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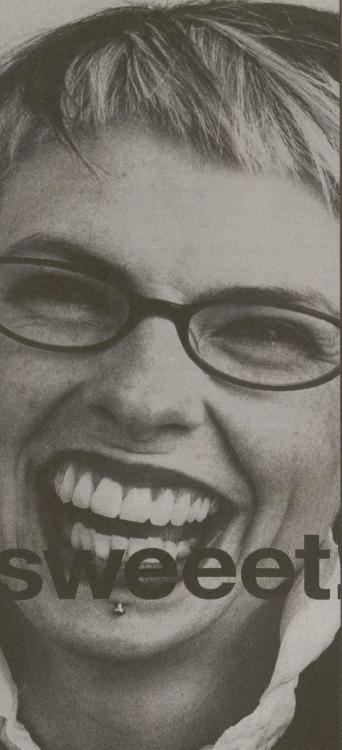
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MUSPCA





Texas singer uses own struggle L with MS to reach out to others co

By Bobby Ross Jr.
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DALLAS — The title cut from country singer Clay Walker's seventh studio album, "A Few Questions," looks to the one who hung the stars to explain: "How in this world can we put a man on the moon and still have a need for a place like St. Jude's?"

The Beaumont-bred crooner with the black cowboy hat didn't write the recent Top 10 country hit, whose opening line refers to St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, Tenn., which treats children with cancer.

But the first time Walker heard the song and its Job-like quandaries, he said, "I got it immediately. There was no mistaking that the song would belong to my life."

No mistaking it because the 34-year-old Walker — who has sold 8 million albums, with 11 No. 1 singles, since his 1993 debut — was diagnosed in 1996 with multiple sclerosis.

No one would ever guess it, though, by looking at the strapping Texan, who takes a daily injection of Copaxone to keep his MS in check.

"When I was first diagnosed, it was the most broken that I've ever been. You know, I don't think faith is faith until you have to test it," said Walker, a Christian who will kick off a nationwide, 15-city "MS Road Tour" April 1 in Dallas.

"It was like, my faith lit on fire at that point," said the Houston resident, who is married with two daughters, ages 4 and 8. "I went home and I got on my knees and I prayed. I don't know how long I prayed and cried. I got my guitar and I played hymns I learned as a child."

The tour — an effort to call attention to the disease and raise money for research to find a

cure — marks a remarkable transformation for a singer who first experienced facial spasms and numbness in his right leg and arm eight years ago.

For a long time, Walker preferred not to talk about the disease. He didn't try to hide it, he said. But he didn't bring it up either.

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— Clay Walker country singer

After meeting people with MS at many of his concerts, though, Walker's outlook changed.

They wanted to know about his experience so they could relate it to their own lives, he said. At the same time, he was surprised to learn that many people with MS don't treat the condition, either out of fear or ignorance.

"It's a serious disease and the worst thing you can do about it is nothing," said Walker, whose No. 1 hits include "If I Could Make a Living," "This Woman and This Man" and "Then What."

Last year, Walker decided to do something to help the cause.

He started the nonprofit Band Against MS Foundation to raise money for research. The foundation recently awarded its first grant, for \$150,000, to the University of Texas at Houston.

The National Multiple

Sclerosis Society recognize By Walker in November with "Ambassador of the Year" awa — only the fourth time in a conganization's 58-year history

that it has bestowed that home
"There are many celebrase that will lend their names a organizations such as ours, at that's very important and we helpful," said Arney Rosenbuthe MS society's spokeswome "But sometimes they go beyond that point and they give of the selves as well. That is even me

deeply appreciated."
About 400,000 America
have MS, which starts with a
symptoms as numbness, ting
and fatigue but progresses to a
ficulty walking and seeing a
in some cases, paralysis. It as
ally strikes people ages 20 to 4

Some patients, include Walker, have "relapsing-reating MS," periods of seven symptoms after which patien almost totally recover until the next attack. Other MS patien have the worse "secondary pogressive" form, where the flat become more frequent, and the don't recover from the dame each one causes.

MS occurs when patient immune systems go awry at attack the fatty layer of insultion, called myelin, that protest nerve fibers in the brain at spine, thus damaging or end destroying nerves.

In Walker's case, the disea brought him face to face wi his own mortality.

"I think a lot of little that that bothered me before rolld of me like water off a dud back," he said.

Now, he hopes he can provi "a small ray of hope" to people like him, who suffer from MS

"It's much more than an exopening experience," he said
just look out of a different we
dow now. The window is not
bigger now, and it's also not
up so I can smell the flower

NEWS IN BRIEF

American Indian cocaine addicted baby returned to mother

DALLAS — A mother who admitted using cocaine the day she gave birth has regained custody of her baby after a judge cited a law designed to prevent American Indian children against being removed from their homes.

Most mothers of cocaine-addicted babies would face termination of their parental rights, but the 18-year-old Alaska native was reunited with the infant. The child had been taken by social workers six months ago, shortly after its birth in September, when they discovered the child tested positive for drugs.

The federal Indian Child Welfare Act makes it tougher to remove American Indian children from their homes even when neglect and abuse may be obvious.

Congress passed the law in 1978 because American Indian children had been removed from their homes at higher rates — 35 percent in some states — and required to live with non-

Indian parents.

Despite the fact that American Indians and Alaska natives make up less than 1 percent of the Dallas-Fort Worth population, welfare case involving Indian children are starting to sure more often, posing significant challenges to the care workers and attorneys.

The trend has caused more attorneys and the starting to sure the care workers and attorneys.

care workers in the Dallas area to learn about 1978 law, which trumps all state child-care to when it comes to removing a child from a poztially abusive situation.

In Friday's case, the Texas Department

In Friday's case, the Texas Department Family and Protective Services failed to offer expert on the mother's tribe — the Tlingit at Haida Indian tribes of Alaska — to testify on the customs and culture.

Geoff Wool, a spokesman for the Tell Department of Family and Protective Services, is the lack of a tribal expert to testify about the the was a factor in Sholden's ruling. He said the department also had failed to offer rehabilitation services.

The woman's lawyer said she is undergoing rehabilitation.



Monday - Wednesday: 11 a.m. - 1 a.m. Thursday: 11 a.m. - 2 a.m. Friday & Saturday: 11 a.m. - 3 a.m.