

Spicy Contributions

Are wanted by The Journal. They should be tersely written and devoted to Live Topics

The Texas Stock Journal

Devoted to the Agricultural and Live Stock Interests of Texas and the Southwest.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1900.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas Guaranteed to Advertiser.

The Journal now issues two state editions— The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL The TEXAS FARM JOURNAL

TO FIGHT OLEO BILL

MEETING OF COTTON SEED CRUSHERS HELD IN DALLAS.

Decided to Take Steps to Defeat the Oleo Bill—CrusHERS in Favor of Buying Cattle for Feeders When Found Necessary to Secure Good Prices for Producers.

The Cottonseed Crushers' association of Texas, met at the Commercial club rooms in Dallas, in special session Wednesday afternoon. This association has 55 members in Texas, and seven in Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

Your committee on Fort Worth meeting in interest of Galveston beg to report: We endorse the objects of the meeting and representing of the most important industrial interests of our state are heartily in favor of such state and federal aid as can be secured to encourage and support any legitimate movement to rehabilitate and reinstate Galveston, the first commercial port of this state and advise the appointment of a committee from our association to attend the meeting on Nov. 29 and Dec. 1.

The following gentlemen were named to represent the association: J. J. Culbertson, Paris; R. K. Erwin, Waxahachie; F. M. Bailey, Paris; Marion Sansom, Alvarado; A. P. Moore, Cameron; Robert Gibson, Dallas; W. G. Davis, Grandview; Thomas Spruance, Arlington; Ed Woodall, Itasca; F. C. Callier, Dallas.

Mr. Erwin of Waxahachie said that around his mill 90 per cent of the cotton seed had been sold, and practically all of the seed sold.

Mr. Bailey of Paris, said that 75 per cent of the crop had been sold. Most of the seed were not in good condition and the price was very low.

Mr. Woodall of Hill county, said 75 per cent had been marketed. The frost had killed all their bright hopes of a great top crop.

Mr. McCord of Waco, said in all the section south of Waco, tributary to it, 55 per cent, possibly 90 per cent had been sold.

It is believed that the weevil can be successfully fought with the method recommended by Prof. Malby of the Agricultural and Mechanical college. The first that was known of it was down on the Rio Grande, coming from Mexico.

Secretary Robert Gibson was questioned by a member as to the status of the Groat bill, providing for a tax on oleomargarine, which has aroused such strong opposition in Texas and elsewhere.

arrangements to bring every possible influence to bear to prevent its passage. Hon. R. E. Cowart is representing the opponents of the measure in Washington.

It was decided to have an excursion to California, returning by way of the Pan-American exposition. Buffalo next year, and a committee was appointed to make all arrangements.

The proposition made by several members that the mill men should buy steers and feed the surplus hogs and meal which could not be sold at satisfactory prices was discussed pro and con by a dozen or more of those present.

Mr. Erwin of Waxahachie stated that he had put in troughs and water for a thousand head of cattle and left the impression that he would feed the hogs unless satisfactory prices were paid, which resulted in a ready sale for the output of the mill.

After discussing several brands of cigars the convention adjourned.

On leaving the ranch, Mr. Moncur and his nephew visited New Orleans and Cincinnati, and proceeded to Washington, where they spent some time.

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The sale of Berkshire hogs at the Kansas City pavilion a few days ago was exceedingly successful. The sixty head offered brought 2400 an average of \$40 per head.

According to a Chicago press dispatch, the international packing company, by its packing operations last year, lost \$342,604. At the annual meeting held last week a resolution providing for a committee to investigate the company's affairs and report as to the best course to be followed was unanimously adopted.

ROBBIT PEST IN VICTORIA.

About ten years ago the New South Wales government offered a reward for a successful method of combating the rabbit pest. Many persons thought at the time that the reward had been offered by the Victorian government.

It is said that packing house people have recently become interested in the wild hogs at large in Arizona. The Indians say that as far back as their traditions go these animals have been roaming through the valley of the Colorado river, subsisting on a root peculiar to the country.

CUDAHY'S BRANCHING OUT.

The John Cudahy Packing and Provision company was incorporated at Springfield a few days ago as the first step in organizing a \$10,000,000 corporation embracing all of John Cudahy's packing interests.

NEWS OF THE LIVE STOCK WORLD

KILLED BY WOLVES.

Carcasses of calves and yearlings, killed by wolves, are daily found in the Powder river country, Wyoming, and the cattlemen are organizing an association to make an aggressive campaign against the marauders.

SHORTHORN SALE IN IOWA.

The Weiss sale of Shorthorns at Sutherland, Ia., was held last week with a good attendance. Most of the crowd were men who had established herds.

SMALL LOSSES BY RAIL.

It is shown statistically that the losses of cattle by accident in rail transportation do not average one-half of one per cent. This is much less than the loss suffered under the old methods of driving over the trail, and is a high compliment to the methods used by the railway companies in handling stock.

BEEF DRESSING CONTEST.

In a competition of beef dressing held at the fair between Stan, Warth, an English champion, and Paul Tetzel, the American and world's champion beef dresser, the Englishman was the victor.

IMPORTATIONS FROM MEXICO.

The importation of cattle from Mexico in October amounted to 4817 head, which was heavier than any month since June and the largest for October since 1899.

MEAT EXPORT OF QUEENSLAND.

The total meat product reported as a few head and the aggregate value for 1898 amounted to a value of \$5,800,000, including preserved and salted meat, frozen meat and meat extract.

RESULTS IN LOSS.

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WILD HOGS IN ARIZONA.

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AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

At St. Louis the week decision of the first importance to livestock commission firms and cattlemen generally was handed down by the United States circuit court of appeals in the case of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. vs. W. P. McCadden et al.

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ROUND FOOTED TEXAS HOGS.

A Journal reader at Whitesboro, Tex., writes: "I see a report from Booneville, Ark., of four round-footed hogs and one seems to me somewhat doubtful that there are such hogs. But, Mr. Editor, here in Gonzales county as late as sixteen years ago, I have seen them five or six in one pen with round or square feet."

AT SALT LAKE MEETING.

In connection with the meeting of the National Live Stock Association to be held at Salt Lake City, January 15 to 19, 1901, an exhibition of live stock will be given, which will include range cattle as well as pure-bred stock.

PITTSBURG'S FAT STOCK SHOW.

The four day annual Fat Stock show at the East Liberty Stock Yards, Pittsburgh, Pa., was the most successful ever held in that place. A carload consisting of 15 head of Polled Angus cattle bred by A. A. Armstrong, Chicago, Ill., took the sweepstakes prize of \$300 and was sold to the Pittsburgh Provision company at \$2.25 per hundred weight, this being the highest price ever paid for such stock.

RESTRICTED BY GERMAN.

The German trade with Queensland in preserved meats is suffering somewhat from restrictions imposed by Germany upon the import of such goods from the former country, and it is the richest in natural wealth of all the Australian colonies.

FARMERS OWN THE STOCK.

The large number of cattle owned in Iowa are possessed by many individual owners, as the large owners of cattle are very few in that State. One traveling on the railroads here might comparatively few and small bunches of cattle he sees that the stock owned in the State could readily be numbered.

CATTLEMAN GETS DAMAGES.

A judgment for \$40,000 has been secured against the Oceanic Steam Navigation company in a suit brought by a cattle exporter, W. W. Brauer, to recover \$150,000 damages. Brauer claims that the company's negligence in loading his cattle on a ship resulted in the loss of \$50,000 worth of cattle and that he made a contract with defendant company for the shipment of stock by steamer, but it is alleged, that instead of carrying out its contract the company placed such restrictions in the way of shipping that Brauer sustained considerable loss.

MEETINGS IN CHICAGO.

During the great International Exposition in Chicago, December 1 to 3, there will be numerous meetings of stockmen and breeders of various breeds, among which will be the following: Tuesday, Dec. 4, 7:30 p. m.—American Polled Durham Breeders' association, Saratoga hotel.

STOCK IN ONTARIO.

The annual report of the bureau of industries for 1899 just issued by the province of Ontario, shows that the solid position in which farmers in that province now are. From the low water mark of 1896-7, when the average value of working horses was given at \$53 per head, the increase during the four years have been steadily upwards—the principal difference being—cattle from \$43 to \$46 in the four years, milch cows, \$27.60 to \$30.31 stock cattle, \$24 to \$25.27. Sheep, over one-year-old, \$14.11 to \$5.01; under one-year-old, \$2.65 to \$3.15. Hogs from \$11.23 to \$12.23. Poultry practically the same. Almost without exception, however, these average prices are behind the seasons of 1898 and 1899.

CANADIAN CATTLE EXPORTS.

Some of the Canadian government officials feared that the reciprocal removal of quarantine restrictions by the Canadian and United States authorities would result in decreasing the feeding of cattle in some of the eastern provinces and thus materially injure the Canadian trade in fat cattle with England. However, this has not been the case although it has resulted in the annual purchase by feeders in this country of thousands of cattle in Canada for fattening in the States.

STOCK DISEASES IN BRITAIN.

Official statistics issued by the board of agriculture show that during the first 43 weeks of this year, (the period ending Oct. 27) in Great Britain, there have been 1659 outbreaks of swine fever, 446 of anthrax, 944 of glanders, 17 of foot and mouth disease and seven cases of rabies, five of which were among dogs. The outbreaks of glanders have been more frequent, than in the corresponding period last year.

ZERBROIDS FROM BRAZIL.

"Zerbroids," that is to say, a hybrid between the zebu and horse, are the subject of report by the United States minister to Brazil, says a press report. These animals are already in use on a small scale in the Transvaal, and they are suitable for Africa, because the zebu does not injure them. They have been tried successfully in Brazil, and are found very strong, lively and docile.

ILLINOIS BREEDERS' SESSION.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' association opened Nov. 13 at Springfield, Ill., closing the evening of the 15th. In conjunction with this meeting, conventions of horse breeders, cattle breeders, swine breeders and sheep breeders' associations, all of Illinois, were held. The time of the convention was occupied by the reading of papers and discussions of methods, breeds and topics pertinent to the interests of stockmen. A complimentary banquet was the closing feature.

SALE OF HEREFORDS.

The two-day Hereford combination sale of animals belonging to the famous breeders, Leonard Sawyer, Smith and Waddell at the Kansas City stock pavilion a few days ago was very successful. One hundred and two head were offered, 28 bulls and 74 cows and heifers. The total of the sale amounting to \$6230. Two hundred dollars was the top notch, and was paid for several different animals.

HORSELESS FOR ST. PAUL.

It has recently been discovered in St. Paul, Minn., that horseflesh is being offered by hucksters for sale for stable use. It seems that for several winters hucksters, posing as farmers, have offered for sale the carcasses of beef fresh killed on the farm. The deception has more recently been detected from the fact that during the severe Minnesota winter bona fide carcasses of edible animals are as a rule bought by many restaurant and boarding house people who in the summer time confine their purchases to much smaller quantities. By playing the honest farmer, and keeping prices low the vendors of the equines have successfully eluded suspicion until now.

CRAZED BY A BLOW.

W. F. Mellick, formerly president of the National bank at Pocatello, Idaho, and "cattle king" of the Snake river, in that state, is now a raving lunatic, the result, it is thought, of being snatched in Chicago several days, had sold his cattle and was preparing to return to the evening of Nov. 17, with large roll of bills, he started out to visit the theaters. Late that night he staggered into the hotel where he had been staying and asked for a loan of \$2 which he paid the cabman for bringing him home. The cabman said he had found Mellick out near Lincoln Park on the boulevard, wandering around in a dazed condition. His money, watch, rings and all valuables were missing. The next morning he ordered a breakfast to be followed later by a \$100 supper. His queer actions led to his arrest and a trial to determine his sanity.

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OPINION HANDLED DOWN IN THE CASE OF W. M. REED VS. CHARLES ROGAN, LAND COMMISSIONER, RENDERED BY JUSTICE GALLESNER—CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS REVIEWED BY THE COURT.

The supreme court, in an opinion by Judge Gaines, sustained the constitutionality of the absolute lease law by refusing the mandamus application of W. M. Reed vs. Charles Rogan, land commissioner. The law was attacked on two points. 1. That it is in violation of article 7, section 4, of the constitution, which provides for the sale of the school lands. 2. That it was not in conformity with section 56, article 3, of the constitution, which requires notice by publication of the intended passage of a local or special law, it being contended that the lease law is local, because it applies only to certain counties, and that notice was not given of the intended passage.

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LEASE LAW UPHELD

DECISION RENDERED BY SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS.

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ARMOUR-FUNKHOUSER PUBLIC SALE!

Imported and American Herefords.

New Sale Pavilion Kansas City Stock Yards.

Tuesday, Dec. 11, and Wednesday, Dec. 12.

10 Imported Bulls, 25 American Bulls, 30 Imported Cows, 45 American Cows.

We pledge ourselves to offer a grand lot of cattle from the best families of England and America, among them Young Kansas Lad, the 3-year-old bull now being president of the Armour herd; climax, the 4-year-old Armour sire; Beau Real's Maid, the famous \$2,250 cow; the Queen's heifer Busybody; Imported Rosedrop, and the show cows Hortensia 9th and Vernal.

KIRK B. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo. JAS. A. FUNKHOUSER, Plattsburg, Mo.

CATALOGUE READY NOVEMBER 1.

Cols. Judy, Woods, Sparks, Edmonson and Jones, Auctioneers.

Attention is called to the Shorthorn sale of H. C. Duncan and George Bothwell on December 13 and 14. See announcement below.

Great Combination Auction Sale REGISTERED HEREFORDS.

AT THE NORTHERN PENS, FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12-13, 1900. When One Hundred and Sixty Head of 100 bulls and 60 females, selected out of the following well known herds: Sunny Side, owned by C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kas.; Jott & March, Belton, Mo.; The Riverdale Hereford Cattle Company, William Humphrey, V. P. and General Manager, Ashland, Neb.; and W. S. Van Natta & Sons, Fowler, Ind., will be sold to the highest bidder, but grown out on grass and are now in that condition that insures no falling off in the hands of new owners. The cattle, being yarded and sold at the Northern Pens, guarantee can take advantage of this offering with perfect safety. Such is the breeding and character of our respective herds that we extend a cordial invitation to the gentlemen of the Southwest to attend this sale, believing that the cattle to be sold are the equal of any sold in the Southwest.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND VIEWS

NUBS OF NEWS

Calvert, Tex., hopes to get a cotton factory built by local capital.

Sugar manufacturers in Queensland invariably purchase the year's crop of cane standing, and cut it at their own cost.

Polk county produced this year some fine Japanese persimmons, some of them being over 12 inches in circumference.

Prof. F. W. Malby, state entomologist, will address the farmers of Midland county at Cameron Dec. 1, on the subject of the boll weevil.

Cotton picking in the Cisco country will go out early some time in January. Frost has opened all the bolls that were far enough along to be opened.

L. G. McLendon has produced on his farm near Center, Shelby county, 600 pounds per acre of some time in January of tobacco. Three acres were planted with the fragrant weed.

Reports as to the Pecan crop, received from different portions of the state, very greatly favor the season. However, wherever, has a large crop this year, with good demand, at fair prices.

The California Fruit Grower says a new and very attractive prune package has been introduced this season by the California prune packers. It is practically an air-tight case, very strong and light, and holds five pounds, 12 cans to the case.

The indicated crop of corn in the seven surplus states, viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska is 1,355,166,000 bushels this year, as against 1,355,211,000 last year, being a gain of 29,955,000 bushels. Iowa shows the largest increase.

The estimates of the department of agriculture for appropriations for the next fiscal year aggregate \$4,650,000. This includes, however, \$700,000 for agricultural experiment stations, which are not to be touched by the department, \$1,095,320 for the weather bureau and \$334,230 for salaries.

Articles of incorporation of the Mexican Power and Development company, a Chicago corporation, have been filed in the office of the Maricopa county, Ariz., recorder. The capital stock is \$500,000. The object of the organization is to engage in the manufacture of beet sugar.

One hundred and fifty solid cars of peaches, tomatoes, melons, vegetables, etc., have been shipped by fast freight from Tyler this year. Besides the solid car shipments nearly 100,000 crates have been shipped by express, making

a total of over 250 carloads, the bulk of which were tomatoes and peaches. The truck farmers' crop has generally been a profitable one, and the acreage will be materially increased next year.

Rabbits again threaten to become a menace to the crops in Malice districts around Swan Hill, says a report from Melbourne, Australia. This year the rabbits thrive and breed fast, and the state of part of the Waitchee run is reported by the vermin inspector for the district to resemble what it was at its worst stage some years back.

W. H. Lee numbers among products of his farm in the neighborhood of Livingston, Tex., a cucumber weighing thirty pounds, grown from seed secured at the Fruit, Flower and vegetable festival at Houston last year. It is dark green-looking, something like a watermelon, measuring 35 inches from stem to blossom end and is about 36 inches in circumference.

A. C. Carroll, formerly of Tennessee, came into Texas and settled on a farm in Collin county last spring, and expresses himself as delighted with the country, as when he came he was not only rich, but a result of his family's labor, together with his own, he will net from his farm some \$100 this year. He has already sold over a thousand dollars worth of cotton and cotton seed.

The Central Illinois Horticultural society held its twenty-eighth annual convention at Canton, Ill., and elected the following officers: President, H. Augustine of Normal; vice president, Geo. J. Foster, Bloomington; second vice president, S. N. Black, Clayton; secretary, J. C. Blair, Urbana; treasurer, W. S. Ziegler, Clinton. Papers on tree spraying and studies of nature in schools and other interesting subjects were read and discussed.

It is impossible to estimate the new California orange crop accurately, but according to best information available it will be close to 25,000 cars of 362 boxes each, or about 9,000,000 boxes. The top for the year just closed was 18,400 cars, or 6,624,000 boxes, according to the California Fruit Grower, nearly twice what it was the previous season, when it aggregated 3,654,000 boxes.

The orange crop in the state of Sonora, Mexico, is about one-third short of what it was last year. It is estimated that the number of carloads of oranges exported from Hermosillo and other ports in the orange district of the United States markets this season will aggregate 250. Last year there were 370 carloads of oranges exported from the state of Sonora to the United States. The shipping season closes about Dec. 15. This is the height of the season, and about 150 carloads have been exported up to this time. The

in the soil, which otherwise would not be available for plant food. It is an expensive form of potash plant food, however, as a ton of lime by the time it reaches the soil, would cost not less than \$10. This sum would be ten times the quantity of potash the lime could possibly liberate. It is not generally claimed that lime has any great effect in making available the phosphoric acid existing naturally in soils. For twenty years phosphoric acid has been generally applied in excessive quantities as compared with what is needed, and this phosphate quickly becomes dormant in the soil, and is very slowly acted upon by plants.

"Land plaster is merely lime combined with sulphuric acid. Any value it may have as an indirect fertilizer is due to the fact that it decomposes soil particles, liberating the stores of plant food existing in soils in a state of nature. For example, insoluble silicate of potash with land plaster may form silicate of lime and sulphate of potash, which brings the potash within reach of plants. Soil phosphates cannot, however, be similarly decomposed by plaster, hence it can be of little value as an indirect source of phosphoric acid plant food. It is said that land plaster liberates a large amount of nitrogen from the soil, and that it is mixed with decaying organic matter.

"This is undoubtedly true, but its precious little value as a maker of plant food. It can only hold nitrogen as ammonia, which requires further treatment at the hands of decomposing bacteria before becoming fit for plant food. Common salt is credited in a lesser degree with all the virtues of land plaster.

"From a broad general view it seems that the chief object of all these so-called indirect fertilizers is to supply potash. This is a perfectly legitimate object, but a very valuable one, but so long as actual potash is not present in order to promote plant growth. Notwithstanding this fact certain other substances have a marked effect on the growth of crops—namely lime, land plaster and more rarely common salt.

Bryan Tyson in discussing this subject says: "Lime as an indirect fertilizer corrects the acidity of the soil when a soil is so rich in decaying organic matter as to show a distinctly acid reaction, but this is not a fertilizing effect. We all know that lime compacts a loose sandy soil that looses a too compact clayey soil, but these are all purely physical functions, and have little to do with plant food. It is claimed that soils rich in organic matter and lime are more fertile, and that by nitrifying bacteria, and that lime by correcting this acid condition enables the bacteria to act on the organic matter, thus liberating any fertilizing ingredients the organic matter in the soil may contain. This is no doubt true in measure, but it is a very delicate matter to adjust the exact condition of slight alkalinity by rough applications of lime. However, there can be no doubt but that lime is useful for such a purpose, and hence properly termed an indirect fertilizer.

"But lime deserves more credit than this one point. It undoubtedly aids materially in breaking up soil particles, thus liberating potash locked up

principal market has been St. Louis, Mo. Each car contains 532 boxes of oranges. They are packed in California style.

F. F. V. FESTIVAL.—There is no lack of energy in the preparation now being made for the Texas Fruit and Vegetable festival in Houston Dec. 10 to 15, inclusive. The preliminary offers this year are very numerous and are designed to bring to the front illustrations of the great resources of Texas in the mid-winter season. The No-Tsu-Oh parade will be one of the great features of the festival.

TOBACCO FROM AUSTRALIA.—According to a report from Melbourne the minister of agriculture at Wangaratta recently said that it had been decided that the present bonus of 3d per pound on tobacco leaf exported should be abandoned, and that the government would establish a stemery at Wangaratta—at an initial cost of £2000, and an annual return of £100—for the purpose of having the leaf prepared according to the most approved methods. As the government would bear the entire expense of the necessary machinery and buildings, as well as expert supervision, the growers would be expected to pay for the labor of packing, including the leaf in tierces, and the freight to London.

TENNESSEE LETTER.—The following has been received by the Journal from Russellville, Tenn.:

Two sets of contractors are now at work around Russellville on the pile road building now under way in Hamilton county.

Farmers have sold their mules at \$75 to \$150 each, and 40 cents, hogs at \$15 per ton, hogs at 4½ cents, sheep at 3½ cents, and eggs at 15 to 18 cents, with many other things in proportion.

Early sown wheat is threatened with the fly again. The late season and fall rains have made excellent grazing out of blue grass, which stockmen are beginning to appreciate more than ever before. The quality, however, will probably be somewhat impaired by the wet weather of the fall and winter. The crop will be lessened considerably. This will have comparatively little effect, however, as the great bulk of the corn crop is fed right here in the state, and the merchantable value does not affect the weather of the fall and winter. Practically all the corn raised in Iowa is sold in live stock, and the profits are always good. Probably two-thirds of the crop is in the crib by this time. A small percentage of the corn will be reduced in value by moldy, perhaps, the fall has been too wet for the highest success of the grain crops in the state, though the yield will be as high as 40 or 41 bushels to the acre. Last year it was 36 and a fraction."

NORTHWESTERN PRUNE CROP.—The report made in the Journal regarding sections of Oregon indicates that the output of cured prunes in the state this year was not less than 9,000,000 pounds and probably amounted to 10,000,000 pounds. Of this amount considerably more than half were for export, and the average price received by the growers for the whole crop of all kinds has been more than three cents apiece, about 15¢. This is the height of the season, and about 150 carloads have been exported up to this time. The

Listing gives uniformity to the crop, but the ground is usually plowed does not, and I have adopted another method.

I first double disk the field, having the center of the disk straddle each stalk row, pulverizing the top four inches, incorporating the vegetable matter into the surface of the soil; then the heat or plank this with what is commonly known as a clod-crusher, which is a wooden implement made of eight four-by-four-inch timbers set edgewise and one inch apart. I then plow with a plow that sifts this fine soil into the furrow, and the furrow screens out all the particles of soil larger than one inch in diameter.

It is a right-hand steel-beam plow with rolling cutter. The share is plow straight across and cuts sixteen inches. The first mold-board is set four inches apart, and carries the clods over the top of the furrow straight up, then to the side, finally dropping or tossing them bottom side up twenty-four inches from the cutter. The second set of rods throws out to one side all clods over two inches across, in a new row twenty inches from the first row, and the third set of rods drag along in the bottom of the furrow and their upturned ends claw out and leave on top of the fine earth in the furrow all clods thicker than one inch that may have dropped through the two mold-boards.

A little subsoiler under the plow breaks up the bottom of the furrow, and the trash lies on top of the fine soil in the furrow where the clods from the next furrow are thrown on top of it. The field is then subpacked with a heavy roller, and all surplus air is forced out of the soil, the trash pressed into the soil, and all clods reduced to the size of a walnut. Thus the whole field is a pulverized mass of compressed fine soil. This pulverizer cuts eight feet in width, without any chance to cure out, just so sure will chemical change take place that unfits it for feed, even if it does not turn black or moldy. A pile of green grass treated this way would heat and "mow burn" and come out black and stinky, and could be only fit for bedding, as all digestible matter would have been destroyed by the heating. I have seen lots of corn fodder come out dark and spotted from this cause, and if it looks bright a close scrutiny with a powerful glass will show that it has passed through this chemical change, that causes cattle to smell it all over before they taste it, while properly cured corn fodder will have a sugary odor that the cattle smell long before they reach and eagerly devour it.

To avoid this chemical change in newly-cut corn fodder, green, moist farmers delay cutting until the leaves on the stalk have cured out standing, and thereby secure a very poor grade of fodder.

Guard your kidneys; the health of the body depends on those small but important organs. They extract uric acid from the blood, which, if allowed to remain in the system, would cause Dropsy and Bright's Disease. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a successful kidney tonic; it dissolves the uric acid, stimulates the liver, stimulates the stomach and digestion, cleanses the bowels. It will prevent or cure Bright's Disease.

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATES.—In referring to the wheat crop of 1900 the County Gentleman says: The government estimate is not expected to exceed 515,000,000, which is slightly in excess of any published monthly indications; this compares favorably with about 550,000,000, based to some extent on recent annual shortages of official estimates. From 1880 to 1890 the official estimates tallied with distributions with remarkable closeness. For the past ten years, however, shortages have occurred, commencing with the era of population withholding and distorting of crop returns and systematic advice to hold wheat, in the hope of raising prices. The organization known as "The Wheel" has this idea as one of the main spokes. The whole effort has been injurious, in reducing the farm price of wheat, giving the advantage to speculators to manipulate the market, and to the farmer to think in the absence of reliable and accepted official estimates. The idea of foolish growers that mystery and underestimation would insure to their benefit has been discarded, and the farmer is now looking to the government for official reports, there should be some means devised to eliminate it, preferably by securing unbiased and accurate returns; otherwise by learning how to discount the understatements.

BEEES IN BEE COUNTY.—Bee county, it seems, was aptly named as it is rapidly becoming a county of bees and honey. A late report from Beaville states that the county of the Atchley apiries, which are among the largest in the world, were located here a little more than six years ago, the fame of this section as a country for bees has spread to a great part of the world. The Atchley people established a factory here for the manufacture of all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies and they ship these things, together with bees, to some foreign country almost every day. Other raisers have established apiries here during the past few years, and now they are dotted all over the county. Recently, large raisers have moved their establishments here and two more are known to be coming soon. The climate seems to thrive well here. The climate is mild and he can work his bees all the time, and the bees are all the time growing in this country has a breeze on it at some time of the year. Flowers in great profusion cover the earth during the spring and summer, and as a consequence there is scarcely a time when the industrious little workers can not find something from which to gather honey.

INSURANCE OF CROPS IN ARGENTINA.—The Reviewer of the River Plate says that anyone who follows the vicissitudes of the weather which we experience in this favored climate, will have noted that the unexpected is what happens only too frequently. The Argentine Wiggins have attained to quite large success in raising their crops, but they are not to be looked upon as infallible. Perhaps the class of men who are most of all interested in the weather speculations is the agriculturist, and he is the one who must undergo

down the fodder, the temperature of the mass would rise to a point that is fatal to the bacteria that cause acid fermentation and cause the silage to rot. This view was soon found to be upheld by experiment, and for ten years or more it has been generally accepted that rapid filling is unnecessary, many farmers maintaining that the best quality of silage can be made by slow filling. Another early idea was that the fodder should be firmly packed as it was put in the silo, but it has been found by experiment that all that is necessary is to keep the surface leveled off and perhaps to tramp the fodder down a little along the edges near the walls of the silo.

In order that the temperature of the mass may be kept low, if possible, it is common practice to delay the leveling off of the fodder put in one day until the temperature has risen to the proper degree when the hot material is leveled off, being well packed at the edges, and when the silage is added at once. This maintains a higher temperature in the outer portions of the mass and results in silage of a more uniform quality. The former practice was unnecessary, and covering of boards was discarded, however, soon after it was learned that heavy weights were necessary to keep the covering of straw, chaff, grass, or uncut cornstalks was substituted. Nowadays the covering is often omitted entirely, but it is generally considered the best practice to cover with straw, or hay, or a few inches of top soil, or a layer of manure, or a layer of straw or other material, thus silage in silage.

As first silage was first square or rectangular, but more or less difficult was experienced from the spoiling of the silage at the corners, and it was also difficult to make the high wooden silo strong enough to resist the lateral pressure of the mass of silage. This led to the building of a circular silo which form is generally preferred at the present time. There are no corners in such a silo, and a much stronger structure can be built with less building material than in the square or rectangular silo to board up or otherwise cut off the corners, thus lessening the danger of loss of silage. Metal linings for the inside of wooden silos have been tried, but with little success, usually proving less durable than wood for the outer part of the wall of the silo, and it is said to compare favorably with lumber as to cost.

The desirability of such a food for farm animals during the winter and also in times of drought has led to many attempts to construct cheap silos, especially in sections where silage is scarce, and the most satisfactory of these cheap structures is known as the "stave silo." It is built much as a round tank, but is without top or bottom other than the soil, and is composed of 2-inch lumber of varying length, held together by hoops of one-half inch iron, with suitable blocks for tightening. When filled, a temporary roof may be placed on the silo, or straw or grass may be spread over the top. A still simpler and more inexpensive method of preserving fodder fresh

from the field, is practiced in some sections, notably in Texas and elsewhere in the southwest. This is by means of "stave silos." The freshly cut forage (sorghum) is usually cut and drawn into compactly built stacks, generally topped with grass, and carefully raked down and heavily weighted. The forage undergoes fermentation and is made of good quality, while the loss from molding is very great, being confined to the surface.

A well authenticated instance has appeared in Wisconsin, where death has occurred from going into a silo for the purpose of tramping down the silage. The death occurred from carbonic acid gas, which had accumulated since the ensilage had been put in. This is no reason why the farmer should not build a silo, but it affords a very excellent reason why he should use care. When green material is cut fresh and put into a silo, carbonic acid gas is generated at once by the living cells. At night, with the ensilage several feet below the open door, it accumulates very rapidly, being heavier than air, sinks to the bottom. Any living being that goes into that space filled with carbonic acid gas will die, for the simple reason that he cannot get enough oxygen. A man can live in a room where there is enough oxygen in the atmosphere to feed a light. The same care should be taken in going down into old wells. The fact that occasionally men die when filling a silo is no objection to the silo any more than the fact that men occasionally die in a well is any reason why a farmer should not dig a well when he needs one. It is important for every man to know that carbonic acid gas is deadly. There are thousands of men, and more particularly girls, who get the seeds of disease by sleeping in badly ventilated rooms where this identical gas accumulates as human breath. Any living being put into a bottle from which the water has been exhausted by blowing it out will die. Fill a Mason fruit jar with water, hold the bowl of a clean pipe under the mouth of the jar, and blow, and you will drive out the water. Slip a piece of glass under the mouth and invert it, and you will have a jar full of exhaust human breath. It is sure death to any living animal you put in it. Carbonic acid gas is not a poison in the strict sense of the word, but it is death because it pollutes the atmosphere by shutting off the proper amount of oxygen which is essential to life.

PROTECT BLACKBERRY BUSHES.—Many blackberry and raspberry vines are going into winter quarters this year with large quantities of immature wood, says a bulletin from the experiment station at Stillwater. The dry weather of July and August caused most of the vines to be cut back, and the vines that were left to grow in the summer's growth. The fall rains came early, while the weather was yet warm, and caused the vines to make new growth which can not be ripened before frost. The soil contains a good deal of water, and if the vines are cut back they will suffer but little during the winter. If the patch is on a south slope and protected from the north winds it may be left to take care of itself. If the patch is not so favorably located a little time can be very profitably used in laying the plants down. This work should be done while the land is moist, not wet, and in good weather. On the other hand, vines should be removed after the new growth has been cut back, and put in shape for next season's crop. Dig a ditch about 6 inches deep and 9 inches wide along one side of the row. This ditch should be close enough to the row to reach the vines on the side of the plants down to the roots. The vines can then be easily bent to the ground by placing a hay fork on the top and pushing them over into the ditch. Stick the fork not so favorably located a little time can be very profitably used in laying the plants down. This work should be done while the land is moist, not wet, and in good weather. On the other hand, vines should be removed after the new growth has been cut back, and put in shape for next season's crop. Dig a ditch about 6 inches deep and 9 inches wide along one side of the row. This ditch should be close enough to the row to reach the vines on the side of the plants down to the roots. 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The Journal will insert in advertising contracts if desired an agreement that it will fulfill all payments due under them...

Coming Sales.

- DECEMBER 6-7, 1900—American Gallows Breeders' Association, Gallows, Chicago, Ill. DECEMBER 11, 1900—K. B. Armour, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication.

FOR GALVESTON'S RELIEF.

There seems to be some confusion of opinion as to the purposes of the convention to be held in behalf of Galveston at Fort Worth on Nov. 30.

THE DEAD AMENDMENT.

The vote on the so-called "irrigation amendment" in the counties proposed to be affected by it was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Total 1185 2635

Outside of the town of Wichita Falls, which is headquarters of the irrigation company that asked for the amendment...

ABSOLUTE LEASE SUSTAINED.

The decision of the supreme court of Texas upholding the constitutionality of the absolute lease law puts an end to an agitation that has been prejudicial to the range interests without being helpful to any other interest.

A CONDITION.

Prof. W. F. Cummings, geologist, said recently to an interviewer: "There is no reason why Texas might not manufacture all the stone and granite that she uses, and much more."

TEXAS AS A SALE STATE.

By the breeder of fine stock wherever located the importance of Texas as a field wherein to dispose of his saleable stock is becoming recognized.

state in the Union is there the same uniform effort to improve or breed up cattle by the admixture of better blood.

Texas breeders want and are willing to pay for the best. Breeders of thoroughbred cattle know this and it has become a maxim that when Texas breeders attend a dispersion sale good prices prevail.

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New Points in Pig Feeding.

Prof. A. G. Hauser, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Over 275 head of pigs have contributed to the data now on hand and have left us some very satisfactory results.

We find that a combination of feeds is better than a single feed, though the feeds be practically the same.

We are also able to see the meaning of the phrase "blood tells," for in buying up shoats of various farmers it was necessary at times to take some that were generally less than good quality.

It is interesting to note that the pigs fed on alfalfa hay fed to hogs on full feed gave astonishing results.

Commenting on a report to the effect that four round-footed hogs had been shipped from Arkansas, a Journal reader at Wrightsboro, Tex., asserts that he has seen five or six such hogs in one pen in this state.

The wealth of Cuba is partially indicated by the fact that the federal government received \$21,895,218 and expended \$17,672,993 on the island between Jan. 1, 1899, and April 30, 1900.

The Havana mayor who has challenged a Havana editor who criticized his administration to fight a duel believes the primitive ideas that still exist on the island.

The report that a Georgian plucked 723 pounds of cotton in a contest at Cape Hope the other day is a reminder that Georgia still retains her proud pre-eminence among Southern states in the production of poetry, possum and romance.

The Denver Stockman calls attention to the demand for ranches and rightly says that the scarcity of open range which has caused it will be permanent.

PADEREWSKI'S SECRET.

How any great piano player keeps his hands supple has often been a matter for wonder, but Mr. Paderewski, the king of pianists, has revealed the whole secret.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

THE EFFORTS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE TO PRODUCE IT IN AMERICA.

The experiment with Egyptian cotton in the United States continues to excite much interest. This variety of cotton ranks high among the finer materials imported into this country.

The direct importations of Egyptian cotton increased from less than 200,000 pounds in 1884 to more than 43,000,000 pounds in 1896.

During the years 1892 to 1894 the department of agriculture imported and distributed three varieties of Egyptian cotton seed, viz: Mitafi, Bama and Abbas.

In San Patricio county, in southern Texas, W. H. Wentworth has had a half acre each of Bama and Mitafi.

The New York correspondent of a London Journal states that in Chicago, New York and other great cities of the United States it is estimated that more than ten thousand horses have been killed by the heat during the summer just ended.

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED.

We have a remedy which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing stamp for reply.

BARGAINS IN RANCH AND CITY PROPERTY.

No trouble to answer to answer questions. Write me, M. W. WOODWARD, Amarillo, Texas.

DO YOU WANT A RANCH OF ANY KIND?

If so, you will be interested in our revised list of ranches, just out and which describes fully, 52 choice ranches and stock farms in various parts of Texas.

REAL ESTATE—Farms, ranches and city property.

We have 100 farms and 25 ranches listed with us for sale. Write The Texas Farm Journal, P. O. Box 100, The Fort Worth Journal, Dallas, Texas.

CITY, SUBURBAN AND RANCH LANDS.

Improved and unimproved, in and near Canyon City, Texas. Address: LAIR, County Judge of Randall county, Canyon City, Texas.

FOR FINE BARGAINS IN LANDS AND RANCHES.

In the best stock farming part of the Panhandle, write to W. H. WOODWARD & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

CATTLE.

COLONIAL RED POLLED CATTLE—Inbred and pure bred, fine quality, bred in the United States, adapted to colonial times, and has been in this neighborhood for 75 years.

I WANT TO BUY SOME HIGH GRADE RED POLLED OR SHORTHORN 2-YEAR-OLD PAIRED FEEDERS.

any sized bunch up to 50 head. State price in first letter, and when selected would not be obliged to year olds past. O. S. HOUSTON, Stephenville, Texas.

FOR SALE—About 80 head high grade Hereford cattle, also 2 registered bulls.

For particulars, write to J. A. HOVENKAMP, Keller, Texas.

80 STEERS, THREES AND UP.

spring delivery, 200 coming 2's at \$15.00, spring delivery, 500 3's at \$20.00, spring delivery, 500 4's at \$25.00.

CATTLE, ALL AGES, for sale.

Write me for what you want. J. D. FREEMAN, Lovelady, Texas.

IMPROVED FARM containing 700 acres, located within three miles of a central Texas county seat town.

WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY we have for sale a high-grade stock farm of 1400 acres.

WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

IN TAYLOR COUNTY near Merkel on T. & P. railroad we have for sale a ranch.

WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

IN DUVAL COUNTY, midway between Corpus Christi and Laredo, and near a town on the Texas-Mexico border.

WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

IN TARRANT COUNTY we are offering a choice combination farm and ranch of 50 acres.

WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in large or small lands bought at 25 cents per acre.

WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

E. G. PENDLETON, real estate agent, Amarillo, Texas.

WITHIN two and one-half hours ride of the first time, we have for sale improved stock farms in North Texas.

WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

IN SWISHER COUNTY we have for sale a ranch of 18 sections, of which 10 sections are leased for a term of years at 30 cents per acre.

WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—Ranches in Chavez, Lincoln and Eddy counties, New Mexico.

PAGE, Roswell, New Mexico.

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Write me for what you want. J. D. FREEMAN, Lovelady, Texas.

FEEDERS 400 to 600 feeders 4 years and up, good stock. Well bred cattle. Price \$25. Convent to San Antonio. GEO. B. JOHNSON & SON, San Antonio, Tex.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred and high grade Hereford and Shorthorn cattle and grades. The grades are from J. J. cows and registered bulls. WALLACE BROS., Jewell, Texas.

WANTED—Contract to buy from 200 to 300 head of good cattle. T. M. TURNER, Terrell, Tex.

INOCULATED SHORTHORNS—80 registered Shorthorn calves and yearlings that have been successfully inoculated against Texas Fever by Dr. Conroy of the Missouri Experiment Station.

WANTED—To pasture 1000 head of cattle in southern portion of Presidio county. Parties will take care and \$5 per acre and \$100.00 protection. 10 cents per head per month. Address F. CLANSWITZ, Dysart, Tex.

LIVE STOCK.

27 MILKERS AND FOUR YEARS OLD, clear of blemishes. Gentle. Price \$10.00. A. B. cars at Alice, Texas. GEO. B. JOHNSON & SON, San Antonio, Tex.

HORSES FOR SALE—50 head well bred horses (mares and geldings) for sale. Our own raising. Write or wire. Webb & Hill, Albany, Texas.

500 GRADE ANGORA GOATS at \$25. 250 high grade Shropshire ewes. Registered rams. 1000 pure bred and registered. GEO. B. JOHNSON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—One pair of bird dogs, English setter, trained. W. G. TRIGG, Eastland, Texas.

WANTED—To buy 2,000 sheep, 1,000 wethers and 1,000 ewes. Address, W. E. STANLEY, Duffer, Rushing, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 3-year-old Duroc Jersey boar, one yearling boar, two spring hogs and several nice pigs. E. B. JOHNSON, Corsicana, Texas.

FINANCIAL.

ATTENTION CATTLEMEN—Unlimited money to lend on cattle. The Chicago Live Stock Commission Company offers unexcelled service. Address IRELAND HAMP-TON, Agent, Henrietta, Texas.

FARM LOANS at 4, 4-1-2 and 5 per cent. on ten years' time, with privilege of paying in 100 weekly payments. The lowest interest day. No commission. STEPHEN DEMMON & CO., Title and Trust Building, Chicago.

NO COMMISSIONS—Money to loan on cattle in amount not less than \$500.00. Pays the commission. Address, PADDOCK-GRAY CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One good 6-room residence with cedar tank and windmill in Decatur, Texas. Price \$1,000.00. Cash and balance in one year at 5 per cent. or will take good cattle. Address the owner, W. J. CROOK, Wharton, Tex.

FRUIT TREES and ornaments direct from nursery catalogues. Catalogues free. Alvin Fruit and Nursery Co. (Incorporated) capital \$100,000. K. H. BUSHWAY, manager, Chicago, Ill.

THE ONLY KEELYEY INSTITUTE in the state for the cure of whiskey, morphine, cocaine and tobacco addiction. J. H. KEELY, Bellville Place, Dallas, Texas.

DEWEY HAY PRESS, THREE men and one mule can bale 800 bales per day. Apply to W. C. GUNLOCK, 64 North Main street, Victoria, Texas.

AMERICAN ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS' Association. For all information address: Secretary, 27 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Missouri.

"WOMAN'S BLESSING"—Private prescription for suppressed or irregular menstruation. Price 50 cents per package. Free. J. M. HORNE, M. D., Box W20, Chicago.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN to learn telegraphy for positions on railroads. Situations secured or money refunded. L. S. LAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—The address of W. J. Jones, who once lived in Delta county, and is now supposed to have gone to Stock Texas. I have information of value to him. Address W. A. B., care Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Dallas, Texas.

CHILL TONIC POWDER—50c package by mail. 100 packages and silver watch for \$15. Address W. M. WOODARD, Lynchburg, Tenn.

DO YOU WANT a man and wife for ranch, or a good man for any kind of ranch work? Address: Fort Worth Employment Office, 1011 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

ALL HORSES MADE fast trotters. Improved method, \$5 per copy. Address W. WOODARD, Lynchburg, Tenn.

SILK WEED cures liver and kidney diseases. Price 50c per package. Silver or stamps. 100 packages and silver watch for \$15. Address W. M. WOODARD, Lynchburg, Tenn.

MINERAL ROD—Locates mines and hidden treasures. W. M. WOODARD, Lynchburg, Tenn.

LIVE MEN to handle the "Best" Incandescent Lamps in Texas. Best made, easiest sellers. SOUTHERN GAS LAMP SUPPLY CO., Dallas.

L. C. HEARE, Miami, Texas, Live Stock and Real Estate Agent. Cattle Ranches a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

ANY ONE desiring to locate in Texas, especially in Wichita or surrounding counties, will find it to their advantage to write me at Wichita Falls, Texas. J. J. LORY.

Hat and Dye Works.

LARGEST FACTORY in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 84 Main street, Dallas, Tex.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good land for sale. Address: E. J. MARTIN, General Passenger Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

UPLAND HERD HOLSTEIN CATTLE

FOR SALE—Bulls, cows and heifers, all ages. \$5 head to select from. Write or call on without call. N. J. DOTY, Ferris, Texas.

Johnson Grass Extreming Co.

The Texas Johnson Grass Extreming Company guarantees to destroy Johnson Grass in one season, on which cotton is to be planted. 500 grown successfully at same time.

For further information address THE TEXAS JOHNSON GRASS EXTREMING COMPANY, S. A. CLEBURNE, TEXAS.

HOTELS.

St. Elmo Hotel.

HENRIETTA, TEXAS. First class in every respect. Rates \$2.00 per day. Special rates to home-seekers.

THE HOUSEHOLD

JUST IN THE SAME OLD WAY.

The battle is fought and the world moves on.
Just in the same old way.
We wake in the morning with a lazy yawn.
Just in the same old way.
The sun eyes rise away each east.
The poor ones starve and the rich ones feast.
Just in the same old way.
The rural wife sets her buckwheat yeast.
Just in the same old way.
The lovers stroll 'neath the same old moon.
Just in the same old way.
Or sit in a darkened room and croon.
Just in the same old way.
The farmer sows his ripened corn.
The roosters crow in the early morn.
And folks are wedded and babies born.
Just in the same old way.
The brooks and the rivers downward flow.
Just in the same old way.
The breezes and politicians blow.
Just in the same old way.
The farm kid fattens on cornmeal mush.
The old maids sing and the girls blush.
Just in the same old way.
The sad ones weep and the glad rejoice.
Just in the same old way.
The rag man uses the same old voice.
The jag man serves his Kentucky juice
And sends men home with the lodge excuse.
To wives in waiting, who raise the deuce.
Just in the same old way.
The fight is o'er and the old earth spins.
Just in the same old way.
The Christian prays and the sinner sins.
Just in the same old way.
We have our joys and we have our care.
But here and yonder and everywhere.
The old flag flaps the same old air.
Just in the same old way.
—James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

HARD ON THE WEATHER MAN.

A month or so ago in New York, Tim Murphy, the famous comedian, ran across an old colored woman sitting under an awning and fanning herself. "It's dreadfully hot, isn't it, mammy?" asked Mr. Murphy. "Deed it is, chile," said the old woman, "deed it is. I ain't tell you for it to be so hot this a-way. I sell you forty years ago, when the blessed Lord made the weather we didn't have these steaming days, honey, no, 'deed, we didn't, but now the niggers men up at this here weather office has the making of the weather, they does send us anything they please, and they ain't skilful, chile, they ain't skilful."

THE GENERAL FOUND THE HOLE.

A story is recalled about General Sherman, when he visited West Point some years ago for the graduation exercises. He accompanied the commandant on his Sunday morning tour of inspection of barracks, and on entering certain rooms he noticed on the mantelpiece. Stopping down he picked up a brick from the middle of the hearth with his sword scabbard, and revealed a hollow space about a foot square, in which were nicely packed a considerable quantity of tobacco and other contraband articles. Meanwhile the cadets occupying the room stood by mutely watching, and wonder-

The Transformed Burglar.

HOWARD FIELDING.

The very excellent woman who was cook in my father's household was afflicted with a serious impairment of vision in the last years of her service. I remember how she used to take a big pinch of salt and wave it over a roast of meat with the mistaken notion that she was dropping a little here and there, and all the salt would fall in one place. It is thus that blind fate seasons our lives with the condiment of adventure. As a rule we get it in a lump!

This philosophical reflection is suggested by the recent remarkable experience of a young friend of mine. She is a charming girl, blond, petite and graceful and possessed of a very promising voice, for the cultivation of which she came to the city. She took up her abode in a genteel boarding house where some friends of hers were living, and everything was very ordinary and commonplace. Her early life had run as quiet as the brooks mentioned by Spenser, the gladiator, but, greatly to her surprise, she found that it would not continue to do so.

She had been to the theater with her friends and had had a bit of supper and was home again a little after midnight. As she entered the dark room she heard a noise in the lock and then she heard the ring of it as it fell to the floor.

Faeling about she saw the dark figure of a man by the door. The form was barely distinguishable in the gloom. Edith tried to scream, but, greatly to her surprise, her voice wouldn't serve her; it seemed to be clogged like one's limbs in a nightmare. This was a surprise, not fear.

The intruder heard her, however. He had been standing in a stooping position, with his arms against the door, but he sprang away from it and faced her at the sound of her choked cry.

"You keep still!" he said in a voice so monotonously low and rough that she knew it must be assumed. "If you make a noise I'll kill you!"

There was just light enough for her to see a shining object in the hand that was outstretched toward her.

Edith was brave, most people are who have been startled from alarms. She was not courage, but experience. Courage said: "Keep cool. Don't make a fuss. He won't hurt you." Experience would have said: "That scabbard is

eat. Just now the place is full of Americans placidly submitting to the cure. The Americans are also taking it with that characteristic adaptability which belongs to them in Europe. And the Meran doctors, with almost similar adaptability of the remedy to the disease, are describing it for dyspeptic patients.

JOKE ON THE FRENCHMEN.

It was at the time of the exhibition in 1887. A Japanese embassy went to Paris to treat for three tree ports in France in return for which France was to have three in Japan. The negotiations proved sharp and amiable. "Make your choice," said Japan, "we will choose afterward."

The minister of foreign affairs selected Yokohama, Yaddo and Hang-Yang.

The embassy made no objection; they simply smiled and went on their way.

Some time afterward Japan sent word that the three ports mentioned were agreed to, and in return Japan desired Havre, Marseilles and Southampton.

HEAD WAS A "MISFIT."

I have never seen a Chinese execution and I do not envy any one the sight, writes Frank L. Carpenter. The brutality of the executioners is beyond conception. A missionary told me how he recently saw the heads of five robbers cut off.

"There were two executioners," said he, "one an expert, the other an amateur. The expert cut the heads off through the human necks, as though through cheese, but the amateur bungled his work. The robbers were placed on their knees with their heads outstretched. As the sword cut through the neck the head fell to the ground, some rolling twenty feet away. The blood spouted out in great jets from the bodies, which strange to say still remained on their knees."

NAPOLEON AND THE ROMAN LAW.

Napoleon I had an extraordinary mind. He appeared never to forget anything he cared to remember and his assimilated information as the stomach assimilates food, retaining only the valuable. An incident will illustrate this remarkable quality of his mind.

When forming the "Code Napoleon," he frequently astonished the council of the state by the skill with which he illustrated any point in discussion by quoting whole passages from memory of the Roman legislation. It was a canon law before he was born. The council wondered how a man whose life had been passed in camp came to know so much about the old Roman law. Finally one of them asked him how he acquired his astounding knowledge.

GRAPE CURS IN SWITZERLAND.

Just now the tourists are flocking to Meran and this little town occupies a place beginning to get crowded. The grape cure is at its height, or will be in a few days. It can scarcely be possible that all the grape-eaters are actually invalids, as you meet all kinds of people eating them almost unconsciously. You buy grapes in a little basket, and you carry it with you on your walk or saunter, and go on nibbling on the fruit until you have consumed your regulation pound or two pounds weight. A man without a basket of grapes would look as odd in the alleys around Meran, as a man without a foot square of board in his pocket would look in the Strand. So the Meran grape cure is very popular and very inexpensive. The town fixes the price of the fruit, and you get more for threepence than you would think it possible you could

Thompson's Eye Water

It cures eye ailments.

COUNT ZEPPELIN PATENTS

A FLYING LOCOMOTIVE

Count Zeppelin, whose new airship now has the world in a flutter, has received from Uncle Sam a patent for a flying locomotive which will draw in free air a vestibule train of aerial trailers loaded with men and freight. The count had evidently held this invention in store, hoping to soon spring it as another surprise upon the scientific world, and doubtless has not dreamed that American letters patent could be granted to him in this respect.

FREE TO SMOKERS

Free to smokers. A new brand of cigars is being introduced in every country. It is a new brand of cigars, and is being introduced in every country. It is a new brand of cigars, and is being introduced in every country.

THE GOOSE PLANT,

A NATIVE OF GUATEMALA

The goose plant is a native of Guatemala, and its name is truly descriptive. It has the perfect shape of a goose, with head and neck proudly arched, as if floating in the water. The average length of a bud is 16 inches. As it bursts into bloom the breast opens, showing a delicate white lining. The buds are to be placed two air screws like large electric fans, held free from the sides by brackets resembling the outriggers of racing boats.

TELEPHONE BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Some very remarkable experiments, which seemed destined to signalize the dawn of a new era in telephony, were recently conducted in Paris.

About a hundred guests, assembled in the garden of the official residence of the under-secretary of state for posts and telegraphs, were enabled to hear songs and speeches transmitted by telephone from a room 150 yards away, the voices being produced without any perceptible loss of volume. This result was obtained by a telephone invented by M. Germain, an official of the department.

THE MAN THAT QUEEN

WILHELMINA IS TO MARRY

There is perhaps no German sovereign more popular than the Queen of the Netherlands. Princesse belonging to it are, unlike the daughters of other small German princes, brought up good Protestants. They would be considered disgraced if they forsook the religion of their fathers for the sake of brilliant matches. The tutors of the boys and girls are pastors. The late Dutchess Orleans was lady-in-waiting to the queen, and was firm to the last in the religious tenets in which he grounded her faith in childhood.

DR. HENDERSON.

DR. HENDERSON. A regular graduate in medicine. Over 100 years practice—22 in Kansas City. Oldest in age, the longest located. Author of the book "The Science of Health."

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT

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THE HOUSEHOLD

JUST IN THE SAME OLD WAY.

The battle is fought and the world moves on.
Just in the same old way.
We wake in the morning with a lazy yawn.
Just in the same old way.
The sun eyes rise away each east.
The poor ones starve and the rich ones feast.
Just in the same old way.
The rural wife sets her buckwheat yeast.
Just in the same old way.
The lovers stroll 'neath the same old moon.
Just in the same old way.
Or sit in a darkened room and croon.
Just in the same old way.
The farmer sows his ripened corn.
The roosters crow in the early morn.
And folks are wedded and babies born.
Just in the same old way.
The brooks and the rivers downward flow.
Just in the same old way.
The breezes and politicians blow.
Just in the same old way.
The farm kid fattens on cornmeal mush.
The old maids sing and the girls blush.
Just in the same old way.
The sad ones weep and the glad rejoice.
Just in the same old way.
The rag man uses the same old voice.
The jag man serves his Kentucky juice
And sends men home with the lodge excuse.
To wives in waiting, who raise the deuce.
Just in the same old way.
The fight is o'er and the old earth spins.
Just in the same old way.
The Christian prays and the sinner sins.
Just in the same old way.
We have our joys and we have our care.
But here and yonder and everywhere.
The old flag flaps the same old air.
Just in the same old way.
—James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

HARD ON THE WEATHER MAN.

A month or so ago in New York, Tim Murphy, the famous comedian, ran across an old colored woman sitting under an awning and fanning herself. "It's dreadfully hot, isn't it, mammy?" asked Mr. Murphy. "Deed it is, chile," said the old woman, "deed it is. I ain't tell you for it to be so hot this a-way. I sell you forty years ago, when the blessed Lord made the weather we didn't have these steaming days, honey, no, 'deed, we didn't, but now the niggers men up at this here weather office has the making of the weather, they does send us anything they please, and they ain't skilful, chile, they ain't skilful."

THE GENERAL FOUND THE HOLE.

A story is recalled about General Sherman, when he visited West Point some years ago for the graduation exercises. He accompanied the commandant on his Sunday morning tour of inspection of barracks, and on entering certain rooms he noticed on the mantelpiece. Stopping down he picked up a brick from the middle of the hearth with his sword scabbard, and revealed a hollow space about a foot square, in which were nicely packed a considerable quantity of tobacco and other contraband articles. Meanwhile the cadets occupying the room stood by mutely watching, and wonder-

The Transformed Burglar.

HOWARD FIELDING.

The very excellent woman who was cook in my father's household was afflicted with a serious impairment of vision in the last years of her service. I remember how she used to take a big pinch of salt and wave it over a roast of meat with the mistaken notion that she was dropping a little here and there, and all the salt would fall in one place. It is thus that blind fate seasons our lives with the condiment of adventure. As a rule we get it in a lump!

This philosophical reflection is suggested by the recent remarkable experience of a young friend of mine. She is a charming girl, blond, petite and graceful and possessed of a very promising voice, for the cultivation of which she came to the city. She took up her abode in a genteel boarding house where some friends of hers were living, and everything was very ordinary and commonplace. Her early life had run as quiet as the brooks mentioned by Spenser, the gladiator, but, greatly to her surprise, she found that it would not continue to do so.

She had been to the theater with her friends and had had a bit of supper and was home again a little after midnight. As she entered the dark room she heard a noise in the lock and then she heard the ring of it as it fell to the floor.

Faeling about she saw the dark figure of a man by the door. The form was barely distinguishable in the gloom. Edith tried to scream, but, greatly to her surprise, her voice wouldn't serve her; it seemed to be clogged like one's limbs in a nightmare. This was a surprise, not fear.

The intruder heard her, however. He had been standing in a stooping position, with his arms against the door, but he sprang away from it and faced her at the sound of her choked cry.

"You keep still!" he said in a voice so monotonously low and rough that she knew it must be assumed. "If you make a noise I'll kill you!"

There was just light enough for her to see a shining object in the hand that was outstretched toward her.

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