

Will be the biggest event connected with the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City, outside of the Convention proceedings. You can go on it without cost for transportation. See announcement elsewhere.

NO LEASING BILL YET.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE HELD MEETINGS IN DENVER.

Failed to Agree on Measure to Submit to Congress and Another Attempt Will be Made to Frame Bill for Approval.

The special committee appointed by the National Live Stock Association to draft a leasing bill for presentation to congress met in Denver last week. President John W. Springer of the association presided. The committee considered a large number of bills that had been prepared by members and some that had been introduced in congress, but could not agree on any of them.

It was finally decided that a law that would be acceptable to the stockmen should contain provisions that would enable them to adopt it or reject it, according to the conditions existing in each locality.

A proposition was made that any bill prepared should contain a provision that before the law became operative in any country or state in the West the stockmen and farmers should express a desire for such law. The committee adjourned to meet in Salt Lake City for further consideration of the measure next August, when they expect to complete a bill for presentation to the next congress.

The following were the resolutions, introduced by the Hon. John P. Irish of California, as finally adopted: Whereas it is apparent that congress will await the crystallization of public sentiment upon some policy protective of the grazing lands on the public domain, west of the 99th meridian; and

Whereas it is the determined purpose of those who favor the leasing of the grazing lands that any legislation for that purpose must reserve and protect all the rights of the agricultural owner of the homestead and future agricultural settler on the ranchman and all stock owners large and small now in actual use of the ranges; and

Resolved, That this committee proceed to gather all information upon the subject, and prepare a bill which will faithfully embody the principles set forth in the preamble hereto, and whose provisions shall not apply anywhere except in counties where farmer and stockmen ask for the same, and who are ready for presentation to congress at the next session, for action by that body. And be it further

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be authorized to appoint a subcommittee on the following subjects: 1. Driveways between summer and winter ranges. 2. On accommodating leasehold boundaries to the common use of available water on the public domain. 3. On reserving and protecting the rights of agricultural settlers, of homesteaders, mineral prospectors, and of all actual owners of stock, now using the ranges. 4. On a provision in the bill that shall make it inoperative except where its provisions are accepted by the ranchmen and stockmen in any county in the area covered by the law, and defining the method by which they shall ask for extension to such county, of the provisions of the law.

LEASING RANGE PASTURES.

What the System Means to the Cattle Grower—Title Remains in the Public.

The question of free range versus the leasing system is exciting a great deal of attention in the west, where there are still large areas of government land to which either the free range or the leasing system may be applied, says the Live Stock Indicator. The Texas cattle growers have no direct interest in the question, because the lands on which they grow their cattle are not subject to congressional control. At the recent meeting of the Texas Cattle Growers' Association at Fort Worth, however, they unanimously endorsed the proposal to lease the public lands in the west. Their opinions ought to have value for they have had a trial of both plans, and the free range plan seemed to promise

IN REPLY TO INQUIRIES.

The Journal Convention Excursion will run over the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway for the transportation of those to whom the Journal will furnish round-trip tickets to the Democratic National Convention.

A round-trip ticket for this excursion will be given by the Journal as a premium for twenty new yearly subscriptions to this paper. Two six month subscriptions will be counted as one yearly subscription. Renewals of old subscribers will not be counted.

The subscription price of the Journal is \$1 per year. To get the excursion ticket it is only necessary to send twenty subscriptions with \$20 to pay for same.

No authority is needed to solicit subscriptions for the Journal under this offer. It is expected that our friends will raise clubs among their neighbors' acquaintances.

Original copies of the Journal for use by subscribers will be sent to make application for them.

most in advance, the leasing system paid best and preserved the grazing value of the lands best. Texas stockmen would not now return to the free range system, even if given an opportunity.

The fact is that the best land system that has yet been discovered is that of individual ownership. This does not mean that the leased lands are not growing out of it, for there can, simply mean that men, as a rule, desire to own the soil on which they live and work, and will, as a rule, to which there are exceptions, of course, do the best by the land when they own it. Where this is impracticable, as is the fact with the vast areas on which range grazing is done, the next best plan seems to be such approach to ownership as the circumstances will permit.

Leasing gives a qualified property in the land, and is probably as near an approach to ownership as is desired in view of the public interest under the present circumstances. It is not desirable that large bodies of these lands should come to be permanently vested in single hands or in large companies. The title should remain in the public, so that as western conditions change changes in the land tenure may be made to suit the new conditions as the arise.

PANHANDLE STOCKMEN.

Inspectors Named at the Meeting in Amarillo Last Week—Other Business Transacted by the Association.

At Amarillo last week a very well attended special two-days meeting of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association was held, and many new members were received. President T. S. Bugbie presided.

Judge Penry delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the city of Amarillo. His was responded to by Hon. W. B. Wate of Doney county. The regular order of business was suspended and resolutions deploring the death of the late W. B. Tullis were adopted. A resolution was also adopted requesting Gov. Sayers to appoint M. M. Hankins of Quanah to fill the vacancy on the state sanitary board occasioned by the death of Mr. Tullis.

The convention then proceeded to the regular order of business, which was the reception of new members. Some twenty-five names were added to the roll, and among them some of the most prominent cowmen in Northwest Texas.

The executive committee made its report on the appointment of inspectors, as follows: W. G. Twyman of Amarillo and E. D. Stephens of Clarendon, inspectors for the Fort Worth and Denver road; Anson Hazlewood of Canadian, inpector for the Southern Kansas; Wm. Harris of anyon City, inspector for the Pecos Valley range.

The report was adopted. The inspectors are to begin work at such time as designated by the executive committee. Each inspector to receive a salary of \$75 per month. After some discussion, the secretary's salary was fixed at \$45 per month. J. C. Paul spoke of the advisability of having an annual sales day for cattle in the Panhandle, this sales day to be managed by the association, which would endeavor to bring buyer and seller together. L. A. Allen spoke of the practicability of the scheme, saying that large associations were only intended for protection of cattle and that small associations should be formed not only for protection, but assist members to sell cattle. The association should advertise the matter thoroughly among the buyers, and thence they would have numbers of them here. It was decided that there should be a call meeting in Amarillo during the ensuing fall for the object set forth in previous discussions, the exact date and details to be under the control of the executive committee.

The citizens of Amarillo treated the visitors to a ball and banquet at the Commercial club rooms.

How to Educate Horses.

You can, with patience, says Good Words, teach your horse politeness—to bow to an audience, to say "No" to any undesirable decision, to sneeze or even laugh. The animal may be taught to bow by tapping him on the back with a whip. He bends his head in trying to avoid the annoyance. The trainer ceases the tapping, caresses his head, and says "That is good, bow the bow. He is again caressed and presented with a carrot, or something of which he is particularly fond. At last it comes about that he "bows" upon any movement of the whip toward his back. To teach a horse to say "No" a pin is fastened to the butt of the whip. A slight scotch is given to the horse's withers, about where the collar would be. At this he shakes his head, and soon learns to shake it whenever he sees the butt of the whip near his withers. The trainer teaches the animal "to kiss" by feeding him with apples from his mouth, gradually lessening the size of the apples till he has to eat the pieces without any aid. Or he puts salt, of which horses are very fond, on his cheek, and the animal naturally licks it off. He is taught to laugh by gently forcing the butt of the whip in at the side of his mouth, then prying his mouth open with it. Carresses and carrots follow, till at last the slightest motion of the butt toward his mouth makes him open it. He does not really laugh; he grins.

To Rid Cattle of Lice.

Col. Albert De an of the bureau of animal industry, gives the following treatment for cattle affected with lice: One pint of coal oil to a gallon of cotton seed oil and a small quantity of kerosene mixed. Run this well along the animal's back on both sides of the spine and up close to the horns, a pretty good application. Thus applied it will finally pretty well run over most of the animal's body and rid it of the lice.

NEWS OF THE LIVE STOCK WORLD.

Big Kansas Sale.

The dispersion sale near Abilene, Kan., by the executors of the estate of the late John Taylor closed after \$21,000 worth of stock had been disposed of. It was the largest sale of short-horn pure bred and grade stock, both for pure bred and grade stock, worth high.

Orphans Have Big Cow.

At the Denver fat stock show last week the largest cow was sold, given to the Denver Orphans' home by A. E. DelRocque, was raffled off and W. S. Hoekes, a cattleman of Parachute, Colo., held the winning ticket. He immediately presented the cow to the home to be sold again. About \$900 was realized from the raffle last week. The cow is 7 years old, 7 feet high, 12 feet long and weighs almost 3000 pounds.

Ontario Officers Elected.

The directors of the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy show at a meeting held at Toronto, decided to permanently locate the fair in the city of Guelph and to hold this year's show there on December 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Considerable time was taken up with the elections of officers, which resulted as follows: President, John I. Gibson, Guelph; vice president, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. The directors unanimously endorsed the proposal to hold a Dominion exhibition in Toronto next year.

Judge Hankins Appointed.

Gov. Sayers has appointed Judge M. M. Hankins of Quanah to succeed Hon. W. B. Tullis, deceased, as a member of the State Livestock Sanitary commission. The appointment had been strongly urged by Panhandle stockmen. Judge Hankins is not only a cattleman and thoroughly in sympathy with the work to be done, but during the entire incumbency of Maj. Tullis, Judge Hankins acted in his stead during his absence and has had entire charge of the work during Maj. Tullis' long illness. He is therefore thoroughly conversant with the important duties of the office.

To Distribute Vaccine.

Before the agricultural appropriation for the house last week a very strong effort was made to restrict the distribution of free vaccine and fee seeds. Representative Corliss of Michigan introduced the amendment in favor of restriction. It was maintained in the absence and has had entire charge of the work during Maj. Tullis' long illness. He is therefore thoroughly conversant with the important duties of the office.

A Lousy Solicitor.

Sioux City is strictly up to date in most respects, and in at least one line gets even ahead of the big cities of the west. The Journal of that city is authority for the statement that a prominent commission firm has employed a lousy solicitor, Mrs. Ollie Northane, with most gratifying results. She is the best of the breed, and covers northern Iowa, South Dakota and northern Nebraska in the interests of her firm. Her tact and rare ability in handling shippers make her a fortune maker. She is a woman of fine attainments, and it is said that she receives large consignments of live stock from the Sioux City stockmen, making them have fabled signals. Her judgement in stock matters is exceptionally good and the selection of a bunch of good steers is as much a matter of business and pleasure with her as the average stockman's in the selection of a new spring dress.

A Tent for Sheep.

A new invention recently patented by Henry M. Wilson of Chadron, Neb., an old railroad conductor, is an individual sheep tent which has already attracted wide attention among stockmen. It is a simple affair, made of canvas and is intended for use in the early spring. He tested and patented a tent made from two square yards of canvas cut bias, making the tent three feet square at the bottom and three feet high. It is staked firmly down at each corner, and two tiny ax handle hickory poles hold the center up. This tent is placed over an ewe in the storm, which protects her from the coyotes and the weather.

Would Be Short of Meat.

The position in which Germany will find herself if she desires to shut out American meat is still causing much discussion. Consul General Mason, at Berlin, has made an interesting report upon this subject to the state department under date of March 9. During the past century, he says, the population of the German empire has increased from 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 and a proportionate increase would indicate nearly 100,000,000 persons in Germany at the close of the twentieth century. Farm, dairy and garden productions do not keep pace by any means with the steady increase of population, and the only way to increase food supply is by diverting the capital and labor which now furthers commerce and trade in Germany to the farms and fields can Germany's future food supply of the country be assured. But the task of turning back the young

men of the rural districts who have migrated to the cities and caught the fever of trade and traffic, to the drudgery of farm life, would be a difficult one, indeed, as would also be that of attracting to agricultural pursuits the capital that now earns such abundant profits from industry and trade. In conclusion, the consul states that the legislation enacted this year in regard to the increase of the food supply will have a potent influence in shaping the economic history of Germany for years to come.

Stock Show at Granbury.

A very successful county stock show was held at Granbury recently, nearly all sections of Hood county being represented. Horses, cattle, hogs and sheep were shown. Some of the displays being of a very high order. A number of sales are reported as having been made on the ground. There is an effort on foot to make this show a preliminary step for a fall show, at which premiums will be given.

Death of Paul Flato.

Paul Flato, president of the Flato Commission company at South Omaha and South St. Joseph, and a brother to Edward Flato, late of Kansas City, died in Kansas City a few days ago. The remains were taken to Flatonia, Tex., for interment.

Going Out of Business.

W. L. Sallsbury, of Sallsbury, Mo., closed out his entire herd of registered Hereford cattle last week at Kansas City. He will go out of the business now that his herd is gone. He is leaving the business on account of ill health and declining years. There were ninety-two head of cattle sold and while the prices were not up to those that are generally received for pure bred Hereford cattle in that market. The cattle offered for sale were all young, which accounts for the low prices which they brought. Most of the buyers were small. The ninety-two head brought \$12,925, an average of \$40.45; seventy-seven cows brought \$11,390, an average of \$147.92; fifteen bulls were sold for \$1535, an average of \$102.33.

Live Stock in Alaska.

The superintendent of the Alaska Commercial company states that the company has for many years kept cattle, sheep and Angora goats on some of the small islands near the town of Kaktovik. On one of these islands, it was not found necessary to feed or shelter the cattle at all, winter or summer. Year in and year out they lived in the open and were maintained solely by the native grasses which are abundant in that section of Alaska. The herd increased yearly about 75 per cent of the breeding cows. A flock of Angora goats increased 60 per cent annually and gave very good results in mohair. A flock of sheep has been kept for the last sixteen years on the island and increased yearly about 60 per cent, and the clip averaged about five pounds of wool per head yearly. There seems to be no doubt that animal husbandry can be successfully prosecuted in different parts of Alaska.

Order Is Rescinded.

The order of the Kansas City live stock sanitary commission requiring the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad to unload all cattle from north of the Kansas board and take them south of its state line has been rescinded after a strong protest from the railroad company, which contended that to unload at that point would require the rearranging of schedules and otherwise interfere with traffic on that division. The railroad people and the commission got together and agreed upon a plan of operation satisfactory to all parties, and an order has been issued rescinding the one requiring the unloading of cattle at Kiowa for inspection and a new one issued requiring the cattle from the above named territory to be inspected at the point of shipment.

Packer Hides Strong.

The former hide market is stronger than ever. The price of hides prevails at the season for better hides approaches. The packers are evincing a lively hope that short-haired hides will bring high rates this summer, says the Chicago Shoe and Leather Reporter. The stock market is strong and is unusually small for the time of year. Persons who should know express the belief that branded hides never will be in large supply again. The northwestern and southwestern ranges are well cleared of this condition. It is accounted for by the fact that most of the free grazing land of Wyoming, Montana and Colorado is being settled. In recent years sheep raising has been profitable and it is an old story how sheep drove out cattle. When cattle on the hoof were plentiful and cheap thousands of cattle were sent North from Texas to graze on the ranges. Now that cattle on the hoof are scarce and the winter losses on the ranges. It is no longer profitable to buy young cattle for shipment to the ranges. An increase of native cattle is reported from this source. The supply of hides will be ample for some time, as the business of cattle raising is profitable and the stockmen are making money.

Big Order for Horses.

The British government continues to buy horses in the United States and a rumor very widely circulated but not regarded as reliable altogether, reliable states that a new contract for 25,000 or 30,000 was placed in New York last week. The horses are for cavalry regiments and the artillery service in South Africa and will cost several million dollars. This is the largest single order of the kind ever placed in this country.

per cent from exposure and 2.1 per cent from disease the preceding year and 2.6 per cent and 2.3 per cent the respective ten-year average.

No estimate of swine on January last having been made by the department, the rate of mortality for the country at large can not be determined. Of the seventeen principal states, twelve report a mortality below that of last year. In Texas the rate is unchanged and only in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas is it even slightly higher than 1898-99. Only in five states containing an average of less than 1,000,000 head of swine is the mortality reported above the year average.

As regards the condition on April 1, horses are reported at 97, cattle at 97.2 and sheep at 99.9, as compared with 94.4, 92.5 and 92.4, respectively, on April 1, 1899.

Eight Persons Drowned.

News comes from the 7D ranch in Dickinson county that in the late flood eight people were drowned there. They were members of two families, named Queen and Wilson, who were encamped where the Kiowa Creek empties into the Middle Concho river. They were from McCulloch county and were seeking a location. When the flood came the following were drowned: Mr. Queen, aged 47; Mrs. Queen, aged 46, and five of their children—a son, aged 15; a daughter, aged 14; a daughter, aged 9; a daughter, aged 6, and a daughter, aged 3. Three grown daughters and a son of the Queen family were rescued. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were saved, but their baby was holding her infant in her arms, the hawk was overturned and the child was drowned.

Exports From Argentine.

"If the United States population is fast overtaking the production of the soil," remarks the Scottish Farmer, "Argentina seems likely to be able to make up any deficiency that may take place in the quantity of live stock and cropping for many years to come. In 1898 Argentina sent us 199,000 tons of wheat, 1250 tons of flour, 7673 tons of barley, 143 tons of oats, 1065,518 tons of maize, 544 tons of fresh beef, 55,310 tons of fresh mutton, 736 tons of butter and 15,557 tons of wool. It is evident that both in the raw material in the shape of grain, and in the finished articles, in the shape of beef and mutton, Argentina is capable of sparing enormous quantities for our consumption, and the amounts are, increasing steadily, in the aggregate, every year. There are 22,000,000 cat-heads, 5,000,000,000 horses and 75,000,000 sheep, and a large proportion are available for exportation."

New Western Organization.

The Western Range Stock Growers' association was organized in Denver last week, being composed chiefly of Colorado cowmen. It decided not to affiliate with the National Live Stock association and adopted strong resolutions in favor of a free range and condemning the lease system. The following officers, all of Colorado, were elected: President, William Lloyd Grubb of Garfield county. Secretary, H. D. Williamson, Eagle county.

Treasurer, A. A. McIntyre, Lincoln county. Corresponding secretary, Robert A. Palmer, Douglas county. Executive committee, C. M. Hammond, Delta county; A. B. Foster, Poudre county; Chas. W. Bowles, Arapahoe county; J. O. Dostell, Lincoln county.

At the meeting last week C. M. Hammond of Delta county presided as temporary chairman until permanent organization was effected.

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quirement in size, breed and soundness. This limits the choice practically to the breeders reared in the producing centers of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. Buffalo has been selected as the point of inspection where the horses will be brought by the contractors, who will act as the British government's agents. When accepted at Buffalo, the horses, sufficiently rested, will be shipped to New York and loaded on transport vessels in lots of about 1000 each.

Destruction of Wolves.

A report from Cheyenne, Wyo., states that there has been considerable destruction among professional wolf hunters and others who have been waging war against the pests of the plains that the \$25,000 appropriation of the state having been exhausted, their work cannot longer be conducted profitably. This is not the case, however, as there are upwards of twenty-five stock associations in the state that are paying a private bounty of about \$20 on each wolf killed and none of these bounties have yet become available. A number of prominent stockmen who reside in Cheyenne state that the associations will continue to pay bounties as long as there is a predatory wolf animal in the state.

It is estimated that during the past 14 months upwards of 10,000 wolves have been killed in the state, in addition to mountain lions, wild cats, lynx, bear and coyotes.

South Dakota Stockmen Met.

The eighth annual meeting of the Western South Dakota Stock Growers' association was held at Rapid City, S. D., last week. The secretary's report for the past year showed an increase in membership of 29, representing 359,000 cattle and 40,000 horses. Inspectors at the various markets received 5473 estrays, valued at nearly \$250,000, and at an expense to the association of only \$3000. Resolutions protesting against the sale of oleomargarine in bulk and in favor of the forty-hour law and the law giving the interstate commerce commission greater power were adopted. The following officers were elected: C. K. Howard, president; H. L. Dawson, vice president; F. M. Stewart, secretary; and treasurer, W. D. Driskill, J. I. Craig, A. Taddiken, S. G. H. Sheffield, W. J. Barclay, C. E. Lemmon, E. Alcomb, E. S. Stenger, C. M. Lawson, T. B. Irwin, W. W. Anderson, E. C. Hass, J. B. Bender, Wm. Reed, J. J. M. Brown, C. K. Howard, H. A. Dawson, F. M. Stewart, J. O. Anderson, J. W. Williams, executive committee.

Texas Men Protested.

Representatives of the cotton seed oil men and of the cattlemen appeared before the house committee on agriculture last week to protest against the passage of the Grant oleomargarine bill. Mr. Sanson of Alvarado, Tex., represented the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas. Other members of the party were: C. B. Alexander, Greenview, Miss.; president of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' association; E. S. Reedy, Helena, Ark., vice president; Col. Robert Gibson, Dallas, secretary; E. M. Durham, Vicksburg, pres. pro tem; Memphis, A. D. Allen, Little Rock; W. H. Wright, Helena; Jo W. Allison, Ennis, Tex., president Cotton Seed Crushers' association; A. P. McCord, Capron, and Judge Geo. N. Aldredge, Dallas, who said he came merely as a representative farmer. The argument was delivered by Judge Aldredge, and he had the undivided attention of the committee. It was generally conceded that the argument he presented was an exceedingly strong one and it was the opinion of those who composed the Southern committee that the house committee would kill the bill.

To Prevent Rustling.

The house committee has reported a substitute bill favoring the setting apart in New Mexico of a reservation for the American Bison and in its report says: In New Mexico the buffalo finds his natural home, both summer and winter. There remain vast areas of unoccupied public lands where the buffalo formerly roamed and bred with much fruitfulness. Out of the 600,000,000 acres remaining of the public lands it is proposed by this bill to set apart a tract of 20,000 acres, not free of charge, as the sheep and cattlemen now use that land, but subject to a nominal rental of 1 cent an acre, and also two buffalo which are to be delivered to the government each year, for the use of the public parks. Owing to a misunderstanding of the boundaries the original bill provided for an unnecessarily large area, and the hostility of the sheep and cattlemen was at once aroused. The committee reports in New Mexico of a reservation amount down to such dimensions that we believe the bill would meet the approval of even these interested parties. The addition of this herd of buffalo, instead of being an injury to New Mexico, will be of positive advantage, because it adds an additional industry, or, rather, restores one which has been destroyed. The lease is a temporary one, and runs but for twenty years. It is found that the animals sufficiently increase under this arrangement the lease could be renewed, otherwise there would be no harm done in terminating it.

In 1873 congress passed a law to protect the buffalo, but the president of the United States uniformly strict re-

the United States failed to sign it and it did not become a law. The failure to stem this bill might be called another "crime of '73." Action then would have been in time. The failure to act now in this matter will be fatal. We believe that the government should make this experiment. It ought to be made, even if it had to be made entirely at public expense, but under the plan proposed by this bill the government will not expend a single dollar. The land to be used for the purpose is public land.

There is another important feature connected with this experiment. Domestic cows can be placed on this range and crossed with the buffalo bulls. This is no longer an experiment. The product of this cross is an animal with a coat heavy enough to resist the severest Western winter storm. This, however, is only an incident to the real purpose of the plan, as there would be no attempt made to breed from the female buffalo anything but the pure-blooded strain. The addition would be made by breeding domestic cows, and so the production of the pure bloods would not be in this manner decreased.

All other great industries except the cattle industry are organized in strong homogeneous associations, and the wisdom of co-operation on the part of all the cattlemen of North America in promoting measures for preventing the introduction of cattle infected with contagious, pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases to which cattle are subjected and stamp out the disease, which while found is apparent to all thinking people.

While various livestock associations exist in North America, they are largely local in character or composed of incongruous interests which can no more be combined in an effective way than water and oil can be united. Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are each subjected to diseases peculiar to themselves, and an association representing these various interests, interested parties in promoting measures for preventing the introduction of cattle infected with contagious, pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases to which cattle are subjected and stamp out the disease, which while found is apparent to all thinking people.

COWPEA HAY CROP.

Bulletin From the Department of Agriculture Gives Experience on Stubble Land of W. Gettys, of Tennessee.

In a bulletin on cowpeas and corn for silage and fodder, just issued by the department of agriculture, and prepared by W. Gettys of Tennessee, at the request of Secretary of Agriculture, the following information is given: Cowpea hay from stubble land. The following report of such a crop is given:

The wheat was taken off as early as possible after harvest, and in June the land was turned over well harrowed and rolled, the season being favorable for such work. Whip-poor-will pens, a bushel to the acre, were sown with an ordinary wheat drill. The seed being defective, the stand was not good, but the growth was rapid and promised a rich crop of grain. As harvest time approached the thought occurred to the writer that, while there might be a medium-sized crop of good hay secured from the land, cut and put away in the usual manner, there should be more of the grain saved and utilized than is possible when the crop is handled as ordinary hay, knowing from past observation that much, if not most, of the grain is scattered and lost by the time the hay reaches the feed manger.

The crop was permitted to stand before cutting a few days longer than it would have been for making hay, and the tops were cut and put away in the pods time to ripen. It was then cut with a mower and let lie in the hot sun thirty-six hours, when it was thrown into light windrows with a hay-rake, the raking being done after sundown, the leaves being allowed to dry for a few days before cutting. The plant was tough, to avoid shattering the leaves and grain. After remaining in the windrows twenty-four hours, it was thrown into small cocks and left exposed to the sun and air for thirty-six hours longer, when it was loaded on wagons and taken to the barn. No thrasher suitable for the work being available, the crop was run through the silage cutter. The cutter being of a special attachment, but this, requiring to much speed, was removed and the cutter knives used as with silage. To save the threshed peas separately from the stover was the next problem encountered. For this purpose a header was run over the top of the bottom of the carryover, and suitable wire screen tacked in place of the solid bottom, which allowed the peas to drop through into a wagon bed on the ground underneath, while the stover was scattered and piled up to a barn loft, where it was well scattered and mixed with other dry feed.

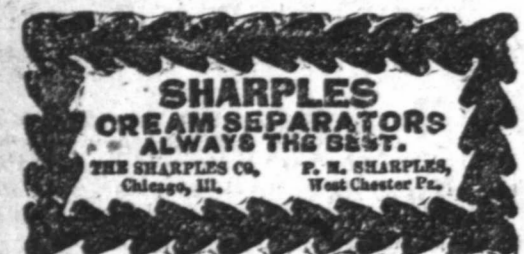
The peas were damaged but little in the process, and after being run through a hand pea cleaner were spread out on a granary floor to dry a few days before sacking. The hay was not so good as it would have been if cut earlier, but this was more than counterbalanced by the money value of the peas secured, which was greater than the value of the wheat crop just removed. The land was much benefited by the growth of the peas, and required only the doubling of the disk harrow to prepare an excellent seed bed for the wheat that was to immediately follow. Of course, the harvesting and housing of the crop in this manner required favorable weather, but not more so than would have been required to put away successfully the crop in the ordinary way.

Sheriff W. W. Taylor of Kimball county last week went to El Paso, Tex., for a man wanted in Kimball county on the charge of theft of 700 head of goats a few months ago. The goats were the property of an old Mexican who had moved to the county of Kimball county with his herd for many years. One day the Mexican disappeared and the rivers and creeks in the vicinity of Junction City were dragged for a distance of fifteen miles. The goats had never been seen nor heard of since though the entire herd of goats were found in the possession of two men shortly after the Mexican disappeared.

Since last August the Boston Banker, T. W. Lawson, has spent about \$60,000 to secure a riding stable, having bought the following: Borama, 2:12, \$17,000; Sagwa, trial 2:10, \$7100; Poindexter, trial 2:12, \$6250; Baron Sidney, \$6000; Mamie W, 2:17 1/2, \$4000; John-Roach, 2:13, \$3000; Borama, \$3000; Gloop, 2:14 1/2, \$2500; Thomas C, 2:11 1/2, \$2200; Harold S, \$1500; Cracksmen, 2:19 1/2, \$1000; Lucy C (2), \$1000; Lurline Chimes, \$1000; Watermaid, 2:19 1/2, \$600; Gamba, trial 2:12 1/2, team, \$4000; Belford, \$250; Lucy May, 2:22 1/2, \$500.

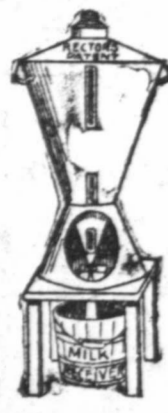
To See A Presidential Affair

Will be well worth a trip to Kansas City, by Democrat, Populist or Republican. The Journal Excursion offers a free round trip to that event to every person who gets up a club of twenty new yearly subscribers to The Journal before June 25.



SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATORS ALWAYS THE BEST.

FOUND FOR \$7.00. A Cream Separator THAT DOES THE WORK.



Of the Expensive Machine. For full particulars address J. A. RECTOR, Kansas City, Mo.

Reliable agents wanted everywhere.

OCEAN CHURN.

Secure propeller principle. Brings Butter in one-third less time than any other churn.

Prospects indicate that wheat shipments from Bell county this year will be about 350 cars.

Remember the firm - DILLON & McEVOY, Expert General Machinists, 109-111 Market St. DALLAS, TEX.

When You Want a RANCHMAN'S BUGGY

B. F. AVERY & SONS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

W. E. LOVE, STANT AGENT FOR Battersman & Luth Buggies, Cincinnati, O.

"A Dry Time hath no terrors for him who hath a Wet Well."

Wendelken Machinery Co., Department W., Dallas, Texas.

Texas Challenge Wind Mill Co. Wind Mills, Feed Mills, Pumps, Pipe and Fittings.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS. Manufacturers of Well Sinking, Mining, Prospecting, Pumping, Machinery and Appliances.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. Kelly & Taneyhill, Waterloo, Iowa.

LIGHTNING WELL MACH'Y IS THE STANDARD. Write for circular info. The American Well Works.

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Baby Carriages and Go-Carts. Kelly & Taneyhill, Waterloo, Iowa.

F. W. AXTELL, 600 W. Weatherford St., Fort Worth, Tex. MANUFACTURER.

Cypress Tanks, Tubs and Troughs. Made of Best L. Red Cypress. Also dealer in Monitor Wood and Steel Windmills.

Electricity. (W. H. Prince, Mgr., 285 Main St., Dallas, Texas.)

BOLL WEEVIL, NOT BOLL WORM. Prof. Fred W. Mally, entomologist at the A. and M. College, College Station, Tex., writes to the Journal.

Electricity. The Electricity is the instrument in its home that is practically independent of disease.

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AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND EVENTS

NUBS OF NEWS

The estimate of the amount of the corn crop used in distilling is one-fourth of 1 per cent.

It is estimated that from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres will be planted in cotton during the month of April.

Exports of corn from this country have increased from 16,000,000 bushels 20 years ago to 177,000,000 bushels in 1899.

California's orange crop was worth \$4,600,000 this year, of which the railway companies took \$2,600,000 for getting it to market.

A bulletin from the department of agriculture states that there is no difference in the value of white and yellow corn meal.

California produced oil and oranges last year each of the value of \$4,000,000. The whole of southern California is oil-producing territory.

Prospects indicate that wheat shipments from Bell county this year will be about 350 cars.

One hundred and twenty bushels of seed corn were recently purchased in Philadelphia and sent to Egypt to be planted on the Nile Delta.

A consignment of harvesting machinery, valued at \$250,000, left New York lately for Black sea ports for use in Russian harvest fields.

The annual meeting of the Texas Cotton Ginners' association will be held at Brenham, Tex., Thursday, May 1.

Massachusetts appropriates the sum of \$200,000 annually with which to fight the gypsy moth.

Mr. George J. McManus of Beaumont, Tex., says there has been planted and ready to plant in the Jefferson, Liberty and Chambers counties, 110,000 acres of rice.

The new Siberian railway is opening up vast regions of land well adapted to the growth of all cereal crops.

John Zachman, a farmer of Batesville, Tex., as well as a well known stockman, has an orchard of pears, plums, apricots and peaches which he irrigates with a large, powerful windmill.

Of all agricultural products wheat has advanced the most slowly to the general advance in prices which has been such a conspicuous feature of the past year.

The Illinois State horticultural board has decided to locate a new experimental station at Dixon, for the testing of small fruit.

Eugene S. Ellsworth of Iowa Falls, Iowa, has closed a contract for the purchase of 175,000 acres of timber land in the States of Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and the Indian Territory.

The department of agriculture will make an effort at the Paris Exposition to make the people of Europe realize the value of the American corn or maize as a food.

The cotton census—Reliable cotton statistics are highly desirable but hard to get.

California silk culture—A wealthy Japanese silk grower when in San Diego recently stated that this section was far better suited to silk culture than any section of the country he has ever visited.

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the 1st of June. An expert special agent has been appointed whose sole duty will be to obtain returns from all the ginning and baling establishments in the cotton growing region.

AGRICULTURAL BILL PROVISIONS.—In the agricultural appropriation, passed last week, provision was made for experiments to determine the best method of getting rid of Johnson grass.

CAUSE OF SUFFERING.—It is said that the desperate starvation poverty in India is mainly due to the worn out soil, which the natives are unable to renew.

LATE FROST.—The heaviest frost that has been seen in North Texas at this season for fifteen years came last week.

NEW FRUIT COMBINATION.—At a meeting of banana dealers from points as far apart as Michigan and Texas, Oregon and Ohio, held in Chicago last week, a new fruit was formed.

MORTGAGES GREATER THAN VALUE.—In Cuba, the situation is anything but encouraging to landholders, according to a report from Havana.

TEXAS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Texas is rapidly coming to the front in the production of fruits and vegetables, and the Texas products are rapidly making their way to the market.

WIND TO PULL STUMPS.—Utilizing the wind as a stump puller is an Oregon innovation, says the Globe Democrat.

CALIFORNIA SILK CULTURE.—A wealthy Japanese silk grower when in San Diego recently stated that this section was far better suited to silk culture than any section of the country he has ever visited.

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MONEY ON ROUND BALES.

Patrons of Roundlap Gin Plants Tell of Their Big Profits.

The past ginning season again demonstrated the incomparable superiority of the American Cotton company's Roundlap bale.

Farmers all over the cotton states have written letters to the owners of Roundlap plants telling of the profit that has come to them from having their cotton put up in Roundlap bales.

Mr. W. F. Hartley, Sr., who patronized the Greenville, Ala., plant, wrote Feb. 3, 1900: "The most important point in the Roundlap bale's favor to the farmer is the advance in price above that of the square bale."

Mr. F. B. Rogers also wrote from Greenville, Ala. "I have received from 5/8 to 1/2 cent per pound more than the market price here for square bales. The Roundlap bale is a Godsend to the farmer, and has saved me thousands of dollars in a few months."

Mr. J. D. Rely, Centerville, Miss., wrote Dec. 4, 1899: "Another advantage to the farmer is that Roundlap cotton brings such a good price that the buyers of square cotton have been forced to put their prices up. Thus all the farmers are benefited in a town where there is no great demand for cotton."

Mr. F. B. Simonton, Temple, Tex., Nov. 12, 1899: "I have received from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bale more for my cotton than if I had ginned and sold in the square bale."

Mr. J. L. Wood, of Venus, Tex., Dec. 2, 1899, wrote: "I sold to the American Cotton company at its East Waco plant the best bale of cotton that was ever ginned by the Roundlap bale system in Waco, and have been selling my cotton in the seed to you since that time. For the last three years, including 1899, I have sold my cotton to you and let me say I can safely say that I have made \$2 per bale more by selling to you in the seed than I would have made if I had ginned and sold in the square bale."

Mr. A. B. Hall, a merchant and planter at Waco, Tex., wrote Nov. 10, 1899, to Messrs. Wilkins & Jones, owners of the Roundlap bale at that place: "I had one lot of 20 bales turned out by you, and upon saying anything about it I put the samples on the market. All of the buyers in town bid upon same, thinking it square bale cotton. One of the buyers bid 5 1/2 cents per pound, and another bid 6 1/2 cents, the latter remarking at the time that he was really bidding a full sixteenth more than the lot of cotton was worth. Without knowing it, I had sold my cotton for 25 per cent more than anybody had bid upon it."

Mr. S. Collins, Pike Roads, Ala., Nov. 11, 1899, wrote: "I have gotten for my cotton \$2.50 per bale more than I could have gotten for it in square bales. I believe that the Roundlap press is the salvation of the farmers of our country. I believe that it has saved in our neighborhood of eight or ten miles square \$5000 in price of cotton, and 20,000 pounds of lint cotton that would have been lost in samples, theft and weight, and \$1500 in warehouse charges, besides drayage and railroad expenses."

Galveston—Strawberries 20, cantaloupes 20, cucumbers 250. Condition good.

League City—Strawberries 150, cantaloupes 100, tomatoes 15, peas 20, various vegetables 20. Condition, doing well.

Harrisburg—Strawberries 40, cantaloupes 100, tomatoes 10, various vegetables 20. Condition, doing well.

Velasco—Cantaloupes 300, tomatoes 10, potatoes 200, cabbage 100, cucumbers 12, various vegetables 32. Condition doing well.

Angleton—Cantaloupes 200, tomatoes 10, cabbage 25. Condition poor.

Spring—Potatoes 500. Condition poor.

Huntsville—Cantaloupes 40, tomatoes 100. Condition poor.

Conroe—Cantaloupes 200, tomatoes 100, peaches 20. Condition very fine.

Crockett—Cantaloupes 200, tomatoes 100, peaches 120, pears 50, various vegetables 20. Condition fair.

Grapeland—Cantaloupe 80, potatoes 7, peaches 15, various vegetables 4. Condition good.

Palestine—Cantaloupes 250, potatoes 40. Condition excellent.

Neches—Cantaloupes 60, tomatoes 10, peaches 300. Condition excellent.

Jacksonville—Cantaloupes 50, tomatoes 300, potatoes 60, peaches 70. Condition very fine.

Troup—Strawberries 5, cantaloupes 50, tomatoes 30, potatoes 30. Condition poor.

Tyler—Strawberries 40, blackberries 5, cantaloupes 20, tomatoes 50, potatoes 50, peaches 75, various vegetables 10. Condition good.

Swan—Strawberries 50, cantaloupes 50, tomatoes 50, potatoes 50, cabbage 5, peaches 600, pears 10, various vegetables 10. Condition very fine.

Lindale—Strawberries 150, blackberries 150, tomatoes 50, potatoes 50, peaches 500. Condition very fine.

Apple—Cantaloupes 150, tomatoes 175, potatoes 10, various vegetables 10. Condition very fine.

Omen—Strawberries 10, cantaloupes 40, tomatoes 50, potatoes 12. Condition very fine.

Overton—Potatoes 20, peaches 100. Condition very fine.

Longview—Cantaloupes 15, tomatoes 12, potatoes 20, various vegetables 10. Condition good.

Henders—Cantaloupes 150, tomatoes 15, potatoes 25, peaches 50. Condition very fine.

El Paso—Bartlett pears 10, pears 200. Condition fine.

Jewella, La.—Tomatoes 75, potatoes 50, cabbage 40. Condition good.

The grand totals are: Strawberries 895, blackberries 170, cantaloupes 2,895, tomatoes 114, potatoes 1283, pears 180, cucumbers 262, peaches 2110, peas 470, various vegetables 226.

DAIRY

The Glenomerton butter factory in Australia, the largest in the country, and probably in the world. The supply in the flush for several reaches the enormous amount of 165,000 pounds per day. It is also stated that some of the patrons furnish as high as 5000 pounds of milk per day, and the average is about 2000 pounds; and these amounts are produced on farms from 100 to 200 acres each. In the separating room are 16 large separators of 400 gallons per hour capacity each, and when necessary can handle 6000 gallons per hour.

The British people are every year becoming more dependent on foreign dairy products. The cow population is increasing to some extent, but not so rapidly as the human population. In the period from 1871 to 1875 the average number of cows and heifers in the United Kingdom is put at 2,204,000. The average number of cows in stock in 1881 to 1885 was 2,568,000. But in the meantime the human population had increased from 26,000,000 to 33,000,000. In 1871 to 1875 there were 82 cows for every 1000 of the population. In 1896 there were but 73 cows per 1000 of the population.

The cow's stomach resembles a clock in one particular—its machinery is arranged to mark time; it is wound up to mark the feeding hour, and it strikes that hour almost to the minute. If the feeding time is changed for even an hour the yield of milk will decline, and the flow of milk once established is very difficult of restoration. Regularity in feeding and in milking are of the highest importance with cows; the better the cows the more important.

Yields are so important that they are selected for hours as most convenient, but when once selected, adhere to them rigidly, says the Jersey Bulletin. It makes the difference between success or failure, gain or loss. Select whatever hours are most convenient, but when once selected, adhere to them rigidly, says the Jersey Bulletin.

Not only is it important that regularity be observed in the time of feeding but it is equally important that just the right quantity, determined by the capacity of the cow, shall be given. The ruinous effects of overfeeding will also dwarf the productive capacity of a naturally capable and profitable animal. The approximate limit of each cow's capacity to digest and assimilate food is a matter which too frequently escapes the notice of most dairymen.

The foundation of dairying success must naturally be laid with the selection and maintenance of suitable cow. The yield of milk should be ample and the capacity of the cow shall be given. The ruinous effects of overfeeding will also dwarf the productive capacity of a naturally capable and profitable animal. The approximate limit of each cow's capacity to digest and assimilate food is a matter which too frequently escapes the notice of most dairymen.

Only two per cent of all the cows in the United States are pure-bred of these improved breeds, but more than one-fourth of all are pure-bred or half-bred or more improved blood. The selection of the practical dairy cow of to-day is not so much a question of race as it was in the days of the pioneer. The best breed of a cow to be selected from a family from which the cows are of established dairy excellence.

Nothing about butter making is of more importance than the process of churning, writes George E. Newell. If the cream is not in prime condition and at the right temperature second grade butter will result. The question is often asked, "What is the proper temperature at which cream should be churned?" My answer is "the proper temperature, according to the season of the year, and degree of cream maturity. As a general rule, however, 50 degrees Fahr., comes pretty near being the best temperature, but this may have to be varied from to meet the exigency of the case. Cream should be gotten out of the milk as skimmed, not while it is in the creamer, and matured before churning. It might seem that this fact is patent to all, and yet in half of the farm houses you enter, the milk and cream are "churned" before the butter is separated, and the "former perhaps curdled, before skimming has been performed. The plea in extenuation for this bad custom is that of "waiting for all of the cream to arise" and so deterioration of quality is allowed to go on in order to save a little more butter fat, which in reality is not saved at all.

Employ a method of creaming that will take the butter fat out of the milk, quickly; that is, before it sours, else a great deal of curdled casein will be mixed in, causing "white specks" in the butter. Mature the cream in at least twelve hours, for if too long a time is taken, a bitter flavor may develop. The cream should be kept at a temperature of about 70 degrees Fahr., to facilitate early maturity. Until you have reasons to make a variation, churn your cream at a temperature of 60 degrees. Do not guess at this; be sure you are sure and conscientiously every time you churn. In very warm weather churning should be done in the cool of early morning, and, if necessary, use ice or cold water to keep the cream at degree of coolness above named.

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"ALPHA-DISC" CREAM SEPARATORS

The improved "Alpha" disc or divided milkstrata system is used in the De LaVal separator only. Strong patents prevent its use in any other machines. The "disc" system makes the De LaVal machines as superior to other separators as such other separators are to setting systems. It reduces necessary speed only. Strong patents prevent its use in any other machines. The "disc" system makes the De LaVal machines as superior to other separators as such other separators are to setting systems. It reduces necessary speed only.

Send for "20th Century" catalogue. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. RENO, NEVADA. General Offices: 1102 ARMY STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 74 CORTLAND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 327 COMMERCE ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

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In many cases when you buy vehicles and harness from the agent or dealer, you pay double the money. We make them and sell direct to you at less than wholesale prices.

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Its great capacity runs easy with light power. The Columbia will thresh with less help, at less expense

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Published Every Wednesday By STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL COMPANY. S. B. WILLIAMS, President.

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TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL has the largest guaranteed circulation of any agricultural or live stock publication in Texas.

Communications addressed to either of our three offices will receive prompt attention. As a matter of convenience to our readers, we would ask that all business communications be addressed to the Dallas office.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. Notice is hereby given that the Dallas office of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal Co., are entitled to represent Texas Stock and Farm Journal Co., Publishers.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR FARMERS

The normal school for farmers which will be held this summer at the Agricultural and Mechanical college at College Station, Tex., offers an excellent opportunity for self-improvement to every man interested in agriculture in Texas. At the session competent instructors will give thorough instruction in scientific agriculture and the farmers who attend will be brought in touch with the most approved methods of cultivation. They will get the benefit of practical experience as well as theoretical knowledge such as can be obtained from no other source.

No matter how well informed a man may be he can not come in close contact with others of ripe experience in his own line of business without material advantage to himself.

The summer school will be held at a time as will enable those who attend to be present at the State Farmers' congress, July 3, 4, 5, and 6, and reap the benefits of that important meeting.

The contest for supremacy in Cuba between the white and black parties is highly edifying to Southerners whose memories run back to the reconstruction period. Not in a spirit of resentment, but of sincere interest, born of experience, do they wonder what the representatives of the Fifteenth Amendment are going to do about it.

Chicago's invitation to the Spanish minister at Washington asking him to participate in her celebration of the battle of Manila is a reminder that the Windy City always was fond of bulls.

Alabama will return John T. Morgan to the United States senate, his opponent, Gov. Johnston, having withdrawn from the contest. Senator Morgan has long been conspicuous as the exponent of Southern industrial development and as the foremost Southern champion of the Nicaragua canal.

It is fortunate for the entire South that he will remain in the senate.

The Journal Excursion has bounded into a popularity that measures up to the big occasion with which it is connected. It is safe to predict, this early, that as a result of this excursion, Texas will be the biggest pebble on the Kaw bench when the hosts assemble at the Democratic National Convention.

Several Western trunk lines of railway, converging at Chicago, are preparing to resume the immigration efforts which they discontinued several years ago. This is a hint to the Southern western lines that they should at least offer as much inducement for a traveler to come to Texas as to get out of it.

A flood of inquiries have reached us touching the Journal Convention Excursion. Some of them are answered on the front page of this issue. The main thing is to get twenty new yearly subscribers to the Journal and \$1 for each subscription; send to us, and the ticket will be yours.

Kentucky's gubernatorial tangle has at last reached the supreme court of the United States, on an agreed statement of facts, and that unfortunate commonwealth will soon be in a position to put epaulettes on the colonels without the hazard that a rival government or will pluck them off when he captures the official barracks.

The census department at Washington will endeavor to get the exact and full report of cotton production by collecting the records of all gins in the country for the present year. The reports which have been used in the past have been based on shipping statistics compiled by railroads, and were necessarily inaccurate and incomplete.

The war in Africa has become a series of marches and counter-marches, with an occasional ambush executed by the Boers. The outlook is that the British will require large reinforcements in the way of Texas mules and bronchos to enable them to catch up with the wary Dutchmen.

Hogs sold last week in Texas at 5 cents. Corn converted into 5-cent pork pays much better than when sold out of the wagon at 25 cents a bushel.

The first American civil governor of Porto Rico, Charles H. Allen, will be installed with impressive ceremonies of which a naval demonstration will be a feature. Uncle Sam has become a sea power and he takes the first occasion to call the attention of other fellows to the size, number and accuracy of his guns.

American exportations for March were larger than for any corresponding month in our history and double the average for that month during the decade ending with 1896. Trade not only seems to be following the flag, but in many instances it is getting ahead of it.

"The demands for lands, both for lease and purchase, is unprecedented," said Land Commissioner Rogan, and he attributes this demand to "the good condition of the range and the prosperous condition of the cattle industry."

When a Journal Excursion trip to the Democratic National Convention can be had for a few hours' work, taking new subscribers to the Journal, no man who would like to go can afford not to go.

With plenty of stuff for feed in prospect, this promise to be a favorable year for feeders.

THE JOURNAL'S ENTERPRISE.

(By E. G. Senter.) The Journal and the state of Texas are to be congratulated on the inauguration of an enterprise that can hardly fail to make Texas the most conspicuous factor in numbers and influence, at the Democratic national convention, at the Democratic national convention, at the Democratic national convention.

national convention will be a notable gathering of national leaders. Men who are known to two hemispheres will be there. Great speeches will be made there. It will be an event worth seeing, and the man who can go should not deny himself the opportunity. The Journal's unparalleled offer of a free round trip to the convention for twenty new yearly subscribers opens a way for every man to go who both wills and wishes to do so. The enterprise is inaugurated without a precedent in journalism, and will be helpful to Texas as well as to the Journal.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Boogery Man.
I'm not a bit scared of the canon's nose. I've been at it long, nor any of the boys that go to our honchos and pick on us. But of little things generally you can't see. Like creaking sounds, in the dead of night when you're all alone, and there's no light. I crawl down in bed and shiver all through. There's nothing there, but I'm scared, 'rnt you? of boogery things!

When the house is settling—fret in the walls. Makes 'em snap—funny that it never falls on me when I wake up from a sound sleep. And an lonesome. Then I feel my flesh creep. When all the shadows way up on the wall, seem to be coming to life. I get a cold chill. Right down toward my bed—and I know I'm better. I don't want to be scared.

There's nothing there, but I'm scared, 'rnt you? of boogery things!

If I leave my coat on a chair at night, its gets looking odd when there's a dim light. It seems to have horns and whiskers—but not. Then mother comes in and sits stinging low. 'Till I get asleep. I feel sort of ashamed. But mother says she's not to be blamed. That I'm brave enough in all but a few. Little, no-account things—but I'm scared, 'rnt you? of boogery things!

The Girl of Gold.
The gold statue of Miss Maude Adams has been cast. The statue is a success. Miss Bessie Potter, now Mrs. Vonnor, was the sculptor, and she, with her husband, watched the gold go into the mold. It was cast by the Henry Bonnard Bronze company in New York city, and was a most exciting performance.

Miss Adams began posing for the statue last summer at Rockland Lake, New York, and 25 sittings, all told. Her hair, the image is the life size, and rests on a pedestal six inches high, which is a part of the casting. It represents Miss Adams in simple high-necked evening gown, and hanging with a modesty befitting the actress' character. The arms, in tight sleeves, hang unposed by the sides.

The statue is not solid gold. It is a shell, and weighs 712 pounds. It is of 24 parts, gold, silver and copper alloy. 12 parts of which are gold, seven part silver and three parts copper. It is six feet high and weighs 700 pounds.

But the statue is not to be exhibited at the Paris exposition, for which purpose it has been made. It has been purchased by Commissioner Peck as a personal exhibit.

Mrs. Palmer's Management.
Since her return from Newport last summer Mrs. Potter Palmer has assumed control of her husband's vast business enterprises and his real estate holdings in Chicago. Potter Palmer is past 70 years and is not the active man of business he once was. Mrs. Palmer is said to have caused a small panic in the hotel by sending for the bills on fare in the three restaurants and dining room, and marking up the price from 25 to 100 per cent. She also inspected apartments and parlors and marked up the prices 25 per cent, and the wine cards and buffet products did not escape her observation. She has inspected the 100 dwelling houses owned by her husband and has given notice of a general advance in rents.

An Economical Stain for Floors.
(Written for the Journal by S. J. H.)
A simple stain that I have used for floors is almost as satisfactory as hardwood floors. It has been used for years, and is at all smooth to commence with. The preparation is very inexpensive, and it takes but little care to keep it in order, so from a hygienic standpoint, it is much healthier than carpets, besides being cheaper. I used rags and bright strips of carpet. The first requisite is to get the floor thoroughly clean and neither strong lye soap nor lye water must be used in the scrubbing, but use cleansing soda or pearline and hot soft water, else the floor will present an uneven, clouded appearance, which will show up the stain badly. The next thing to do is to fill the cracks between the boards

(and here is another economy item). You can make the putty at home. Make a paste of one pound of flour and one tablespoonful of alum to three quarts of water to make a smooth and pour the remainder of water into it, which should come to boiling point on the stove; stir all the while until well boiled, then stir in newspaper shreds or ready by hand previously gotten (and here is another economy item), and put in the putty with an old cake-knife, and get in smooth and even-looking, and while hot, and after it is turned out, coat begin applying the stain, which is made as follows: Mix linseed oil and burnt umber, a tablespoonful of the burnt umber to a pint of oil, a little less if a lighter shade is desired. Apply with a small paint brush, rubbing in well. A second coat of oil is sometimes necessary to give the proper finish, but usually one coat is sufficient. Painted or stained floors should have the dust wiped off every day with a damp cloth; kerosene or kerosene with milk will do a close to the surface. This makes almost as pretty a floor as hardwood.

Spearing a Crocodile
On the Florida Coast
"It is not generally known that we have in this country a crocodile," said a coccu-planter of the Biway country, to a Chicago Record correspondent. "I live in Florida, near the Miami, for months before I knew it. I was out hunting for the most part every day from a swamp every now and then, and I was asked for game they always referred to what they called the 'sharp-nosed' gator, which I supposed was the common crocodile. One day, however, I came across a crocodile who had the skull of one of these sharp-nosed gators for sale. I bought it, and at once was struck by the difference between it and that of the alligator. One was pointed with sharp teeth; the other flat and round-nosed, with blunt crushing teeth. Here, unsuspected, at least by the majority of white people, I discovered—as was perfect a crocodile as could be found on the Nile, and determined to capture one if possible."

"Alligators were fairly common, and it was difficult to distinguish them from the crocodiles. But I learned that the crocodiles were found near the mouths of streams, in salt water, and that the alligators were more at home in fresh water. About this time a party of friends came down to my plantation, so we organized a hunt, and for several days scoured the little bays from the coast of the coast, went up the rivers and creeks, and swam in the river in winter and being seen up in the swamp, going down to salt water in summer."

"This monster was fully pictured in the eyes of the Indians, and he had a big head, his enormous mouth, the corrugated back, in every submerged log or alligator. But days slipped by, and he failed to materialize."

"One day I took the party out to the reef, a mile from shore to spear turtles or any game that might come along, and the main subject of our conversation was our poor luck with crocodiles. While we were talking my man suddenly stopped rowing and pointed to the reef. I saw a crocodile, and a long tail was lifted out of the water, coming down with a powerful splash, and then a long, alligator-like body appeared, and immediately disappeared, causing a small wake to follow as it moved away to the west."

"'Crocodile,' said the man. 'What? Out here? Nonsense, man!' I exclaimed one of my companions. 'You saw it, sir?' said the man, turning to me. 'No, sir, could look like that. It was either a crocodile or an alligator, and I never heard of an alligator coming out to sea.'"

"It was an easy question to settle, and the boat was turned in the direction of the reef. The sea was calm, and taking out the harpoon—a three-pronged affair—and examining it to see if the rope was attached. The boat was rowed slowly, the men making some noise as possible. The crocodile was not seen, but the boat was kept afloat by a swirl of water not seventy feet away. Whatever it was, it was evidently feeding in the shallow water. Not a word was said as the boat slowly approached the reef. The harpoon was set and ready, when suddenly, fifteen feet from the boat, up came the broad, corrugated back of a huge crocodile, and the next moment a sharp-pointed muzzle protruded from the water. A sharp yell was given, and the harpoon was tossed from side to side, endeavoring to pierce the wide body asunder."

"It was a crocodile; there was no doubt in my mind; and so busily engaged was it that it did not see the harpoon. A second harpoon was tossed back and, as the big head turned, he threw the iron."

"Well struck," cried someone, as the iron bit the animal, trembling as it kept his place. There was great talk about hissing out of the water, struck the slender mast (the man dropping into the bottom of the boat) and broke it off as cleverly as though it had been done with a knife."

"Look out for the line! Jump to windward! Stern all hands! In those few seconds, the crocodile had made a desperate rush, jerked the boat so rapidly to one side that she almost tipped over, and then, with a great splash, she heeled and headed for the mainland, with an ominous wave in front that threatened now and then to come aboard and swamp the light craft. We all laid low, far from the stern as we could, and kept the bow out of water while the steered on.

"I knew we would have to stop this before we reached the shallow water, as the animal would make a rush over us, and then we would be in a bad way. We kept the bow out of water while the steered on. I took the line, passed it aft and we all began to haul in. This only excited our racer to more fervent efforts, and he turned suddenly, almost tipping over, and then, with a great splash, he heeled and headed for the mainland, with an ominous wave in front that threatened now and then to come aboard and swamp the light craft. We all laid low, far from the stern as we could, and kept the bow out of water while the steered on."

Tiny Royal Hostess
At a Five O'Clock
Princess Victoria Louise, the only daughter of the German emperor and empress, celebrated her twentieth birthday on the mountains by entertaining all her little friends at a "five o'clock," where chocolate was served, and not tea.

There were so few little princes and princesses of tender years that little people of less exalted rank were included among the invited guests. These latter, a little shy at their introduction into imperial circles, were received by the gracious hostess in such an informal manner that they felt at home at once.

The princess has inherited household capabilities from her mamma, and she insisted upon dealing out to each separate guest his or her share of cake and chocolate. As each child left it received as a souvenir a package of chocolate, attached to which was a small portrait of the fascinating little imperial hostess. It was all a very great success. She is not only loved by her father and mother and six brothers, but the entire imperial household is at her feet.

This little sprit can do with her father as she likes, and at the same time every morning she runs into his study and delights him with various accomplishments from day to day, such as a new verse in French, German or English, or anything that she will please them.

She is five years old, very blonde, with expressive blue eyes, and enjoys to the utmost every moment of her until now unclouded life. The mother and little daughter are inseparable, and in this way the little girl has become quite a traveler, and she sees more lands than many a grown person.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists retain. Price 10c per box. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

ELECTRIKURE.
(Dallas, Texas, April 6, 1900.)
Permit me to say that the Elektrikure I bought from you some four weeks ago has done more for me than any other medicine I have used. I have long suffered with my troubles, and I would not take any money for the instrument if I could not get another. I have long suffered with a complication of stomach troubles, neuralgia, sluggish circulation, toothache, nervousness, rheumatism, etc., I have tried almost every remedy known for these troubles, besides the Elektrikure, and yet they have not done me any permanent relief. I was advised by some of the best medical recommendations of the Elektrikure. I was induced to try it, and am glad to say that the Elektrikure has done me more good than anything else I ever tried. My neuralgia has gone, the rheumatism has disappeared, I sleep perfectly, and my complexion has wonderfully cleared up. I feel it a privilege to be able to recommend the Elektrikure to those suffering with similar troubles. I would not say that it is the best instrument used for what you claim for it. Yours very truly,
MRS. E. BRIGGSBY,
232 Main Street,
(See every page of this paper.)

40 YEARS OF SUFFERING!
NEURALGIA DROPS
Gentlemen: I have been sending to you for your "NEURALGIA DROPS" for several years which have done me more good than any other medicine I have used. One old lady has had without relief until she commenced using "NEURALGIA DROPS" and now she is not troubled with the disease. Each one that has used it says it is the best remedy, and all join in praise of "NEURALGIA DROPS". For the enclosed money please send me three large bottles of "NEURALGIA DROPS", one package of Pills and one Plaster, and hurry them forward without delay.

Dec. 27, 1899. W. W. DARBY, Proprietor, Dallas, Texas.

Gentlemen: My mother, Mrs. Eliza Austin, of Fremont, Wis., has been almost an invalid for years with RHEUMATISM, and for the past five years has not been able to walk 40 rods until she began to use "NEURALGIA DROPS" about two months ago. She now walks a mile at a time and is doing all her own work in the house, a thing she has not done for years. You are at liberty to publish this testimonial, with my name and address, in any newspaper, and if you do, I will send you \$1.00.

It is the most powerful specific known. Free from opiates and perfectly harmless. It gives almost instantaneous relief, and is a positive cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Nervousness, Sciatica, Migraine, Catarrhs, Piles, Hemorrhoids, and all the various ailments of the human system. It will cure all the ailments of the human system, and is a positive cure for all the ailments of the human system.

30 DAYS
To enable sufferers to give "NEURALGIA DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a large sample bottle, prepaid by mail for 30c. The sample bottle will contain enough to give "NEURALGIA DROPS" for 30 days. Write us today. Sold by all druggists. **NEURALGIA DROPS**, 100 to 124 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

PADGITT BROS.
DALLAS, TEXAS.
Makers of the Celebrated Flexible Stock Saddles.
Guaranteed not to break, to retain their shape either from hard work or getting wet. . . . We embrace quality, durability and a very easy rider. The Saddles have been manufactured since 1895 and it's time for the skeptic to stand aside.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
PADGITT BROS., - DALLAS TEXAS.

S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY CO.,
PUEBLO, COLO.
We show nearly 100 Styles of Saddles in our new: :
Twentieth Century Catalogue.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.
We have the largest Steam Hat and Dye Works in the Southwest. All the latest processes for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Reasonable and other fair basis made equal to new. Men's clothes cleaned, dyed and pressed at lowest prices. Cleaning, dyeing and finishing in the latest TEXAS MADE HATS. Write for prices of our cleaning and dyeing. Agents wanted.

WOOD & EDWARDS, DALLAS, TEXAS
244 Main St.

Metropolitan Business College
The largest most successful and progressive Business College in Texas. Patronized and endorsed by prominent business men and high public officials, than all other business colleges in the state combined. Positions secured for our graduates. Notes for tuition. Board \$10.00. Catalogue free.

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!
The Norton Poultry Yards
Were awarded the Gold Medal and Three Gold Medals.
Besides 20 other Premiums at the South-Western Poultry Association's show held in Dallas, December 21 to 25, 1898.

**S. C. White Leghorns } EGGS
S. C. Brown Leghorns } \$1.50 per 13
S. C. Black Leghorns }**

Also
White Plymouth Rocks—Eggs \$2 per 15.
Stock for sale.
431 Cole Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

EGGS.
White and Black Langshans, Barred, White and Buff P. Rocks, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Golden Wyandottes, Light strain, Black Pekin Ducks, White Guinea eggs, \$1.25 for 13. Bronze Turkey eggs, \$1.50 for 13. Toulouse Geese, \$1.49 for 7. Roup \$1.25 for 13. Iowa Pk., Tex.
E. EDWARDS, Iowa Box, 7.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, (Luffel, Davis Hallenbeck stock direct). Farm raised, large, fine shape, well hatched, and grand layers. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$2.50 for two settings. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed.
L. P. DOUGLAS, Beaver, Texas.

Barred P. Rocks,
Vigorous, farm raised. Free range for young and for brooding stock. A fine lot of youngsters for sale at reasonable prices.
Eggs \$2 per Setting.
Correspondence solicited.
EX BOAZ, Benbrook, Tex.

POST OAK POULTRY YARDS.
PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCLUSIVELY.
EGGS, \$1.50 FOR 15.
50 fine cockerels at half price to make room.
Yours for business,
W. L. HUNTER,
Hendley, Texas.

EGGS
From
WHITE AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LIGHT LEGHORNS, BUFF AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BLACK MINORCA, LANGSHAN, AND PEKIN DUCKS.
Eggs from above stock \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. W. JACKSON, Iowa Park, Texas.

Breeding Scrubs Don't Pay.
My Buff Leghorns are beautiful. They are egg machines. They are profitable. My Light Brahmas are autocrats, massive in size, beautiful in shape and disposition. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13.
J. F. HENDERSON,
Fort Worth, Tex.

Benbrook Poultry Farm.
J. W. PITTMAN, Prop.
Benbrook, Tex.
Breeder of St. Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and other fine fowls. Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$2 per setting 13 eggs. Turkey eggs, \$1.00 per 11. Goose eggs, \$3.00 per one. Satisfaction guaranteed.
If you have a question, mention the Journal.

THE DARKEST NIGHTS
your stock is safe if fenced with **Pure Stock Fence.**
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

When You Write
to advertisers, always state you saw advertisement in the **TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.**

DAVIS PRIZE WINNER AGAIN.
My stock again victorious, winning over 40 premiums at the Dallas Fair. I have a choice lot of young and old stock to sell at reasonable prices. Write for catalogue. Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks, S. and W. Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas and P. Cochins. Those wanting show stock will do well to write me early. I have them that will win.
R. A. DAVIS, Merit, Texas.

POULTRY
C. T. Rothenel of Dallas has moved to the most complete poultry plants in Texas.

Jno. P. Alexander, the well known S. C. Brown Leghorn breeder of Dallas, was called before the grand jury this week. Mr. Alexander is enjoying a large trade and is shipping eggs and stock to nearly every state.

THE PECULIARITIES OF COMBS.
The comb is a very small part of the fowl, but it is the most exposed point on the body. A comb is made of two smaller ones on each side, such as is possessed by the Brahmas and a few pea-combed varieties. The comb is made of a flat, broad comb, one on each side, and they are called the "pea," which is small with two smaller ones on each side, such as is possessed by the Brahmas and a few pea-combed varieties. The comb is made of a flat, broad comb, one on each side, and they are called the "pea," which is small with two smaller ones on each side, such as is possessed by the Brahmas and a few pea-combed varieties.

LINE BREEDING.—The term "line breeding" is one that many experts in the poultry world regard with great respect. It is a method of breeding in which the parents are selected from the best of the line, and the breeding is continued until the quality of the stock is improved to a high degree.

THE BANTAM
\$5 30 DAYS' TRIAL
BANTAM BREEDING CO., Springdale, Ark.

SWINE
Two trainloads of Texas hogs were shipped to Los Angeles, California, last week.

R. Hoxie of Hoxie, Tex., lost a considerable number of hogs by the late overflow of the Gabriel.

The Dominion Swine Breeders' association met at Toronto recently and passed a resolution in favor of an annual sale of pure-bred live stock, under rules submitted by the executives of the various associations and live stock commissions. It was decided to make an experiment in feeding with 50 of each of the following breeds of hogs, 25 of each to be fed on one style of food and 25 on another style of food.

Experiments which have been made in the past have shown that the best ration which can be fed to growing pigs is plenty of skim milk, together with a grain ration composed of one-third shorts, or ground peas or oats, and the balance corn meal, with room for plenty exercise and a clover pasture to feed on, says the Farmers' Tribune. The skim milk can be obtained from the creamery, but there is no reason why the corn ration should be supplemented with some one of the three grains above mentioned, and no man can afford to raise hogs if he cannot obtain the best quality of food, and the percentage of loss is much greater than among hogs fed on a variety, which supplies the elements to build up the system.

The 25th annual meeting of the American Berkshire Association of Food and Poultry Raisers was held at Springfield, Ill. The association was organized by A. M. Garland, then secretary of the Illinois state board of agriculture, and Chas. F. Mills, in 1875, and it is reported that the first association in this country for recording the pedigrees of swine. Phil M. Springer was treasurer and assistant secretary.

These officers were continued until 1878, when the organization was incorporated. Chas. F. Mills was elected president, Phil M. Springer, secretary, and H. L. Sanford, treasurer. Phil M. Springer devoted the best years of his life to the association and its work, and died in 1891, during which time Col. Mills was continued in the office of president. John G. Springer succeeded his brother as secretary until 1894, when he was succeeded by Col. Mills, who continues to hold the office, having served the association as president and secretary for more than 20 years.

In 1894 N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., was elected president and he has since been continued in office, having recent-

DUROC-JERSEY PIGS.—Choice registered; ready to ship. Artesia Farm, Tom Price, proprietor, Kopper, Bosque county, Texas.

Lon Barkley's Herd of Poland China Swine.
Herd headed by Catcher, Sanders No. 10265. Full connection with all the leading strains represented. F. W. choice boars and young sows for sale.
L. M. BARKLEY, Birdville, Tex.

FANCY BERKSHIRE PIGS.
The very best quality, by Black Points 11,056, winner of first and second prizes at the International Pig Show, 1898. Special \$1.00 for two pigs. Write for prices and catalogue free.
ED. I. OLIVER, Cooper, Texas.

Big Spring Stock Farm.
Best equipped hog ranch in North Texas. A fine lot of registered, Pure Poland China for sale. German care. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and catalogue free.
FLOYD BROS., Richardson, Texas.

OAK HILL HERD
The following points on pigs are given by a practical grower:
Do not breed from an irritable, vicious temper sow. Her bad qualities are stable to be repeated in an intensified degree in her offspring.
Ten months ought to be a good average length of time to take the pig from birth to the market. It much more time is spent in bringing the pig to market size and quality, there will be small profit when the carcass is sold.
Pigs coming to halt in growing will soon eat up all the possible profit in them. It is necessary to keep them going steadily from start to finish.
The developed hog is so artificial an animal that it can not safely be left to what some swine-growers call "natural conditions," that is, conditions similar to those in which the wild or neglected hog lives and thrives.
The savage, feck, vicious, nervous, pugnacious "razorback" cannot be confined and fed and fattened as the domestic hog. He will soon become wild and promptly die if subjected to the care and feed which make the tame hog fat and healthy.

JACKS.
Black Spanish Jacks.
FOR SALE—A few PURE-BRED Black Spanish Jacks, 4 to 15 lbs. Apply to
K. McLENNAN, Battle, Texas.

JACKS FOR SALE.
Four fine Jacks, 2 to 6 years old, large size. All my own raising. Good for prices. WILLIAM PFLUGER, Purgerville, Travis County, Texas.

DOGS.
Fox and Wolf Hounds
Of the best English strains in America; 20 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport. I have a large stock of the above. Send stamp for circular.
T. B. HUDSPETH,
Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER
Men troubled in a few hours with RAUENHOLZ LIQUID EXTRACT OF SNOKE. It is the best remedy for eye troubles, and is sold by all druggists. Write for circular. T. B. HUDSPETH & CO., Sibley, Mo.

FORT WORTH

The following stockmen were in the city during the week: E. C. Good, San Angelo. R. R. Robertson and Frank Giles, Midland. J. W. Cora, Mustang. Frank Amos and C. Poppave, Coleman. William Butler, Brownwood. Frank Divers, Midland. E. D. Knox and S. W. Eastin, Jacksonboro. J. S. Todd, Checotah. W. J. Jarvis, Hubbard City. Wade Atkins, Bowie. E. W. Clark, Midland. James Page, Midland. S. B. Fanbrough, Longview. B. Gatewood, Ennis. Thomas Montgomery, Mt. Blanco. F. B. McClelland, Kansas City. John Y. Germany, Brownwood. W. D. Reynolds, Albany. J. J. Hillison, Abilene. A. T. Atwater of St. Louis, secretary of the Evans-Sluder-Buel company, was in the city. W. H. Weeks, general agent of the Kansas City yards, was in South Texas during the week. C. F. Adams, a sheepman of Sonora, was in the city negotiating a sale of some of his stock. Holloway & Rahl of Meridian, shipped 1500 head of cattle to the Territory from Vinesard and Jacksonboro. Ed Good went to the western part of the state to attend to the shipment of 200 head of cattle to the Territory. D. Clark of Kansas City, formerly of Clark & Plummer of Fort Worth, was in the city on business and pleasure. B. G. Davis went to Brownwood, where he will receive 2600 head of steers for shipment to the Territory. Capt. J. P. Moore, live stock agent of the "Frisco", left for Houston and other points in the southern portion of the state. Capt. J. P. Moore, live stock agent of the "Frisco line", has returned from Thadville, Wis., where he attended the funeral of his sister. James Crawford of Purcell, was in the city en route to Coleman, where he will assist M. K. Wolf in the shipment of 2000 three-year-old steers to the Territory. Frank Anson of Coleman, was in the city purchasing cavalry horses for the British army. About 100 head were secured and will be shipped to New Orleans and from there to South Africa. J. H. Wall of Sherman, sold during the past week all of his two, three and four-year-old steers to F. M. Weaver of this city at private terms. The cattle are now in the Kiowa and Comanche territory. John D. Gilman of Boston, was in the city this week, the guest of W. Z. Manchester. Mr. Gilman had just re-

turned from a visit to his ranch in Crockett county, which is stocked with 4000 head of Herefords and Shorthorns. He reports stock in excellent condition and the prospects bright for cattlemen in that section. H. P. Robinson has purchased the Bar D herd of cattle and the ranch which lies north of Midland. The sale covered about 2500 head of cattle and 170 sections of land, the consideration being in the neighborhood of \$70,000. The herd of cattle recently purchased by J. D. Jeffries of Clarendon, from William Foster, will be driven over the trail from Big Springs to the Panhandle ranch. Mr. Jeffries was in the city en route to Big Springs for that purpose. Cotton Belt officials noted quite an increase in the transfer of market cattle over their line during the week, being sent south of Fort Worth during the winter, a situation which the officials of the road have been for some time anxious to prevent. Momer A. Judd, general manager of the Fort Worth packing house, reports that his business to be in a prosperous condition. The company is taking the bulk of the hogs coming to the Fort Worth market, and since the first week in January have been killing 2000 or more per week. The demand for the products has been good, although the Chicago prices have somewhat checked the consumption, but Mr. Judd expects the market to soon be up on a firm basis. The stocks on hand among the packers on the first of the month were shorter than usual, and in fact, the stock consumed by the packers during this year has been about 1,400,000 short of last year. The Fort Worth company has made a number of shipments to the Liverpool markets of lamb and hams, with good results. Col. Dillard R. Fant of the Half Moon ranch near Alice was here this week. He has been looking for mules for service on his ranches and says there are very scarce and high. Concerning conditions in the southwest he has observed, "I have resided and ranched in Southwestern Texas since 1851, I have

never seen pasture conditions as bright as at present. We had an abundance of rain and every acre of my ranch is filled with sufficient water to last for some years to come. During my long experience in the Southwest one lake on my ranch was able to stand the drought every year except four years ago, when the protracted dry spell left it without water. Yearling steers are in active demand at \$15 per head and trading seems to be chiefly confined to local cattlemen, who, while they were anxious to sell last year seem equally desirous to buy this year, because of the improved condition of pastureland and even land matters are looking up. We have had numerous sales of ranch lands at \$2 to 2.50 per acre, an average advance of \$1 since last year."

The requests of the people of Indian Territory to the Fort Worth board of trade for assistance in securing legislative action by congress for the betterment of their condition has been under the consideration of the legislative committee of the board. The report of the chairman, R. W. Flournoy, was made at the meeting of the board of directors in the city. Mr. Flournoy classifies the requests as follows: 1. To increase the appropriations for land allotments and to increase the number of agencies in the Territory. 2. To abolish taxes levied by tribal governments. 3. To provide support of public schools. 4. To provide for the creation of private corporations in the Territory. 5. To provide for the issuance of bonds by incorporated towns. 6. To give a congressional delegate to Indian Territory. 7. To repeal the laws authorizing citizens or non-citizens to be ejected from the Territory by the executive branch of the government. 8. To satisfy the government treaties with the Creeks and Cherokee. 9. To enlarge the jurisdiction of the federal courts in the Territory. 10. To erect asylums for the insane, blind and orphans. 11. To provide for the maintenance of the public health. There had been objections made to the board taking action on the requests because they might be inimical to the interests of the citizens of this state. Mr. Flournoy has no ground for this, but advises that the board take up the questions categorically and allow those having objections to present them for consideration. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has designated the Southern Pacific distributor of seeds to planters along its line and Immigration Agent Howard is now busily engaged in sorting and listing a large amount of seed wheat already being sent him by the department of agriculture. The list of seeds has not been completed as yet but it will be a long one. Among the other varieties is a grain called the "Michigan". It is a variety of wheat which Mr. Howard thinks will produce better results than any other. Romney Marsh sheep are being shipped from England to South America for breeders.

Col. Dillard R. Fant of the Half Moon ranch near Alice was here this week. He has been looking for mules for service on his ranches and says there are very scarce and high. Concerning conditions in the southwest he has observed, "I have resided and ranched in Southwestern Texas since 1851, I have never seen pasture conditions as bright as at present. We had an abundance of rain and every acre of my ranch is filled with sufficient water to last for some years to come. During my long experience in the Southwest one lake on my ranch was able to stand the drought every year except four years ago, when the protracted dry spell left it without water. Yearling steers are in active demand at \$15 per head and trading seems to be chiefly confined to local cattlemen, who, while they were anxious to sell last year seem equally desirous to buy this year, because of the improved condition of pastureland and even land matters are looking up. We have had numerous sales of ranch lands at \$2 to 2.50 per acre, an average advance of \$1 since last year."

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Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities. An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them"

R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured.

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THE FORTY-HOUR BILL

Col. Ike T. Pryor, of San Antonio, Discusses the Proposed Measure to Supercede the 28-Hour Law.

(San Antonio Bureau, Texas Stock and Farm Journal) Col. Ike T. Pryor, when interviewed this week by a representative of the Journal, said: "I think the law before congress by which it is proposed to amend the law in regard to the unloading and reloading of stock in transit is a very salutary statute and should be passed. I do not see how any congressional legislator can help supporting it. The present time stipulated, 28 hours, is an absolute injury to cattle. They should not be unloaded or reloaded at all while in transit, but kept on the cars wherever possible until they reach their destination. Cattle suffer by being punched, mashed and bruised while being unloaded and reloaded at the feeding pens. The latter oftentimes are wet and muddy and cause an injury to the stock. "I have recently shipped a number of cattle to the Territory which would have reached their destination within forty to 35 days had they not been started on their way, and I lost at least 250 per car on them in feed, besides the injury that they sustained by being handled at the feeding pens. "I am strongly in favor of the 40-hour law proposed and pending before congress as a substitute for the 28-hour law now in effect. I think every stockman should express his views on this subject and I am satisfied that there is practical unanimity among them on this question and that they favor the 40-hour instead of the 28-hour law. I think they should let their views be known to their congressional representatives so that the latter may know the wishes of their constituency."

COUNTRIES THAT GROW COTTON.

Secretary Wilson, in a recent report to congress, gives the figures on production, consumption and exportation of cotton. The raw cotton produced in the United States in the years 1898-99 was 3,539,494 bales; the raw cotton exported was 7,424,913 bales. There are no available statistics showing the annual production of cotton in any of the other countries of the world, except for the United States, India and Egypt. India, next to the United States, is the largest producer of cotton, its crop in 1897-98 being estimated at 2,944,000 bales of 400 pounds each. The Indian mills consume a little over 1,000,000 bales, the remainder of the crop being exported. In 1897-98 about 641,000 bales were exported to Europe, 450,000 to Japan and a small amount to China. "China, perhaps, ranks third among the cotton producing countries," says the report, "and is the largest grower in the world, but no one can tell the annual production of cotton in China with any degree of accuracy. There are no statistics, either national or provincial, in regard to the crop in that country. It is estimated that the total cotton crop in 1897-98 was 1,320,000 bales of 500 pounds each. The entire crop is consumed at home with the exception of

the exports to Japan, which Mr. Thompson estimated to be 70,467,000 pounds in 1897, or about 141,000 bales of 500 pounds each. Egypt follows China in cotton production, although it ranks third as a producer of cotton. The crop of 1897-98 amounted to 843,211 Bales of about 735 pounds each. There are very few mills in Egypt, and hence practically the entire crop is exported, most of it going to European countries, except about 61,000 bales to the United States and a small amount to Japan. The approximate production of all other countries, as estimated by the department in 1896, is as follows, in bales of 500 pounds: Corea, 400,000; Asiatic Russia, 300,000; Brazil, 224,800; Africa, 109,000; Turkey, 93,000; Persia, 73,200; Mexico, 64,000; Peru and the West Indies, 46,400; Persia, 32,800; Greece, 7760; Java, 6200; Malacca, 3680; Tahiti, 920; Italy, 456; Fiji Islands, 440.

South Africa is said to produce about 100,000 pounds of mohair annually.

EARLY PEDIGREE SEED CORN.

This is undoubtedly the earliest Yellow Dent Seed Corn in existence. Ripens up sound in 90 days from planting. It is a pure, distinct variety; has an exceedingly small cob; the grains are very deep, compact and well filled out to the tip. When ground it makes excellent meal, very sweet and nutritious. Has yielded 125 bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and has taken premiums at all the leading fairs. I will send: A Trial Package by mail for.....10c One Peck by express or freight.....75c One Bushel.....75c

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H. B. HILLIYER'S FRUIT AND SEED FARM, BOWIE, TEXAS.

60-day White Pearl Corn, Hillier's mammoth Yellow Peas in the pod, 50 lbs. to the bushel, 10c per bushel. Hillier's Early Fruit Corn, 1 1/2 to 2 to the stalk, 10c per bushel. Hillier's Blue Seed Corn, 1 1/2 to 2 to the stalk, 10c per bushel. Hillier's White Seed Corn, 1 1/2 to 2 to the stalk, 10c per bushel. Hillier's Blue Seed Corn, 1 1/2 to 2 to the stalk, 10c per bushel. Hillier's White Seed Corn, 1 1/2 to 2 to the stalk, 10c per bushel.

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Five dollars per 100 for hogs, the highest price in Texas for eight weeks, was reached in the Dallas market during the past week and quotations for top hogs are now at that price. The hogs which first brought \$5.00 were marketed by W. H. Moore of Wheatland, and averaged 230 pounds. They were sold at the Armstrong packinghouse. The demand for all kinds of live stock continues good and for light cattle particularly the supply is considerably below the demand.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas, recently marketed in St. Louis an 1800-pound steer concerning which the St. Louis Stock Reporter says: "Heryn Bischoff of the St. Louis Dressed Beef company has made a report on the killing of the 1800-pound Texas steer which he bought on this market on Tuesday, April 10, and for which he paid \$5.50 per 100 pounds. Mr. Bischoff reports that the steer dressed out 63.4 per cent making 1250 pounds in beef. He says that this is the best dressing ever known in this section, a statement which is endorsed by Wm. Cassell of Nelson Morris & Co. and by Geo. E. Mills of Swift & Co. When he shipped the steer Mr. J. B. Wilson of Dallas wrote that it would dress 1250 pounds and weigh 1825 pounds on the market."

At the stock yards of the Nolan Bros. steers were sold during the past week at \$4. They averaged 1320 pounds. Joe Elliott of Arlington, sold a bunch of cows at \$3 to \$25, and E. S. Laughlin of Dallas, sold cows at \$3.25 during the week.

W. S. Kearby of Dallas, sold 67 steers at the Thomas stock yards during the past week at 2.50. The cattle averaged \$23 pounds.

H. A. Tusky of Dallas county, sold 17 head of steers at the stock yards for 2.35. Ed Baxter marketed a mixed lot of cattle which went at \$3 to \$3.50.

J. F. Germany of Grandview, had in a car of 220-pound hogs this week which went at \$4.85. Wm. Allen of McKinney, marketed two cars at the same price.

W. H. Moore of Wheatland, is not a believer in the unlucky 13. He marketed 13 hogs, averaging 283 pounds, at the Armstrong packing house a few days ago, receiving for them \$5 per 100.

At the Armstrong packing house there were 140 sales during the week ending April 14, aggregating 2001 hogs, for which the sum of \$17,841.79 was paid. The sales during thirteen days of the week were 4375 hogs at a total of \$80,240.20, averaging 201 pounds, \$39,278.28. Among those who sold good-sized bunches during the past week and the prices received were: Hundspeth & Co.

A \$3000. STOCK BOOK FREE

It contains 182 large colored portraits of Horn, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry with an illustrated veterinary department. The entire cost is \$3000. We will mail you one copy free, postage prepaid, if you name and answer three questions: 1st—Did you see "International Stock Food" at Home, Office, Store or Farm? 2nd—If not, where can we get it? 3rd—If you know the name of the International Stock Food, please write it on a separate slip of paper and mail it with your name. This book is not available until we receive 2000 orders. It makes the stock raiser and farmer save \$3000. Thousands of farmers have seen and used it. It contains lists of dealers in every state and territory. It contains lists of all the other kinds of stock food in the market. Our dealers give this book free with "International Stock Food" in full or barrel.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. (Address: International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.) We carry 14 different kinds of stock food in minimum 25 lb. cases and full 50 lb. cases. We own for sale "International Stock Food" in three Shillons, Suttonwood 2-17, by Suttonwood 2-17, International Stock Food, by Hartford 1-24, and Nahuola 2-22, by Lockport 2-20. They all are "International Stock Food" and carry. It is now given.

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"Pasteur" Black Leg Vaccine.

THE ORIGINAL Genuine and Successful Preventive Vaccine. Remedy for Blackleg. In Powder Form: Single Vaccine \$1.50 per packet-Ten to twenty Head "BLACKLEGNE." Single Application Vaccine ready for use-10 head \$1.50; 20 head \$3.00; 50 head \$6.00. Beware of substitutes and imitations of the well known "Pasteur" Vaccine. Write for proofs of success. BRANCH OFFICE—Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago, 810 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR ACCLIMATING CATTLE

Whether Inoculated or Not. Use MINERAL WATER RESIDUE. It prevents Splenetic Fever. It is also being used as an extra safeguard on cattle inoculated at Missouri and Texas Experiment Stations. Send for circular showing what it has done for prominent Texas breeders. Address H. R. STARKWEATHER, Coleman, Texas.

WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Commission Dealers in Ranch and Cattle, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Dallas Office: 312 Main St.

Ranches for Sale.

No. 328—Improved ranch of 2300 acres in the brush country of the Panhandle, on railroad and has switch and stock pens on the ranch so that, in shipping, cattle can be loaded on the cars from the pasture. There is abundance of running water, good protection from winds, and all three different pastures. There is an ordinary ranch of 2000 acres, full outfit, ranch improvements. Write for price, terms and full particulars. No. 402—Ranch of 12,000 acres, 11 miles from San Antonio and within

35 PER CENT. ON \$2.00 IS 50 CENTS. YOU CAN MAKE IT IN 5 MINUTES.

SEND \$1.50 FOR THE TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, AND THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Dallas or Galveston Edition).

THE JOURNAL IS INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY GROWER OF CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE, SHEEP, GOATS OR POULTRY.

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SENT FREE THE "Illustrator and General Narrator."

A handsomely illustrated monthly magazine, published by the I. G. N. R., giving timely descriptions of the latest resources and opportunities of the Texas...

Wilson's Cowboy Stirrup.

Malleable steel fitted. The only stirrup ever invented that does not break in the middle. The top bar is thrown forward so as to prevent kicking the horse's legs. The bottom bar is hanging in case of accident. Ask your dealer for it. It does not keep it. Write to: Spear, Steinmann & Co., Dallas, Texas.

VARICOCELE

Dr. H. J. Whittier, 10 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Famous Pueblo Saddle

R. T. Frazier, Manufacturer, Pueblo, Colorado.



WE GUARANTEE THAT THE FAMOUS PUEBLO IS THE BEST.

ELECTRIKURE

(Offices 255 Main street, Dallas, Texas.) Mrs. H. N. Fitzgerald, wife of Hugh N. Fitzgerald, editor of the Dallas News, endorses the Elektrikure in the following terms: Elektrikure Co., Dallas, Texas.

MARKETS

(Following report is furnished by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company.) Fort Worth, Tex., April 16.—Our hog market made an advance of 20 cents the last week; and the top price of the week was \$4.96 and we sold five loads at that price.

We quote our market as follows: Fat steers, \$3.50@4.00; medium cows, \$2.50@3.00; choice fat cows, \$3.00@3.25; butchers' steers, \$2.25@2.50; hogs, \$4.85 to \$4.96; and we sold five loads at that price.

We report some of our last week's sales: 73 hogs, 170 lbs, \$4.90; 88 hogs, 190 lbs, \$4.85; 45 hogs, 110 lbs, \$4.75; 230 hogs, 220 lbs, \$4.70; 65 hogs, 190 lbs, \$4.95; 85 hogs, 184 lbs, \$4.87; 93 hogs, 201 lbs, \$4.92; 98 hogs, 184 lbs, \$4.85; 108 hogs, 163 lbs, \$4.80; 48 hogs, 202 lbs, \$4.95.

DALLAS

Dallas, April 16.—The demand was good for both cattle and hogs during the entire week. Hogs went to \$5. The Armstrong Packing company quoted: Hogs, choice heavy packing, \$4.80@4.85; good mixed packing, \$4.60@4.85; light and rough, \$4.00@4.65; extra fat cows, \$3.25@3.50; good cows and heifers, \$3.15@3.40; fair to good cows, \$2.90@3.10; feeders, \$2.75@3.00; culled and canners, \$2.50@2.75; fat bulls, light to heavy, \$4.00@4.50; fat bulls, \$2.50@2.75; fair to good bulls, \$2.25@2.50; sheep, good fat wethers, 90 lbs and over, \$2.95@3.80.

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans Live Stock Exchange, April 14. Cattle receipts, 750; calves, 124; hogs, 239; sheep, 81.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY Live Stock Exchange, April 14, 1906.—Cattle receipts for the week, 30,000; for the corresponding week last year, 24,000. The week's cattle market opened with trading active and values strong, 10 cents higher, induced by light receipts and a good demand for all classes of stock.

GALVESTON. GALVESTON, April 14.—Reported for the Journal by the A. P. Norman Live Stock Company: Beef, choice, \$3.50@3.75; common, 3.00@3.25; cows, choice, \$3.25@3.50; stock, \$2.50@3.00; yearlings, choice, \$3.50@4.00; common, \$3.00@3.25; calves, choice, \$4.00@5.00; common, \$3.50@3.75; sheep, choice, \$4.00@4.50; common, \$3.50@3.75; hogs, \$4.40@4.75; corn, \$1.50@1.75; cotton, \$12@13; wheat, \$1.25@1.50; sugar, \$14@16.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Cattle market: Choice, \$3.75@4.25; butchers' cows, \$3.30@4.25; hogs, \$4.85@5.00; sheep, \$3.00@3.50; muttons, \$5.00@5.50; western lambs, \$6.00@7.40.

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Dallas, April 16.—Poultry: Chickens, per dozen, old hens \$2.50@2.75; cocks, \$1.00@1.50; spring, according to size, \$2.50@2.75; ducks, \$2.25@2.50; geese, per dozen, \$4.00; turkeys, live, 4 1/2@5 1/2. Eggs, fresh 1 1/2@1 3/4. Butter, country, 12 1/2@15c.

F. B. McClelland, of Colorado, Tex., sold fourteen fine Hereford bulls to T. B. and R. C. Ware, at private terms.

BICYCLE GIRLS

Are apt to overdo their strength. The rivalries of the road, the cheerful companionship, the exhilaration of the swift movement on the machine, all tend to make a woman unconsciously overtax herself.

Every woman who is conscious of feminine irregularities or disorders from strain or any other cause, should begin at once the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It promptly corrects all female irregularity dries the drains which are so debilitating, and tones the nervous system. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I had falling of internal organs and had to go to bed every evening...

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence private.

Chicago & Alton R.R. THE ONLY ROCK BALLASTED DUSTLESS LINES BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

St. Louis and Chicago. St. Louis and Kansas City, Kansas City and Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria.

THE BURLINGTON ROUTE. BEST LINE. West: Kansas City to Nebraska, Denver, Utah, Pacific Coast...

THE MILANO ROUTE TO AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, SOUTHWEST TEXAS AND MEXICO. SANTA FE I. & G. N. R. to San Antonio.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. For the North and East, Via MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS, In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS. Chicago, Ill., April 15.—Butter: creamery 14@18c, dairy 13@16c; cheese firm at 12@13c; eggs steady, fresh 10 1/2c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—Eggs lower at 9 1/2c.

Dallas, April 16.—Poultry: Chickens, per dozen, old hens \$2.50@2.75; cocks, \$1.00@1.50; spring, according to size, \$2.50@2.75; ducks, \$2.25@2.50; geese, per dozen, \$4.00; turkeys, live, 4 1/2@5 1/2. Eggs, fresh 1 1/2@1 3/4. Butter, country, 12 1/2@15c.

F. B. McClelland, of Colorado, Tex., sold fourteen fine Hereford bulls to T. B. and R. C. Ware, at private terms.

4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam. A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure for all kinds of horse ailments.

SHEEP--GOATS Cheviot mutton is said to be agreeably flavoured and fine-grained. H. McKenzies of Sonora, Tex., bought Fort Terrett, at private terms.

WOOL SITUATION. Influence of Cotton Manufacturers. Amount of Wool in Sight Less Than Country Needs, But Prices Low.

NEW THROUGH CHICAGO LINE. May 1st the Cotton Belt will inaugurate in connection with the Chicago and East...

FISHING! FISHING! FISHING! SPIRIT LAKE, ARKANSAS. Spirit Lake is situated on the Cotton Belt Route, twenty-three miles east of Dallas...

HEATH & MILLIGAN Fig. Co. CHICAGO, ILL. Established 1851. MAKERS OF SHEEP MARKING INK.

O. H. Wood reports his sheep on the Moss ranch near Sonora, Texas, in fine condition. Ed Jackson of Sonora, Tex., reports that this is the finest season for sheep that he ever saw.

The Lincoln is the largest of the long-wooled breeds of sheep. The wool is long and coarse, but lustrous. Breeding ewes are selling at \$5.50 and \$6 on the range in many sections and sheepmen are not anxious to sell at the price.

There is a growing city in the Indian Territory found in the Muskogee river valley. Muskogee is a rising young city of the prairies. An enterprising place which is taking the lead among Indian Territory towns.

MUSKOGEE, T. A rising young city of the prairies. An enterprising place which is taking the lead among Indian Territory towns. Principal firms.

Only ink that is permanent and does not lessen the price of the wool. If your dealer cannot supply you address the manufacturers.

Brannick Riggs came down from Carlsbad with 4000 sheep that are moving back to their ranch in Pecos county, says the Pecos Valley News.

A. G. Anderson, of Colorado, Tex., says the lamb crop will be very heavy this year, and that sheep shearing will be finished not later than May 15th.

The situation may be illustrated as follows: Let us assume that the United States will run their full capacity...

At Denver, Colo., May 1, 1900. Ninety Head, Bulls, Cows and Heifers. The attention is again called to the combination of public property...

GOOD WHEELS MAKE A GOOD WAGON. ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS.

The number of sheep that one acre of range will sustain, and the period of time which it will sustain them, will of course, depend upon the character of the growth of the range.

We believe that no one has ever before presented this phase of the wool situation with so much frankness as we have employed in the course of this article.

SEE WAS TOO FAT. Ada St. Clair, the actress, played leading lady parts from 1890 to 1896, when she became stout that she had to leave the stage.

THE PATTERSON MERCHANT COMPANY is a pioneer in the trade among the Indians, and has had transactions with the Indians for many years.

ELECTRIKURE. (Offices 285 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.) We have over 100 letters from Dallas praising the Electric Kure.

The land and live stock of the Mesa de Mayo Land and Live Stock Company, composed of David H. Moffat, Joseph Thatcher and Henry M. Porter.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION Convention in Charleston, S. C., next July. The Tennessee Mountain Resorts and Health Centers All Along the Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta.

MEXICO. A PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR. Mexico, the land of the Aztec, is the most picturesque and interesting country in the world.

THE PATTERSON MERCHANT COMPANY is a pioneer in the trade among the Indians, and has had transactions with the Indians for many years.

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO. Most talked of potato on earth. Our seed is also about the same.

THE JOURNAL takes pleasure in announcing to its friends that it has completed arrangements to run a mammoth excursion of its own from the Gulf to Kansas City.

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LEADING COMMISSION COMPANIES AND MARKETS

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. Finest Equipped, Most Modern and Best Facilities. The Kansas City market, owing to its central location, offers great advantages...

National Live Stock Commission Co., FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS. Room 5 Exchange Building. Ship your cattle and hogs to the National Live Stock Commission Co.

ELMORE-COOPER LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Capital Stock \$100,000.00 FULLY PAID UP. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO. STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns. A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y and Treas. C. F. NORMAN, Salesman.

Davis, McDonald & Davis, (Successors to W. F. Davis.) LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

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MALLERY COMMISSION CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants. Established 1862. Chicago, St. Louis, South St. Paul, South Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo.

Campbell, Hunt & Adams LIVE STOCK COMMISSION SALESMEN. KANSAS CITY MO. National Stock Yards, E. St. Louis.

Arnold-Logan Live Stock Commission Co., DROVERS' AND BUTCHERS' STOCK YARDS, 705 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS. We make a specialty of fine Bulls, Range Cattle and Young Steers.

Barse Live Stock Commission Co. Capital Stock \$350,000.00, Paid Up. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO. Address all communications to main office, Kansas City Stock Yards.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET OF ST. LOUIS. The St. Louis NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. Located at E. St. Louis, Ill., Directly Opposite the City of St. Louis.

FORT WORTH PACKING AND PROVISION CO. Refrigerated Dressed Beef, Pork and Sausage, Pork Crockers, Lard Refiners and Jobbers of Provisions, Curers of Hico Cabbages, Fort Worth Hams and Breakfast Bacon, Manufacturers of Pure Crystalline Hygienic Ice.