

with transportation facilities will command higher prices than those less favorably situated, even though their productiveness be relatively the same.

It may be asserted, however, that every homeseeker of moderate means will find upon investigation that he can purchase a farm somewhere along the lines of the Frisco System which will give him and his family a living, and amply reward him for the money and labor expended in developing it.

For the purpose of visiting and investigating the lands public and private along its lines and adjacent thereto, the Frisco System offers to homeseekers, colonists and settlers

greatly reduced rates at all seasons of the year. Homeseekers excursions are given usually on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, allowing stop-over privileges on the ticket at any point within the homeseekers district, for 15 days from date of sale, with a final return limit of 21 days in all. The return trip must be continuous, no stop-overs being allowed after the first 15 days of the going trip. Reduced rates for colonists and settlers are made on one-way tickets only. Circulars giving dates of sale and all necessary information may be obtained from any agent of the Frisco System.

WILLY AND THE LADY.

Leave the lady, Willy; let the racket rip;
She is going to fool you; you have lost your grip;

Your head is in a muddle, your heart is in a whirl;

Come along with me, Willy; never mind the girl.

Come and have a Man Talk,

Come to those who can talk;

Light your pipe and listen, and the boys will pull you through.

Love is only chatter,

Friends are all that matter,

Come and talk the Man Talk; that's the cure for you.

Leave the lady, Willy; let the letter wait;
You'll forget your trouble when you get it straight;

The world is full of women and the women full of wile;

Come along with me, Willy; we can make you smile.

Come and have a Man Talk,

A rousing black-and-tan talk,

There are plenty there to teach you and a lot for you to do.

Your head must stop its whirling

Before you go a-girling;

Come and talk the Man Talk; that's the cure for you.

Leave the lady, Willy; the night is good and long;
There's time for beer and 'baccy; time to have a song;

While the smoke is swirling, sorrow if you can;

Come along with me, Willy; come and be a man.

Come and have a Man Talk,

Come and hear the clan talk;

We've all been through the mill, and we've been broken, too.

We'll advise you confidently,

And break it to you gently;

Come and talk the Man Talk; that's the cure for you.

Leave the lady, Willy; you are rather young;
When the tales are over, when the songs are sung;

When the men have made you, try the girl again;

Come along with me, Willy; you'll be better then.

Come and have a Man Talk;

Forget your girl-divan talk;

You've got to get acquainted with a higher point of view.

Girls are bound to fool you,

We're the ones to school you;

Come and talk the Man Talk; that's the cure for you.—Gelett Burges, in the Criterion

with transportation facilities will command higher prices than those less favorably situated, even though their productiveness be relatively the same.

It may be asserted, however, that every homeseeker of moderate means will find upon investigation that he can purchase a farm somewhere along the lines of the Frisco System which will give him and his family a living, and amply reward him for the money and labor expended in developing it.

For the purpose of visiting and investigating the lands public and private along its lines and adjacent thereto, the Frisco System offers to homeseekers, colonists and settlers

greatly reduced rates at all seasons of the year. Homeseekers excursions are given usually on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, allowing stop-over privileges on the ticket at any point within the homeseekers district, for 15 days from date of sale, with a final return limit of 21 days in all. The return trip must be continuous, no stop-overs being allowed after the first 15 days of the going trip. Reduced rates for colonists and settlers are made on one-way tickets only. Circulars giving dates of sale and all necessary information may be obtained from any agent of the Frisco System.

WILLY AND THE LADY.

Leave the lady, Willy; let the racket rip;
She is going to fool you; you have lost your grip;

Your head is in a muddle, your heart is in
a whirl;

Come along with me, Willy; never mind
the girl.

Come and have a Man Talk,
Come to those who can talk;

Light your pipe and listen, and the boys will
pull you through.

Love is only chatter,

Friends are all that matter,

Come and talk the Man Talk; that's the
cure for you.

Leave the lady, Willy; let the letter wait;
You'll forget your trouble when you get it
straight;

The world is full of women and the women
full of wile;

Come along with me, Willy; we can make
you smile.

Come and have a Man Talk,
A rousing black-and-tan talk,

There are plenty there to teach you and a
lot for you to do.

Your head must stop its whirling
Before you go a-girling;

Come and talk the Man Talk; that's the cure
for you.

Leave the lady, Willy; the night is good and long;
There's time for beer and 'baccy; time to
have a song;

While the smoke is swirling, sorrow if you
can;

Come along with me, Willy; come and be
a man.

Come and have a Man Talk,
Come and hear the clan talk;

We've all been through the mill, and we've
been broken, too.

We'll advise you confidently,

And break it to you gently;

Come and talk the Man Talk; that's the cure
for you.

Leave the lady, Willy; you are rather young;
When the tales are over, when the songs are
sung;

When the men have made you, try the
girl again;

Come along with me, Willy; you'll be
better then.

Come and have a Man Talk;
Forget your girl-divan talk;

You've got to get acquainted with a higher
point of view.

Girls are bound to fool you,

We're the ones to school you;

Come and talk the Man Talk; that's the
cure for you.—Gelett Burges, in the Criterion

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI AS A WOMAN SEES IT.

BY S. F. T.

The Frisco System through the southwest is surely the homeseeker's ideal route. There seems scarcely a mile of the road that traverses Southern Missouri but offers the most inviting inducements to settlers. When one looks out on the miles and miles of green, timbered slopes, divided here and there by clear streams, gleaming in the verdure like silver ribbons; the billowy hills stretching away on either side from the nearer, cultivated orchards; the wonder is that every westward bound home-hunter is not arrested by the prospect instead of traveling blindly on to the desert lands that may not be brought to "blossom like the rose" save at great expense. **The only excuse one could give for such short sightedness, is that the traveler must pass through this country by night.**

What more can a man with little, or no capital (for he may buy the land on time in many places) want, than the bounties which nature offers? Here is wood, water, soil, sunshine and a hospitable climate. Here is a section so cheap that one is amazed at the stupidity of the settlers who pass it by. There are, in the Springfield district alone, more than 300,000 acres of land subject to homestead entry, or to be bought from the government. Missouri is the only state in the Union where you may buy land at \$1.25 an acre, or homestead 160 acres for \$14. Much of this land is rough and hilly, but not an acre but will grow fruit to tempt the gods. The grapes from the sunny east and south slopes rival the vineyards of France. This is not in the main, an agricultural country, but the fruit crops are so much more profitable, and the valleys and level lands raise such an extra quality of grain, that the Ozark farmer does not envy any man.

But, lest this article begin to read like a land agent's advertisement, I hasten to say that the writer has no land to sell, is em-

ployed by no land agent, but is merely an enthusiast on the subject and possibilities of the Ozark country.

Last year two women went down into this section near White river, in search of a new sensation in the way of a summer outing. They were so much interested in what they saw, that, together with two other women, they pooled their summer allowance and bought 160 acres of government land, and an adjoining 40 with a cabin of two rooms on it, about 12 acres cleared and fenced, and two good springs. This summer they are down exploring, anticipating and planning what they will do with their possession. None of them can remain on the place except during the summer, but they are talking of Angora goats. They have already had their money's worth in novel experiences house-keeping in the wilderness. All of them are brown as gypsies. Sporting and wading in the quiet nooks of White river paints as fashionable a shade of tan as the seashore, and at less expense and with lots more fun. Looking for pearls in the river that has furnished so many valuable pearls during the past few years, has all the exhilaration of gambling, without the demoralizing consequences. Taney County, Mo., has two or three noted writers who summer in the lonesome hills every year. Two of the editors of "Life," the prominent New York magazine, have a lodge seven miles from Forsyth.

COULDN'T STAND FOR ONE.

"Here!" shouted the suddenly rich man from the west to a waiter in the highest-priced hotel on the beach, "bring me another knife."

"Yes, sah."

"Understand, after this, that I never eat mashed potatoes and boiled cabbage with the same knife."—Detroit Free Press

THE OZARK REGION.

BY S. C. McMANIMA.

No description of Missouri would be anywhere near complete without a special article on the Ozark region; it would be too much like a pie with the fruit left out. The Ozark region is not the whole thing, but it is a good part of it.

It is to the Ozark region that Missouri owes her fame as a fruit country, for this section is the real home of the "Big Red Apple," the sun-kissed peach and the delicious strawberry.

tucky in the production of blue grass, while clover and timothy are not far behind.

It is to the Ozark region that Missouri owes her fame for perfect climatic conditions, and it is here that the seasons are so near the ideal for both health and pleasure.

It is to the Ozark region that Missouri owes the distinction of having so many noble streams and beautiful springs with a perennial flow of pure and sparkling water



In the Ozark Fruit District.

It is to the Ozark region that Missouri owes her fame as a mining country, for the greatest lead and zinc deposits in the world are located in this section, and in addition there are many other valuable metals and minerals.

It is to the Ozark region that Missouri owes her fame as a lumber producer, for the Ozark hills and valleys are the ones that produce the pine, oak, cedar and walnut of commerce.

It is to the Ozark region that Missouri owes her fame as a winter wheat producer, for in this section this crop never fails, and generally yields prolifically.

It is to the Ozark region that Missouri owes her renown as a close rival to Ken-

and where the purest can be secured everywhere by tapping the earth.

It is to the Ozark region that Missouri must look for the grand scenery that has been so much heralded in song and story. She must look to this section for her scenic rivers, like the Osage, Gasconade, Meramec, Current, James, White, Spring and other noble streams flowing over gravel beds, with water as clear as the air itself. It is here that we must look for Ha Ha Tonka, one of the wonders of the world; for the springs gushing forth like torrents from hill sides; for caves that rival Mammoth Cave, and hundreds of scenes that are reminders of dreams of fairyland.

Yes, Missouri would not be Missouri with-

out especial attention being called to the scenic district; the forest belt; the mining region; the sportsman's paradise; the magnificent Ozark region.

As this article may be seen by many who are not acquainted with the geography of Missouri, it will be proper to tell where the Ozark region is located, and to tell something about its main characteristics and conditions, and this I will try to do plainly, though briefly.

Take a map of Missouri and note that it is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Missouri river, which swings into the State from the Western boundary at Kansas City, crosses the State in a Southeasterly direction to a point near St. Louis, and there empties into the Mississippi. South of the Missouri river, with the exception of a few counties in the Northwest and a few in the Southeast, this south half of the State is usually classed as the Ozark region,

or Ozark mountain region. It is not correct to call it a mountain region, for it is in reality an elevated plateau skirted by hills, not unlike the foot hills of the Rocky mountains. At no point does the elevation exceed 2,000 feet, and there are large areas of fine table land on the summit or backbone, and many towns and cities are thus located, including Springfield, one of the prettiest and best cities of the State.

Like all hilly regions, railroad building has been slow in the Ozarks, as the work is so much heavier than on the level plains; hence

fewer railroads have been built. From the first inception of the various roads and branches that now compose the great Frisco System, the managers and promoters have seemed to know more of the resources of this wonderful region, and labored more with a view to their ultimate development. The result is that to-day the Frisco System controls the situation here to a large extent, and is doing a great work in development.



In an Ozark Vineyard.

Two trunk lines of the Frisco cross on the top of the Ozarks at Springfield, one from St. Louis and the East to Texas and the great Southwest, and the other from Kansas City and the Northwest to the States of the Southeast Atlantic and Gulf Coast. In this region the Frisco has many branch and side lines so that most portions are easily reached by it.

While the greater portion of the Ozark region is timbered, there is also much prairie land, some large areas being level and easily cultivated, while the timber land is somewhat more difficult to bring under cultivation. The natural result of this condition has been that the prairie sections and more level timber districts were settled and improved first, leaving the hillier districts for later comers. This does not indicate, however, that all the best lands were occupied by the early settlers, for such is far from being true. The fact is that almost whole counties have been passed over because of