

The Headlight.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY JUNE 13, 1908.

TO PUBLISHERS: This paper has
a 22-line advance paper cover, good
as new. Will sell for \$20.

Farm Lands in Southern Texas
Colorado Co. Texas

Since my article of November
23, 1907, appeared in Farm and
Ranch I have received many let-
ters from various sections of the
United States asking for infor-
mation. I have answered all so
far, except one just received. But
they still come and while I am
glad to know my letter to your
paper caused so many to desire
a home with us in this section, I
must confess it seems well high
impossible to answer all properly.
So if you will grant me space
I shall try to satisfy the most
exacting by being both careful
and truthful.

This section is southeast of the
town of Weimar. The soil is sandy,
very varied in character,
some soil very shallow, some is
very deep. Some of it is very
fine and bakes after hard rains.
Some of it never bakes or gets
hard. Land is all high and drains
perfectly. Some of it needs care-
ful treatment to prevent wash-
ing. Soil ranges in depth from
six inches to two feet. We have
an abundant supply of nice hard
wood, and an abundance of grass
for pasture. We have very good
water at a depth of from 25 to
50 feet. There are lands im-
proved and unimproved, for sale,
for rent and for lease. There is
almost no Johnson grass at all
in this country. We have a very
good free range for cattle and
horses, but have to feed old stock
and cows in milk when the win-
ters happen to be unusually se-
vere. The grass here is not as
strong as on heavy bog-mallow
land, but it's free. This is an
old settled community. We have
plenty of public roads, schools
and churches. We have no use
for locks on our doors and sleep
very soundly with open doors.
We have an honest, industrious
and obliging lot of neighbors.

This is the finest country in
which to diversify crops I have
ever seen. You may grow at
most anything here that will
grow in a southern climate. You
must not expect nature to sup-
ply your needs, but rest assured
that an intelligent farmer can
make his way here O. K.

If you want to grow cotton for
a living and want to make a for-
tune out of it, do not come to
this country.

If you want to rent land all
your life don't come here.

If you are too lazy to rustle
early and late, or if you condemn
diversification don't come.

But if you want to buy a little
home where you can diversify
your crops, and where you are
sure of making a little of every-
thing planted and where you can

turn your cows out on free grass,
and turn your horses and colts
out on free range, and where you
can grow your own syrup, sweet
potatoes, Irish potatoes, onions,
melons, peanuts, corn, cotton
and, in fact, anything you need
to make you independent for a
good living at home, and where
you are sure of having as good
health as is possible to have any-
where, then come to our section
and you will never regret the
move.

I want it distinctly understood
that I am not a "sales agent," and
that I own a very little of this
country. I am a settler, and my
 motive for writing these articles
is simply to let people who own
no land to grasp the present op-
portunity to get homes.

You can't get rich here by
farming, but if you are intelli-
gent and energetic you will never
suffer for any of the good things
that may be produced on the
farm.

This year I have corn, cotton,
two different varieties of sugar
syrup, I have lots of nice cab-
bage, beans to waste, onions, Ir-
ish potatoes—ready to market,
watermelons and muskmelons
now suilling on the vine, and lima
beans in abundance. I have 3000
sweet potato slips in the field
now, some of them making vines.
I have 150 hills pumpkin and
leekshaws—very fine. Have cow-
peas planted in corn and orchard
and table peas planted in field. I
have spanish peanuts to assist
in fattening hogs in the fall. I
will plant sweet potato vines on
onion and Irish potato land. At
present we have of our own rais-
ing fruit from last year, the nic-
est fruit from last season, vege-
tables in glass jars from last
year, nice ribbon cane syrup,
Texas seeded ribbon cane syrup,
nicest Texas raised hams, sides
and shoulders. We have plenty
and to spare of this year's crop
of vegetables. Fruit is short
this year, but will have plenty of
peaches for a family of nine.
The only reason the people here
are not satisfied is, they want to
grow cotton to the exclusion of
all other crops, and the soil will
not allow them to do so.

You can find material here to
build all out-houses, pens, etc.,
but lumber is high. Land can
be bought, improved, at from \$10
to \$16 per acre, unimproved,
from \$3.50 to \$6. All residents,
or nearly all, are white people.

W. A. ROBINSON.

J. N. Porter was at the meet-
ing and stated that he had ren-
dered Bee county lands at \$5
per acre that being the valuation
placed on the lands by the as-
sessor. His ranch is cut in two
by the Bee and Goliad county
line. While his land in Bee is
valued at \$5 per acre, his land
in Goliad county, all being of the
same quality exactly, is valued
by Assessor Fromme at \$12 per
acre, or twice as high as in Bee
county. The same was true in
the case of C. B. Lucas at Ber-
clair, whose land is divided by
the line of two counties. In Bee
it goes in at \$5, while in Goliad
a value twice as high is placed on
it.—Goliad Advance.

The above is taken from the
proceedings of a tax payers' con-
vention held in Goliad last week.
The great disparity in assess-
ments in different counties would
suggest that the next legislature
should devise some means by
which taxation may be equalized.
There is neither justice nor com-
mon sense in the same lands be-
ing assessed at different values
just because they may be inter-
sected by a county line.—Bee-
rille Bee.

Proposition to Create New Western State.

Spokane.—If the plans which
are being developed in the coun-
try around Spokane do not mis-
carry, Miss Columbia will add
a new state to her crown and an-
other state to the union. Be-
tween the Bitter Root Mountains
on the east, the Salmon River
Mountain on the south, the Cas-
cade Mountains on the west and
the Canadian boundary line on the
north there are about forty mil-
lion acres of territory cut off as
completely from the country be-
yond it as the Caucasus cut off
from Southwestern Europe from
Asia. Turkey and Persia, or as
the Alps divide Switzerland from
Italy.

This territory belongs to three
states—Idaho, Washington and
Oregon. The people of Northern
Idaho can not get to their state
capital without traveling west
through Eastern Washington,
thence south through Eastern
Oregon, and thence east to Boise.

The people east of the Cascade
Mountains in Washington are
said to be as much out of sym-
pathy with the other portion of
their state as that part of Virginia
lying west of the Alleghenies
was with the rest of the Old
Dominion at the outbreak of the
Civil War. And the people of
Eastern Oregon and very little in
common with their own people
west of the mountains. But
these isolated portions of the
three states have everything in
common. Their interests are
one, and now they want to get to-
gether and form a state out of
their wonderful inland empire.

There are nearly fifteen million
acres of Idaho territory in the
boundaries of the proposed new
state. The proponents want the
45th degree of latitude, which
now constitutes the northern
boundary of Wyoming, adopted
as the northern boundary of Ida-
ho and the southern boundary of
the proposed new state. This
line will be extended to the 120th
degree of longitude, which in
turn, carried through to the
British Columbia boundary, will
form the boundary line between
the states of Washington and Or-
egon and the proposed new state.

It is planned, too, that the state
of Oregon shall give that part of
its territory lying east of the 120th
degree of longitude and south of
the 45th degree of latitude to the
state of Idaho. This territory
amounts to approximately seven
million acres.

Under the proposed boundaries
of the several states they would
have the following acreage:
Washington, 26,000,000 acres;
Oregon, 38,000,000 acres; Idaho,
35,000,000 acres; and the new
state, 37,000,000 acres. Under
the present status Washington
has 42,000,000; Oregon, 61,000,
000; and Idaho, 53,000,000. Wash-
ington would have to contribute
16,000,000 acres to the new state,
Oregon, 6,000,000 to it and 17,
000,000 to Idaho, and Idaho 15,
000,000 to the new state.

With 37,000,000 acres, the new
state would be larger than New
York, Connecticut and Rhode Is-
land put together. Oregon would
be called upon to give up about
as much territory as there is in
the whole of the New England
States, and Washington would
have to transfer enough to make
a state larger than the combined
territory of Maryland, Massachu-
setts and Connecticut.

In property values Oregon
would have to give up some \$70,
000,000, and Washington a like
amount. Idaho would get back
more than she would give away.

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similating the Food and Regula-
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T. L. SMITH, JR.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Office First National Bank Bldg., Eagle Lake.

In population each one of the
states would be called upon to
contribute approximately one-
fourth, though Idaho would get
back more than she contributed.

It is proposed to call the new
state Lincoln. Other names have
been suggested, but this one
seems to meet with the most gen-
eral approval. Spokane would
probably be made the capital, al-
though the people here say that
the matter of a choice of capital
must not be considered now, that
this question left entirely to the
future. Getting the new state
established is the only matter
for consideration now. How-
ever, Spokane is right in the
heart of the territory mapped
out, as Boise will be in the heart
of the reformed state of Idaho.
Galveston News.

Bryan's Marvelous Voice.

IN THE LYRIC the other night
was one of the largest audiences
ever assembled in this city. It
filled every seat and practically
all standing room. There were
thousands of persons. The
night was warm and the windows
open. The acoustic properties
of the auditorium are none the
less and they were made worse
by the noises from the outside
and the draft from the doors.
We have seen some of the famous
speakers of the country tug and
strain to make themselves heard
and then only partially succeed
even when the windows were
closed. The star actors, with
elocution tried and trained, have
lost their spirit in trying to con-
quer the spaces of the Lyric, and

the test is one of the hardest that
the human voice can meet.

And yet Mr. Bryan's clear,
melodious and pleasant tones
reached every hearer. He seem-
ed to begin softly, but so con-
stantly was his skill that even
the loudest syllables fell as dis-
tinctly upon the ear as if they
had been shouted. In eighty
minutes of continuous speech,
with all the air currents and out-
side interruptions and the waving
of fans and the shuffling of the
feet of those who were standing,
there was not a minute when the
audience did not hear and sur-
render itself entirely to the spell
of the speaker. The perfor-
mance was so remarkable that
the auditors seemed not at all
surprised they did not realize
that they had witnessed a great
achievement of oratory by a mas-
ter of his art.—Baltimore Ameri-
can.

No pleasure is sweeter than
that which flows from the
discharge of worthy labor, says
an exchange. There is too much
hurry, however, in almost every
vocation of life—hurry that leaves
things not well done, that makes
quantity. There is mock pleas-
ure in such task, for there is al-
ways insufficient return for en-
ergy expended. Do everything
thoroughly. Cultivate thorough-
ness and it will soon become a
habit. It pays in every vocation
in life, and in none more decid-
edly than in farming.—Brenham
Banner.

Take off Your Hat to Them.

There was a quiet, unostenta-
tious wedding in this city Satur-
day. One of those good old-fash-
ioned kind that the memory of
our forefathers and fore-mothers
makes sacred to us. One of those
marriages which seem to bind
more strongly and more securely
than does the ultra fashionable
affair of the present day. Per-
haps this is due to the fact that
the majority of these old-fash-
ioned marriages are prompted by
love and not by social or financial
perquisites. People often laugh
at the country boy and his bride,
but after all they deserve a good
deal of credit. They don't go
through a lot of pre-nuptial formalities
about their engagement to marry
their friends to begin saving for
wedding presents. They take
a notion that they want to get
married at a certain time, and
getting an older sister and her
husband, or possibly another
young couple, they hitch up to
the wagon and come to town. It
does not matter to them whether
it is a week or the morning
high noon or 7 in the evening;
they are not worrying about
fashionable hours. They do not
bother any one, but go to the
clerk and get a license, and then
go to some preacher's house, or
to the county judge's office and
are married. She has on a baby
blue dress with trimming to
match and looks just as sweet
as if she wore a Paris gown, cost-
ing a thousand dollars and she feels
much more comfortable and he
is just as proud of her, as they
march down the street holding
hands and trying to appear un-
conscious. No one has to put up
for backs and no one is stuck for
wedding presents. No foolish-
ness, no flower girls, no ushers,
no singing of "O Promise Me."
They raise a family, live happy,
become wealthy and move to
town and rest in their old age.

People should take off their
hats to the country boy and his
bride.—Corpus Christi Sun.

THINKS IT SAVED HIS LIFE.

Lester M. Nelson, of Naples, Maine,
says in a recent letter: "I have used
Dr. King's New Discovery many years
for coughs and colds, and I think
it saved my life. I have found it a re-
liable remedy for throat and lung trou-
bles, and would no more be without
a bottle than I would be without food."
For nearly forty years New Discovery
has stood at the head of throat and
lung troubles. As a preventive of
pneumonia, and healer of weak lungs,
it has no equal. Sold under guaran-
tee at Calvert's drug store, 50c and
\$1.00. Trial bottles free.

Reverence in God's House.

Let's be more reverential in
church and if we can't be rever-
ential, let's be decorous. This
does not apply to our Catholic
brethren. They have been set-
ting us Protestants an example
along this line that has put us to
shame all these years. When
they go into the house of God it
is a serious matter. They kneel
as they enter and kneel as they
leave, evidently feeling that it is
a solemn thing to be in the pre-
sence and in the sanctuary of the
living God. This is in the mighty
contrast to the social gatherings
too frequently seen in Protestant
churches, where the lazar of
neighborhood gossip is handed
around, where jokes are swapped
where each newcomer is the
target for all eyes and where
clothes are admired and criticiz-
ed. It often happens that the
preacher is forced to call the
congregation to order, like a
teacher at school or chairman at
a ward convention. Where such
improprieties are tolerated, there
is little wonder the spirit of war-
ship is on the abate. But, all
might help some if a large ban-
ner inscribed with Christ's
promises. "Where two or three
are gathered in His name this
promise will be realized. If a
hundred or two are gathered in
for social converse or intellectual
entertainment, converting the
house of worship into a sort of
club room, no divine influence
may be expected. Take the
high preachers and deacons; in-
augurate a crusade for a revival
of reverence for the house of
God.—Paris Appeal (Protes-
tant).

SOME NIPPLES.

Any mother who has had experience
with this distressing ailment will be
pleased to know that a cure may be
effected by applying Chamberlain's
Salve as soon as the child is dis-
eased. Wipe it off with a soft cloth
before allowing the babe to nurse.
Many trained nurses use this salve
with best results. For sale by all
druggists.

Zebras.

Uncle Sam is experimenting in
raising zebras and it is propos-
ed to cross them with horses.

These zebras are fine specimens,
being the Grey strain, the
largest type of zebra. This is
said to be the first experiment
anywhere in the world to breed
in captivity this type of zebra.

The Menelik zebra was present-
ed by the President to the Zo-
ological Park, which later turned
over to the Bureau of Animal
Industry to conduct its experi-
ments.

Zebras are said to be immune
from many diseases that affect
horses, and it is believed that in
time the zebra will supplant
horses in a measure in this coun-
try. They are said to make at-
tractive teams, and that after
they have been properly domesti-
cated they will be good steers for
children. Experiments have
been in progress to cross the
zebra with the jennet, which is
expected to produce a valuable
quadruped.—Ex.

STOMACH TROUBLES.

Many remarkable cures of stomach
troubles have been effected by Cham-
berlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.
One man who had spent over two thou-
sand dollars for medicine and treatment
was cured by a few boxes of these ta-
bls. Price, 25 cents. Samples free
at all druggists.

The man that does not save his
money will always remain poor.
The saving and investment of
small sums and the man who has
self control enough to put aside
a part of his salary until he has
accumulated a snug little sum
that will live in luxury in days to come.
—Richmond Coaster.

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your Job Printing and
guarantees to please you
with every job.

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