association. The object is to arouse an interest on the part of the boys and girls in the making and keeping of a "Plainview beautiful."

J. M. Adams will also speak to the Association. His subject is "Scatter Gun."

It is hoped the place of meeting will be crowded with interested parents and teachers.

One other feature of interest at this meeting will be a Question Box. Fall not to take with you some question or questions pertaining to anything for the betterment of the pupils or the school. Then don't forget to go, the committee urges.

ARNOLD-CLEMENTS.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Helen Charlotte Arnold, of Carrollton, Missouri, to Mr. Charles Clements, of Plainview, on Monday afternoon, February 24.

Mr. Clements' sour popular prosecuting attorney. The Herald man congratulates Charley and shall wish his bride much happiness.

Read WOFFORD & EDWARD'S ad. It will save you money. WOFFORD

THE GREATEST WOMAN.

By WINIFRED BLACK, in Star-Telegram.

The twenty greatest women in the world. It is interesting to read the different things different people think about them, isn't it?

Now the greatest women I ever knew never got into that list at all. And yet it has been my good fortune to know about seven out of twenty of the women in every list I have seen published.

The greatest woman I ever knew was a country school teacher. And she was many things besides.

She was a minister's wife, and she was an invalid, and she and the minister were poor, and they had a family to bring up, so the minister's wife opened a little school in the little village where I lived, and we all went to it—all the queer, little, half-formed, half-savage creatures we called children in those days out there in that little village.

The minister's wife did her own housework, and often and often I have seen her leave a class in Latin and run into the kitchen to see if the beans were drying out or if the graham bread was ready to set.

And she taught Greek to such of us as could learn it, and mathematics and history, ancient and modern, and the beginning of French, and a little German—and, most of all, she taught us a love of learning.

She read to us "The Lady of the Lake," "Ivanhoe," and "Marmion." I can see her great blue eyes now, when she came to an especially thrilling

COCHRANE'S STUDIO



Where They Make HIGH GRADE PHOTOS

part; and she taught us to love poetry, and to appreciate fine prose, and she made us scorn the things that were low and hate the things that were evil, and she loved and mothered such of us as were motherless, and she scolded such of us as were worldly, and she encouraged such of us as had ambition, and always she held in her delicate, trembling hands the flag of honor and courage and loyalty, and taught us to know its colors and to love them.

And all of the time she was dying, and we never knew it.

She had cancer of the breast, and day after day she stood and taught us, and was patient and gentle and kind, and the dreadful agony must have been eating her very heart out, and we never knew. Her own family never knew till the end was almost there.

She had a little party for us all once, a plain little party in a plain little house, but there were nuts and raisins to eat, and, oh, the stories she told us, that great-souled woman, and the games she taught us to play, and the way she laughed and made merry, and all the time the agony tore at her very life, and she smiled and never spoke of it!

And she made her children's dresses, too, and dressed their dolls for them, and knit mittens for them at Christmas, and when any one in the little village was in trouble, there was the greatest woman I ever knew in the house of sorrow—first.

A foolish girl paid for her folly in miserable disgrace, and when she came home from the city humiliated and broken-hearted, it was the greatest woman I ever knew who met her at the train and held her in her arms and said, so that all might hear, "Welcome home, my dear; we've missed you."

No scandal where she was, no cruel telling of cruel tales, no mean envies, no small triumphs among those she governed and knew so well.

It was glorious to do some little kindness and reap the reward of seeing the pride in the eyes of the one who taught us to do such things.

Poor, struggling, not beautiful to look upon until you knew her, the greatest woman I ever knew, and when she died the whole village cried, and the poor young fellow who was trying to lift himself from the mire of hereditary humiliation came and brought a wreath of wild flowers for her grave, and then it was that we first knew that it was she who had encouraged and helped him to study late at night when none but her own

family could know.

And the town drunkard brought a knot of old-fashioned "pines" and begged to lay them on the coffin. "She knew how hard I tried," he said.

And the little girl from the family we all called "queer" walked three miles in from the farm to sing at the funeral. She would have come, she said, if she had had to crawl on her hands and knees. "She understood my mother," said the girl. "No one else ever did."

Dead and buried in a low grave in a little country churchyard, the best woman I ever knew, and the greatest.

There are many of the same stripe right here in this country of ours. I wonder if we half appreciate them, we who make our lists of "great women" with a cold-hearted courtesan and a shallow mind—to lead the names?

FINDS SILO IS FEED SAVER.

Quanah Man Finds Profit in Silage; a Sure Crop.

"When the silo is brought into use in our country, then we will be in a position where we can tide over storms in winter and feed shortage, and, at the same time, by keeping one or two of these silos full all summer, a drouth will not disturb us," says J. O. Gilliam, of Quanah, Texas, in the Kansas City Packer.

Mr. Gilliam owns 10,000 acres of land near Quanah, from which he has just shipped six car-loads of bulls to Kansas City. He is one of the old ranchers who has kept up with intelligent experience. Mr. Gilliam says that many silos have already been put up in the neighborhood of Quanah.

"We can raise these forage crops to a degree of maturity which will produce good silage every year," Mr. Gilliam continued. "The silo enables us to handle cattle at a very small expense. A section of land at present will not carry more than forty or fifty cattle at most. But by using 150 acres for raising feed, and putting it into silos, three times that many cattle can be cared for on every section. When the use of the silo becomes general we will have thousands of cattle where there are hundreds now."

CATTLE ARE STRONGER.

Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb. 10.—There was a well-defined improvement in the cattle market last week, though actual advances were not great, butcher grades doing about the best, with a 15- to 30-cent rise, stockers and feeders gaining 15 to 25 cents,

and stopping at the end of the week at about the highest level of the winter season. Beef steers were uneven, but the feeling improved, and closing prices were a little stronger than in the previous week.

The moderate run of 9,000 head today confirmed the opinion that careless liquidation is about over for this winter, and the result of the light supply was an advance of strong to 10 cents higher prices covering everything. The majority of the cattle remaining in feed lots are in the hands of professional feeders, who are capable of urging the market along, and getting the most out of it.

Farm betterment workers submit that the great need of the live stock interests is to devise some system of marketing whereby the market supply will be regulated in much the same manner that the outgo of the dressed product is regulated by the killers. The marketing of cattle from now on will be an exposition of this idea during the balance of the winter, it is believed.

Top native beef steers sold at \$8.60 today, top quarantines \$7.55, and some beet sugar Colorados brought \$7.60 and \$8.00 here last Thursday. Stock steers range from \$6.00 to \$7.50, and feeders from \$7.00 to \$7.60.

Hogs arrived in small numbers today, 5,000 head, but the fact that Chicago had too many prevented more than a 5-cent rise here. The top was \$7.85, bulk of sales \$7.65 to \$7.80, and the general trend of the market is distinctly upward.

Sheep and lambs made good gains last week, and aged muttons are strong today, lambs weak. Ewes brought \$5.40 and \$5.50 today, wethers worth up to \$6.00, yearlings \$7.50, lambs at \$8.25 to \$8.55 today. Dealers are not very sure, but believe the present range well established.

J. A. RICKART, Market Correspondent.

When Burton Holmes recently gave his celebrated travelogue on "Panama" at Orchestra Hall, Chicago, he was seriously interrupted by continual coughing of the audience. Many a good sermon, lecture or concert is spoiled in the same way. No one annoys willingly, and if people with coughs, colds, hoarseness and tickling in throat would use Foley's Honey & Tar Compound, they could quickly cure their coughs and colds and avoid this annoyance. It is a splendid household medicine, and contains no opiates. R. A. Long's Drug Store.

"Man Wants But Little Here Below"

Does not apply when it comes to eating—for he wants plenty and of the best quality.

We have fresh fish every Thursday; oysters all the time.

Fresh vegetables and fruits.

We ask for your grocery account with the highest grade of staple and fancy groceries at the lowest prices.

Quality and Service Our Motto Always

Vickery-Hancock Grocery Company

Catch This Thought

If a man doesn't pay any rents, and buys his goods right he ought to be able to sell them at a smaller profit than the man who pays high rents and clerk hire.

We pay no rents and buy our goods as cheaply as any one can; we take all discounts; we are here to sell and don't intend to let our competitors under-sell us. We want your trade. Look at these prices on Iron Beds, Mattresses and Springs.

2 inch post chillless iron bed, regular price \$17.50, now \$16.00 and on down as low as \$9.00; second hand beds from \$1.75 up \$6.50 good as new. \$9.50 felt mattresses now \$7.50 good as the best. Prices off in proportion on springs.

We also have a nice line of Davenport and Unifolds and the prices are very low. They beat a folding bed—make you a better bed for less money. Second hand ones good as new and good quality. And don't forget that we now have the exclusive agency on the Stanford Line of Kitchen Cabinets (there is no better on the market), with some nice Dining Room Suits, and a full line of household hardware with prices that you cannot afford to miss.

We want all of your second hand stuff and will exchange with you or pay you the coin for the same.

Nash & Company

Wise Shoppers

ARE SAVING MONEY

By trading at Wayland's "Inauguration Sale" this week

ARE YOU?

SPECIAL - EXCURSION - RATES

Texas Hardware and Implement Association

DALLAS, TEXAS, FEB. 11 to FEB. 13



Tickets on sale February 10th final return limit February 15th Round Trip Fare \$14.75 Low one way Colonists fares to the Pacific coast will be on sale March 15th to April 15th at fare of \$30.00.



Liberal stop-overs at principal points enroute.

For Full Particulars See Ticket Agent.

Phone 224

W. J. KLINGER, Agent

Clothes Service That Pleases

Service is paramount in my cleaning, pressing and repair work just as it is in everything you buy from "Whit." And the price is the same as you pay for work that is sometimes unsatisfactory.

Your clothing called for and delivered promptly. You may find it convenient to have your coat pressed while you bathe. For service,

H. C. Whitworth

E. C. HARRISON, Tailor

Phone No. 100

Smoke your meat at home—with Wright's Liquid Smoke. You can get it at LONG DRUG CO'S. Trade at the PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. You have more money left.—Adv. Adv.

Coal will be higher when winter sets in. These crisp mornings remind you that it is getting time for fires. Save money by ordering your coal now.

SOLE HANDLER OF  
**Simon Pure Nigger-heads,**  
**Rockvale and Domino Coals**

I BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.  
**E. T. COLEMAN**  
COAL AND GRAIN DEALER  
Between Depots Phone No. 176

**A. S. McAdams Lumber Co.**  
**LUMBER AND PAINTS**

We can save you money on any kind of building material. Call and get our prices.

J. P. FRANCISCO, Manager Phone 52

J. M. SLATON, President W. C. MATHES, Vice President  
GUY JACOB, Cashier

**The First National Bank**  
Plainview, Texas

CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00  
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 170,000.00

**SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT**  
Your business solicited, appreciated and protected.

The Ladies Aid of the First Baptist Church will serve dinner at the Old Montgomery-Lash Building, Friday, February 14, and offer the following menu:

- |         |          |          |             |
|---------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Turkey  | Dressing | Chicken  | Cranberries |
| Pickles | Cream    | Potatoes | Salad       |
| Coffee  | Cake     | Pies     | Tea         |

PRICE 50 CENTS; CHILDREN 25 CENTS

**THE MAN WITH THE WATER IS THE MAN OF THE HOUR**

Own an irrigated farm in Hale county, Texas, and be independent the rest of your Life

I have for sale 640 acres of exhaustless water just below the surface. The land goes with the water.

I honestly believe it is the finest section on the Plains, and you'll agree with me when you see it. 500 acres smooth valley land. Soil dark chocolate to black sandy alluvial loam. 150 acres in cultivation; 7 acres in alfalfa; 4 or 5 acres of fruit and grapes.

Apply for prices and terms to

**W. E. ARMSTRONG**

Owner's Exclusive Agent Plainview, Texas

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You will find this car at

**HUBBARD BROS.**

Also the most expert workmen on the Plains. And anything in the Automobile line.



**\$10,000 in Gold Prizes**  
ABSOLUTELY FREE TO FARMERS

For best crop yields produced in Texas this year. Boys and girls are especially invited to join the TEXAS CORN AND COTTON CLUBS. Cut out and mail this coupon today to the TEXAS INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS, DALLAS, TEXAS, for full particulars.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

Write name of this paper on above line.

**Miss Minerva**  
and  
**William Green Hill**



By  
**FRANCES BOYD CALHOUN**

(Copyright, by Emily & Fritson Co.)  
(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER IX.

Changing the Ethiopian.

Billy and Jimmy were sitting in the swing.

"What makes your hair curl just like a girl's?" asked the latter. "It's 'bout the curliest hair I see."

"Yes, it do," was Billy's mournful response. "It done worry me 'mos' to death. Ever sence me an' Wilkes Booth Lincoln's born we done try ev'ning fer to get the curl out. They was a Yankee man came 'long las' fall a-sellin' some stuff in a bottle what he call 'No-To-Kink' what he say would take the kink out any nigger's hair. An' Aunt Cindy bought a bottle fer to take the kink out her hair an' me an' Wilkes Booth Lincoln put some on us heads an' it jes' make mine curlier'n what it was already. I's 'shame' to go roun' folks with my cap off, a-lookin' like a frizzly chicken. Miss Cecilia say she like it though, an' we's engaged. We's goin' to git married soon's I puts on long pants."

"How long you been here, Billy?" asked the other boy.

"Well, I don't know per'actly, but I been to Sunday-School four times. I got engaged to Miss Cecilia that very first Sunday, but he did n' know it till I went over to her house the next day an' tol' her 'bout it. She say she think my hair is so pretty."

"Pretty nothin'," sneered his rival. "She jus' stuffin' you full'er a tick with hot air. It just makes you look like a girl. There's a young lady come to spend a week with my mama not long ago and she put somepin' on her head to make it right yeller. She left the bottle to our house and I know where 't is. Maybe if you'd put some o' that on your head 'twould take the curl out."

"Tain't nothin' a-goin' to do it no good," gloomily replied Billy. "Twould jest make it yeller'n what 'tis now. Won't I be a pretty sight when I puts on long pants with these here yaller curls stuck on top of my head? I'd 'nuther sight ruther be bal'-headed."

"Bennie Dick's got 'bout the kinkiest head they is."

Bennie Dick was the two-year-old baby of Mrs. Garner's cook, Sarah Jane.

"It sho' is," replied Billy "Wouldn't he look funny if he had yaller hair, 'cause his face is so black?"

"I know where the bottle is," cried Jimmy, snatching eagerly at the suggestion. "Let's go get it and put some on Bennie Dick's head and see if it'll turn it yeller."

"Aunt Minerva don't want me to go over to yo' house," objected Billy.

"You all time talking 'bout Miss Minerva won't let you go nowhere; she sure is imperdunt to you. You 'bout the 'traidest boy they is. . . . Come on, Billy," pleaded Jimmy.

The little boy hesitated.

"I don't want to git Aunt Minerva's dander up any more'n I jest natchelly boun' to," he said, following Jimmy reluctantly to the fence; "but I'll jes' take a look at that bottle an' see ef it looks anythin' 't all like 'No-To-Kink'."

Giggling mightily, they jumped the dividing fence and slipped with stealthy tread around the house to Sarah Jane's cabin in the back-yard.

Bennie Dick was sitting on the floor before the open door, the entrance of which was securely barricaded to keep him inside. Sarah Jane was in the kitchen cooking supper; they could hear her happy voice raised in religious melody; Mrs. Garner had not yet returned from a card party; the coast was clear, and the time propitious.

Jimmy tiptoed to the house and soon returned with a big bottle of a powerful "blondine" in one hand and a stick of candy in the other.

"Bennie Dick," he said, "here's a nice stick of candy for you if you'll let us wash your head."

The negro baby's thick, red lips curved in a grin of delight, his shiny

ony face beamed happily, his round black eyes sparkled as he held out his fat, rusty little hands. He sucked greedily at the candy as the two mischievous little boys uncorked the bottle and poured a generous supply of the liquid on his head. They rubbed it in well, grinning with delight. They made a second and a third application before the bottle was exhausted; then they stood off to view the result of their efforts. The effect was ludicrous. The combination of coal black skin and red gold hair presented by the little negro exceeded the wildest expectations of Jimmy and Billy. They shrieked with laughter and rolled over and over on the floor in their unbounded delight.

"Hush!" warned Jimmy suddenly, "I believe Sarah Jane's coming out here to see 'bout Benny Dick. Let's get behind the door and see what's she's going to do."

"Hit were good fer Paul an' Silas, Hit were good fer Paul an' Silas, Hit were good fer Paul an' Silas, An' hit's good enough fer me."

floats Sarah Jane's song nearer and nearer.

"Hit's de old time erligion, Hit's de ole time—"

She caught sight of her baby with his glistening black face and golden hair. She threw up her hands, closed her eyes, and uttered a terrified shriek. Presently she slowly opened her eyes and took a second peer at her curious-looking offspring. Sarah Jane screamed aloud:

"Hit's de handwork er de great Jehoshaphat! Hit's de Marster's sign. Who turnt yo' hair, Benny Dick?" she asked of the sticky little pickaninny sitting happily on the floor. "Is a angel been here?"

Benny Dick nodded his head with a delighted grin of comprehension.

"Hit's de doing er de Lord," cried his mother. "He gwine turn my chille white an' de done begunt on his head!"

There was an ecstatic giggle from behind the door.

Sarah Jane rushed inside as fast as her mammoth proportions would admit and caught a culprit in each huge black paw.

"What yer up ter now, Jimmy Garner?" she asked. "What yer been er-doing?"

Sudden suspicion entered her mind as she caught sight of the empty bottle lying on a chair. "You been er-puttin' suthin' on my chille's head! I knows yer, I's er-gwine ter make yo' mammy gi' ye de worse's whippin' yer eber got an' I's gwine ter take dis here William right ober ter Miss Minerva. Ain't y'all 'shame' er yer-selves? Er tamperin' wid de ha'r what de good Lord put on er colored pusson's head an' er-tryin' fer ter scarify my feelin's like yer done. An' yer hear me, I's gwine see dat somebody got ter scarify yer hides."

"If that ain't just like you, Billy," said Jimmy, "you all time got to perpose to make nigger heads yeller and you all time getting little boys in trouble. You 'bout the smart Alexist jack-rabbit they is."

"You perposed this here hair business yo'self, Jimmy," retorted his fellow-conspirator. "You's always blamin' yo' meanness on somebody else eber sence you's born."

"Hit don't matter who perposed hit," said Sarah Jane firmly; "meanness has been did, an' y' gott'er be structified on de place pervided by natur' fer ter let my chille erlone."



(To be continued.)

FARM LIFE COMMISSION TO STUDY RURAL CREDIT.

Tyler, Texas, Feb. 5.—According to data compiled by Mr. S. A. Lindsey, of the Texas Farm Life Commission, the farmers of Texas are paying \$21,000,000 for interest on money that they have borrowed. The average per capita of this amount is \$50 annually. According to Mr. Lindsey, \$30 of this amount is excess.

Rural credit is one of the greatest problems before the Commission, and Mr. Edwin Chamberlain, of San Antonio, has been appointed chairman of the sub-committee that will endeavor to solve this problem in Texas.

PIPPIN LOCAL AGENT.

A. J. Street, of Fort Worth, Agency Supervisor for the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company, has been in Plainview this week. While here Mr. Street appointed Jeff Pippin local agent.

Wright's Ham Pickle, at R. A. LONG'S DRUG STORE, keeps your hams sweet. —Adv.

**ACT QUICKLY !!!**

Just a few pullets and two cockerels left of my heavy-laying prize-winning S. C. White Orpingtons.  
Eggs for Hatching:  
Pen No. 1 \$2.50 for 15 Eggs  
Pen No. 2 \$3.50 for 15 Eggs  
Pen No. 3 \$5.00 for 15 Eggs  
Order early or you will be too late.

J. W. PIPKIN

**THE HALE COUNTY HERALD ADS ARE BUSINESS BUILDERS**



**ROYAL**  
STANDARD

With Two-Color Ribbon Tabulator Back-Spacer  
Hinged Paper Fingers Tilting Paper Table

All the final touches of typewriter improvement are found at their best in the new Model 5 Royal, including several features found on no other machine.

Not the least of the many Royal features are its SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY. We have yet to learn of a Royal that has worn out in reasonable service.

The Royal is the machine of ECONOMY—not in the first cost alone, but also in the money it saves through years of perfect operation and practically *repairless* service. Read the Royal Guarantee; that's the basis upon which we want you to consider the Royal.



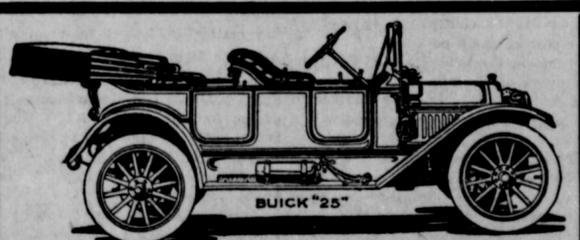
Get "The Royal Book"—also Free Demonstration

We want to show Royal features and Royal superiority in your own office—and its unique fitness for any typewriter requirements however exacting.

\$75 same as for Model 1 with Tabulator. No extras.

**Royal Typewriter Co.**  
364 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.  
Branches in all principle cities of the world

LONG & STALEY Local Agents  
R. A. Long Drug Co. Plainview, Texas



**The Most Modern Garage in Northwest Texas**

You would naturally expect such a garage to carry every accessory or repair part; also a corps of expert workmen. Yours servingly,

**Plainview Machine and Auto Shop**  
E. E. ROOS, Proprietor

By ordering your winter supply now you will **Save Money and Delay**

**Coal Will Be Higher When Winter Comes**

You know that the demand for coal this winter will likely exceed that of any year in the history of Plainview.

When the rush for coal begins delays in delivery will be un-reoidable. Fill your bins now and be prepared when cold weather comes.

We Also Buy and Sell Grain and All Kinds of Feedstuff

**SHIPLEY & SHIPLEY**  
Moreland St. Phone 81

# CITY BAKERY MOVED

Now in the new Faulkner building, first door west of Duncan's Pharmacy. We are equipped to serve our customers better than ever.

Thanks for all the past favors and hoping to conduct our business in such manner that you will continue these favors.

See us for fancy pastry goods. We can turn out anything that can be made with flour. I am  
Very respectfully,

## H. J. DILLINGHAM, PROPRIETOR

### GROW SWEET POTATOES FOR WEALTH, ADVICE TO SOUTH.

Uncle Sam's Experts Solve Difficult Keeping and Marketing Problems of Tubers.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Grow sweet potatoes for wealth, is the latest advice to the Southern farmers from the paternal Agricultural Department. The advice is contained in a treatise on "The Storage and Marketing of Sweet Potatoes," by W. R. Beattie. Photographs of approved storage houses and sectional drawings of the structures are printed. The summary of the paper is:

"There is a constant and growing demand for sweet potatoes in the North and West, where the markets have not been sufficiently supplied.

"The sandy, cut-over timber lands of the Southern States are well adapted to the growing of sweet potatoes.

"Sweet potatoes may be marketed at a greater profit if provision is made for storing them during the autumn and early winter.

"To keep well in storage, sweet potatoes must be well ripened, free from disease, carefully harvested, and properly housed.

"An inexpensive building, in which the moisture and temperature conditions can be controlled, will answer for storing sweet potatoes.

"During the curing period the temperature of the storage room should be maintained at from 80 degrees to 85 degrees F., and proper ventilation should be provided.

"During the storage period there should not be a fluctuation of more than 5 degrees in either direction from a temperature of 54 degrees F.

"The varieties to grow are those demanded by the market and which will cover the longest season.

"Sweet potatoes should be care-

fully graded when placed in the storage house and again when packed for market.

"Sweet potatoes should never be marketed in bags or in bulk.

"Veneer barrels with burlap covers and hamper baskets are the most desirable packages for mild weather, and double-headed barrels and bushel boxes during cold weather."

"With the growing demand for sweet potatoes in the markets of the North and West, there is every inducement for Southern farmers to adopt improved cultural methods and make the sweet potato a more important money crop."

This publication is No. 520 of the Farmers' Bulletin series, and can be had for the asking from the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture. Other bulletins give cultural methods for sweet potatoes, also soil requirements.

A. M. Kruger, of the Texas Land & Development Company, says that the South Plains offers a fine field for sweet potato growing.

### AMERICA HAS THIRD HIGHEST MOUNTAIN.

Since the discovery of Mount McKinley, in Alaska, North America has ranked third among the continents in the matter of height of mountains.

Asia has Mount Everest, of the Himalayas, 29,002 feet above sea level, and South America has Mount Aconcagua, of the Andean system, 23,080 feet in height. North America comes next with Mount McKinley, 20,300 feet, and Africa is fourth, with Kibo Peak, 19,320 feet in height. Mont Blanc, Europe's highest mountain, is 15,782 feet in height, which is higher by more than a thousand feet than any mountain in the United States, exclusive of Alaska.

### EPWORTH LEAGUE ORGANIZES.

Seth Ward College and Methodist Church form Young People's Societies.

The young people at Seth Ward College have organized their own Epworth League. Heretofore the young people of the Methodist Church in Plainview and the students at Seth Ward have united in League services at the Methodist Church. This plan seemed inconvenient to the College students; many of them could not come down town in the evening to attend League. So that, hereafter, they will conduct their own young people's services at the college chapel. They will continue to attend other services at the Methodist Church.

The young people in town organized their Epworth League Sunday afternoon, and elected the following officers: President, B. O. Brown; First Vice President, O. D. Coan; Second Vice President, Miss Martilla Espy; Third Vice President, R. Gibbs; Fourth Vice President, Mrs. Otis Trulove; Secretary and Treasurer, A. E. Harris; Organist, Miss Hattie Workman; Music Director, Miss Myrtle Wade.

### WOMAN A LEADER OF BANKERS.

Texas Association of Female Officials Formed by Miss Lena Riddle.

The forethought that led Miss M. Lena Riddle, of Austin, Texas, to study banking while engaged in newspaper work, was responsible for her appointment to the position of chief clerk of the State Banking Department.

Miss Riddle is in Kansas City preparing information on the Kansas City banks, which is to be published in the Texas Bankers' Record, of which she is editor.

"I was working on the Houston Chronicle four years ago," she said last night, "when the National monetary commission plan began to be agitated. I never had paid any attention to banking, but it occurred to me that some day the paper was going to want the services of someone who knew about the banking laws—and to want them in a hurry."

"I began studying banking laws. They were dry as dust, at first. By degrees I became interested, and two years ago, when the new administration came in, I was given my appointment."

Miss Riddle was not satisfied to do only the routine work of the office. Within a week after her appointment Miss Riddle saw that the banking laws of Texas were in a hopeless jumble. She set at work to compile a digest of them. It was published six months ago.

At the time Miss Riddle joined the department the Bankers' Association of Texas started The Record, and made her editor. A few months ago she resigned from the public office to devote her entire time to her editorial work. Then in May the women bankers of Texas determined to form an association, subsidiary to the Texas Bankers' Association, and to Miss Riddle fell most of the work of organizing it.

"The women's association started with forty-seven charter members, from presidents to assistant cashiers," said Miss Riddle, "and there are a great many more to add to the membership."—Kansas City Star.

### CITIES GET BEST TEACHERS.

Bureau of Education Would Raise Standard of Country Pedagogues.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Education in the public schools, and especially in the country public schools,

is in the hands mainly of unskilled instructors, according to a bulletin issued today by the bureau of education as the result of an investigation made by two of its experts.

Not more than one in every five teachers, the investigation disclosed, had been graduated from a teachers' training school. The conditions were depressing, the investigators declare, and the report is pessimistic in tone.

Steps are not being taken to raise the standard for teachers in the rural schools, where the worst situation was found. The attractions of the city and town, it was found, drained the country of its best teaching talent, and in consequence the country schools were forced to get along as best they could.

"The rural teacher," says the bulletin, "needs the same courses in education as the city teacher, but he needs also additional courses in natural and physical sciences, particularly in their application, and in Nature study, elementary agriculture, domestic economy, sanitation, rural economics and rural sociology."

Many of the States now have special courses in these studies for the benefit of prospective teachers, and the Federal bureau hopes to encourage the spread of the movement.

### R. R. MEN TAKE NOTICE.

Conductor S. L. Miller, Norfolk, Nebr., on Bonesteel Division of C. & N. W. Ry. Co., recommends Foley Kidney Pills and says: "I have used Foley Kidney Pills with very satisfactory results, and endorse their use for any one afflicted with kidney trouble. They are all right." All railroad men are prone to kidney and bladder troubles, due to the constant vibration of the cars. Foley Kidney Pills are a racing and strengthening medicine that will always help. Habit forming drugs. R. A. Long's drug store. —Adv. 9

# PUBLIC SALE

## ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24

at my place 4 miles northwest of Abernathy on the Starr farm at 10 o'clock sharp, the following described property:

### LIVE STOCK

- 4 Good Milch Cows.
- 1 Good Brood Mare.
- 2 Older Brood Mares.
- 3 Three-year-old Well-Bred Horses.
- 1 Coming two-year-old Filley.
- 1 Good Suckling Colt, coming yearling.
- 4 Head of Good Mules, drive single or double.
- 8 Sets of Harness.
- 30 Head of Hogs.
- 75 Thorough-bred Rhode Island Red Chickens.
- 5 Turkey Hens and 1 Gobbler.

### IMPLEMENTS

- 1 Row Corn Binder.
- 1 New Corn Planter.
- 2 Nearly-New John Schutler Wagons.
- 2 Good Truck Wagons.
- 1 Sattley Gang Disc Plow.
- 2 Good Discs.
- 2 Harrows.
- 2 Walking Plows.
- 2 Weeders.
- Corn Cultivators.
- 1 Hack.
- 1 School Buggy.
- 1 New Set Blacksmith Tools.
- All Household Goods.

**TERMS OF SALE:**--All sums of \$10 and under cash; on sums over \$10 ten months time will be given purchaser on approved bankable note bearing 10 per cent. interest from date until paid. No property to be removed until settled for.

## J. J. JOHNSON, Owner W. A. NASH, Auctioneer Dinner on Ground

# ECZEMA CAN BE CURED I Will Prove It to You Free

You who are suffering the tortures of Eczema, Itch, Salt Rheum or other skin diseases—on whose days are miserable, whose nights are made sleepless by the terrible itching, burning pains, let me send you a trial of a soothing, healing treatment which has cured hundreds, which I believe will cure you. I will send it free, postage paid, without any obligation on your part. Just fill the coupon below and mail it to me, or write me, giving your name, age and address. I will send the treatment free of cost to you.

CUT AND MAIL TO DAY  
J. C. HUTZELL, 112 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Please send without cost or obligation to me your Free Proof Treatment.  
Name.....  
Post Office.....  
State..... Street and No.....

Watch this space grow as Scudder Grocery Company grows.

It will tell you about the Lucky Day.

The day you will get your money back, at the

## Scudder Grocery Company

WAYLAND BUILDING

### SEEDS THAT ARE

# SEEDS

Put your faith in the best seeds that you can buy and increase your earnings many times per acre. We sell good honest seeds that will prove their worth at harvest time. And have in stock over 500 kinds and varieties for you to choose from. All of which are tested by us; 160 kinds at one time in our seed tester.

Here is a seed house right at home that can and will supply you with any variety of seed grown at night prices and at the same time giving you a chance to see them graded, tested and the use of powerful Microscopes for your assurance of getting just what you pay for. No seed house in the southwest can serve you so well. We are in the market for all high grade home grown seed that you have to sell. After we buy it we run it through the best grader in West Texas; then test it. After we know it to be O. K. we place it on sale at a little more we pay for it. We will always pay you more than grain dealers prices for choice seed because we want them for SEED and not for "HOSS FEED". Come in and get started right this spring and you will make good growing crops in west Texas. Mail orders given prompt attention.

Yours for good seed,

## C. E. White Seed Co.

Plainview,

Texas

Easterday comes earlier this year --March 23rd

If you appreciate the individuality of custom-tailored clothes as well as the exclusiveness of handsome woollens, and want your Easter suit to surpass that of all previous seasons, you should let us send your measure to



Ed. V. Price & Co.  
Merchant Tailors Chicago

You are therefore enabled to reflect your own ideas as to Easter apparel and will not be confined to a limited showing.

Waller Tailoring Co.  
Exclusive Local Dealer  
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YOUR CALLING CARD

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Your Personal Representative

You naturally want a card with a "PERSONALITY"

An Engraved Card or One Printed by The Hale County Herald has your individuality unmistakably stamped upon it.

TELEPHONE 72

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At THE HERALD OFFICE

Notice to the Public

I have opened for business and can save you money on your groceries. I am out of the high rent district and am selling for spot cash; therefore I am in a better position to save money on your purchases.

Give me a trial and be convinced

Cash Grocery Comp'y

B. V. IVEY, Proprietor

Telephone 140

West of City Hall

White Orpingtons

Stock \$1.00 to \$2.50, eggs \$1.50, \$3.00, \$5.00 setting 15; White Holland Turkeys stock \$3.00 to \$5.00, eggs \$3.50 for eleven. F. & W. Pure White and I.R. duck eggs \$1.50 and \$4 per setting 15.

Sloneker Farm

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Plainview, Texas

Community Correspondence

WEST SIDE.

Feb. 12.—Mr. Cleve Phillips has recently had the measles, but it well now.

There have been several calves died with the blackleg in the West Side neighborhood. All stock owners are now vaccinating their calves.

Mr. F. W. Severs visited school Tuesday.

Messrs. Cleve and Jim Phillips are talking about going to New Mexico to look at the country.

Several of the West Side school children have been prevented from attending by sickness, but all are back in school now.

Mr. M. C. Cornelius has been attending court in Plainview this week.

Messrs. Chester Douthit and Dean Colony went to Plainview Monday to have some dental work done.

Messrs. Severs, Colony and Green killed several rabbits Saturday.

Mrs. Rueter has been visiting in Plainview the past week.

Rev. Pilly will preach at the school house Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Little Beulah Hammer has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Homan visited at Mr. Chilton's Sunday.

Mr. Edwards has accepted a position with Mr. Severs for the coming year.

MAYFIELD.

Feb. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hooper and Mr. and Mrs. E. Moon went to Plainview First Monday, Trades' Day. Ed Boyd was at the capital city Monday and Tuesday of last week, for jury service.

Mr. Helms is building a new house and improving his quarter section north of the old Srite ranch.

Uncle Jule Hamilton has traded the north quarter of his half section to Albert Allen, of Plainview, for residence property in that city, and, and will move to Plainview in the near future.

On last Wednesday there arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Coffey a new boy baby.

On Wednesday, February 5, Mrs. J. A. Wallace served a delicious turkey dinner to the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gentry, Mr. and Mrs. Ace Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Moon, Mrs. T. E. Boyd and Mrs. D. J. Bolt- inghouse. All had a splendid time.

KRESS.

Feb. 12.—Snow with the new moon. Mr. and Mrs. M. Beck visited Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Kress.

Mr. E. E. Overly was a caller, on business, in Plainview Friday.

Mrs. E. Ackley and Mrs. J. C. Bagley were on the sick list Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Bagley moved from Kress Saturday, to Mr. Houser's farm a few miles north.

Mr. Greenfield and family moved from Kress onto the George Bagley farm, eight miles west.

Rev. Robison preached at the M. E. Church last Sunday morning, and Rev. Butterfield will preach next Sunday.

Principal D. Z. Hinshaw's family have recovered from the measles, and he has returned this week to his work in the school.

Lots of farmers are hunting rabbits.

Mr. George Roussier is hauling his cane seed to Kress this week.

Mr. J. Bush was a caller in Plainview Monday.

HALFWAY.

Snow fell here the latter part of last week sufficient, to cover the ground to a depth of about four inches.

The officers and teachers of Halfway Sunday School decided to hold their February meeting with Mrs. W. L. Farmer on Wednesday, February 12, at 3:30 p. m.

Rev. Roberts will hold services at Halfway next Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Mr. W. L. Farmer was seriously injured last week by being kicked in the face by a horse. Aside from a lacerated jaw, he is minus two teeth as a result of the accident.

H. M. Puckett, of New Mexico, was here the latter part of last week.

The children at Halfway school are making preparations for a Valentine box.

Several from this neighborhood marketed poultry in Plainview this week. Dawson Brothers, of Denver, had a car on the track which they wished to fill.

SETH WARD COLLEGE NOTES.

Rev. B. Park visited Seth Ward one morning last week and conducted chapel services. He made a splendid talk to the students.

The more advanced students of the voice and piano department gave a splendid program in the auditorium last Saturday evening. We are al-

ways glad to see our friends and patrons in attendance at our recitals. Your presence here encourages us, and we feel that you have missed something worth while when you fail to come.

Mr. Pearce spent last Sunday in Floydada, and spoke twice at the Methodist Church while there.

The Mission Study Class, which meets on Tuesday evenings, has a membership of twenty young people. They are studying "China's New Day," and, besides being very helpful, it is an interesting study.

Our Epworth League, organized two weeks ago, has a splendid enrollment of more than fifty active Leaguers. Each department is well organized with a splendid corps of officers, and we are working for a larger and better League.

Seth Ward's next lyceum number is the Euclid Male Quartette. The silver chimes is a feature of unusual attraction of this quartette. They will be at the Methodist Church on the 26th of this month.

Seth Ward basketball team played at Tulla last Wednesday, and were defeated by that team. The Simmons College ball team came in on Friday, and defeated Seth Ward's team in two games.

Several visitors were present on Tuesday afternoon to hear the program given by the three literary societies in joint session in the main auditorium.

The Alamo Literary Society will give the annual open session program in the college auditorium on next Monday evening, February 17. The program is varied, and we feel sure that all who attend will find the entertainment pleasing and interesting. The subject for debate is: "Resolved, That the United States Should Interfere and Establish Peace in Mexico."

"GET A PURE-BRED PIG" AND STAY IN BUSINESS.

Progressive Farmer Says Success in Hog Raising Comes from "Sticking Everlastingly at It"

"If the South had continued to increase its hog crop, instead of becoming discouraged about 18 months ago, because of slightly lower prices and the ravages of cholera and other troubles, what a rich harvest she could be making now," says the Progressive Farmer.

"This illustrates a fact in stock raising which was well established long years ago, that the man who is to make money out of the business must keep at it through seasons of discouragement as well as in seasons of high prices. There is one really correct and safe and successful way to grow hogs, and that is to produce a good crop—all that can be fed economically—every year.

"Start now, and keep everlastingly at it. Buy a good pure-bred boar and a few sows—pure-breds or grade—but, before you do so, not only learn how to feed and care for hogs by more study, but prepare to feed them economically. A hog that is not fed at all is not much less profitable than a hog fed only on corn at a dollar a bushel. Prepare to feed hogs properly, and than never fail to raise a good crop every year. A good crop cannot be raised without a good, pure-bred boar."

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL HAS MODEL PLAY GROUND.

Swings, Slide, Giant Stride, Horizontal Bar and Basketball Have Place in Training Pedagogues.

The model playground equipment for the training school at the State Normal College in Canyon City makes it possible to give training in that latest and seeming most important phase of teaching—the educative value of organized play. The equipment consists of six swings, one slide, giant stride, four horizontal bars, and two basket ball courts, according to The Randall County News. This equipment is the best to be had, and the Canyon City Normal School now boasts of the best playground in the State.

PLAINVIEW DRUGGIST DESERVES PRAISE.

J. W. Willis deserves praise from Plainview people for introducing here the simple buckthorn bark and glycerine mixture, known as Adler-I-ka. This simple German remedy first became famous by curing appendicitis, and it has now been discovered that A SINGLE DOSE relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation INSTANTLY. Adv. 6

New Bakery for Plainview

For the benefit of our customers we have opened up a bakery in connection with our grocery store and can serve the public with fresh bread, cake, pies, etc.

We have as good bakery as the Plains afford, and will be pleased to have you call and give us a trial.

PHONE 76

Hatchell & Johnson

THE PLEASURE OF YOUR VISIT TO THE

South Plains depends very largely upon

A Comfortable Room and Good Meals

You will find these at

THE MISSOURI HOUSE

Centrally Located.

Automobile Meets All Trains

A Bargain

320 acres at \$15.00 per acre; Hale County Land; west of Plainview. \$5.00 per acre cash, balance easy terms at 6 per cent.

Would sell 160 acres same terms. Write quick to

G. A. LEONARD

SHEFFIELD, IOWA

Nothing "Just as Good" or as Economical for Doughnuts

—For Biscuit, Pies  
—Muffins, Waffles,  
—and Home Baking  
Success and Satisfaction

One Heaping Teaspoonful's Enough

Health Club is the purest, strongest and most economical Baking Powder obtainable at any price.



10, 15 & 25 Cans at all Good Grocers

# QUALITY! VALUE!! SERVICE!!!

## That's the Three Things You Want When You Buy Anything

**Quality**--That means the best materials, made in the best way that modern methods make possible.

**Value**--That's quality goods at the lowest prices that they can be sold.

**Service**--That's giving you satisfaction every day in the week, also to sell you first class goods at the same price a great many concerns sell goods of an inferior grade, and numerous little helps that we are glad to extend to the patrons of our store.

Nobody likes the man who talks to much. Part of our service is to sell goods that speak for themselves.

Value; that's our cardinal principle; value to you, in every item, in every business day, to see that for your money we give value--better value, if possible, than anywhere else. You'll see value, quality, style, sticking out all over this store. Every advantage which specialization and expert knowledge can bring forth are yours here.

Be sure your customer is satisfied; that's a good business principle for any man. It's ours.

You know what a selfish world this is, more and more. We are trying to get satisfaction, and we've learned that the best way to get it is to give it. Every sale we make is meant to give a hundred per cent of satisfaction to you, and no sale is final here until you are sure right.

Money cheerfully refunded.

Oh! Yes. We had about forgotten to mention again that **EASTER COMES EARLY THIS YEAR, MARCH 23.** You'll be planning your Easter frock soon, better come in and let us help you. We are showing embroidered nets, embroidered voile, new wash good, original ideas, direct from the mills.

## CARTER-HOUSTON DRY GOODS CO.

"The Quality Store"

114-16 North Pacific Street

### SOCIAL HAPPENINGS.

#### CELEBRATE SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Willis Receive Many Gifts on Wedding Anniversary; St. Valentine's Idea Carried Out.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Willis celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday evening, at their home, 514 West Second Street, by serving a sumptuous four-course 6 o'clock dinner to a large number of their friends.

Suggestive of the approach of St. Valentine's Day, the rooms were decorated with red hearts and other Valentine ideas. The same idea was carried out in the heart-shaped score cards and tally cards. Other decorations lending charm to the pretty rooms were carnations, palms and red geraniums.

Mrs. Willis, assisted by Mrs. Chas. McCormack and Mrs. Jas. R. DeLay, served the following menu:

Oyster Cocktail Celery  
Almonds  
Turkey and Dressing Potatoes in Limbales  
Cranberries Waldorf Salad  
Hot Rolls Coffee

Brick Cream (heart-shaped)  
Individual Heart-Shaped Cakes  
Red and White Heart Mints  
Cigars

Mr. and Mrs. Willis were the recipients of many pretty remembrances.

#### MISS ALICE HARREL TO ENTERTAIN "500" CLUB.

Mrs. W. L. Harrington, Mrs. J. O. Wyckoff and Mrs. E. E. Roos were the substitutes at the "500" Club meeting on Tuesday, with Mrs. L. C. Wayland. Games were played at three tables, at the conclusion of which Mrs. Wayland served a salad course. Miss Alice Harrel is the hostess at the next meeting of the Club.

#### A DELIGHTFUL EVENING WITH MRS. KINDER.

Seventy-five guests were entertained at "500" Tuesday evening at the spacious home of Judge L. S. Kinder. Those composing the house party were Judge and Mrs. Kinder, E. Dowden

and Mrs. Dowden, and Will Dowden and Miss Eula Mae Alley, of Hale Center.

The Kinder home was made beautiful with cut flowers--red carnations--and blooming plants. Five Hundred was played at eighteen tables.

Mrs. Kinder and Mrs. Dowden served a delightful three-course dinner at seven o'clock. Candies and cigars were enjoyed throughout the evening.

#### L. F. E. GIRLS ENTERTAIN FOR MISS MILLER, OF BALLINGER.

Complimentary to Miss Bettie Miller, of Ballinger, who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. Graham, the L. F. E. Girls, together with their house guest, the Misses Tolly, of Amarillo, with Miss Jo Keck; Miss Irveta Pittman, with Miss Bettie Knight; Miss Hattie Hutton, of Wayland College, and Miss Esterton Harp, Mrs. E. Graham gave a pretty affair Friday afternoon, taking the form of a Forty-Two party. Games were played at three tables.

Mrs. Graham was assisted in entertaining and serving by Mrs. L. A. Knight, Mrs. R. E. Burch, Mrs. C. W. Tandy and Mrs. G. C. Keck.

At the conclusion of the games a delightful salad course was served.

#### MISSIONARY SOCIETY STUDIES THE NEGRO.

"The Negro in His Native Land and in Our Native Land" was the subject of the lesson and program rendered at the Methodist Church Monday afternoon by the Woman's Missionary Society. The attendance was good and each lady responded to roll call with an item on the negro question. The devotional service was conducted by Mrs. Williamson, and Mrs. Jackson was leader. The program was interesting and instructive.

Next Monday the mission study of "Mormonism" will be taken up.

#### CELEBRATE "TIN" WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCormack Entertain on Tenth Anniversary.

"With Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCormack, At Home--"500" Wednesday Evening, Feb. 10, 1913. 1903-1913."

Monday was the tenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McCormack, and it was beautifully celebrated with an elaborate six o'clock dinner, elegantly and deftly

served. The rooms were made attractive with palms, carnations and potted geraniums.

"Five Hundred" was the pastime, at which Mrs. R. C. Ware carried away the honors and was presented with a bunch of lovely carnations.

Mrs. McCormack was helped in the serving by Mrs. J. W. Willis and Mrs. Jas. R. DeLay.

**Menu.**  
(1) Manhattan Bullion Celery Hearts  
Olives Salted Almonds  
(2) Turkey and Dressing Cranberries  
Chicken Salad  
Martinique Potatoes  
Hot Rolls Coffee  
(3) Chantilly Monsee,  
with Fruit and Silver Cake  
Cigars

The guests were: Messrs. and Mesdames Jas. R. DeLay, J. W. Willis, R. S. Kinder, L. A. Knight, R. C. Ware, E. E. Roos, G. C. Keck, J. R. Kerley, E. Dowden, L. G. Wilson, J. H. Slaton, W. L. Harrington, Mr. E. Harlan, and Miss Garrison and Miss Wilson.

WATSON will buy anything.--Adv.

Wright's Liquid Smoke for home-smoked meat. Get it at LONG'S DRUG STORE. --Adv.

Trade at the PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE. You have more money left.--Adv.

We can supply your wants with the best Coal all the time. COBB & ELLIOTT. Adv. tf

COBB & ELLIOTT buy Grain six days in the week, and talk about it on Sunday. Adv. tf

FOR SALE, on easy terms, or for rent, one High-Grade Piano. Inquire at this office. Adv. tf.

Experienced Dressmaker. Call at 700 Grover Street or Phone MRS. FLEMING, No. 101. Adv. tf.

On the day of my sale some one carried off a large horse collar. Please return to Greenhouse for reward. W. H. JEFFRIES. Adv. tf.

**APPENDICITIS BOOK FREE!**  
The Adler-i-ka book, telling how you can EASILY guard against appendicitis, and how you can relieve constipation or gas on the stomach INSTANTLY, is offered free this week by J. W. Willis, Druggist. Adv. 8



### ROY MABEE

of Mangum, Oklahoma  
Champion Heavy-Weight  
of the South.

vs.

### CHAS. DELIVUK

of Wichita, Kansas  
Formerly of Australia  
THE GERMAN WRESTLER

### Schick Opera House

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH.

#### PRICES

Ring Side \$1.00

Boxes and Orchestra

Circle from A to F

.75

Balance of Auditorium

.50

Balcony

.35

Ladies free with one

paid admission ex-

cept ring side, boxes,

and A to F in Or-

chestra Circle.



PLAINVIEW'S SLOGAN: "NOTHING SHALLOW BUT THE WATER"

# The Hale County Herald

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1913.

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## WAGS-THE DOG



"GOSH! DAT WASNT NO BED OF ROSES WE STRUCK, WAS IT, BOSS!"

# PLUCKY GIRL RIDES TO FORTUNE.

## STORY OF THE OKLAHOMA STRIP OPENING

By JOHN WHITCOMB

**T**HE cold mist of the September night was still shrouding the street of Chandler. A solitary figure rode out of the stable-yard of the little hotel on the silent street, paused for a moment to look up at one of the hotel windows, where a light filtered wanly through the gloom, and galloped southward.

Two miles beyond the town the rider came within sight of a low black line, stretching across the prairie from east to west, and at a nearer view the line resolved itself into a dense crowd of wagons, horses and human beings. The Oklahoma Strip was to be opened at noon, and Chandler had been a gathering place for the runners who intended going into the Territory from the north.

All sorts and conditions of men were there—lean, sinewy cowboys, hard-featured sports, sturdy farmers, shrewd-faced tradesmen, hulking darkies, city-bleached men from North and East. A few women were scattered through the crowd; and before them all paced United States soldiers, marking off the boundary line beyond which no one must go before the firing of the signal at 12 o'clock. The waiting crowd was already astir. Horses were being fed, men and women were eating cold breakfasts in their wagons, or, further back, were making coffee over campfires. As the newcomer reached the line the men near by looked at the slender, boyish figure in corduroys and a soft slouch hat, with a faint interest that quickened with the look.

"Girl, by gad!" chuckled a cowboy, who was rubbing down his horse before attending to his own comfort. The girl rode up beside a wagon in which a man and a mother-looking woman sat drinking coffee from tin cups.

"Going to make the run, sis?" asked the man, genially.

"Yes. My father was going. He had set his heart on it. Last night he had a hemorrhage. I'm going to get his claim for him."

Something in the quiet voice appealed to the woman. She leaned towards the girl encouragingly.

"Don't you mind, honey. You stay here till we start. There's lots of girls going just for fun. I reckon your pa'll be better when you get back. Have some of this hot coffee with us. It's a kind of coolish morning. Law! Pa and I made the run at Guthrie, and it was just a picnic."

She gave a fat, comfortable chuckle, and Elizabeth Gardner pulled her pony close to the wagon while she drank the coffee.

Twenty-four hours earlier she had arrived in Chandler with her father—the handsome, visionary farmer, who had the one absorbing passion of his life. His career had been a succession of failures; and of late years the family ghost had risen and haunted him, showing itself in his flushed cheeks and hollow cough. But with the announcement of the opening of the strip John Gardner's enthusiasm and self-confidence, which were burning low, had flamed again.

"Forty miles from Chandler; thirty miles more to Enid, the filing station. Then back to the claim. I'll run up a shack, and you'll join me there with the things." He said it over and over, and Elizabeth acquiesced cheerily, but with a sickening fear at her heart.

Then came the day in Chandler, and the night, when, looking from her window in the hotel, she saw a crowd gather around the door below, and wondered idly what had happened. The hotel proprietor came for her. Her father was lying unconscious in the office.

The sick man passed from unconsciousness to raging delirium, in which he raved of the run—always of the run.

"I'm afraid the disappointment will be too much for him. If we could only set his mind at rest!" said the doctor.

"I'll make his run," she said quietly. "Tell him there's no danger. Other women are going. I know all about the claim he wants, and he shall have it."

She stooped a moment and laid her cheek against her father's thin, restless hands. Then she went out of the room, dry-eyed and steady-lipped, and the doctor swore softly, admiringly.

The sun came out through the mists, and warmed the chill air. Men were calling jovially to each other; newcomers were joining the crowd every moment. The young blood stirred in the

girl's veins, and pain and death seemed but a part of the night shadow.

The day broke clear and calm, the golden sunshine mingling with and brightening the gray of the sky. It was to be a day wherein destiny would play at odds with many a hopeful heart.

All along the line gerths were being tightened, reins were drawn, whips were out, men were on the alert. The noise had died to a tense hush of expectancy, and an occasional laugh jarred on the nerves like the twang of a broken violin string. Elizabeth found herself, like the men around her, leaning forward in her saddle, waiting impatiently. Her breath came quickly, her nerves thrilled with eagerness. There was a ripple in the front ranks that spread back through the crowd. A shot rang out. The mass of horses and wagons reared for a second, and then plunged forward like a breaking wave.

Elizabeth felt herself caught up by the torrent and thrown violently forward into the maelstrom, where it seemed to her she must be crushed to death. Her sturdy pony was lifted fairly off his legs and borne outward with a rush. The girl gripped the saddle with her knees, dropped the reins on the pony's neck, and tried to see nothing beyond his low-lying ears. The blood beat at her temples and blinded her. In a dim way she was conscious that her pony was performing miracles—wheeling, backing, darting forward, steadily cutting his way through the reeling mob as he would have cut his way through a herd of maddened steers. In a few moments he was clear of the wagons and jostled only by the other horses. All down the line, as far as eye could see, horsemen poured out from the dark, struggling chaos

as though by a struggle. For once, the pony's instinct had failed him. Breaking out from the long grass excitedly, he had put his right forefoot into a prairie dog's hole, and his rapid pace had thrown him violently, breaking his leg, and sending his rider headlong.

Dizzily Elizabeth crept over toward him. The appeal in the creature's eyes sickened her, but she knew enough about horses to see that nothing could be done for him save to put him out of his pain. Turning to her pony, she laid her hand on his neck and stroked it lovingly. Then she put the muzzle of her revolver to his head and fired. There was a convulsive struggle, and quiet, Elizabeth dropped the revolver and lay, face downward, in the grass.

The thud of hoofs made her rise to her knees. Across the prairie, at a stone's throw, rode a man. She recognized the rawboned horse and the unshaven, ugly face of the rider, and the helplessness of her plight loomed up before her. The man turned his head, saw the dead horse and the kneeling girl, and for an instant checked his pace. Then he laughed brutally, waved his hand, and rode on. Elizabeth's hands clinched in impotent rage.

After the man had vanished she still stared straight before her, without moving. The shadows gathered around her. The air grew chill, but she was unconscious of everything except her failure and its cost. She could walk to Enid. A long walk was nothing alarming, though, faint as she was from shock and loss of blood, she might find it a weary undertaking. But at Enid, what could she do? Nothing save take the train back to Chandler. And there! she closed her eyes.

have been as glad to do it for that fellow who "jumped" your claim.

She rode away into the twilight, and the man stood looking after her until she faded into the dusk. A lock of soft brown hair was lying on the grass at his feet. He looked down at it quizzically. Then suddenly he stooped, picked it up deliberately, and thrust it into his waistcoat pocket.

"Good Lord! What a fool a man can be when he really gives his mind to it!" he said, cynically.

It was dark when Elizabeth reached Enid; but for miles she had been traveling a road crowded with stragglers from the run. Thousands had arrived before her. In the center of the town was a small frame building, the registry office, which did not open until 9 o'clock the next morning, but men and women rolled themselves in their blankets and slept in line, and it was three days later that the last man filled his claim. Elizabeth left her borrowed horse at a stable and fell in line, though there seemed little reason for it, for the man who had staked her claim was undoubtedly far ahead of her. She sat for a long time clasping her knees with her hands and staring at the odd scene. Then her tired body asserted its right to consideration and lying on the ground under the stars, she slept dreamlessly.

The stir of the crowd awakened her at dawn. She was stiff and lame, and her head was aching furiously. A darky from a lunch stand on the edge of the crowd passed along the line with coffee and doughnuts, and she bought her breakfast from him. She must go back to Chandler by the first train. That was clear; and yet she waited, hoping, in a vague way, that some miracle might



"He had put his foot in a prairie dog hole."

of vehicles, and narrowed down toward the divide. Elizabeth, who happened to be about opposite the opening, was swept along with the foremost riders. A few men on racing horses outrode her and disappeared through the pass, but her pony was running steadily, easily, with evident enjoyment, and with reserve of strength. His rider looked back at the turmoil from which he had carried her safely. The wind blew strong in her face, the blood tingled through her veins. For the time she forgot the stake for which she rode, the sorrow that threatened her. She knew only the wild joy of the race.

Few of the crowd were following her course. Five miles took her almost out of sight of the horsemen. Ten miles left her alone on the prairie, but she rode steadily on, watching the sun and studying her compass and the map her father had made, and that she had heard explained a hundred times. Turning in her saddle to look back across the prairie, she saw only one horseman following her, at the distance of a mile or two. There were probably more behind, staking claims as they ran, but this rider seemed, like herself, bent for some definite place, and rode steadily in her tracks.

Suddenly a ribbon of blue shot across the prairie in front of them. It was the stream whose source was on her father's coveted claim. She crossed it and followed it in its winding. Where the stream cut through the grove and ran among the willows she tethered her horse and staked her claim. Then she began to hunt for her corner stone. She found it almost at once, entered the record in her notebook, and turned back toward the grove. As she stooped to untie her pony she glanced up the stream. A rawboned horse stood under a willow tree, and his rider, unprepossessing as the nag, was turning away, evidently in search of the section corner. Elizabeth's heart sank. She knew by report the mazes of contested claims. Putting her hand to her mouth, she called. The man looked back.

"It's my claim!" she shouted.

"Not by a damned sight!" came the answer. "You haven't filed yet."

With a load on her heart the girl climbed into her saddle and swung off over the prairie once more, traveling south and east. She had cause for confidence in her pony, but suddenly there was a lunge, the smothered groan of a horse in pain, a shock, then darkness.

When Elizabeth opened her eyes it was to look up into a sky flushed with sunset light. She sat up in a dazed way, conscious of a racking pain in her head and of a sickening weakness. With a woman's impulse she put up her hand to smooth her hair. The hair was wet and matted, and the hand, when she drew it away, was red. Then looking behind her she saw her pony lying on his side, a look of agony in his intelligent eyes, his forelegs strangely doubled under him. Just behind him was a round hole, ragged and trampled

Jim Bellows, cowboy, deadshot, and general utility man—as utility goes in the Southwest—riding leisurely over the prairie towards Enid, came upon a sight that shook his bachelor calm. A dead pony lay stretched on the grass. Beside it sat a pretty woman in corduroy jacket and knickerbockers. Her felt hat had fallen off. Her thick hair was clotted with blood, which had stained, too, her jacket and collar. Her eyes were shut, and near her lay a Colt's revolver.

Jim drew up his bronco and stared. The girl was as still as the pony. The man dismounted and walked toward the group. As he neared her the girl heard his steps. She opened her eyes, struggled to her feet, and faced him. Evidently she was not afraid, but as evidently she was desperately miserable.

Jim pulled off his slouch hat.

"Reckon you're in trouble, miss. What's the matter?"

She explained wearily. He listened with kindly sympathy, and as she told of the man who had staked her claim and ridden past her, the man's face darkened, and his hands fingered his hip pocket. His lips worked with expletives, whose repression brought the blood to his cheeks.

"You'd better sit down, miss. That's a nasty cut on your head. If you'll just let me look at it, I reckon I can fix it a bit. You've lost too much blood already."

Elizabeth sat down as he ordered, and kneeling beside her, he separated her matted hair. From one of his capacious pockets he pulled a small leather case, and taking from it a little bottle of fluid, bathed the wound.

"Mind if I cut some hair?"

She shook her head again. Nothing seemed of any especial importance to her at that moment.

From the case came a pair of surgeon's scissors, and there was a crisp sound, and a thick lock of hair fell to the grass. A plaster came out of his case next, and was fastened deftly over the cut.

"Are you a doctor?" asked the girl, with faint curiosity.

Jim grinned.

"Well, no, I'm not exactly a doctor, but accidents happen often when no doctor is around, so I just load up for them."

She did not understand, and was too tired to puzzle over it.

"Now I'll tell you what you'll do," the man went on, his jesting tone becoming serious. "My horse is too dead-beat to carry double. Think you can ride alone?"

"Yes, but I'll walk."

"Like thunder you will! My business can wait. You'll get on that horse and ride to Enid."

The darky had returned with more coffee, and a group of men near Elizabeth were chaffing him while he waited for their cups. The girl listened idly. Suddenly a sentence caught her attention:

"It's got tuh take dinnah for de folks in de registry office at twelv o'clock. Says dey's got tuh eat, no mattah how long de folks waits."

Elizabeth raised her head sharply. The color rushed into her cheeks. Would she dare? Ninety-five per cent of the crowd were men. She was a woman—and at least there was a chance.

Four hours later, Jim Bellows, standing with some fellow sports at the upper window of a saloon overlooking the noisy crowd, saw a trim figure step out of the Ryan lunch booth, carrying a tray. He gave a low whistle of surprise.

"Well! What a pretty girl!" exclaimed one of his companion's following the direction of the gambler's eyes.

"I wonder—" began Jim, with a movement as though to hurry from the room. Then he settled back, but his mustache was between his teeth, and his eyes intently followed the slight girlish figure.

Elizabeth's chin was up, and her eyes were flashing. Her lips smiled gaily. Thousands of people lay between her and the office.

"Stand back, please gentlemen," rang out her clear, soft voice. "Make way, please. The men in the office are waiting for luncheon."

The men fell back, and, little by little, she forced her way through the crowd. Comments on her girlish face and figure ran freely along the ranks. She blushed, but smiled upon the speakers without a touch of resentment. She would need friends soon.

Near the office was gathered the roughest and most reckless of the crowd—most of them "sooners" or pals of "sooners," who having, in defiance of the law, hidden themselves in the Territory and staked their claims before the signal, had been the first to reach the filing places. Through them Elizabeth pushed her way audaciously, laughing at their rough banter, until she reached the office door, within a foot of the window where the claimants must file. She paused for an instant with her back to the crowd. Then stepping briskly up she handed the tray of food through the window, and smiling, said: "Pardon me, gentlemen, but here is your luncheon!"

Thereupon, without another word, she took a position at the head of the column with her claim in her hand ready for filing. There was commotion—the column wavered.

Jim Bellows, leaning from his window, with a big revolver in his hand, drew his breath sharply. "My God! what a bluff!" he whispered. Suddenly the oppressive silence was shattered by a shout

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3.)



Elizabeth.

# ORIGIN of THE INDIANS

Including Those Indians of Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico

By COL. ACIE SOONER



A Comanche Chief.

**W**HEN explorers of Europe first touched the shores of America, it seemed as if they had alighted on another planet, everything was so different from what they had known before. They were introduced to new varieties of plants, and to unknown species of animals; while man was equally strange in complexion, garb, language and institutions. When the Spaniards landed in America they did not find a single animal they were acquainted with; not one of the quadrupeds of Europe, Asia or Africa. They styled it the New World. They wondered where these regions obtained inhabitants.

The history of the Indians is as vague and obscure as is that of the animals and birds.

The red man is a man of mystery. He has been picked up in his canoe after drifting hundreds of miles on the open ocean and sustaining life for months by the rain and by such fish as he could catch in his crude way. He has been found living in the primitive forests, isolated from any other civilized being, subsisting upon acorns, wild game and clothed by the skins of the animals he killed and ate. From what quarter of the globe he actually reached the New World, and at last Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma is more or less speculative. Early explorers found two great families in the New World—one in the lowest form of civilization, composed of hunters, and another nearly as far advanced in refinement as the semi-civilized empires of Asia.

The more polished races were unacquainted with the existence of each other on the different continents of America, and had little intercourse with the barbarian tribes, by whom they were surrounded. Yet they had some things in common, both with these last and with one another, which remarkably distinguished them from the inhabitants of the Old World.

They had a common complexion and physical organization—at least bearing a more uniform character than is found among the nations of any other quarter of the globe. They had some usages and institutions in common, and spoke languages of similar construction, curiously distinguished from those in the eastern hemisphere.

It is not my intention to add many words to what has already been written as to the origin of the Indians. The topic is inexhaustible. The subject is of too speculative a nature for history, almost for philosophy. But this chapter would be incomplete without affording the reader the means of judging for himself as to the sources of the many wild Indian tribes who inhabited this continent years before white men set foot upon it. It would take too much space to explain in detail the Aztec of four great cycles, at the end of each of which the world was destroyed, to be again regenerated. The belief in these periodical convulsions of nature, through the agency of some one or other of the elements, was familiar to many countries in the eastern hemisphere, and, though varying in detail, the general resemblance of outline furnishes an argument in favor of a common origin.

No tradition has been more widely spread among nations than that of a deluge. Independently of tradition it would seem to be naturally suggested by the interior structure of the earth, and by the elevated places on which marine substances are found to be deposited. It was the received notion, under some form or other, of the most civilized people in the Old World, and of the barbarians of the new. The Chaldean and Hebrew accounts of the Deluge are nearly the same. Pagan writers, in their accounts of Greek traditions, speak of the ark and the pairs of different kinds of animals.

The Indians in New Mexico, as that territory is now called, combined with this some particular circumstances of a more arbitrary character, resembling the accounts of the East. They believed that two persons survived the Deluge, named Coxcox, and his wife. Their heads are represented in ancient paintings, together with a boat floating on the waters, at the foot of a mountain. A dove is also depicted, with the hieroglyphical emblem of languages in his mouth, which he is distributing to the children of Coxcox, who were born dumb. This tradition is verified by Humboldt, and others. The neighboring people had a still further tradition that the boat in which Texpi, their Noah, escaped, was filled with various kinds of animals and birds. After some time, a vulture was sent out from it, but remained feeding on the dead bodies of the giants, which had been left on the earth, as the waters subsided. A little humming bird was then sent forth and returned with a twig in its mouth. The coincidence

with the Hebrew and Chaldean accounts is obvious.

The Indians of New Mexico also had a tradition of a tower, one hundred and eighty feet high, to save themselves from another destruction by a deluge, but the gods destroyed it by fire, being offended at such presumption. They also worshipped a cross, which was also of the highest antiquity in Egypt and Syria. They had rites resembling those of baptism and communion, which were also practiced by pagan nations, on whom the light of Christianity had never shown.

But we should be very slow to infer identity, or even correspondence between nations from a partial resemblance of habits and institutions. Where this relates to manners, and is founded on caprice, it is not more conclusive than when it flows from the spontaneous suggestions of nature, common to all. The resemblance, in the one case, may be referred to accident; in the other, to the constitution of man.

But there are certain arbitrary peculiarities, which, when found in different nations, reasonably suggest the idea of some previous communication between them. Who can doubt the existence of an affinity, or at least, intercourse between tribes who had the same strange habit of burying the dead in a sitting posture, as was practiced, to some extent, by most, if not all, of the aborigines, from Sanada to Patagonia? The habit of burning the dead, familiar to both Mongols and Indians, is in itself but slender proof of a common origin. The body must be disposed of in some way, and this, perhaps, is as natural as any other. But when to this is added the circumstance of collecting the ashes in a vase, and depositing the single article of a precious stone along with them, the coincidence is remarkable. Such minute coincidences are not infrequent; while the accumulation of those of a more general character, though individually of little account, greatly strengthens the probability of a communication with the East.

Amidst intellectual analogies the reader would expect to meet that of language, the vehicle of intellectual communication, which usually exhibits traces of its origin, even when the science and literature that are embodied in it have widely diverged. No inquiry, however, has led to less satisfactory results. The languages spread over the western continent far exceed in number those found in an equal population in the eastern. They exhibit the remarkable anomaly of differing as widely in etymology as they agree in organization; and, on the other hand, while they bear some slight affinity to the language of the Old World, in the former particular, they have no resemblance to them whatever in the latter. The Mexican, for instance, was spoken for an extent of 900 miles; but within the same boundaries more than twenty languages were found, not simply dialects, but languages in many instances radically different. M. de Humboldt says fourteen of these languages have been digested into dictionaries and grammars.

The great number of dialects and languages may be explained by the unsocial nature of a hunter's life, requiring the country to be parceled out into small and separate territories for the means of subsistence.

A remarkable exception is found in the Othomior Otomi language, which covers a wider territory than any other but the Mexican, and which, both in its monosyllabic composition, so different from those around it, and its vocabulary, shows a very singular affinity to the Chinese. It stands alone among the idioms of the New World. The existence of this isolated idiom, in the heart of this vast continent, offers a curious theme for speculation, entirely beyond the province of this chapter, or even history.

In my mind, the Indian is a separate race, as shown in their reddish complexion, approaching a cinnamon color; their straight, black and exceedingly glossy hair; their thin beard, usually eradicated; their high cheekbones, eyes obliquely directed toward the temples, prominent noses and narrow foreheads falling backward with a greater inclination than those of any other race except the African.

In seeking to trace the origin of the Indians in the Southwest, or elsewhere, for that matter, I find a large part of what are called antiquities of these Indians, consisting largely of the architectural remains of the aboriginal tribes, which were displaced or subjugated by conquest or settlement. Such are many of the rude monuments of New Mexico (Casa Grande) and probably all of those still ruder earthworks and rock sculptures which are found eastward of the Alleghanias. Coronado, who marched into New Mexico as early as 1540, found there in perfect condition and in actual use those singular edifices of fork-like dimensions and numerous stories which, since abandoned and in ruins, under the name of "Casas Grande," have been claimed as monuments of a supposed migration from some undefined northern region, possibly beyond the straits of Behring.

The names by which Indian tribes are known are a strange medley. Some are nicknames given by the whites, such as Hurons, Iroquois, Nez Perces, Gros Ventres, Diggers, Blackfeet, Flatheads, etc. Others are derived from some locality near which they resided, as the Delawares, River Indians, Montagnais, Athabascans, etc. A great many tribes are known to us by the names applied to them by other Indian tribes. Thus the Mohawk, Sioux, Esquimaux, Assiniboinis, Arkansas, and Nottoway, are not the real names of tribes, but are Algonquin terms. So, too, Adirondacks is the Mohawk of contempt for the Montagnais. As a general rule, Indians when asked their name give the term "men," or "real men." Each tribe, as a unit, a body politic, had a name,

generally that of the animal or object which was the totem of the tribe.

Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, or rather the territory of which these states are composed, and I might say the whole continent, was occupied by scattered tribes from the lowest stage of barbarism to a semi-civilized state, corresponding to the stone and bronze ages of the old Old World, for iron was nowhere wrought.

Agriculture was confined to a few plants—maize, squashes, beans, tobacco, plantains, etc.

The origin of the Indians has been a matter of debate for centuries, and Grotius, De Laet Garcia and others discussed it in their day with more learning than judgment. During the last century a number of writers, treating many early usages of mankind as peculiarly Jewish, endeavored to prove the Indians to be descended from the ten tribes. Others, with as little foundation, endeavored to derive them from the Welsh, the Mongols, or Malays. The tribes of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, regarded themselves as comparatively recent occupants of the soil. Some of them had traditions of their journey eastward. The Algonquins styled the Dakotas men of the salt water, and, being pressed eastward by them, repelled their advance. The Athabascans kept up the remembrance of their emigration from the Pacific. The Choctaws came from the northwest, and the Mexicans are generally supposed to have come from the north, though the latest histories assign them to a southern origin. All this pointed to the northwest, where the abundance of fish made a natural halting spot for tribes till they were driven south by a new emigration. The Huastecas seem the first to move northward. While language fails to connect them with any Asiatic families, their modes of life and implements are thought to connect them with all the earlier races of the eastern continent whose relics are found in mounds and shell heaps.

The most civilized parts when discovered were those extending from New Mexico to Peru. There permanent architecture prevailed, the work of the occupants of a previous race, the finest specimens being in the Maya region and in Peru, and the least enduring the adobe buildings of the Gila and Rio del Norte. Out of the limits of this district nothing but the most perishable structures were raised, the only monuments being mounds, often peculiar and apparently symbolical in shape. The inhabitants were divided into a number of tribes, whose natural state seemed to be that of war. In fact, it was found that peace disturbed their minds, possibly superinduced by the incessant war among the wild animals.

The Esquimaux in the north were warmly clad in furs, and lived in close huts of snow, or dug into the earth. The sea furnishing their subsistence, they invented peculiar boats, spears and means of kindling and preserving fires.

Below them, the wild tribes covering most of British America and the United States, including Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, were hunters and fishers, giving little attention to agriculture, except among a few tribes, who raised maize, beans, squashes and tobacco, and seem to be the earliest who carried on any trade.

In point of manufacture they were about equally advanced. All made pottery.

Some tribes made bark lodges, which were superior to the tent-like hide huts and wigwams of others. Some excelled in canoe building of elm bark and birch.

The Dakotas excelled in the manufacture of stone pipes, and the Pacific tribes in that of baskets, some so closely woven as to hold water.

The Rocky Mountains furnished a sheep whose wool several tribes learned to spin and weave.

In point of progress the Cherokees and Choctaw Muscogees resembled the northern tribes.

The Natchez were the first tribe going south who seem to have had anything like a temple of worship.

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico had towns, built with a dead wall without for protection, rising several stories and entered by ladders. They had also temples, and cultivated the soil. The Pueblos are believed by archaeologists to have been the cliff dweller Indians of New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona. From the cliffs they are supposed to have evolved to the mesa and there built their present strange cliff-like houses.

The Mexican and Peruvian tribes were still further advanced. Their range of manufactures and cultivated plants was greater, and their means of perpetuating the memory of events better. The Mexicans had a system of picture writing of which enough has been preserved and explained to give an insight into their history.

The Peruvians at first had a system of recording by knotted cords, which, like the wampum belts of our Indians, seem to have been merely aids to the memory.

None of these tribes seem to have domesticated any animal except the dog, and among the Peruvians the llama. In no part, consequently, were there tribes leading a pastoral life, depending on their flocks and herds. Game was taken by shooting with the bow and arrow, or by means of darts or spears, and smaller animals were taken by traps. Where game was very abundant, it was sometimes driven into a sort of park and slaughtered. Some of the Indians used a blowpipe for small game, and others the lasso. Fish was taken by nets or speared, and in some parts the fish in lakes were captured by throwing into the water vegetable matter that caused a kind of intoxication.

The beverage of the Indians in this section was mostly water, but some of the tribes had their black drink, or "cassine." In Arizona the fermented sap of the metl or magney furnished an intoxicating drink.

All tribes were fond of painting and tattooing their persons, the paint being varied for grief

or joy, war or peace.

They used as adornments beads made of clam shells, feathers, quills and parts of birds and animals.

The dress of the hunter tribes in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico was simple, consisting of a robe and breech cloth for the men, and a short petticoat for the women; in very warm weather this petticoat was often a mere fringe of moss or other vegetable matter, and many of the men went entirely naked.

The use of tobacco, generally mixed with willow, was almost universal among the Indian tribes, and has spread over the world. It was introduced at all their important assemblies, and many of the tribes made the pipe the symbol of peace, a usage which spread to other parts of the country. The word "calumet," a French Canadian corruption of "chalumeau," has been adopted to designate this national pipe.

The amusements of the Indians were the athletic exercises, running, leaping, paddling, games of ball, games with small stones, some quite complicated, dances and "running the gauntlet." They were numerous, and entered into preparations for war, as well as merrymakings. Our present game of baseball doubtless originated with the Indians, as certain tribes have been very expert in throwing, catching and batting the ball.

Boys were trained from the time they left the cradle to feats requiring dexterity and courage.

The probation of the young warrior was attended in some tribes with long fasts and rigorous tortures, similar to those of the Spartans of old. And he acquired a name and recognized position in the tribe only on his return from his first expedition or battle.

War was carried on rather by treachery and surprise, and by small bands, than set battles or large armies.

Those who fell were scalped by some of the tribes, the hair of the head, with the skin, being torn off, as once practiced in the eastern continent.

Prisoners were either adopted and naturalized or tortured and burned at the stake.

Indian government was of the slightest kind. Kings and hereditary chiefs were found in some of the tribes; ability in others raised a man to command.

Laws there were none, or courts, or judicial sentences, except among the more civilized in Mexico and Peru.

The manner of making fire in different parts varied, from rubbing two pieces of wood or cane to ingenious machinery by which a revolving stake finally gave a blaze.

The tribes believed in a future state of existence, and paid great attention to the bodies of the dead, in some cases collecting their remains after a certain number of years and burying them with choice objects in fur-lined trenches, with games, and celebrations. Food was placed on the graves of the dead, and implements of the chase for use in the next world. They recognized a Supreme Being, and a host of good spirits and evil, the latter especially to be propitiated.

The idea of sacrifice was apparently universal, and animals and human beings were offered, the former as substitutes for the latter. Cannibalism, except where impelled by necessity, was apparently connected with religious ideas. Being firm believers in the power of evil spirits, they ascribed disease and defeat to their malign influence; and the medicine men, who were supposed to counteract these, were resorted to in sickness, and when starting on the war path, the hunt, or long and perilous journeys by land or water.

Dreams exercised a great influence over them, and may be considered a part of their religious system. They regarded them as manifestations of cravings of the soul, the non-gratification of which would be attended with serious injury to the whole man.

Tribes were divided into clans, and as a rule no man could marry in his own clan, and the children followed the clan of the mother. The scheme of relationship was curious and complex. Woman was in a degraded state. She did all the work except war and hunting. She tilled the earth and bore all the burdens.

Parturition was attended with little pain.

Cooking was simple, and without seasoning. Baking was done in holes in the ground, and water was boiled by throwing heated stones into it. The common plan was to roast over the fire. Corn was parched, and was the food used while traveling, being often hidden in holes marked so as to be recognized.

Some diseases and vices introduced by the whites, such as smallpox and alcoholic drink, have been singularly destructive and fatal.

Disease was left to charlatans and superstitious treatment. The use of vapor baths was perhaps the most general and effective remedy. They employed as emetics thoroughwort, spurge, and Indian hemp, and as cathartics also the inner bark of the horse chestnut and butternut, as rubefacients, mayweed and waterpepper.

They were acquainted with many poisons, which they used for self-destruction, the purposes of revenge, and in some tribes for poisoning their weapons.

Blood-letting and cupping were not unknown. In asthma they smoked tobacco and drank infusions of spicewood, sassafras, and skunk cabbage; in coughs, slippery elm and mallow tea, and decoctions of the twigs of the pine and spruce; in renal affections, bearberry, spicewood and gooseberry root; in diarrhoeas of all kinds, decoctions of low blackberry, cranesbill, hardhack, white oak bark, etc.

Travelers from Mexico, Cuba and Peru say the

populations in this day are a mixture of Indian, Spaniard and negro—a treacherous and dangerous combination.

There are in the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, the remnants of many tribes, among them the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Chickasaws, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Osages, Seminoles, Wichitas, Caddoes, Miamis, Quapaws, Wyandots, Shawnees, etc., and in New Mexico, Navajos, Pueblos, Apaches, etc. These tribes and many others have made frequent raids into Texas.

It is stated there are 300,000 Indians in the United States, and 150,000 in the British colonies. In Mexico and Central America the Indians constitute the greater part of the populations, and South America, with some civilized and many wild tribes, has about 7,000,000.

Now as to the origin of the Red Man, the reader must form his own conclusion. Learned scientists insist that he is a separate creation, while theologians contend that he is descended from the children of Noah. It is my belief that his origin is shrouded in mystery. His forms of speech, his habits, his religion, may find traces in the eastern continent, but his color, and the fact that there is no record of any of these red men ever having drifted to the Old World, forms

an enigma which I cannot solve.

Neither the Red Man, nor this great continental division of the globe, had been heard of, in the Old World, until 1492, when Columbus landed here, and revealed his discoveries.

The history of the Red Man, as authentically recorded, hardly goes back five centuries. For everything earlier, pertaining to him, we have only the ruins of extinct races, and traditions in which the mythical element is predominant.

When and whence the Indians came is absolutely unknown. It is clear, however, that they were preceded by another race of a higher type. This race, known as the Mound Builders, certainly occupied the whole extent of the valley of the Mississippi and New Mexico. Their principal memorials are found in the earthworks which they erected. Of these many thousands have been found in one state—Ohio. Their number and magnitude prove them to have been the work of a numerous people organized into large communities. How and when this people disappeared is beyond even plausible conjecture.

New Mexico was found occupied by a people more advanced in many respects than we can suppose the mound builders to have been, but they had occupied the place only a few generations. Whether they came from the north or the

south is a disputed question.

The pioneers found the Comanche and the Kiowa the predominant tribes of Texas, and the most warlike. There were other Indians in Texas, but these two were the bitterest foe of the white man, and the hardest to placate. The Tonkaways were friendly Indians and would often help the whites in their battles with the Comanches and Kiowas.

If we could find conclusive evidence of the origin of the Indian, or the origin of the strange animals, in the New World, we could determine the source of the aboriginal tribes of New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma. But no man has been able to find such testimony. The subject, however, is infinite, and I leave it for disputation to the debating societies of our public schools, colleges and universities.

(In the next issue of our Magazine, Section Col. Somer will write of border Indian raids in Texas.)

#### PLUCKY GIRL RIDES TO FORTUNE.

(Continued from Page 2.)

of laughter from the men nearest the offender.

The absolute pluck of the woman appealed to a class whose one fetish is reckless courage. Farther back in the crowd sounded a growl. There were oaths and threatening curses, and a surging movement towards the front. The girl's face did not move a muscle. Jim Bellows slipped from his window to the porch roof and stood, an alert, watching figure, but he was not needed.

A big, hard-featured man in cowboy clothes sprang in front of Elizabeth and drew his six-shooter.

"If a pretty woman with that much pluck wants to file, she'll file," he yelled, with a rattling accompaniment of oaths. "If any of you fellows think she won't come up and argue it."

Other men of his type closed in beside him with drawn revolvers. Jim Bellows sat down limply on the roof.

"Big Bob can handle 'em," he said. "And he's got the toughest gang of men and deadshots in the Territory with him. Bully for the little girl. She wins out!"

The crowd showed no signs of accepting Big Bob's invitation.

"You'd better file, miss," he said, with a kindly grin.

And Elizabeth filed her claim.

## \$10,000.00 IN GOLD TO TEXAS FARMERS

**C**OLONEL HENRY EXALL, president of the Texas Industrial Congress, has said that the boys and girls are the nation's greatest asset. He is deeply interested in the sturdy young manhood of the farmer boy especially, as it is from these boys that great men are grown. During the convention of the Texas Industrial Congress on the 12th day of December at Dallas Colonel Exall exhibited the tenderest feeling toward the boys and girls who had worked faithfully in the great contest and had come down to the close victorious. As he handed the bags of gold to these happy prize winners his arms would invariably go around their strong young shoulders, and, with his voice vibrant with emotion, he would urge them on to greater accomplishments and better lives.

In planning the contest for 1913 his desire to aid the younger contestants has again been evidenced. Ten thousand dollars in gold has again been offered and any boy or girl under 20 and over 10 years of age is eligible to win any prize offered. In the four-crop model demonstration farm last year, the contestant was required to cultivate ten acres, two and one-half acres each in cowpeas, corn, cotton and Kaffir corn or milo maize. This acreage proved too large for the boys, and as Colonel Exall is anxious to have them enter this class as well as the other classes intended especially for them, he cut the number of acres down to four. Only one acre for each crop. The largest prize offered for this class is \$1,000; the second prize is \$500, the third prize \$250, fourth prize \$150, fifth prize \$100, and twenty prizes of \$50 each, making a total of \$3,000.

In order to teach the very young children some of the basic principles of agriculture and to give them an object lesson as well as some actual experience in conducting a farm, Colonel Exall has invited all the schools of the state to secure four acres near the school building and enter it in this contest. The pupils could do the work themselves or could employ some one to do the actual work, retaining the management, and thereby secure a large prize which could be divided among the pupils or could be used to buy a library, pictures, etc., for the whole school.

The first boy to enter the contest this year is Zach R. Langston, of Mount Vernon, Franklin county, Texas, who has entered in two classes, the Texas Corn Club, for one acre of corn, and the Texas Cotton Club, for one acre of cotton. Both of these clubs are for boys and girls only, as no one can enter who is over twenty years of age. It is not necessary that the contestants do all the work themselves, as they may supervise the work and have some one else do the more difficult tasks. The Congress, as a special inducement to the boys and girls to enter both of these clubs, has offered \$500 as a special combination prize to the one who shall win the first prize in both the Cotton Club and the Corn Club. The first prize in each is \$500, thereby making it possible for a single person to win \$1,500 in this contest, and that person must be under 20 years of age. Other prizes offered in these clubs are: Second prize, \$300; third prize, \$250; fourth prize, \$125; fifth prize \$75; and for the fifty next best results, \$25 each. Should a boy enter only one club he would have fifty-five chances of winning a prize, and should he enter both, he would have one hundred and ten chances of winning.

The Kaffir corn and milo maize classes are known as Class D, for crops raised without irrigation, and Class E for crops raised with irrigation. These classes are also open to the young people and as they call for only two acres of either kaffir corn or milo maize as they prefer, it means very little work to win a prize. There are twelve prizes offered in each class as follows. First prize, \$300; second prize, \$200; and for the ten next best results \$50 each, amounting to \$1,000. The Congress advises every farmer to plant at least a fourth of his land in one or the other of these crops. They are of the sorghum family and are drought resisting. They are as valuable as corn, providing grain and forage for all kinds of stock, and as more of this variety of stock food is produced, more stock will be kept, thus adding to the wealth and revenue of the farm.

Every contestant who desires may write at any time to Colonel Exall for advice and suggestions about anything on his farm. Last year a young fellow in Fayette county wrote to Colonel Exall telling him that his mule had died and that he would have to drop out of the contest. But the boy did not know the great heart of the man. Colonel Exall telephoned an old friend in the county and had him lend the boy a mule with which to continue his crop. This resulted in the



boy winning a prize large enough to buy a good mule. Every contestant will also receive the regular bulletins which are sent out every two weeks. These bulletins contain good suggestions for the proper cultivation of the soil, and if followed, will help to win a prize.

The University of Texas has caught the spirit of Colonel Exall's desire to help the young farmers of Texas. Last year eight of the leading contestants received full four-year scholarships in the university. These scholarships have just been mailed to the fortunate winners and may be used by them at any time during the next four years, good four years after entrance. The recipients are as follows. Miss Annie Lou Darby, Pittsburg, Camp county, the only girl to receive a scholarship, won the \$50 fourth prize in the Texas Cotton Club on a yield of 2.03 bales to the acre at a profit of \$84.71. Alford Branch, Overton, Rusk county, won the \$250 first prize in the Texas Corn Club on a yield of 167.5 bushels at a profit of \$95.35. Emil S. Kovar, Fayetteville, Fayette county, won the first prize in the Texas Corn Club with a yield of 125.27 bushels per acre at a profit of \$69.38; and also the second prize in the Texas Corn Club with a yield of 2.01 bales at a profit of \$91.68. John R. Henderson, Birthright, Hopkins county, won \$75 third prize in the Corn Club on a yield of 133.8 bushels at a profit of \$67.16. Henry Kovar, Fayetteville, Fayette county, won \$50, fourth prize in the Corn Club, on a yield of 118.22 bushels at a profit of \$64.95. H. W. Kloppenburg, Sublime, Lavaca county, won the second prize of \$125 in the Texas Cotton Club on a yield of 2.09 bales on the acre at a profit of \$91.33. Webb Crow, Tyler, Smith county, won \$75, third prize in the Texas Cotton Club, on a yield of 2.38 bales on the acre at a profit of \$85.40. This is the largest yield of cotton from one acre in Texas and Mr. Crow is entitled to the distinction of being the Champion Cotton Grower of Texas. Raymond Baca, Fayetteville, Fayette county, won \$200, second prize in Class D, for two acres of Kaffir corn without irrigation. His yield was 157.1 bushels at a profit of \$48.49.

Two hundred thousand application blanks with full instructions are now being mailed out by the Congress. Every boy and girl who reads this story is invited to write to the Congress at Dallas for one of the announcements and application blanks that full instructions may be sent at once. Colonel Exall is expecting 10,000 contestants this year. Won't you be one of them?

#### FORT WORTH FAT STOCK SHOW.

Five hundred dancing girls will open the National Feeders and Breeders Show at Fort Worth, Saturday night, March 8.

From the city schools of Fort Worth the dancing girls will be taken and at the head of every group a society girl will trip the folklore jance of some foreign nation. The Fort Worth Fat Stock Show is to be opened with a Kirmess. Over the Kirmess a queen, with a retinue of duchesses, will preside and these duchesses will be elected from twenty-five Texas cities.

In former years the National Feeders and Breeders' Show has opened in the formal way—a grand parade of all fat stock on the entry list around the Coliseum ring, but this season it is to be ushered into existence through the clamor of music and the glare of lights. Saturday is to be a society affair and will mark the greatest opening in the history of the show.

The Horse Show, which opens on Monday night, March 10, will be presided over by the queen of the Kirmess. Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, ex-United States Senator, has consented to act as one of the judges in the tan bark ring. Senator Bailey has one of the largest and most noted stables of royal horse flesh in the South and has a record in the American Trotting Association of being one of the best judges of fancy horseflesh in the United States. Senator Bailey's stables are in Kentucky.

The prize list for the Horse Show has been increased more than \$1,000 beside extra prizes for a class of White Arabian horses. The Fort Worth Show is the only show in the world to

carry a class for White Arabians. Several entries are now in for this class. Both Miss Loula Long and Mrs. Julius Walsh of St. Louis have announced that they will be exhibitors at the March show. Both women have enlarged their stables and this year will increase their exhibit string. Special classes have been provided for Texas and Oklahoma horses.

Coming along with the society features of the show are the fat stock exhibitions that are staged daily in the Coliseum show ring.

More than \$30,000 in cash and a great amount of merchandise has been put up by the show management and business concerns of the state to be divided up into prizes which will go to the stockmen of the Southwest. The cattle division is the greatest of all departments of the show. The Baby Beef Clubs have been given special attention and will this year have a place in the cattle division.

The draft horse, dairy cows, hogs and sheep divisions have been enlarged this year and ever since the classification and prize list was issued the entries have been pouring in.

The 1913 show is the seventeenth exhibition of the National Feeders and Breeders' Show. For eight years it has been housed in the biggest building in all of the South and during that eight years it has climbed until it has attained a position on a par with any other show in the United States, Madison Square Garden and the International not excepted.

#### THE SOIL.

Our Boys' Corn Clubs and our Girls' Canning Clubs is a grand move in the right direction. We want to see Texas ahead in all things, boys. Particularly ahead in farming. We want to see our young Texas boys stay on the farm and show the "town fellows" how much money they can make out of the soil. They are needed on the farms far worse than in the cities and can do nine times out of ten, more good for themselves as well as more good for the world at large.

A new boom is on; the farm land boom. The richness of the soil is the discovery of the day, and the new opening for enterprising young men of the republic is the intelligent use of a little land. It does not require more brains than any other opportunities and it is open to a far larger number. We are beginning to realize that there is more money to be made out of the soil, if you go at it intelligently, than there is in any other line that is open to everyone.

A hopeful sign for the movement back to the soil is that scientific agriculture is beginning to be taught in the public schools. The proposition is now pending in congress to send teachers to the farmers from the agricultural schools. In 1910 we had 50,000,000 acres in wheat and produced 695,000,000 bushels. If we had succeeded in splitting the difference between Germany's 28 bushels to the acre and Great Britain's 33 bushels to the acre, we should have had a crop of over a billion and a half bushels.

The call today is for intelligent young men to go on the farm and do their share in building up the country's wealth. Our prosperity depends upon the upbuilding of the farm and the advancement of agriculture. The cost of living will be lowered by intensive farming, intensive dairying, intensive trucking and specializing in up-to-date methods.

Some Philadelphia schools boys cultivated a vacant plot 10x10, sold \$5.60 in vegetables—\$2,000 an acre.

Japan lives off little land, two or three acres to a family. Denmark and France are prosperous countries because of prosperous little farms. Young man, get a piece of land. Study farming. Hercules exhausted the wrestler Antaeus, but he gained strength every time his feet touched the earth. He was only overcome when he was lifted bodily from the earth. Young man, get your feet on the soil—and get liberty and a living.

The Interstate Good Roads Association was formed at Bowie recently for the purpose of completing a portion of the Meridian highway from the southern line of Kansas through Oklahoma and North Texas as far as Fort Worth. Money has been pledged to split log the route from Red river through Clay, Montague and Wise counties and connect with the Tarrant county bridge. Money to build a bridge over the Red river to cost approximately \$50,000 has been pledged.

Two Utah men have patented a simple implement which cores and quarters an apple at the same operation.

### "THE FARMER'S BOY"

AN OLD SONG

The sun had gone down behind yon hill,  
And o'er yon dreary moor,  
When weary and lame, a boy there came  
Up to a farmer's door,  
Saying: "Can you tell me, if any there be,  
Can give to me employ—  
For to plow, for to mow, for to reap,  
for to sow,  
For to be a farmer's boy?"

"My father is dead, my mother is left  
With her five children small,  
And what is worse for mother still,  
I'm the eldest of them all;  
Though small I am, I fear no work,  
If you will give to me employ—  
For to plow, for to mow, for to reap,  
for to sow,  
For to be a farmer's boy."

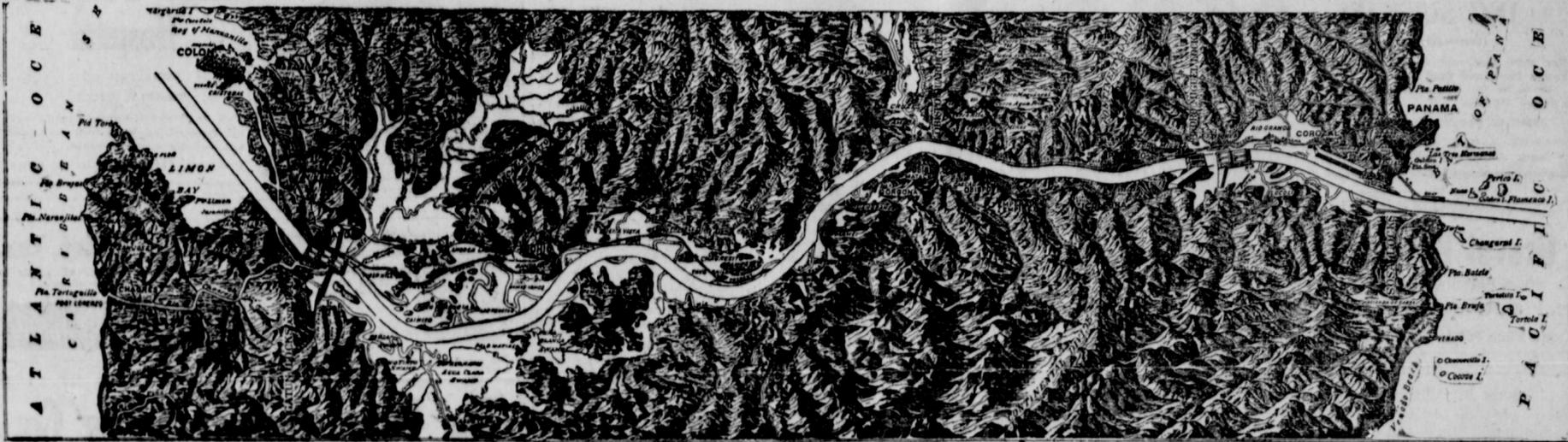
"If you cannot me employ, one favor  
yet I ask,  
That is to shelter me this night  
From the cold and wintry blast;  
At the break of day

I will trudge away,  
Elsewhere to seek employ—  
For to plow, for to mow, for to reap,  
for to sow,  
For to be a farmer's boy."

The farmer says: "We'll try the lad,  
No further let him seek;"  
"Oh, yes, dear father," the daughter  
cried,

While the tears rolled down her  
cheek,  
"For him that can labor it's hard to  
want,  
Or else to seek employ—  
For to plow, for to mow, for to reap,  
for to sow,  
For to be a farmer's boy."

At length of years this boy grew up,  
This good old farmer died;  
He left the boy the farm he had,  
And his daughter for his bride,  
The boy that was, is a farmer now,  
And he often thinks with joy—  
On the happy day that he came that  
way  
For to be a farmer's boy.



# THE PANAMA CANAL

## ITS COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGE TO TEXAS AND THE SOUTH

**P**ROBABLY in September, 1913, only half year distant, the Panama Canal, most stupendous engineering feat of any age, will be thrown open to the commerce of the world.

This date is the latest estimate of the Isthmian Canal Commission. While the formal opening of the great waterway may not occur until 1915, the original time set, Colonel Goethals, the genius who has built the canal, said recently that ships can pass through it as early as the date mentioned.

This gigantic work successfully completed by the United States, after failure of France to build it, will revolutionize the ocean commerce of the western hemisphere, shorten the route from the Atlantic Seaboard to the Orient, replace the American commercial flag on the seas, and immensely increase the foreign commerce of this country.

The canal will bind the pan-American republics closer to the United States, make the Mississippi river a channel through which American exports can reach the vast Atlantic markets quicker than through the Suez waterway, and double the warlike efficiency of the American navy, without the addition of a single ship, by increasing its mobility between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Texas more than any other state will benefit by the canal. Strategically situated along the Gulf shore with its 500 miles of seaboard, it will eventually become the distributing point for the immense granary and minerals of the Northwest.

One hundred years from now Texas ports probably will be the greatest ports in the world, greater than London and New York. Through Texas ports will flow most of the exports of the great West and Northwest to Europe and the Orient, and she will become the greatest depot for Far Eastern commerce to the United States. Never in history has a state obtained from a canal greater commercial advantage and certain of boundless wealth from foreign trade.

The canal opening will be celebrated by two great international gatherings. The Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, and the fifth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress at Mobile, in September, 1913, will mark the rush of water which connects the Atlantic with the Pacific. The San Francisco celebration will be participated in by nations of the world, and the Southern Commercial Congress Convention by the pan-American republics and the sixteen Southern States.

The Canal Zone contains about 443 square miles. It begins at a point three marine miles from mean low water mark in each ocean and extends for five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal. It includes the group of islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco. The cities of Panama and Colon are excluded from the zone, but the United States has the right to enforce sanitary ordinances in those cities and to maintain public order in them in case the republic of Panama should not be able, in the judgment of the United States, to do so.

Of the 443 square miles of zone territory, the United States owns the larger portion, the exact amount of which is being determined by the survey. Under the treaty with Panama, the United States has the right to acquire by purchase any lands, buildings, water rights or other properties necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the canal, and it can, therefore, at any time acquire the lands within the zone boundaries by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, which are owned by private persons.

The entire length of the canal from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific is about forty miles. Its length from shore line to shore line is about forty miles. In passing through it from the Atlantic to the Pacific a vessel will enter the approach channel in Limon Bay, which will have a bottom width of 500 feet and extend to Gatun, a distance of about seven miles. At Gatun it will enter a series of three locks and be lifted 85 feet to the level of Gatun Lake. It may steam at full speed through this lake in a channel carrying from 1,000 to 300 feet in width for a distance of about twenty-four miles, to Bas Obispo, where it will enter the Culebra Cut. It will pass through the cut, a distance of about nine miles, in a channel with a bottom width of 300 feet to Pedro Miguel. There it will enter a lock and be lowered 30 1-3 feet to a small lake at an elevation of 54 2-3 feet above sea level, and will pass through this

for about one and a half miles to Miraflores. There it will enter two locks in series and be lowered to sea level, passing out into the Pacific through a channel about eight and a half miles in length with a bottom width of 500 feet. The depth of the approach channel on the Atlantic side, where the maximum tidal oscillation is 2 1-2 feet, will be 41 feet at mean tide, and on the Pacific side, where the maximum oscillation is 21 feet, the depth will be 45 feet at mean tide.

Throughout the first 16 miles from Gatun the width of the lake channel will be 1,000 feet, then for four miles it will be 800 feet, and for four miles more, to the northern entrance of Culebra Cut at Bas Obispo, it will be 500 feet. The depth will vary from 85 to 45 feet. The water level at the cut will be that of the lake, the depth 45 feet and the bottom width of the channel 30 feet.

Three hundred feet is the minimum bottom width of the canal. This width begins about half a mile above Pedro Miguel locks and extends about eight miles through Culebra Cut, with the exception that at all angles the channel is widened sufficiently to allow a thousand-foot vessel to make the turn. The cut has eight angles or about one to every mile. The 30-foot widths are only on tangents between the turning basins at the angles. The smallest of these angles is 7 degrees 26 minutes and the largest is 30 degrees.

In the whole canal there are twenty-two angles, the total curvature being 600 degrees 51 minutes. Of this curvature 281 degrees 10 minutes are measured to the right, going south, and 319 degrees 41 minutes to the left. The sharpest curve occurs at Tabernilla and is 67 degrees and 10 minutes.

Gatun Dam, which will form Gatun Lake by impounding the waters of the Chagres River and its tributaries will be nearly one and a half miles long, measured on its crest, nearly one-half mile at the base, about 400 feet wide at the water surface, about 100 feet wide at the top, and its crest as planned will be at an elevation of 115 feet above mean sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of the lake.

Gatun Dam will impound the waters of a basin comprising 1,000 square miles. When the surface of the water is at 85 feet above sea level the lake will have an area of about 164 square miles and will contain about 208,000,000 cubic feet of water.

The water level at Gatun Lake, extending through the Culebra Cut, will be maintained at the south end by an earth dam connecting the locks at Pedro Miguel with the high ground to the westward, about 1,400 feet long, with its crest at an elevation of 105 feet above mean tide. A concrete core wall containing about 700 cubic yards will connect the locks with the hills to the eastward. This core wall will rest directly on the rock surface, and is designed to prevent percolation through the earth, the surface of which is above the lake level.

There will be six double locks in the canal. Three pairs in flight at Gatun with a combined lift of 85 feet; one pair at Pedro Miguel, with a lift of 30 1-3 feet, and two pair at Miraflores, with a combined lift of 54 2-3 feet at mean tide. The dimensions of all are the same—a length of 1,000 feet and width of 110 feet. Each lock will be a chamber, with walls and floor of concrete, and mitering gates at each end.

The lock gates will be steel structures 7 feet thick, 65 feet long and from 47 to 82 feet high. They will weigh from 300 to 600 tons each. Ninety-two levers will be required for the entire canal, the total weighing 57,000 tons. Intermediate gates will be used in the locks, in order to save water and time, if desired, in locking small vessels through, the gates being so placed as to divide the locks into chambers 600 and 400 feet long, respectively. Ninety-five per cent of vessels navigating the seas are less than 600 feet long. In the construction of the locks it is estimated that there will be used approximately 4,200,000 cubic yards of concrete, requiring about the same number of barrels of cement. Electricity will be used to tow all vessels into and through the locks and to operate all gates and valves, power being generated by water turbines from the head created by Gatun Lake.

The total excavation, dry and wet, for the canal, as originally planned, was estimated at 103,795,000 cubic yards, in addition to the excavation by the French companies. Changes in the plan of the canal, made subsequently by order of the President, increased the amount to 174,666,594 cubic yards. Of this amount 89,794,493 cubic yards were to be taken from the central division, which includes the Culebra Cut. In July,

1910, a further increase of 7,871,172 cubic yards were to allow for slides in Culebra Cut, for silting in the Chagres section, and for lowering the bottom of the canal from 40 to 39 feet above sea level in the Chagres section.

There are several classes of steam shovels engaged in excavating work, equipped with dippers ranging in capacity from 1 3-4 cubic yards to 5 cubic yards, and a trenching shovel, which has a dipper with a capacity of 3-4 cubic yard.

Each cubic yard, place measurement, of average rock weighs about 3,900 pounds, and it is said to represent about a two-horse cart load. Consequently, a five cubic yard dipper, when full, carries 8.7 tons of rock, 6.7 tons of earth and 8.03 tons of "the run of the cut."

Breakwaters are under construction at the Atlantic and Pacific entrances to the canal. That in Limon Bay, or Colon Harbor, extends into the bay from Toro Points northward from a base line drawn from Toro Point to Colon light, and will be 10,500 feet in length, or 11,700 feet, including the shore connection, with a width at the top of fifteen feet and a height above mean sea level of ten feet. The width at the bottom will depend largely on the depth of water. It will contain approximately 2,840,000 cubic yards of rock, the core being formed of rock quarried on the mainland near Toro Point, armored with hard rock from Porto Bello. Work began on the breakwater August, 1910, and on May 1, 1911, the fill had been extended 5,214 feet. The estimated cost is \$5,500,000. A second breakwater has been proposed for Limon Bay, but this part of the project has not been formally acted upon. The purpose of the breakwater is to convert Limon Bay into a safe anchorage, to protect shipping in the harbor of Colon, and vessels making the north entrance to the canal, from the violent northers that prevail from October to January, and to reduce to a minimum the amount of silt that may be washed into the dredged channel.

The breakwater at the Pacific entrance will extend from Balboa to Naos Island, a distance of about 17,000 feet, or a little more than three miles. It will lie from 900 to 2,700 feet east of and for the greater part of the distance nearly parallel to the axis of the canal prism; will vary from twenty to forty feet in height above mean sea level, and will be from fifty to 3,000 feet wide at the top. It is estimated that it will contain about 18,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock, all of which will be brought from Culebra Cut. It is constructed for a two-fold purpose. First, to divert cross currents that would carry soft material from the shallow harbor of Panama into the canal channel; second, to insure a more quiet harbor at Balboa. Work was begun on it in May, 1908.

The canal force is recruited and housed by the quartermaster's department, which has two general branches, labor and quarters, and material and supplies. Through the labor and quarters branch there have been brought to the isthmus 43,432 laborers, of which 11,797 came from Europe, 19,448 from Barbadoes, the balance from other islands in the West Indies and from Colombia. No recruiting is required at present, the supply of labor on the isthmus being ample.

The "gold force" is made up of the officials, clerical force, construction men and skilled artisans of the Isthmian Canal Commission and the Panama Railroad Company. Practically all of them are Americans. The "silver force" represents the unskilled laborers of the commission and the Panama Railroad company. Of these about 4,500 are Europeans, mainly Spaniards, with a few Italians and other races. The remainder, about 25,000, are West Indians, about 3,700 of whom are employed as artisans, receiving 16, 20 and 25 cents, and a small number, 32 and 44 cents an hour. The standard rate of the West Indian laborer is 10 cents an hour, but a few of these doing work of an exceptional character are paid 16 and 20 cents. The larger part of the Spaniards are paid 20 cents an hour, and the rest 16 cents an hour.

The material and supply branch carries in eight general storehouses a stock of supplies for the commission and Panama Railroad valued approximately at \$4,500,000. About \$12,000,000 worth of supplies are purchased annually, requiring the discharge of one steamer daily.

The canal and Panama railroad forces are supplied with food, clothing and other necessities through the subsistence department, which is divided into two branches—commissary and hotel. It does a business of about \$7,000,000 per annum. The business done by the commissary department amounts to about \$6,000,000 per annum and

that done by the hotel branch to about \$1,500,000 per annum.

The commissary system consists of twenty-two general stores in as many Canal zone villages and camps along the line of the Panama railroad. It is estimated that with employes and their dependents there are about 65,000 people supplied daily with food, clothing and other necessities.

The cost estimated by the Isthmian Canal Commission for completing the canal is \$325,201,700, which included \$20,053,000 for sanitation and \$7,382,000 for civil administration.

These figures do not include the \$40,000,000 paid to the new French Company and to the republic of Panama for property and franchises. It is estimated that the total cost of the canal to the United States will approximate \$375,000,000.

A careful official estimate has been made by the Canal Commission of the value to the commission of the present time of the franchises, equipment, material, work done and property of various kinds for which the United States paid the French Canal Company \$40,000,000. It places the total value at \$42,799,926.

### SAVE WHILE YOU ARE EARNING.

How many men realize that after a certain period they are no longer producers? If the young man just entering the field of business activity would ponder on this subject there would be less "down-and-outs" ranging from 50 years upward. The "army of the unemployed," so prevalent in winter, made up for the most part of men past middle age, can be traced to one fundamental cause. Primarily the reason is that they failed to consider the limits of the age of production while they were young.

Every man's success depends not on what he makes but on what he saves. While no vast fortunes were ever amassed simply by laying aside a certain amount of each week's salary, that initial saving is the foundation of future affluence.

The man who says, "I never had a chance" never looked for one. When a man finds an opportunity to make money it usually requires capital. The man who has to pass up a good proposition for the lack of \$100 or \$500 should make that one rebuff serve as a lesson to urge him on to save some part of his salary.

The first \$100 is the hardest to save. Once let the average man accumulate \$100 and he becomes eager to add to that amount. He likes to see it grow. But many of those who begin saving for a rainy day mistake a cloud for rain. The man who has resolved to save should let nothing deter him. He should not mistake desire for necessity.

Business ability comes through experience, but even the man who has no business ability can save money if he chooses. Americans live up to their earnings. Many of them live ahead of their earnings. A certain amount of every week's salary should be saved for the day when you are no longer a producer.

### BOYS IN TEXAS SCHOOLS.

Austin.—According to data compiled by F. M. Bralley, state superintendent of schools, there are 1,017,133 children between the ages of 7 and 17 in the public schools of Texas. Of these, 812,896 are white and 204,237 negroes. Among the white pupils, there are more boys than girls, the ratio being 414,050 to 398,846.

Of the entire number 888,485 are American-born children. Mexicans form the greater part of the remainder, there being 79,491 in the public schools. German children, numbering 29,345, come third. There are 9,718 Bohemians, 2,942 Italians, 3,413 Norwegians and Swedes, and 4,739 of other nationalities.

There are more children of 7 than of any other age and it is found that as the age increases the number of pupils decreases. There are 117,136 7-year-old children, 114,430 8-year-old children, 108,104 9-year-old children, 107,881 10-year-old children, 100,361 11-year-old children, 98,866 12-year-old children, 98,110 13-year-old children, 96,607 14-year-old children, 91,859 15-year-old children and 83,779 16-year-old children in the schools.

The M. K. & T. Railroad has placed an order with car manufacturers for 1,500 box cars to be delivered in the spring. The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Company has also contracted for ten new locomotives and 1,000 freight cars to be delivered when completed.

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HOUSTON, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**SOME PERSONS** may think it strange that we should advertise this line. Our reasons are not only that we wish to increase our orders but that we believe in ourselves to properly do the right kind of work. We have workmen of skill and long experience and we want those who are interested to know this and to feel that we can be trusted. No trouble to answer letters.  
Yours for Service.  
**TEXAS ARTIFICIAL LIMB COMPANY**  
307 1/2 San Jacinto Street,  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**BOILERS,**  
Stacks, Tanks and Irrigating Pipes, Sheet Iron and Heavy Plate Work of All Descriptions; also Patching and Repairing. Rush orders our specialty.  
**TOTPE BOILER AND SHEET IRON**  
Houston, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

The East Texas Good Roads Association was organized at the recent Good Roads Convention held at Longview.

**MINERAL WELLS**  
MODERN HOTEL.  
**The Colonial HOTEL**  
AMERICAN PLAN.  
EQUIPPED FOR WINTER AS WELL AS SUMMER TOURISTS.  
Steam Heat, Electric Lighted, Phone in each room, Private Baths, Spacious Lobby; both mineral and fresh waters; individual service and special diet; large sample rooms on ground floor; centrally located; commercial men's patronage especially solicited. Write for reservation and rates.  
**MRS. J. T. HOLT, Manager.**  
MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**MORGAN'S MEN**  
STORIES OF THEIR EXPLOITS  
As Told by C. W. GEERS, One of Morgan's Men



THE DEMONSTRATION against Carter's Station ceased. Lieutenant Roody lost a leg in this charge. Sharp survived his wounds and married the lady that nursed him. He was one of the most gallant soldiers in Morgan's command. A detailed account of his exploits would fill a volume.

The next day Duke received orders from General Echols to march at once to Saltville as Burbridge was marching upon that place. He started at once. When he reached Abingdon he knew that General Breckenridge had arrived and had assumed command. After a short halt he passed on and reached Saltville at night to learn that the enemy had been repulsed that day in a most desperate attack. Over 200 of Burbridge's men had been killed and three times that many wounded.

General Williams had arrived upon the scene in the nick of time and made a splendid charge. He stood on a superior eminence midway of his line of battle and his voice could be distinctly heard above the din of battle as he shouted orders to all parts of the line at once. The Virginia reserves, under General Jackson and Colonel Robert Preston, behaved with distinguished gallantry. On the arrival of Duke it was determined to assume the offensive the next morning. But that night the enemy retreated. Generals Crosby and Duke followed him. They overtook him beyond Hyter's Gap, but he fled with such great speed that he escaped. Scores were killed and wounded. General Duke then stationed his men for a few days at Wytheville.

About the middle of October, 1864, General Duke sent 200 men to Floyd and Franklin counties, where a number of deserters from our armies in Virginia had congregated and become troublesome. In Floyd county they had organized what they called the "New State," and had elected a governor and a lieutenant governor. Duke's men caught the latter. He was a very courteous, polite gentleman and presented his captor with a fine horse. A large number of the gang was captured and "disciplined," and subsequently 200 came in and surrendered. Those that presented the most incorrigible, past cure hope, were subjected to severe drubbing, but soon the "New State" passed away forever.

Captain Cantrill of Duke's brigade was sent with some forty or fifty men to Grayson county about the same time. In this country the deserters and bushwhackers had been committing terrible outrages. On Cantrill's approach they retreated just across the line into North Carolina into the mountains and bantered him to follow. His force was increased by a company of militia to about 800 men. He came upon the deserters, 150 strong, posted on the side of a mountain and attacked them. Turning his horses loose after finding it was difficult to ascend mounted, he pushed his men forward on foot. The horses galloping back induced the deserters to believe that he was retreating. They were quickly undeceived. Letting them come close to a belt of brush in which his men were resting, Captain Cantrill poured into them a destructive fire. The leader of the gang was killed by the first volley and his men fled. Twenty-one men were shot down and the rest were chased away from the country. They gave no further trouble. None of Cantrill's men was hurt. When Cantrill returned, Duke was ordered back to East Tennessee.

At Russellville, six miles below Bull's Gap, General Vaughan and Colonel Halmer, with North Carolina reserves, attacked the Yankees, killing seventy-five and wounding and capturing 300. But the Yankees were reinforced and attacked General Vaughan's command with great energy and spirit, killing twelve or fifteen of his men. By the enemy's superior numbers he was enabled to almost surround Vaughan's men and to avoid it the general ordered a retreat just in time to prevent being surrounded. In his retreat he lost four pieces of artillery and twelve men killed. General Breckenridge, hearing of this affair, immediately began preparation to retrieve it.

Leaving Wytheville on the night of the 19th of October, 1864, the brigade marched nearly to Marion, twenty-one miles distant. A blinding snow was driving in the faces of the men and it became necessary to halt about midnight to allow the half-frozen men to build fires. After getting warm and somewhat refreshed, the command marched on through Abingdon and Bristol, reaching Carter's Station on the 23rd. Here General Vaughan's brigade was encamped. On the same day trains arrived from Wytheville, bringing dismounted men of Duke's brigade and of Crosby's and Giltner's. The bulk of these latter two brigades were in the Shenandoah valley with General Early. There were also two companies of engineers. The dismounted men numbered in all between two and three hundred. They were commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Alston, who was assisted by Major Chenoweth and Captain Jenkins, and other officers. Six pieces of artillery also arrived, commanded by Major Page. On the 23rd the force was marched to Jonesboro. From Jonesboro two roads run to Greenville, or rather to within three miles of that place and joined. These roads are at no point more than three miles apart. Duke's brigade was ordered to march upon the right hand of the Rheatown road and General Vaughan took the other. The dismounted men marched along the railroad which runs between them. A short distance beyond Rheatown, Captain Messick, who was some ten miles in front of the column with the advance guard of twenty men, came upon an encampment of Yankees. He drove in the pickets. Several privates followed them into their encampment and returned unhurt. Messick halted his guard about 400 yards from them to await developments.

His own men were all picked for their daring and steadiness and could be depended upon. In a little while the enemy came out and fired at long range. Apprehending that arrangements were being made to surround him, Messick began to retreat. The enemy pursued him and a battalion continued the pursuit for ten miles. The retreating squad repeatedly turned and fought sometimes dismounting to fire more accurately and always checked their pursuers. Every round of ammunition was exhausted and they were at no time disordered or forced into flight. Captain Messick did not lose a single man killed or captured. Only one man was wounded, though he unhorsed twelve or fifteen of the enemy.

When the main column came up the enemy abandoned the chase. That evening our men marched through their deserted camp. Passing through Greenville the next morning, which the enemy had evacuated the night before, Duke reached Lick creek at 4 p. m. The enemy showed themselves on the further side but did not contest Duke's passage. A mile and a half in front of the gap he came upon them again about 1,200 strong. General Breckenridge ordered Duke to attack. Duke made a heroic assault with cheers and musketry, driving them into the gap. They came out and were driven back with slaughter. They came again in increased number and were again driven back. General Vaughan had been sent to demonstrate in the rear of the gap, and the dismounted men had not gotten up. After the third trial outside of the works, the enemy contented himself with shelling. One of our men was literally set on fire by a shell. A ball of fire fell from a shell and exploded upon this poor fellow. He was at once in flames. The boys tore his clothing from him, and he was seared from head to foot. He survived, however. All night our men stood in line upon the ground they occupied when it was captured. The enemy's pickets were a short distance in our front and fired at every movement. During the night the artillery arrived and was posted upon a commanding position protected by Duke's line. The dismounted men arrived with it. Next morning by daylight the dismounted men and 150 of Duke's men, in all 500 men, were moved to the extreme right to assault the gap from that quarter. General Vaughan was instructed to attack it in the rear and Colonel George Crittenden was posted to support the artillery with 180 men and to demonstrate in front. The enemy's force was about 2,500 men.

Climbing up the steep mountainside, the party sent to the right gained the ridge a little after daybreak. The position to be assaulted was extremely strong. The spurs of the hill on which the fortifications were erected run out and connected with the mountain upon which we were formed. Between them is an immense ravine, wide and deep. The summits of their spurs are not more than forty yards wide and their sides are rugged and steep. Across each, and right in the path of our advance, earthworks were erected, not very formidable themselves, but commanded by forts. A direct cross fire of artillery swept every inch of the approach. About the time Duke had reached the top of the mountain, Major Page opened with his pieces upon the plain beneath, and he immediately commenced the attack. Colonel Ward crossed the ravine with the greater part of our column and Duke moved upon the left hand spur with 100 men of his brigade. A good many men of the hastily organized companies of the dismounted command hung back in the ravine as Colonel Ward advanced and did no service in the fight. General Breckenridge personally commanded the assault. Colonel Ward pressed on vigorously and despite the hot fire which met him, carried the line of works on the right, but was driven out by the fire from the fort, which he could not take. He returned again and again to the assault and could not be driven far from the works. On the left our men advanced rapidly, driving the enemy's skirmishers in until, when within thirty yards of the earthworks, the men, staggered by the fire, halted and could not be made to advance. Both ridges were completely swept by the enfilading fire, which each now poured upon our men. The enemy once sprang over the work upon the left and advanced upon us, but was driven back with great slaughter.

("Stories of Morgan's Men" will appear once a month in our Magazine Section.)

**Hurt No Living Thing.**  
Our food and garments are largely secured at the cost of great cruelty to beautiful and harmless animals and birds. But even if they are not beautiful or not harmless we should not cause unnecessary suffering to any living thing. Those creatures which must be destroyed should be killed quickly and with as little pain or fright as possible—not only for their own sakes, but that we ourselves may grow into the goodness and greatness which feels for everything that lives.  
In different parts of the world are many people who have found that they can be warmly and handsomely clothed without wearing the fur of animals; that there are plenty of ornaments so that no birds or any part of them need be worn—neither feathers, wings nor plumes.

The Gulf Bag & Paper Company of Houston has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 and is the latest manufacturing and wholesale concern to locate in that city. John A. Fisher is the organizer and it is the plan of the concern to deal only with the jobbers of the state.

A Delaware builder of high speed boats is mounting the rudders just forward of amidships to avoid interference with the propellers and to keep the craft from skidding on turns.



**King's Daughters Hospital**  
NONSECTARIAN.  
TEMPLE, TEXAS.  
New building; fireproof throughout; all modern conveniences; specially adapted for surgical cases.  
**KATHERINE KELLY, R. M. SUPT.**

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**ATLAS METAL WORKS, Dallas, Tex.**  
Galvanized Corrugated Tanks, Road Culverts, and all products of sheet metal. Write for Special Delivered Prices on 30 and 40-barrel Cisterns.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**The Burge Manufacturing Co.**  
HOUSTON, TEXAS.  
The Largest Show Case and Fixture Factory in the Southwest  
Write for Catalogue.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**A Rubbing Post.**  
Keeping the vermin off hogs is an important matter. A hog cannot make the maximum amount of gain when covered with vermin of any sort. Lice on hogs is a very common trouble. Putting the whole herd in a close shed and spraying them at stated intervals with some insecticide and keeping them together for a few hours after the treatment is a practice that is advocated by many.  
Another and more simple method that lately came to my attention is the following: Simply set some posts in the hog-yard, or nail a board between two posts, placing the board at about the same height as the back of the hog. Keep this post covered with crude oil, which, by the way, is rather cheap. The hogs in coming and going will rub against the post and keep their skin covered with oil, which is a vermin preventive.

**Demonstration Farms.**  
The Thirty-second legislature passed a law permitting the commissioners' court of a county to appropriate not to exceed \$1,000 per annum for experimental farms, and this legislation has resulted in eighteen counties making appropriations. The United States government duplicates the appropriation. The following list shows names of counties and sums appropriated:

County—	County Appropriation
Travis	\$750.00
Denton	450.00
Tom Green	500.00
Harris (acres of land)	81
Gonzales	275.00
El Paso	275.00
Jasper	450.00
Montgomery	250.00
Leon (per month)	27.50
Anderson (per month)	27.50
Bee	237.50
Coleman	500.00
McLennan (per month)	25.00
Titus	275.00
Wichita	500.00
Hamilton	275.00
Jack	200.00
Dewitt (per month)	27.50

**McEVROY WIRELESS WELL STRAINERS**  
HAVE NO EQUAL.  
Don't let your land and cattle go dry. Don't depend on streams for water. Drill Wells, but Listen! Use McEvroy Wireless to finish them. They are of world-wide fame and have no equal for finishing wells. They get the water and prevent sand. The safest, best and cheapest. You can rotate or drive them same as pipe.  
**J. H. McEVROY & COMPANY, HOUSTON, TEXAS.**

**Buell Planing Mill Co.**  
DALLAS, TEXAS.  
Sash, Doors, Mouldings, STORE FRONTS, Stairs, Etc. All Grades of RUBBER ROOFING. Let us give you our prices.

**TEXAS PLASTERING & CEMENT CO.**  
Contractors of Plastering and Cement Construction, Bridges, Culverts and Sidewalks a specialty. Out-of-town work solicited.  
Room 1403 Southwestern Building. DALLAS, TEXAS.

**CONCRETE GRAVEL**  
We have the BEST IN TEXAS. Our Gravel will run two parts gravel to one part White Crystal Sand, mixed by nature for concrete without screenings. It is also washed by nature, not taken from a river bed, or artificially washed, but water having percolated through it for centuries, and now drained, leaving it free from clay, silt, lime or vegetable matter.  
We are located on the M. & T. R. R., 15 miles North of Dallas, and are in position to fill all orders promptly in car lots, and especially solicit large contracts. GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER. THE GRAVEL WILL DO THIS BEST.  
**CLEM GRAVEL COMPANY.**  
Phone H. 5462. A. W. CLEM, Mgr. 408 Juettie Bldg. DALLAS, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**Split Log Drags.**  
The Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's association has completed an inventory showing that 650 split log drags are now in operation in the state. The largest number of drags used in any one county is fifty, in Kaufman county, while McLennan county shows forty-five and Collin forty. The average cost of operating a drag in Texas is \$3.20 per mile per annum, though the expense varies in different sections of the state, according to the condition of the road. There are fifty-four counties in the state in which the drags are being operated, but the drag is rapidly extending its territory. In some instances the drags are built and operated at the expense of the county, but in many cases they are furnished and operated by the farmers of a community. The report shows further that the average cost of constructing a drag is \$5. The drags cover 7,000 miles of road, leaving 133,000 miles of undragged roads.

**WEST & CO. MACHINISTS**  
Experts in General Machine Repair, Model Making, Gears Cut to Order, Machine Designing, Installing Machinery, Tool Making a Specialty, Building, Repairing and Testing all Classes and Makes of Saws, Engine Cylinders Re-bored, Engine Indicators, Steam Pumps Overhauled. We have the best machine equipment in Dallas.  
Corner Magnolia and Cornth Sts. Phone Main 4366. Dallas, Texas

**Fort Worth Well Drilling Machine**  
Made in Fort Worth 25 years. Improved from time to time. All parts now standard—Machines, Tools, Extras, fully guaranteed.  
Write for catalogue and prices.  
**FORT WORTH WELL MACHINE COMPANY,**  
Fort Worth, Texas

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)



COTTON SEED MEAL,  
CAKE and HULLS.  
COAL

**The Hefley-Coleman Co.**  
Fort Worth, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

A good roads banquet held recently under the auspices of the Business Men's League of Bay City, resulted in plans being made to hold a conference of precinct delegates shortly after the new year to secure unity of plans on road construction. It is proposed to properly connect up the systems of roads in all precincts at their boundary lines, thus securing a uniform county wide road system when all highways are completed.

**SEEDS THAT SUCCEED**

Best, true to name, garden seeds. Write for price list. We will buy your Cow-Peas. Quote us price.

**Hargrave's Seed Store**

2006 Strand St. Galveston, Texas  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

Among the largest fairs held in the state during the spring and fall of 1912 were the Dallas State Fair, the Fort Worth Feeders and Breeders' Show, the Waco Cotton Palace, the No-Tsu-Oh Carnival, the Galveston Cotton Carnival, the San Antonio Harvest Jubilee, the Os-ap-le Jubilee, the Beaumont Fair and the Cuero Turkey Trot.

**Ship Me Your EGGS, POULTRY and BUTTER**

Best market prices paid. We buy or sell on commission.  
A. J. COMMONS,  
Produce and Commission Merchant,  
Dallas, Texas.  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**Seeds! Seeds!**

We have a fresh stock of garden and field seeds for 1913 planting. Write for our price list to-day. Orders filled promptly. DORAN-KAIN SEED CO., Dept. "A," Dallas, Texas.

**Egg Producer**

Grated Oyster Shells for Poultry, Chicks and Pigeons. Ask your dealer or write Wilkens & Biehl, Galveston, Texas.  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

The plant of the Wichita Falls Bottle Manufacturing company started working a full force of over 200 men. This is the only bottle plant in Texas and it has a capacity of about 80,000 bottles a day.

**American Seed Co.**

200 W. Weatherford, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.  
Have just received a fresh and full line of Garden and Field Seeds for 1913. Send a postal for their new catalogue.  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**Human Ashes by Parcel Post.**

Human ashes were mailed by parcel post at the St. Louis post-office recently for Edwardsville, Ill., where they were buried in the grave that was dug for Frederick Naumann.  
The body was brought to St. Louis for cremation.

Personal Attention to All Work.  
**Felix Paquin**  
Consulting and Analytical Chemist.  
Galveston Laboratory,  
Galveston, Texas.  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

The interoceanic canal which the federal government is constructing from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande will, when finished, be the longest artificial waterway in the world. The section between Galveston and Corpus Christi has been completed this year.

**SAMPLES**  
of all kinds tested for you.  
**The FORT WORTH LABORATORIES**  
F. B. FORTER, R. S. CH. E. PRES.  
Consulting Analytical Chemist and  
Chemical Engineer, 204 1/2 Houston St.,  
Fort Worth, Texas.  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**Farm and Poultry**

**Sunflower Seeds for Fowls.**

Fowls do like sunflower seeds, and if fed in limited quantity act as a tonic, beneficial to their welfare. No other seeds I know of will assist molting to such an extent and as a conditioner for the show pen they have no equal. Some of the commercial poultry feeds contain sunflower seed, but those poultry raisers who mix their own scratching feeds should not fail to supply a limited quantity of these seeds to the hens. The mammoth Russian seeds are the best to use for this purpose.

**Poultry Show.**

On Jan. 13 and 14 the poultry fanciers of Clay county held a poultry show at Henrietta. A large number of birds were exhibited and the show was of surpassing interest to all who appreciate the feathered tribe.

**Texas Fowl Crop.**

In 1900 Texas had a total of 14,861,382 head of fowls, valued at \$4,806,642. Turkeys show a population of 648,761 head valued at approximately \$590,000, or an average of 91 cents each.

Collin county was the largest poultry producing county in 1910, showing a total of 263,233 head valued at \$111,593.

Poultry is raised on 357,363 farms in Texas, which is 85.5 per cent of the total farms in operation in this state. Chickens are the leading specie of fowl raised by the Texas farmer; the federal department of agriculture showing a total of 356,875 farms reporting, while turkeys come next in general favor, being raised on 76,429 farms.

**Don't Raise Scrubs.**

The following is a good suggestion by a successful poultry raiser:

Poultry fanciers, who raise poultry for pleasure only and who have the necessary money to spend on such a hobby, can keep such ornaments of the poultry family, but those who must of necessity depend upon the flock to pay the feed bills, etc., will find it advantageous to combine both fancy and utility qualifications when making the selections.

A poultry raiser who depends upon both branches of the business will cull his flock more closely and thus help to improve the quality of standard varieties both for fancy and utility purposes. Upon him we must depend in a great measure to improve the laying qualities of our many breeds of pure-bred poultry, and to combine both beauty and utility in the same hens.

All of this leads me back to the oft repeated advice, never start with scrubs or a mixed breed. If finances are limited buy less fowls, eggs, or baby chicks to start with, but whatever you buy let it be a good breed from a good strain and from a reliable breeder. To buy anything else will result unprofitably and disappoint in the end. The start means all and upon this depends your future success or failure as the case may be.

Fancy buildings are not necessary; better spend less for these and more for the occupants of such buildings. Remember it is the stock which brings in the dollars and not the houses and yards.

**Feed That Warms.**

Some warm water or a hot mash is much relished by the hens in cold weather, but the latter should be supplied in limited quantities. A heat producing grain feed at night, such as corn, will also assist in keeping the flock comfortable during the winter months, but do not make the mistake of feeding only this one kind of grain. Fowls must have variety and will show better results on well balanced grain rations.

The task of keeping poultry during the winter months might not appear as pleasantly, but when the work is properly carried out the egg yield will more than pay the time and special efforts put forward.

**Pigeons Important Branch.**

Few people realize how many thousands of people are engaged in the raising of pigeons, both for the market and the show room. It is an important branch of the poultry industry, and is becoming more and more popular each year. Within a small radius of Chicago there are several extensive pigeon farms, which make a specialty of supplying the market with squabs, and these farms are profitable investments.

**Texas Experiment Stations Need \$138,000 in 1912.**

One of the features of the fight that the Texas agricultural experiment stations are making for increased appropriations is a comparison of the advancement of Texas and Illinois in the work that is furthered by the stations.

It is pointed out that Texas, with an area of 262,398 square miles and a population of 3,896,542, appropriates nothing toward the maintenance of the main station, while Illinois, with an area of 56,043 square miles and a population of 5,638,591, appropriates \$138,000.

Texas gives but \$87,600 to the agricultural college, while Illinois gives \$525,000. The federal appropriation for the stations is \$68,000 in each case.

**Texas Farm Mortgages.**

Washington, D. C.—According to a report recently issued by the department of commerce and labor, covering the thirteenth federal census, 195,863, or 47.4 per cent of the farms in Texas are operated by owners. Of this number 128,082 are free from mortgage, 64,008 are mortgaged, while no mortgage reports were secured for 3,073 of these farms. In 1910, 33.3 per cent of the farms operated by owners were mortgaged, and in 1900, 23.4 per cent were mortgaged. Twenty years ago the percentage of mortgaged farms in Texas was only 5.7. North Dakota, with 50.9, shows the highest and New Mexico, with 5.4, shows the

lowest percentage of mortgaged farms. Compared with surrounding states, Texas makes an excellent showing in this respect. In Kansas 44.8 per cent and in Oklahoma 43.5 per cent of the farms operated by owners are mortgaged. The average for continental United States is 33.6 per cent.

Eighteen new farms are opened up, 2,135 acres of virgin soil are turned under and farm property increases \$344,000 in value each day in Texas, according to a report issued today by the federal census department.

**Cake-on-Grass Stock Bring Good Price**

The Fort Worth livestock market received a consignment of six loads of cake on grass steers from Blocker & Ford at Carrizo Springs. The steers averaged 887 and sold for \$6.30.

This is the first of this class of stuff that the market has received from that section of the country in some time.

The price the steers sold for is considered good by traders at the yards and it is expected that more of the same kind of stuff will be brought on the market.

**TEXAS FARM NOTES.**

There are 417,770 farms in Texas, the average size of which is 269.1 acres.

Ground has been broken in preparation for the erection of the silo factory for the McClure Silo company on the Belt Railway company's tracks just east of the packing houses in North Fort Worth. There will be two buildings, 50x200 feet. They will be of steel construction throughout.

The Thirteenth federal census reports, which cover the year 1910 and are the latest reliable data on the subject, show a total of 450,971 acres of Texas soil under irrigation. Compared with 1900, this is an increase of 401,309 acres, or 808 per cent.

More than 34 per cent of the total number of bales of cotton ginned in the United States prior to Dec. 13, 1912, was reported from Texas, according to the preliminary report of the department of commerce and labor. The total number of bales ginned in the United States was 12,424,655, of which number Texas ginned 4,370,540.

Carroll Hyde of Taylor has secured an option on a tract of post oak land near Elgin, upon which he proposes to establish a big turkey ranch and breed birds of this class on an extensive scale for the markets.

Organization of Girls' Canning Clubs throughout Caldwell county was decided on recently by the county commissioners. They agreed to pay half of the expense for a state agricultural department organizer to lecture to such clubs.

The gross wealth of Texas increased approximately \$1,057,239,500 during the year 1912, according to statistics compiled by the Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's association. Agriculture was the leading industry in Texas and through this channel \$699,842,500 was added to the state's wealth.

There were thirty-four wolf scalps and eleven wildcat scalps brought into the commissioners' court at Karnes City recently by different parties, and paid for at the rate of \$1 each under the new scalp bounty law.

About a 10 per cent decrease has been shown to small grain in the McGregor country this fall. The grain has made rapid growth and is now looking fine.

At a meeting of the McLennan County Boys' Corn Club it was decided to select two boys from the association to attend the annual meeting of the National Corn Growers' Association, to be held at Columbia, S. C., early next spring.

Farmers around Big Springs are making money raising the Spanish peanut. They have shipped several carloads to the Denison Peanut Factory, receiving about 75 cents per bushel in carload lots.

It is estimated that 3,000 acres of rice will be planted in the Collegeport section during 1913. A general optimistic feeling prevails among the farmers and gardeners there.

A second carload of milk cows has been delivered to the farmers in and around McAllen for the purpose of supplying butter fat, for the new creamery being erected in that city.

The Beaumont Chamber of Commerce and the Southeast Texas Fair Association jointly offer \$600 in prizes for the best acreage of corn, cotton and other farm crops in Jefferson and the four adjoining counties. This contest is actively entered into by the farmers and the competition is strong.

The citizens of Montgomery county recently voted bonds to the amount of \$250,000 to be used in constructing good roads in that county. Work will begin at the earliest possible date.

Mrs. M. Dillon of Era cleared \$350 on eggs and other poultry products during the past year.

More than \$31,000 bales of cotton have already been marketed at Taylor this year and about 4,000 bales are still in the field. It is believed that the season's complete total will reach 35,000 bales.

Five heavy auto trucks will be put into service at Waco by the American Express Company during the next few months to take the place of the horses now used by the company for its delivery service.

**F. Cannon Commission Co.**  
COTTON FACTORS  
GALVESTON, TEXAS  
We solicit your cotton consignments  
Interest rate 6 per cent per annum  
Liberal advances  
The City Cards, Tally Cards, and all kinds of the Better Kind, Dallas, Texas, Auditorium Building.

**SEEDS**

NEW CROP NOW READY—Write for our new 78-page Illustrated Catalogue. Special Prices to Merchants and Truckers.

**The Texas Seed House**

REICHHARDT & SCHULTE CO. HOUSTON, TEXAS.  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**FIRE BRICK and FIRE CLAY** **FACE BRICK and HOLLOW BUILDING TILE**  
**AND IRRIGATION TILE**



**Tile Drain Your Land and Increase Your Crops 25% to 50%. Let Us Tell You How.**

**VAN DAEVER GLAY PRODUCTS CO.**

HOUSTON, TEXAS BEAUMONT, TEXAS  
All Clay Products Prices and Catalog on Application  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

The Dallas viaduct—the longest piece of concrete highway on the continent—was completed during the year at a cost of \$30,000,000. The Medina dam is the largest irrigation proposition in the world, watering 50,000 acres of land at an expenditure of \$6,000,000.

**SEED POTATOES**

CARLOADS OR LESS.

Maine Red Bliss Triumphs, Maine Irish Cobblers, Maine Green Mountains, in 11-peck sacks.

Cars in transit and arriving daily. Can divert promptly.

Minnesota Red Bliss Triumphs in 10-peck sacks; several cars now rolling. Get our prices. Write or wire us.

**DESEL-BOETTCHER CO.**

HOUSTON, TEXAS.  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**Houston Laboratories**

F. S. VILSON, M. S., Analytical and Consulting Chemist. Collaborating Chemist U. S. Department of Agriculture. Formerly Associate State Chemist. Correspondence solicited. Chemical analysis and investigations of all kinds. 215 1/2 MAIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**CASH BUYERS**

**LIMES**

Jeffords-Schoenmann Produce & Brokerage Co.

Brownwood, Gainesville and Hillsboro are all tied for first place in the "cleanest-town-in-Texas" contest, each having a per cent of 89.5. The Austin dam—the longest dam across a running stream in the world—is being built at an estimated cost of \$1,750,000.

**Reduce The Feed Bill—Improve The Animals**

Horses and Mules do more work; Cows give more and better milk and butter. Sheep and Goats grow better fleeces; Hens lay more eggs, and all so well as Cattle and Hogs, take on more flesh and fat and develop more rapidly and keep in better health and condition when fed on

**COTTON SEED MEAL AND COTTON SEED HULLS.**

For Breeding or Nursing Stock, Hares, Cows, Swine or Pigs, it is especially valuable. Much better than Hay, far cheaper than Corn. Write for free booklet containing much valuable information to Feeders and Stock Raisers, to

**THE BUREAU OF PULBERRY.**

Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, 101 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

**Gulf Bag & Paper Company**

HOUSTON, TEXAS. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Plain and Printed Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Writing Tablets, Boxes, Trunks, Wood Trays, etc. Special attention to mail orders. Prices and goods guaranteed  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**Reduce Your Insurance**

By Installing Our METAL FIREPROOF WINDOWS AND TIN CLAD FIRE DOORS. We also manufacture Waste Cans for Oily Waste. All the above bear the Underwriters' Label. TEXAS SHEET METAL WORKS, Galveston, Texas.  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**Education.**

The year of 1912 in Texas has shown remarkable progress in higher education.

The Rice Institute has been completed during the year and opened for business. The institution has an endowment of \$10,000,000, which makes it the strongest school financially in the Southwest, and eighth in the United States from a financial standpoint. The Southern Methodist University at Dallas is in course of construction and will cost approximately \$300,000, and the college has an endowment fund of over a million dollars.

**LEARN TELEGRAPHY**

and STATION WORK for RAILWAY SERVICE. We will teach you quickly, thoroughly, practically, and assuredly. If situation is not assigned you, For full particulars address LLAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Dallas, Texas. port show age cost of \$5. The de of road, lea undragged r  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**SEEDS** If you need high grade seed for planting, Garden, Field or Flower, write to David Hardie Seed Co., Dallas, Texas. They will mail you copy of their New Catalogue free. Mention paper.  
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**ODELL & TURNER**

Attorneys and Commissioners at Law, Rooms 400-401-402 First National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Texas.  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

**SMOKE** Chas. A. Culbertson Cigar Co. Henry & Rodgers, New York, Dallas.  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)





**Cheek-Neal Coffee Co.**  
Nashville  
Houston Jacksonville

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
Wichita Falls building permits issued to date have aggregated more than \$60,000 for the month of December.

**YOURS FOR GOOD WORK**

**Natatorium Steam Laundry**  
"The Laundry That LEADS"  
N. E. Gambrell, Prop. Phone 176  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
Floydada's \$75,000 courthouse is completed and the officers have moved into their respective offices.

**WOOD & CO.**  
Old Hats Made New  
WE ALSO DO  
Cleaning and Pressing  
Four Cents Will Mail Us Your Hat.  
405 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
**Landon C. Moore, S. B.**  
(Harvard University and University of London.)  
Analytical, Consulting and Pathological Chemist and Bacteriologist  
Formerly City Chemist, Dallas, Texas.  
209 1/2 Lane St., Dallas, Texas.  
SPECIALTIES—Water, Food Products, Soils, Fuels and Municipal Control; all kinds of Bacteriological and Pathological work.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
**HOTEL WALDORF**  
(Dallas' New Hotel.)  
Furnished in Birch and Marble. Capacious lobby. Artesian water. Excellent service. In heart of city; convenient to street cars. Interurbans pass the door. Rates not too high for average business man or tourist. Come and make yourself "at home."  
W. S. MURRAY, Proprietor.  
1202 Commerce Street.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
Cut this out and keep it if you are coming to Fort Worth and want any kind of moving, hauling or storing. I guarantee satisfaction.  
**W. P. HALL, Transfer and Storage**  
1427-B Main Street, Near Union Depot, Fort Worth, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
**LET US**  
Demonstrate to you how to turn your eye troubles into eye pleasures. Prove us, that's all.  
**THOMPSON & SWANSON,**  
Manufacturing Opticians,  
1302 Elm St., Dallas, Texas

# Fashions and Household

## MIDWINTER FASHION NOTES

The Fifth Avenue shops and the best dress-makers have received some imported models which they claim are the first new ideas for spring fashions. The new reds are in evidence one which will gain popularity is a bit softer than petunia. The new coats resemble, to some extent, the gentleman's full dress coat. An advance Paquin suit model shows a short coat peplum in front and a long tail in back. The frill that for a period was the only permissible adornment of the simple waist at the neck has grown to large and frivolous proportions and thus paves the way for the return of the more elaborate lingerie blouse.

In many of the recent models a dividing line is drawn at the knee, for here terminates the fullness of the upper skirt or begin the plaits of the lower.

The midwinter season in southern climates will witness the prominent use of voiles, nets, and crepes, the suppleness and firmness of which will give them an ascendancy over the perishable crispness of starched linens.

The surplice front is seen in many midwinter models. Good form now sanctions all-white for deep mourning, but most scrupulous care must be taken to keep it simple and of one tone lest it lose its significance. Chiffon cloth and white crepe make a graceful combination; crepe de chine simply trimmed with crepe and effectively cut gains distinction, also. All forms of ostentation should be avoided in mourning, consequently all elaborate trimmings must be barred.

The choice of materials may be made from crepe, henrietta, uncut velvet, white serge and any lusterless silk. Gloves may be of undressed kid or suede with washable white chamois for informal wear. Shoes should be of dull white kid, buckskin, suede or canvas. The pocketbook or bag must naturally be in keeping with the costume and may be of white suede or dull silk. Pearls are the only jewels in good taste and pins must be of white enamel in the plainest style.

Lingerie reflects in its designing such big modes as the present silhouette and such little ones as the newest fancies in laces and embroidery, both in design and arrangement. In one of the new straight petticoats, long insertions of Valenciennes lace and trailing embroidery accent the straight lines.

In buying white gloves choose kidskin rather than lambskin, if you want them to wear most satisfactorily. Cretonne with its designs worked over in colored wool is used for collars and cuffs of the new tailored coats.

The lingerie collars, cuffs, and vest fronts of fine embroidered batiste are still favorites on morning frocks. Silk braiding promises to be in favor for satin tussor suits, which means, as a braiding always does, a military air.

On the short coats which Parisiennes are wearing are seen bright colored girdles finishing with long loop bows. News comes from Paris that white ostrich plume boas studded with ribbon roses are being worn on the Riviera.

Some of the new square collars on linen dresses are fitted smoothly to the shoulders, and the little ties are of linen. Brilliant shades of velour de laine, velour and satin souple make splashes of color among the usual winter garments.

A white crepe de chine evening gown with emerald and yellow embroideries and flowers is a most distinguished affair. Dresses for the South are being made of mouseline and cloth. Alpaca and cloth are also used for between season costumes.

A new French idea is the oval sunshade for the Riviera, made of flowered silk and crepe de chine, trimmed with fringe. Gold and silver brocades are still in favor for evening wear, and fine malines and Venetian lace drape and trim these lovely tissues.

Fashion authorities tell us that with the spring will be seen millinery flowers of colored tulle, with tiny pearls and stones for petals. Bright red or yellow silk roses and chrysanthemums in the shape of a knot on boa or muff are most charming on this season's furs.

In trimming young girls' dresses a great many small, colored roses—usually of chiffon—are seen. Bright blue velvet sashes, edged with small silk roses, are used for lingerie toilets.

The lingerie dresses just beginning to be shown in the shops frequently have the fullness of their skirts taken up in handrun tucks. A charming combination seen at one of the recent French races was a seal colored tailored suit, with coat or skirt trimmed with silver fox.

All white gowns with silver or gold brocade have a note of bright color in the shape of a geranium colored, purple or green velvet girdle.

## Health Is Beauty.

In order to grow as beautiful as God meant you to be, one must have as the essential requirement—good health. Health means beauty. With it, all the artificial aids to beauty are as valueless as if one poured a bucket of fresh water into the sea to make it fresh. To keep and obtain good health is an individual problem. First work this out for yourself and then you are ready for supplementing helps. But for all, there are three things necessary in order to keep one in good condition and those are diet, exercise and the bath.

## Passepartouting Pictures.

An easy way to earn money at home or to help in your own home decoration is passepartouting pictures, since the materials used are inexpensive. Pretty colored prints may be clipped from magazines, and the glass may be bought of any pho-

tographer, asking him for negatives he will no longer use. Soak these negatives in a strong soapy solution for a few hours and wash them. The result will be a thin, clear glass costing you very little. A 10-cent roll of passepartout tape is enough for several pictures. The work does not take long and is pleasant and profitable.

## Three Ways to Save.

Here are three things that help much in lowering the high cost of living:  
First, buy in as large quantities as possible, thereby getting a reduction. Buy the winter vegetables in the fall if you have a place to store them. One saves from 25 to 100 per cent between fall and spring prices.  
Use things in season when cheapest. When egg prices soar, search your cook books and household magazines for "eggless recipes." Make a systematic collection of economical, nutritious dishes. They are manifold.

Last, but most important of all, waste nothing. Every piece of bread, spoonful of rice, or scrap of meat thrown out has a food value and a money value. It is the woman's part of the plan of living to know how to use every morsel in some appetizing dish for her family. Make housekeeping your business, study your problems as a business man does his, and you must in a great measure succeed.

## RECIPES.

**HERMITS.**  
Cream one cupful of butter with one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and add one teaspoonful of vanilla, three well beaten eggs and one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of hot water. Mix one and one-half cupfuls of chopped nut meats with one cupful of chopped raisins, one-half cupful of currants, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, one-half teaspoonful of ginger and three cupfuls of sifted flour, then combine the two mixtures, drop from a teaspoon on buttered pans and bake in a moderately hot oven.

**FRUIT TEA MUFFINS.**  
Sift together two cupfuls of graham flour, two cupfuls of white flour, four rounded teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt and one-half cup of sugar. Add one cup of seeded raisins and one cupful of chopped walnuts, then add one egg well beaten with two cupfuls of milk. Half fill buttered muffin pans and bake twenty-five minutes in a quick oven.

**FILLED COOKIES.**  
Two cupfuls rolled oats, three cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful salt, two cupfuls sugar, one cupful shortening, one cupful sour milk, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in the milk, one pound washed and seeded dates. Cream the sugar and shortening, mix flour, oatmeal and salt and add milk. Mix stiff. Roll the dough very thin, cut with cookie cutter and lay on each one a pressed date and another layer of dough. Sprinkle the top with sugar.

**PEANUT WAFERS.**  
Cream one cupful of sugar and a half cupful of butter. Add three-fourths of a cupful of milk, a teaspoonful of vanilla and two small cupfuls of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder. Butter the bottom of a dripping pan (outside) and spread the dough over it very thinly, using the blade of a knife dipped in cold water. Sprinkle thickly with chopped peanuts and bake. Do not let the cakes get too brown. As soon as done, cut into squares and take from pan.

**CANDIED POTATO.**  
Peel and slice thin two or three medium-sized potatoes or one large one. Put in a stewpan with enough water to cover. Cook till potatoes can be pierced with a straw, then pour in one cupful of sugar and cook till a thick syrup is formed and the potatoes have a clear look. Do not stir while cooking.

**PECAN MACAROONS.**  
Whip the whites of three eggs, then add to them one-half pound of light brown sugar, a little cinnamon to flavor, and three-quarters of a pound of pecan meats, cut into bits. Drop on smooth brown paper, and bake in a very cool oven for nearly two hours.

**CUSTARD.**  
Heat one pint of milk. Separate two eggs; into the yolks beat three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of corn starch and a pinch of salt. When at boiling point, remove the milk from the stove and pour it slowly into the egg mixture; return to the fire and cook to the consistency of boiled custard. Into this custard stir one cupful and one-half of raw grated apples and one teaspoon of lemon extract. Pour into six individual molds. Pile on top of each the whites of the eggs beaten stiff with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and put in the oven to brown. Serve either hot or cold.

Two carloads of seed oysters were shipped from Port Lavaca to Ames Brothers' oyster beds on the Pacific coast and another is to follow soon. The oysters were loaded in sacks two layers deep in refrigerator cars and were shipped over the Southern Pacific line and will be nearly a week in transit. This is the beginning of a new industry at Port Lavaca and bids fair to become one of considerable importance for the South Texas coast.

A New York hospital is experimenting with illuminating the floors of rooms from beneath with electric lamps set under glass and backed by reflectors.

The park commission has announced its intention of planting 767 shade trees in the public schools at Denton at an early date.

NO WAITS, DELAYS, OR MISCONNECTIONS WHEN YOU RIDE.  
**The Interurban Lines**  
BETWEEN  
Fort Worth and Dallas and Fort Worth and Cleburne  
CHEAP RATES, FAST TIME, SPLENDID SERVICE  
INTERURBAN LINE  
H. TULLY BOSTICK, G. P. A.,  
Fort Worth, Texas

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
**LIGHT CRUST FLOUR**  
Always Good—Good All Ways  
Burrus Mill and Elevator Co., Fort Worth

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
**PLUMES**  
Cleaned, per inch ..... 4c  
Dyed, per inch ..... 7c  
Send via Parcel Post cash with order  
—you pay coming in, we pay returning.  
**The Pantatorium,**  
Houston, Texas.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
The opening of the sulphur mines at Freeport is the most monumental mining project undertaken in the state during the year. The Texas company is preparing to pipe natural gas from the Moran field to Abilene by way of Putnam, Clyde and Baird. They are now securing right-of-way.

IF YOUR ENGINE COULD TALK IT WOULD SAY  
**500 AUTO OIL, Please**  
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.  
**LONE STAR OIL CO.**  
D. E. GARVIN, Manager. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
**DORSA BROTHERS** DALLAS, TEXAS.  
Fish, Oysters and Vegetables  
Wholesale and Retail.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RESTAURANT AND MARKET TRADE.  
SHIP US ALL YOUR RABBITS AND SQUIRRELS

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
The oil wells of Texas produced approximately 12,000,000 barrels of oil during 1912, valued at \$9,000,000, and 904 wells were drilled. Our coal mines produced approximately 2,000,000 tons of coal and lignite in 1912, valued at \$3,000,000.

**WE WANT MORE CREAM**  
And always pay the highest market price for hand separated cream of good quality. Write us today for further information.  
**NISSLEY CREAMERY COMPANY**  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
**TURKEYS, CHICKENS, EGGS, BUTTER WANTED**  
Largest receiver and shipper in the state. Local or carlots. Cold storage and freezing facilities. For prompt returns and fair treatment let your shipments come forward. Established 1890.  
**BENABLON, 1000-1002 Camp St. Dallas, Tex.**

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
**Transportation.**  
Our transportation facilities in Texas have not kept pace with the growth of other lines of industry and present the most alarming problem of our state's progress. We voted only \$3,500,000 of road bonds during the year and defeated \$2,500,000 at the polls. Our railroad facilities have fared worse than our public highways. We have built during the calendar year only 153 miles of new line and the state is suffering for 10,000 miles more of railroad. We have thirty-two counties that have not a mile of railroad within their borders. Legislation that will encourage growth and expansion of our transportation facilities is much needed.

(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
**Feathers and Mattresses**  
We make all kinds of Mattresses. Make Feather Beds into Sanitary Feather Mattresses; steam renovate feathers. Address  
**DALLAS BEDDING CO.**  
522 South Akard, Dallas, Texas.  
NO AGENTS.  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)  
**Classy Ladies' Tailoring**  
By expert ladies' tailors. Suits, riding habits, furs, etc., made to order and perfect fit guaranteed. All kinds of remodeling.  
**L. FLEISCHER**  
Ladies' Tailor.  
901 1/2 Elm Street. Dallas, Texas.  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

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**Fairfield Inn**  
MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS.  
A modern and up-to-date hotel; steam heat, baths, rooms single and en suite; the very best of everything. "It's the cooking that makes us famous." Our table is second to none in the state. Always open.  
**WALTER H. HOYKIN, Prop.**  
(In answering advertisers mention this paper.)

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**ST. GEORGE HOTEL**  
CHAS. HODGES, Proprietor.  
WILHELM SIMMS, Asst. Manager.  
DALLAS, TEXAS.  
Rates \$1.00 and up.  
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**WHEN IN DALLAS**  
Stop at the HOTEL MAIN, corner Main and Market Sts. Enlarged and refitted throughout, with ground floor office. Accommodations for 100 guests. THE BEST FOR THE PRICE. Rates, 50 cents and up per day.  
**S. CROSBY, PROP. & MGR.**  
Phone Auto M. 5073. Southwestern Long Distance Booth in Office.