

TEXAS IS THE BUYER

of registered cattle. During the first five months of this year she bought 1,000 head of registered herefords from other states. Other breeds as well as the Herefords are in great demand. If you have cattle to sell advertise in

THE JOURNAL

VOL. XXII, No. 15. Established 1880.

The Texas Live Stock Journal

DEVOTED TO THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1901.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas Guaranteed to Advertiser.

If you want results try a SPECIAL NOTICE AD. in the Journal and you will not be disappointed. A special notice ad is a business bringer. The rate is only TWO CENTS A WORD.

SHORTHORN REGISTRATION.

HEAVY INCREASE IN FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF THE YEAR—SHORTHORN SALES.

One year ago the office force of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association was at least eight months behind with the work, writes B. O. Cowan of Springfield, Ill., assistant secretary of the association. This was due largely to the increasing business resulting from the "deluge" of pedigrees that came during the closing months of 1899, December of that year showing the record-breaking receipt of over 12,000 pedigrees. During last July the office force was increased and commendable work had been done by the end of the month. Pedigrees coming to the office are now checked and certificates of acceptance are sent, and certified copies when ordered, within one week from the time the pedigree is received. In case of emergency, certified copies can be furnished on one day's notice, and in a few instances, during the last month, small orders have been filled within an hour after the order was received.

Much praise is justly due Secretary John W. Groves for the improved condition in the work, and the faithful complement of clerks, some of whom have been several years in the office, and I am sure the patrons of the office will accord him due credit for his energetic and efficient work when it is more fully known. As I have been in the office but a few days, and have so much to do, I cannot do more than say that I am glad to have the office in such a state of affairs. I can, I trust, bespeak the appreciation of faithfulness of my associates in the office, without being liable to the charge of self-laudation.

As a brief account of the methods in the office may interest some readers, I will say that the pedigrees are examined and the pedigree is examined to see if date of birth, color, sex, signature of breeder, etc., are given. A good many are deficient in some of these requirements, and have to be returned to the sender or else held until the sender can be reached. This, of course, causes delay and sometimes great disappointment to breeders who want certified copies quickly. If all pedigrees were examined carefully before being sent to the office, to guard against omissions or mistakes, the original pedigrees would be greatly facilitated, and more prompt and satisfactory service given.

After the first examination of pedigrees and proper receipt sent, the money is entered on the books and the pedigrees marked and laid away until the "checking" clerks can get to them. This is the most careful examination and consists in comparing the pedigree of an animal with the record of its immediate ancestors to detect mistakes, if any have been made. After being checked pedigrees are filed away until the volume is ready to be returned to the parties sending them, as some think, but are kept in the office for future reference.

The secretary-in-fact, the whole office force—is anxious to push the work vigorously and give efficient and satisfactory service, and all rejoice in the increase in receipts of the grading, increasing the strong and healthful demand for Shortorns. The receipts for 1900 were larger than any preceding year, but 1901 shows a decided increase over 1900. During the first five months of 1901 the receipts for pedigrees were \$18,856, and \$24,450 for certified copies, while during the same months of 1901 the receipts for pedigrees are \$26,311 and \$28,659.50 for certified copies. This is an increase of \$7,455 in pedigrees and \$1554 in certified copies, or approximately 40 per cent increase in the former and 75 per cent increase in the latter. As certified copies are 25 cents each, this represents a demand for 14,738 copies in five months, or 113 copies for each working day.

This much from within the office—what are the prospects from without? Bright? Decidedly so. The increase of receipts in the office hardly keeps pace with the increased demand for Shortorns in the country. Since February 1, 1901, 2000 Shortorns have sold at public sale at an average of \$400, \$200, 1600 at an average of \$232. Is there any consolation or encouragement in these figures? Can anyone beat them? And what do they signify? Plainly that the "lordly Shortorn" is, as he always has been, the favorite of the great mass of American stockmen. With this strong and healthful home demand, and the National association, and other associations, reaching out after the South American trade, it would seem that the lot of the American Shorthorn breeder has truly fallen in pleasant places.

During the last few months frequent inquiry has been made at the office for pedigrees of that cattle of quality, but whose dairy qualities have been developed both by breeding and careful management. If breeders who have herds of this character will write me, I will endeavor to put them in touch with a demand, when one is known.

Will Carry Exhibits Free.—The announcement is made by F. T. Ramsey, chairman of the exhibit committee, that all express companies will deliver free of charge exhibits designed for the Texas Farmers' Congress at College Station. The days for shipment are July 22 and 23 and all shipments should be addressed to Prof. J. H. Connell, College Station.

LIVESTOCK CONDITIONS.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION.

Secretary C. F. Martin, of the National Livestock association, in a bulletin issued July 1, says:

Semi-annual reports received by the secretary of the National Livestock association from the various states and territories regarding conditions of the livestock industry on the range, indicate a most prosperous year for the industry as a whole. The winter losses were lighter than for many years, but heavy spring storms in some sections have caused the usual spring losses, but the average will not reach over 3 per cent. Many sections report losses from predatory wild animals greater than usual, showing that this pest must soon be met in some way. Another cause of loss has been the loss of the grain failed to sprout and some of that which came up was so slow in getting started off that weeds and grass got a start and before the rice was tall enough to flood, the former were so far advanced that to have thrown water over the land deep enough to kill them out, would have gone to waste. The rice and drowned it, too, and much of it was abandoned. In other sections the protracted drought has so affected hay and small streams that have heretofore furnished an abundance of water that pumps are being operated with a difficulty that threatens disaster, while near the coast salt tides have come in from the Gulf and in several places rice men have been obliged to stop their pumps altogether, as salt water is fatal to rice growth. The lack of surface water to feed water-bearing sands, that artesian wells are sunk tap, has evidently had a telling effect on them, too, as a great many of those that furnished a remarkable flow last year and the year before are not doing so well this season. There are good wells in ninety feet deep stronger ones 200 feet, but at 300 feet probably the most satisfactory head of water has been obtained, though some of those not more than ninety feet deep have been superior to those seen deeper.

A curious feature, but one that will interest rice growers everywhere, has attracted attention in western Louisiana this season, and that is that a chain of wells put down approximately the same depth, all on a given course, will furnish a strong flow and all of the water will be nearly the same quantity of water, while wells on either side, but running parallel with the middle row, though put down to an equal or even a greater depth, will give off a great deal smaller supply of water.

The sheep situation is not so satisfactory. Reports all indicate a general expectation of lower prices, due to the crowded condition of the ranges and the absolute necessity of reducing the flocks to fit the range conditions. The lamb crop has been unusually heavy, owing to the mild winter and favorable weather at lambing time. The movement from the range to market will commence earlier than usual on both cattle and sheep, and a heavy run of sheep and an average run of cattle is expected.

Cattlemen expect to market a larger per cent of their cattle as beef than usual, owing to the good feed that has been available in the ranges. Owing to the general favorable conditions of the beef market, range prices are holding steady and cattlemen are looking for steady prices in the fall at about an average with last year. The strong demand on the Pacific coast for all kinds of stock has diverted many cattle in that direction, and naturally some east. The movement in this direction will continue this fall, and is caused by the increased home and Asiatic demand for meats. This is particularly true of Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Arizona and western Wyoming. Quite a number of Montana cattle, mostly fat head, have also come west instead of east, to market, and more will go in the fall. The movement of horses is unusually large, owing to the generally remunerative prices prevailing in the east, and the ranges are being cleaned up of many horses which only a few years ago were considered worthless as a nuisance.

The situation in the cotton states of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys is not so uncertain at this time to enable a prediction as to the feeder demand in the fall. According to reports received at this office, the number of cattle on summer feed is not usually so great as usual and the markets will be compelled to depend to a certain extent upon grass cattle. There are an unusual number of cattle on pasture in Kansas and Nebraska, and grass conditions are reported to be very good in most sections, though the late warm wave has threatened the situation to market, and a feature of the western range situation has been the large demand for pure-bred and high-grade bulls and rams. This demand seems to be satisfactorily increasing, and as the western range man usually desires this class of animals in carload lots and prefers them already acclimated, it may be said that the demand is coming principally from ranchmen who are putting in pure-bred herds for the purpose of breeding the stock needed on the ranch. This accounts for the unusual demand for female stock. The western range breeder realizes thoroughly now that he must breed a first-class grade of beef cattle and mutton in order to compete with the small ranchman, and plans are being made to accommodate this demand on a liberal scale.

The outlook for the livestock business on the whole is good. While much depends upon the growing crops of corn and hay, stockmen are not looking for any advance in stocker and feeder prices, but they do anticipate a steady market at about last year's figures. Should the corn crop be unusually large these prices will be much firmer, but should it fall short they will expect to take something off the present prices.

The Texas Drought.—During the past week showery fell in various parts of Texas, chiefly in north and west Texas, but the precipitation was not sufficient to break the drought which is felt to a greater or less extent in all sections of the state. The corn crop has already been cut short nearly all over the state and cotton is feeling the effect of the dryness and extremely high temperature. Fruit is also being sharply affected. Among the countries which have received light rains during the past few days are Dallas, Denton, Hill, Bowie, Panhandle, DeWitt, Jackson, Gonzales, Colorado, Washington, Gillespie, Polk, Brown and Austin and other counties adjoining them, but rain is wanted all over Texas.

Williamson County Fair.—The Taylor Fair association held at Taylor, Texas, last week the most successful fair, from a financial standpoint, ever conducted during the score of years of its existence. The livestock exhibits were first-class, though the unfavorable weather affected the farm displays. The winners in the boys' roping contest were: Roy Bland, first; time, 1:07; Will Brown, Jr., second; time, 1:15; F. Barker Jr., third; time, 1:52-1/2. In the men's contest the winners were: Walter Davidson, first; time, 1:04; Frank Wright, second; time, 1:19; Will Brown, third; time, 1:20; W. L. Rowland, fourth; time, 1:31-1/2.

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Charbon Kills Mules.—A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., says: Charbon has gained a foothold and is causing alarm and much loss in livestock in the Mississippi Delta. Doctor Sol Toledovell, as well-known planter, and manager of the Richardson plantations in the Delta, says that the disease is causing a panic among the planters in Bolivar county. In that section Charles Scott has already lost over eighty-five head of mules, Frank Scott third and W. J. Terrell, fifty. Over 500 mules have died in an area of fifty miles. Besides mules and horses, cattle are also suffering with the disease.

Stamps on Bills of Sale.—An Omaha press report says: Under date of June 30, 1901, the office of collector of internal revenue, Omaha, in receipt of a decision from Washington which reverses the ruling pertaining to the use of revenue stamps on bills rendered for the sales of live stock. Therefore it will be necessary to affix revenue stamps as heretofore. It was the impression of commission men as well as of shippers that the new revenue law removed the tax from bills, but by the above decision it will be seen that such is not the case. The stamps will have to be affixed the same as before the new law went into effect.

Sieler Is Expelled.—Frank Sieler, former president and manager of the Siegel-Sanders Live Stock Commission company, is no longer a member of the Kansas City Livestock exchange. At the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors a few days ago he was formerly expelled by unanimous vote, and a notice of this action was posted on the bulletin boards. Sieler, who is under the ban of the original court on five charges, and who is at liberty on bond after having been arrested and arraigned, is said to have mysteriously disappeared from Kansas City.

Colonel Pryor's Advice.—Colonel Ike T. Pryor, one of the best known cattlemen in the country, in an interview in the San Antonio Express a few days ago said of the opening of the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache reservations: "The opening, if carried out on schedule time will cause a great rush of half-fat cattle to the market centers. This condition will bring about a glut in the market, and sharp declines will follow. Cows in large numbers will sell below \$2.00 and heaves below \$3.00. These prices will cause the shipper heavy losses. The lowest market of the year will, in my opinion be between July 15 and August 15. There is a partial relief, however, for the threatened disaster. If all the cows are more fortunately situated will refrain from marketing their cattle during this great forced rush, it will not only result in profit to themselves but help their neighbor to secure better prices. My bitter experience is that the opening of the reservation of the Cherokee strip. I was among the last to leave with my cattle, and it was accomplished under the personal supervision of an officer and company of United States cavalry. We loaded three trains a day until we had shipped out several thousand head. One cow sold on the Kansas City market from 75 cents to \$1.30 per hundred weight. The cow that is now selling at Kansas City for \$3.10 and \$3.20 would have sold on that glut at about \$1.30 and \$1.50. This was in August 1893, and the opening was on September 21 following. Having been there, you will readily see that I know whereof I speak. Fearing just such conditions as seem inevitable now, the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, whom I represent, refused all loans applied for in a spring on cattle destined for that portion of the territory about to be opened. We lost some business by this method, but am convinced that those whom we tried to keep away from there with their cattle will be our friends in the future. It is the opening of cattle will be affected by the openings. There are in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation close to 3,000,000 acres, and in the Wichita about three quarters of a million, or say a total of 3,500,000 acres used as pasture. One animal to each ten acres would in my opinion be putting it at a less figure than really exists. That country is capable of carrying one animal to every three acres, and as a usual thing cattlemen stock up to the limit. A large number, however, have been taken to other pastures, leaving just what is about to happen."

General Meat the Best.—Consul General Stowe, at Cape Town, South Africa, finds upon investigation that there is no reason why the British government should prohibit the use of American meats for army purposes. On this subject he says in a report to state department: "As the great bulk of tinned meat brought by the military authorities of Great Britain has been sent to Cape Town. I have been making investigations with a view of finding if objections have been made to the American products. I have permission for an American who was proceeding to Johannesburg to stop at the different military bases and make inquiries. I give the substance of his report below:

"Thousands of empty tins which have contained American beef are strewn throughout the entire route of Pretoria. The percentage of Australian is small; I should think less than 5 per cent of the whole. At De Aar, Bloemfontein, Kroonstad and lesser ranches large stores of American corned beef are to be seen. The men, when questioned stated that it is quite satisfactory, and I was informed by several officers that in many cases the men preferred tinned meat to the poorer fresh article. "There is a large stock of American meat at Pretoria. All the stores and shops carry it, and have no complaints as to its quality. I have ascertained that it is the custom at the bases to use cases of corned beef as floors, putting a layer of cases on the ground and piling thereon flour, meal, or other commodities which it is desired to protect from the moisture. These cases are so often used for several months before being sent out as rations, and the tins become rusty and small holes let in the air, thus spoiling the meat, although the tin is not blown. This, in my opinion, is the principal cause of complaint. "The importance of frozen meat is in the hands of the De Beers company, which has erected several substantial depots and installed ice making machinery, imported from the United States, thus reducing the price of frozen meats to the consumer. It also imports refrigerated cars for transmitting meat up country. The company now proposes to import from Australia frozen hog products, hams, shoulders and bacon, and to cure these after arrival. "It is reported that the difficulty in curing frozen meat has been solved in New Zealand, and that a London company is applying the new process. It would seem cheaper to import cured meats than to import frozen ones and cure them. The import of hog products into South Africa up to date has been limited."

Executive Committee Met.—The executive committee of the Panhandle Stockman's association held its regular summer meeting in Amarillo last week. President Thos. Bugbee of Clarendon, presided; E. H. Brainard of Canadian, secretary; S. G. Carter of Miami, Wm. Merrill, Amarillo, N. H. Hoard of Hereford and W. C. Isaacs were the members of the committee present. Arrangements were made for fall inspection in the Panhandle and New Mexico districts. A resolution was adopted regarding the collection of the range and early in the spring there were many clashes between sheep and cattle owners for possession of the range, but the good rains and consequent improvement of the feed on the range has temporarily delayed this condition. Prospects are considered good for a heavy movement of western range grass cattle, commencing about a month earlier than usual and probably continuing late into the fall. Prices on stock cattle have been from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per head lower than last year. Strictly high grade cattle are steady compared with a year ago and in demand.

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application to that effect, describing by legal subdivisions the lands intended to be affected, and stating fully and under oath the necessity or propriety of founding or establishing a town at that place. "Other regulations for townsites are as follows: "The local officer will forthwith transmit said petition to the commissioner of general land office with their recommendations in the premises. Such recommendations will be subscribed thereto, will, if the secretary of the interior approves thereof, issue an order withdrawing the lands described in such petition, or any portion thereof, from homestead entry and settlement and directing that the same be held for the time being for townsite settlement, entry and disposition only. In such event the lands so withheld from homestead entry and settlement will at the time of said opening, and not before, become subject to settlement, entry and disposition under the general provisions of the United States laws, and the said ceded lands will be subject to settlement, entry or disposition under the general provisions of the United States laws, except in the case of lands prescribed in this act. "Historical days from the time of the actual disposal of the lands is provided for as follows: "After the expiration of the said period of sixty days, but not more than ninety days, the lands remaining undispensed of may be settled upon, occupied and entered under the general provisions of the homestead laws of the United States in like manner as if the manner of effecting such settlement by residence and entry had not been prescribed herein, in obedience to law."

WILL ASK INJUNCTION. A press report from Oklahoma City states that an injunction suit will be brought before Judge Irwin at El Reno in the case of the homestead lands. The registrar of the land office there, the receiver, the surveyors and all other persons who are interested in the opening of the lands of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians are being sued by the United States. The suit will be brought by the attorney for the United States, who has been engaged by Judge William M. Springer to act as the attorney for the United States. The suit will be brought by the registrar of the land office there, the receiver, the surveyors and all other persons who are interested in the opening of the lands of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians are being sued by the United States. The suit will be brought by the attorney for the United States, who has been engaged by Judge William M. Springer to act as the attorney for the United States.

Went After Rustlers.—An organized band of cattle thieves recently got away with 300 head of cattle near Chamberlain, S. D. An organized posse went after the rustlers and recovered 30 head of cattle which had been stolen on an island in the Missouri river.

American Association.—At Denver, June 27, the American Cattle Growers' association which was formed some time ago was formally incorporated by F. L. Lusk, of California, Joseph M. Stoney of Wyoming, and J. C. Leary of Denver. The association will hold a meeting of the board of directors in Denver on the 9th of July to take up the leasing problem. It is expected that some plan for a new law will be adopted at that meeting.

As Marine Cow Puncher.—Rev. John P. Brushingham, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Chicago, the richest denomination in the United States, is planning to cross the Atlantic ocean this summer in the hold of a cattle ship as keeper of the long horns. The trip will be made in the interest of economics, and Dr. Brushingham will be accompanied by Rev. E. L. Meservey, pastor of the Francis Willard Memorial church.

Yellow Fever Serum.—According to New York cables, Angel Bellanzaghi and Dr. Felipe Caldas have arrived in that city from Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil. In their laboratory in Brazil they prepared an anti-yellow fever serum, of which they brought a quantity sufficient for the treatment of more than 1,000 persons. They are en route to Cuba, where, before a committee appointed by the United States authorities, they will demonstrate the curative properties of the serum. Through their attorney, R. L. Summerville, San Antonio, Texas, who is now in New York, they have asked Surgeon General Sternberg of the United States army to prepare the way that a fair test may be given, and they desire that the discovery shall have the official attestation of the United States government if it proves successful.

Bought Big Ranch.—John B. Slaughter has purchased the Nave-Cord company's ranch for \$265,000. This ranch comprises about 100,000 acres of deeded lands and 20,000 acres of leased lands in Garza and Lynn counties, Texas, and about 700 cattle. The consideration for the land was \$1.60 per acre for the deeded land and no charge for leased lands. The cattle were sold at \$18.50 per head for all the cattle except calves of 1901, which went at \$10 per head. The proceeds approximated in round numbers \$265,000. Mr. Slaughter will take possession of the property by the 1st of September. The cattle are of high grade Durham. For years the Square and Compass ranch cattle have been graded up until they have become very fine specimens of best cattle. In

OPENING PROCLAMATION. PRESIDENT ISSUES ORDER PROVIDING FOR SETTLEMENT OF COMANCHE, KIOWA AND APACHE RESERVATIONS.

The proclamation of President McKinley opening to settlement the lands pledged by the Indians in Oklahoma was made public Monday. The proclamations covers the cession made by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in accordance with the act of March 3, 1895, and those made by the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes in pursuance of the act of June 6, 1900.

The proclamation provides for the opening of the lands in those reservations which are not reserved at 9 o'clock a. m., on August 6 next, the lands to be opened to settlement under the homestead and townsite laws of the United States.

Beginning on July 10th and ending on the 26th, those who wish to make entry of land under the homestead law shall be registered. The registration will take place at the land offices at El Reno and Lawton. The registration at each office will be for both land districts. Cattlemen will be given time to move cattle before the actual opening takes place.

PLAN OF ALLOTMENT. To obtain registration the applicant will be required to show himself duly qualified to make homestead entry under existing laws and to give the registering officer such appropriate matters of description and other information as the applicant and the government against any attempted imposition. Registration cannot be effected until the applicant has filed the mails or the employment of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors may file their applications through an agent, no agent being allowed to represent more than one person. No person will be allowed to register more than one time. After being registered applicants will be given certificates allowing them to go upon the ceded lands and examine the order of the land office in making an intelligent selection. It is explicitly stated that no one will be permitted to enter the land office in advance of the opening provided for, and the statement is added that the first day of the opening of the said opening no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement under the order of the land office and then only in pursuance of a homestead entry duly allowed by the local land officers or the order of the land office statement duly accepted by such officers.

The order of the applications is to be determined by the order of the plan for which is described as follows: "The order in which during the first sixty days following the opening of the lands registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry of the land opened hereunder shall be determined by the order of the plan for which is described as follows: "The order in which during the first sixty days following the opening of the lands registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry of the land opened hereunder shall be determined by the order of the plan for which is described as follows: "The order in which during the first sixty days following the opening of the lands registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry of the land opened hereunder shall be determined by the order of the plan for which is described as follows: "The order in which during the first sixty days following the opening of the lands registered applicants will be permitted 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NUBS OF NEWS

The onion maggot has done much injury to the onion crop of Wisconsin this year.

Collin county's first carload shipment of potatoes was made from Kaufman last week.

Fruit in Johnson county is being dried up by strong winds and high temperature.

Some of the farmers in Grayson county expect to make five cuttings of alfalfa this season.

Grasshoppers are seriously injuring the cotton plant in the San Angelo.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.
One hundred instructors and officers, more than 1000 students not including 200 summer school students. Women admitted to all departments. Tuition free. Total expense \$10 to \$20. Students from colleges of repute admitted without examination and given credit for work completed.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. Session begins September 20th; entrance examination September 25th, matriculation on September 27th; university system of 103 courses of study; university system of instruction and discipline; library of 5,000 volumes; Young Men's Christian Association; Young Women's Christian Association; gymnasium and gymnasium instructor for women and men, athletic field. Teachers' courses lead to permanent State teachers' certificates. Engineering Department confers degree of civil engineer.

LAW DEPARTMENT. Session begins September 20th; entrance examination September 25th; matriculation fee, payable only once, \$20. A two years' course leads to the degree of bachelor of law and entitles holder to practice in any court in Texas. Law students may pursue academic courses without further charge.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Located at Galveston. Four years' course; faculty of twenty-two instructors; school of pharmacy; school of nursing (for women); matriculation fee, payable once, \$30. Complete equipment all schools. Session begins October 1st; entrance examinations the preceding week. Address: Dr. Allen J. Smith, Dean, Galveston, for medical catalogue. For catalogue of any department, or information, address John A. Lomax, Registrar, Austin, Texas.

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Present enrollment 704. \$130 pays for 43 weeks' board, tuition, room rent and use of text-books. For free illustrated catalogue address, ALLEN MOORE, Pres't, Box 1, Chillicothe, Mo.

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MRS. O. A. CARR, Sherman, Texas.

country and rain is badly needed in that section.

The tobacco and corn crops of Wisconsin have been severely injured by the heat and drought.

Arp, Tex., has already received over \$30,000 for truck shipped this season. The strawberry crop brought \$5000.

The Santa Fe road has announced that no more uncompress cotton will be hauled from Weatherford, Tex.

The Victoria County Truck Growers' association met at Victoria a few days ago and adopted a constitution and by-laws.

In Cooke county, the heat and green bugs are doing serious damage in the cotton fields. Fruit is also suffering out of proportion to the temperature.

The Dan Talmadge's Sons company, to deal in rice and other cereals, was incorporated in New Jersey last week with a capital of \$1,000,000.

The Brenham congress of merchants and farmers decided, July 5, to cease paying for boll weevils. Over \$8,000 weevils had, up to that date, been purchased by the congress at a cost of \$120.

The first bale of Texas cotton, which was shipped from Alice, Tex., to Houston on the 21st of June, was sold at auction in New York last week, bringing 9 cents a pound. The proceeds were given to the Herald free ice fund.

The Denton County Fair association has secured prizes and premiums for all secured prizes to the extent of over \$1500 and expects to get a total of \$4000 before the catalogue is issued. The meeting this year will extend over four days and there will be \$1200 offered in racing purses.

The Rice acreage in the Bay City, Tex., territory is estimated as follows: On the Matagorda River and Irrigation company's canal, 7000 acres; on the Bay City Irrigation company's canal,

Campbell, Texas. Founded 1892. Capital \$100,000. Lancaster, Texas. Succeeds Randolph College. Capital \$100,000.

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MRS. O. A. CARR, Sherman, Texas.

4000 acres on the Moore-Cortez, 6000 acres, W. Whitsett, watered by a very bad crop for one man, when it is worth \$5400. What other country can beat it and with two rains from the time it was planted until it was matured?—Seymour News.

Secretary F. D. Ooburn of the Kansas board of agriculture, advises Kansas farmers to burn their stubble as far as possible. "There is nothing that will destroy the Hessian fly or other pest, like a fire," said he recently, "and wherever possible the farmers should burn their stubble."

Mount Lankford was in town Saturday and when asked how much wheat he made, answered 9000 bushels, or about 14 bushels per acre. This is not a very bad crop for one man, when it is worth \$5400. What other country can beat it and with two rains from the time it was planted until it was matured?—Seymour News.

Messrs. Monkress & Murray, who bought the Francis place situated some three miles from Craft, paying \$2000 for it, planted ten acres in tomatoes this season, and have already received \$2500 from the crop, and will get at least \$500 more before the season closes. A tenant of theirs also planted ten acres on the same tract of land from which they will receive from \$1000 to \$1500.—Rusk Journal.

Of the foreign crop situation the Mark Lane Express says Russia, Serbia and Spain are in average, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Roumania and the Netherlands an average, and Germany, Poland and Scandinavia below an average. The Indian surplus is estimated at 24,000,000 bushels out of a crop of 240,000,000 bushels. The world's available supply decreased 2,800,000 bushels, against an increase of 604,000 bushels last year.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture will show the average condition of cotton on June 25 to have been 81.1, as compared with 81.5 on the 20th of the preceding month; 75.8 on July 1, 1900; 87.8 the corresponding date in 1899; a ten-year average of 85.3, and a fifteen-year average of 87.5.

A condition of 81.1 is, with the exception of the July condition reported last year, the lowest recorded condition reported at this season. The condition in the principal states is reported as follows:
North Carolina 77
South Carolina 70
Georgia 72
Florida 78
Alabama 80
Mississippi 86
Louisiana 84
Texas 86
Arkansas 84
Tennessee 83
Oklahoma Territory 81
Indian Territory 88
There was an improvement during June of 2 points in Texas, 3 points in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory; 4 in Alabama, Mississippi and

Louisiana, and 7 in Tennessee. On the other hand, there was a decline of 3 points in Georgia and Florida, and 10 points in North Carolina and South Carolina.

With the exception of Mississippi, where the reported average condition is 1 point above the mean of the averages reported on July 1 in the state for the last ten years, and in Oklahoma, where the figures available for comparison cover only six years, the condition throughout the entire cotton belt compares favorably with the ten years' averages, Texas and Tennessee being 1, Louisiana 3, Arkansas 4, Alabama 6, Florida 8, North Carolina 10, Georgia 13 and South Carolina 17 points below their respective ten-year averages.

Not only was the condition on June 25 the lowest condition recorded with the exception of last year, for the cotton region as a whole at this season, but in Georgia and South Carolina also, it was lowest during the entire period of thirty-five years for which records are available, while in North Carolina it was the lowest with one exception during the same period.

Excessive rains, followed by a heavy growth of grass and weeds, have caused much damage in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, while in Louisiana and Texas the growth has been retarded by drought. The gravity of the situation is greatly increased in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and to some extent in other states, by a scarcity of labor.

LAMPLIGHT FOR WEEVILS.—T. H. Royder of Wellborn, Brazos county, in a letter to the Houston Post says:

To ascertain whether or not any other pests were deprecatory on the cotton except the weevil, I have put the squares in covered vessels and kept them there until the egg hatched. The egg, when hatched, does not resemble the weevil. It makes a long worm, but if kept for a few days transforms into a full-fledged boll weevil. In no instance have I found any square punctured hatch out anything but the weevil. From personal observation I then realized that to stop further increase I must destroy the egg, and then to destroy the pests, would almost exterminate them. To commence, I instructed my manager to have every square picked up and burnt, and I at once sprang my nearest timer to ship me six dozen torchlights. These I burn every night. My method is to pick up all the squares and burn them.

In the meantime, take a small stake a little taller than the cotton, and sharpen one end to drive in the ground. Take a small piece of board and tack on the top of the stake, and upon that place a six-foot dairy pan; fill the pan about half full of water, then pour in about half a teaspoonful of kerosene oil, then place the light in the center of the pan and light it. The kerosene is necessary, because when the insects strike the light they will fall into the pan and die. Catching the insects stops the squares from being punctured, and burning the falling squares stops any further increase, so that in a very few nights you

will see a very great decrease in punctured squares, and very soon you can see plenty of blooms. You will be surprised to find your pans covered with the various kinds of insects, and among them as many of the boll weevil in proportion. I use a quart tin-cup lamp, with tube that screws on, that costs \$1.50 per dozen, and the six-quart pan will cost about \$1 per dozen. If you desire to economize, you can strain the water and oil from the pan through a sieve to get out the insects, and then put the same preparation back for several nights. The farmers here have all departed from poisoning and are picking up the squares and burning lamps, and in every instance report a success. In one instance this morning one farmer reported to me that out of three pans last night he had 75 boll weevils, besides hundreds of other insects. You can buy torchlights as cheap as 50 cents per dozen, but I would rather have the better quality. They can be laid away for another season.

From the success already had with my method, I heartily recommend the picking up of the squares and the burning of lamps. With this method carried well into the season I believe it will give us the saving of poison for the leaf-worm this fall, and if everybody will adopt this plan we will also exterminate the cotton worm fly. This method is very much cheaper than poisoning, and picking up the squares is not such a job as at first imagined.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the crops in the province of Saratoff are withering and the grass is scorched, owing to the prolonged heat and drought. The price of corn is jumping up and the outlook at Saratoff and the neighboring Volga districts is alarming. The scarcity promises to be as severe as the famine a year ago.

The steamer Irada on July 6 took from Galveston 18,700 bales of cotton besides other consignments. The cotton cargo was greater than the total July shipments from Galveston for any previous year.

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THE JOURNAL EXCHANGE
Inquiries and answers by Journal readers will be given in this department and all are invited to contribute. Questions should deal only with matters of general interest to farmers and stockmen and answers must be brief. The names of contributors must in all cases be signed to their communications, but they will not be printed if omission is requested.

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.
Indian Creek, Tex., July 1.
To the Journal:
Will you please give formula for making unfermented grape wine, in next issue of the Journal? If so, I will appreciate the favor.

SUBSCRIBER.

SWELLING ON MULE.
Apple Springs, Tex., June 28.
To the Journal:
Wish you would please tell me what is the matter with my mule. He is swollen below the eyes on both sides of the face, has about a quart of water in his mouth. Swelling is hard; feels like bone. Swelling is about half way between nose and eyes. Some call it big head. The mule is ten years old.

R. A. SMITH.

SAVED BY BLEEDING.
Caldwell, Tex., June 24.
To the Journal:
I notice in the Journal that some have been losing cattle from eating Johnson grass. I had an experience of this kind, losing about \$150 worth of cattle in about one hour. We finally began bleeding them in the mouth and making them swallow the blood, and saved all that were not too far gone to bleed. We examined those that died and found all the blood in the animal congested in the stomach. If this will save some one his cows I will be amply paid for my trouble.

W. O. ADDISON.

TO TAKE OFF WARTS.
Rogers, Bell county, Tex., June 23.
To the Journal:
I see in your last issue of paper that W. T. M. makes inquiry for a remedy to cure or take off warts on mules. If it is what I would call a rose wart, by saturating the wart thoroughly with fresh hog lard (no salt in it) about every fourth day for three times, it will be removed. Other warts may take more applications. I am milking about fifty Jersey cows and some have had warts on their heads. I saturate the warts once a day after the calf is entirely through sucking until the warts disappear. That takes them off.

DR. F. M. CHANDLER.

TO CURE HOGS.
Dallas, Tex., June 27, 1901.
To the Journal:
I have noticed several inquiries as to the cause and remedy for hogs becoming stiff or weak in loins. I think it is caused by kidney worms. My remedy is to use five to ten drops of carbolic acid to the head, given in slop or swill, twice a day for three days. Hogs, as a rule, do not like this, but if hungry will eat it in swill. If too much is given it will kill the hog, so I have been told. I know it will cure a hog that has to drag his hind parts, and is

given every three months hogs will not be troubled with weak loins or cholera. You are giving us a good paper.

W. B. TAYLOR,
114 Cedar Springs.

JOHNSON GRASS AND PINK-EYE.
Coleman, Tex., June 29, 1901.
To the Journal:
A great many cattle throughout this section of the country have died from eating Johnson grass, caused no doubt from the fact that the grass being unfermented or not in the healthy growing condition. The readers of the Journal will find inseed oil a splendid antidote. Give one pint to a quart of pure linseed oil at a dose, according to age of the animal. Repeat dose in twenty minutes, if animal is not relieved. The oil is harmless, and is a splendid cow play.

Does the Journal know any remedy for pink eye? I bought five registered Hereford bulls the first of last April, shipped here from Missouri about the first or last of December. I lost one in May from Texas fever. The other four had the fever, but I saved them. Had the pink eye at the same time as the fever, but only in one eye. I thought his eye was completely lost, but later it began to improve and finally got well. He is now taking the disease in the other eye. One other bull took the disease about three weeks ago in one eye. His eye-ball has burst out of his head, and the pupil of his eye has protruded out at least an inch and seems to remain in this condition. What shall I do to heal up the bad condition of his eye. Is it common for this disease to appear in one eye, or usually in both? When in just one eye, is it sure to appear later in the other? I know no treatment for the disease, and all I have done is to keep him in a cool place, give him a day and turn loose on the grass at night. It now seems that all my bulls will have this disease, and as I paid fancy prices for them I would appreciate a remedy for this disease, as a blind bull is not of much value. They got very poor, and have almost no appetite. If you know of any matter to me, and I hope to see a remedy for pink eye published in the Journal very soon.

H. N. BEAKLEY.

GROWING ALFALFA.
Bellville, Tex., July 2.
To the Journal:
The drought in this section of the state has cut the corn crop so short farmers have decided to try some other feedstuff, so they won't be dependent on corn. In other words, they are going to diversify their crops next year. I have been trying to get them interested in alfalfa, and several have expressed a desire to try it. Will you inform us through the Journal where good seed can be had, how soil should be prepared, when is the proper time to sow or plant? Is it a fact that if you let it seed in like alfalfa? Please give us all information you can on subject, and oblige M. F. GLENN.

(Seed may be obtained from any reliable seed house. The cultivating of alfalfa has been discussed at length in several issues of the Journal. See issues of April 3 and April 24. The preparation of the soil before seeding varies with its nature and location. If sub-

soil is impervious to water deep sub-soiling is necessary. If subsoil is porous ordinary plowing will answer, but in all cases the surface should be in fine tilth and the land should be as free as possible from weed seeds. Both broadcasting and drilling have yielded good results and each method has adherents among successful alfalfa growers. From 20 to 30 pounds of seed per acre have been found to yield well for a hay crop on rich, well-watered land, though some growers use more and others less. Drilling requires less seed than broadcasting. Alfalfa should be cut from three to four times a year. Early harvesting stimulates growth. Frequent disking causes the plants to spread and grow well. Time of planting varies. Both spring and fall plantings have been made with success. One seeding will produce alfalfa from which cuttings may be made for several years.)

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noise in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$25,000 to his Institute, so that Deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 2333, The NICHOLSON INSTITUTE, 780, 8th Avenue, New York.

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I can spare a few Red Polled bulls and heifers, not akin. Also a few Angora goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs.

J. C. MURRAY, MAQUOKETA IOWA Editor of the American Red Polled Hereford, has a fine lot of Red Polled cattle registered in Texas. Write him for history of the breed and his illustrated catalogue.

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MULES.

MULES, 100 YEARLINGS, 150 2's, 60 2's. Will contract to sell 200 of this spring foaling. Browns, bays, blacks. Big mules, well bred mares. C. B. ALFALFA, San Angelo, Tom Green county, Texas.

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MAVERICKS.

W. R. Harris reports the loss of three cows on his Howard county ranch, caused from eating Johnson grass.

Wm. Stone, of Gainesville, died last week from injuries received three weeks before while chasing a wolf on his ranch near Duncan, I. T. His horse stumbled and fell with him, and he never fully regained consciousness.

J. E. Bagley of Rusk, Cherokee county, recently shipped a carload of young Red Polled cattle to Wortham.

Ed White of Willis Point, and Guinn Hatchett of Cherokee county, have been buying a considerable number of Cherokee county yearlings, recently. Sherb yearlings in that county are selling at \$5 to \$6.

At the roping contest at the recent Confederate reunion at Goldthwaite, first prize, \$50; Ed Crawford, San Saba county, second prize, \$25; Geo. Roberts, San Saba county, third prize, \$12.50. The time consumed in trying each steer was as follows: First prize, 49 seconds; second prize, 56 1/2 seconds; third prize, 59 seconds.

Several town cows were found one day this week north of town, down from the effects of eating haled Johnson grass. Coal oil was given immediately and they recovered. The hay had been left on the ground by some campers, who had fed their horses the night before.—Albany News.

The 2000 cows and 2000 calves recently sold off Lockhausen's ranch near Raymond, have reached the 7th ranch and will be held on the flats near Salt Creek until banded.

It is being generally known now that Johnson grass in its green stage will kill cattle. Since a report was published last week in The Stockman of several cases where cattle died from grazing on green Johnson grass, several cattlemen report losses which they attribute to the cause. Last Saturday Mr. M. J. D. Wulfein lost a fine Hereford bull and also a splendid cow a few days before. He is convinced as to the cause of the death, and can assign no other than green Johnson grass did the work. A little precaution in the way of fencing would have prevented the loss of the cow. Seeing the ill-effects of the grass, it is to be pre-

vented as much free grass as possible; the whole country then looked upon the wire fence as an institution of infancy, and using it as a means of causing inconvenience to others was regarded as an outrage. During the free grass days one watering place would serve the convenience of several adjoining ranges. The result of one man fencing up his own exclusive use, and benefit can be readily seen. But the wire fence had come to stay, and as often as cut would be as often rebuilt. The war started apparently as one of justified self-preservation but it soon became one of malicious destruction. No man could build a wire fence under any circumstances with any assurance that it could not be cut all to pieces. Especially were companies and individuals fencing big pastures made to suffer, for against them there was naturally a feeling of bitter hatred. The wire cutters felt secure in their nefarious work for public sympathy would not indict them nor permit them to be indicted. They had not yet been convicted them. In 1884 the legislature passed a law making it a penal offense to cut a wire fence and big rewards were immediately offered for the arrest and conviction of such offenders; public sentiment reversed itself with the usual radical vengeance in such cases and wire cutting ceased.

"BEYOND THE QUESTION OF A DOUBT" The "Katy" Fences with the M. K. & T. Ry. is the best train to take. If you are going to the Pan American Exposition, at Buffalo, N. Y., take the Katy. Clean, up-to-date service, Buffet Sleepers and free "Katy" Pull Cars. The most comfortable and direct route from Texas to the North. Full information, as to rates, schedule, connections, etc., can be obtained by calling on, or writing any "Katy" agent, or W. G. Crush, G. P. & T. A., Linn Building, Dallas.

A German inventor has obtained in his own country a patent for tanning hides in one hour, says the Breeders' Gazette. This process is said to be based on some properties possessed by woods commonly used for dyeing leather—such as fustic, logwood, Brazil yellow log, sandal wood, etc.—and hitherto overlooked. It is said that a combination of these active principles will tan the skin fully as well as is now accomplished by the lengthy process in vogue, and take only comparatively speaking a few minutes. The skin must be treated with alum with or without the addition of salt. The process as described is as follows: The skin purified and with the hair off it is placed in a solution composed of one liter of water and 20 to 100 grains of the active principles referred to above. The skin is kept in constant motion for from one to twelve hours, according to the thickness of the hide and the sort of tanning required. The skin is then thoroughly washed in clean water and the alum altogether removed. Sheepskins are tanned and dyed in this way in one hour, the heaviest bull hides in twelve. Aniline dyes may be used in the tanning solution so that the two processes of tanning and dyeing may be performed at one and the same time. No attempt has yet been made to make a trial of the method in this country, though it is related by those who understand such matters to be perfectly feasible.

Indian, and didn't like the "granger," more than two or three times during the year, and rarely, if ever, saw a newspaper. Beef cattle were driven from five hundred to one thousand miles to market. There were a few cowboys in little frontier towns, principal of which was Tascosa, situated near where the Fort Worth and Denver railroad crosses the Canadian River. Boot hills near Tascosa, in the extreme western part of the character of town Tascosa was at that time and of the lawless conditions of the country generally. Boot hills is a cemetery in which there are over fifty graves and it is said that every man buried there died with his boots on. Thus we find conditions in the early part of 1882, from which time I bear my first experiences and personal recollections of the cattle business in Texas.

The old time cow puncher and the early day cowboy were types of character peculiar to themselves, wholly without any prototype in any other avocation, pursuit, or calling. They were a hardy, fearless, reckless class—products of peculiar environments. Their way of life, hardships, isolation and self-denial. They came in contact with the realities of the world in the roughest form only, and quickly adapted themselves to the demands of their business. The old time was a combination of fight and fun, fearlessness and generosity. Prosperity made him extravagant and lack of restraint made him reckless. Very few of the noted desperadoes or murderers were ever cowboys, or in any way connected with the cattle business of Texas. Around every little town in those days was a class of gamblers and desperadoes and it was this class of men that did most of the killing in Western Texas.

Every now and then some goggled-offspring of imbecility would venture into this country as the correspondent of some newspaper or periodical. Upon his arrival he would be togged out in great shape, wearing a plug hat, a standing collar, polka dot tie, patent leather shoes and a tailor-made suit. Now, nothing so offended a cowpuncher as this disregard of the customs he had established as to the proper style of dress in his community, and with the first opportunity he generally impressed this disapproval upon the mind of the goggle-eyed imbecile in a manner never to be forgotten. I once saw a handsome young man from Boston going down the streets of a western town in the bloom of youth and a city suit. A few minutes later I saw him emerge from a saloon, and in addition to a frenzied look he wore a speckled undershirt and one sock. The boys had suggested that the youth "set 'em up" as they don't forget that their nerves were steady enough to practice on a tile before taking a drink; but the youth insisted that he had only two bits with him. Nevertheless the boys all drank and then pawned the youth's clothes to pay the amount. A few weeks later a Boston paper contained a sensational account of how an inoffensive young man from Boston going down the streets of a western town had been robbed and maltreated by a bunch of border bandits and desperadoes.

The cowman has been beset by trouble all the days of his life. He hated an

sumed that Johnson grass has had its day in the cattle belt, and a general effort will no doubt be made to eradicate it and introduce something else in its stead.—West Texas Stockman.

Rome Shields, of Stiles, was here this week and gave a Standard man some pointers on ticks on cattle. Some weeks ago W. E. Gardner lost 46 head from ticks, and the remedy finally adopted was gasoline and creosole ointment in the proportion of a one-ounce can of ointment to a gallon of gasoline. Messrs. Shield and Gardner treated 800 head of stock cattle and 275 calves with this mixture for ticks and have not lost one from that cause since. Mr. Shields says that a great many die with what is called fever when it is nothing but ticks. When they stand around with their ears drooping, and get thin and die, he says cut off their ears close up and examine into the ear cavity for ticks. If you find any ticks, they should be taken out by hand, or with a pin, and pump this mixture into their ears. It brings Mr. Tick out every pop, or else ex-Sheriff Rome Shields pays the freight.—San Angelo Standard.

The flow of the Colorado river has been so reduced by the drought that the mire left along the banks prevents cattle from reaching the water. The condition is reported serious at some points near Austin.

J. B. Hudnall, of the northeast part of the county, was in town this week and reported that 25 head of cattle had died on the Circle Bar ranch in Kent county from eating grasshoppers. The cause was not known at first, and several cows were cut open and grasshoppers were found in their stomachs. It could not have been grasshopper poison, as there was none within ten miles of there. Other cattle which showed the same symptoms were examined, and young grasshoppers were found in their noses, which they had

A million men today should be told what other millions have learned. That they need one element in their blood far more than men, and that lack of it is the reason they are apt to fade many years before they should. The needed element is iron. Iron builds up the red corpuscles of the blood and sustains vitality. It is the strength of the blood.

Women need a constant supply of blood-making materials or their systems break down under the constant drain. The very nature of their life is such that the blood is impoverished, the signal appears upon the face in sallowness or paleness.

The remedy needed is Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic. Nothing else meets this particular condition so well. Use of it has made hundreds of thousands of women look many years younger and made them more beautiful. It restores strength, energy and beauty, but it is a prompt and reliable cure for all nervous system ailments. It restores the vitality of the debilitated organs, gives tone and elasticity to muscles and ligaments, rounds out wasted tissues and removes the virus of the nervous system. It helps quickly and just as surely and permanently.

Has been used and praised by women for forty-five years. Prepared only by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio. For sale everywhere.

On Major Greenlee's ranch a calf was dropped last week which had a natural hump. It is as perfect, apparently, as if it run with a branding-iron, and it is the Major's regular brand—circle ear. Can you explain it?—Marfa News Era.

The season's run of cattle through Denver for the Northern range has reached a total of 140,000 head.

W. K. Bell, a prominent stockman of Mineral Wells, left Saturday night for a trip of several weeks to Scotland, and out of as good individual and as well bred feds as can be found in America. Not stable fed, but kept in pasture, averaged 100 pounds at 12 months. They are tops. If taken immediately, \$1000. Address J. M. CURTICE, 601 Am. Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Dallas and Fort Worth are rivals for the favor of two packers, Swift and Armour, who are to establish packeries somewhere in Texas. Texas has cattle, hogs and sheep galore and the wonder is that big packers have so long let the traffic in livestock pass by. When dressed meat could be shipped economically by rail and water to the markets of the world.—El Paso News.

Arthur Stuart has bought the John Mayfield Llano ranch, paying \$5500 for 17 sections, houses, windmills, etc. He also bought 800 stock cattle at \$15 per head.

R. B. Robinson, of Big Springs, sold recently to Tom Montgomery for his Panhandle ranch, 725 steer yearlings at a good price.

B. S. Cobb of Brown county has bought the J. C. Hooker four-section pasture for \$2500.

Tom Gillespie of Sutton county, has bought 250 steer yearlings from J. C. Barksdale, paying \$14 per head.

Jesse Barksdale has sold to Mrs. J. W. Mayfield and Edward Mayfield of Sonora 230 head of stock cattle at \$13.50.

Keys Fawcett has sold T. P. Gillespie 200 yearling steers, paying \$14 per head.

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CATTLE SALES.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado, Tex., last week delivered at Amarillo 800 steer yearlings to manager Harding of the LX ranch. The yearlings were sold at \$17 a head. He also shipped to J. P. Brown, of Montana, 250 cows with calves, sold at \$28.

Tom Gillespie of Sonora, bought 100 yearling steers from Basil Halbert, J. C. Johnson and R. F. Halbert, paying \$14 per head.

E. W. Permlinter, of Hereford, a short time ago sold 350 twos to Stenger, Dalley & Charles, of South Dakota, at \$22.50.

A. M. Ater, of Pecos county, has sold his Burnett county cattle, about 850 head, calves included, to D. P. Gay at \$12 around.

D. L. Knox, of Jacksboro, has bought of S. C. Sneed, of Chico, manager of the Perryman ranch, two Shorthorn cows and one heifer for \$70.

At Hereford, G. R. Jewell and W. S. Higgins recently sold 125 twos at \$23 to J. T. Brown, of Montana.

In San Saba county, Jake Murrall paid \$20 a head for 20 fat cows bought from F. F. Edwards.

Among recent sales at San Angelo were the following: Sam Nutt to Kirby Nutt, of Dry Creek, 125 head of stock cattle at \$16; F. O. Perry to Ridgill Bros. ranch in Crockett county, and to H. B. Earnest, 125 head of cattle, terms private; Kelsey Wylie to J. P. O'Daniel, of Bronte, 50 cows and calves at \$30; Berrondo, Stock Co. to Claude Bronte, 800 head of ones and twos at private terms; Trendwell & Sons, of Fort McKavett, to Hume & Day, 140 yearlings at \$15, with 10 per cent cut back at \$13.

R. A. Williams of Sutton, sold Don Cooper 20 twos and three at \$19 per head.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

BOBBY'S "COTTON-TAIL."

Name's Bobby Wilkins; I'm a-goin' on 6 years old; Aunt Polly says I'm a-gittin' purty pert 'n' bold; She ain't er might uv use fer boys 'at's jest er-bout my size; If Tabby'n me hev any fun her 'angry pashins rise;" "I When I try'er make some sparks fly out uv Tabby's tail; Aunt Polly says, "Bad boys like you are sometimes put in jail;" But I don't mind her not a bit, an' make jest lots of noise; An' nev she looks 'er cross an' sez, "Deliver me from boys."

My Aunt Polly likes her cat er-nough s'ight better'n me; Keeps a-coddlin' 'er 'ith cream and some-times catnip tea; Seen some tracks behin' ther shed, an' nen I sez, sez I, "Til' catch yer, Mister Cotton-Tail, to make a rabbit pie;" So me 'n' Tommy Baker found er empty cracker box; Thought we'd have it big enough fer fear it wuz er fox; An' nen we propped ther cover up 'n' fixed it 'er 'ith a spring; 'At shut it suddin' 'ith a bang ez tight ez anything."

We cut er fresh green carrot top 'n' put 'er in fer bait; Wuz both so tight we'd ketch him 'at we couldn't hardly wait; Founded in some stakes each side 'n' made it good; If Mister Cotton-Tail ever got in he never could get out; Tom stayed 'ith me till mornin' an' almost fore two light; We ran behin' ther shed 'n' foun' our trap all shet up tight; An' nen I sez, "Got him!" 'n' Tom threw up his hat; Blame 'a that 'er rabbit wasn't my Aunt Polly's 'at she had made."

—Granville Osborne in N. Y. Tribune.

WHAT BILL ANTHONY SAID.

The Maine was blown up on the night of February 15, 1898, and for nearly three and a half years we have understood that "Bill" Anthony, saluting Captain Sigbee, said, "Sir, I have the honor to report that the vessel has been blown up and is sinking." The phrase has got into some encyclopaedias, child's histories and story books, and at this late day Mr. Sigbee corrects it all. Possibly in time some other mysteries about the Maine may be corrected. What the orderly really did say was, according to his captain: "I beg your pardon, sir, for running into you. The ship has been blown up and is sinking."

THEIR PIPES NERVED THEM.

Kipling tells somewhere of a lieutenant who steadies his men by lighting his pipe while the Afghans are shooting from cover all about him. It seems, as the story is told in Leslie's Monthly, that there is a parallel of this in the history of American industry, which shows rather curiously how Anglo-Saxon leadership adapts itself to circumstances. It was in the terrific log jam in Grand river, Michigan, in 1884. The men, under the leadership of one John Walsh, were driving piles

to hold the feeble barrier which alone held the logs in check. After working through two sleepless nights and the intervening day, in plain view of death, the men became demoralized. There came a time when John saw that the limit of their endurance was reached. "Boys," he said irreverently, "let's have a smoke." So they sat down on the logs, and for ten minutes puffed tobacco quietly into the air. "Now," said John, knocking the ashes from his pipe, "let's get something done." The crew responded to a man.

MAKES DOLLS FOR A LIVING.

Miss Nellie Morrison, of Salina, Kas., is making a fortune by making dolls from cornhusks. Her trade extends all over the United States and Europe. When a child she made these dolls for her little friends. The demand was so great that she sold them for 25 cents each. Now she is 33 years old and sells the dolls by the hundreds at the same price. The first corn carnival held in Atchison in 1895 brought Miss Morrison prominently before the public. Her dolls exhibited there led at once into popular favor and she received more orders than she could possibly fill. She has never been able to find an assistant who could put the corn husks together as skillfully as she herself does the work. She is kept busy day and night supplying the demand. She has sent the queer dolls to Germany and France and recently shipped a large lot to England. She says that she does not know exactly how many dolls she has made, but the number would run into the thousands. Miss Morrison uses about as many husks as are usually found on an ordinary ear of corn to make each doll. The cob serves for the body. The face is covered with a husk and the features painted on. The corn silk is used for the hair. The dress is a full skirt of husks, with a shirt waist and a cotton jacket. A corn husk encircles the waist. The hat is a big scoop bonnet trimmed with tassels. In her right hand the doll holds a dainty parasol made of fine straw with a particularly silky husk for a cover.

MISTOOK KNOX FOR OFFICE BOY.

Attorney General Knox is the most youthful looking man that has occupied a cabinet portfolio in recent years. In reality Mr. Knox is not an old man by any means—only 42 years—but he looks more like a boy of 18 or 20 than like a man of middle age. The other day he was taken for a boy by an old gentleman who was at the department of justice to see the attorney general on business. Mr. Knox's office is on the first floor of the building. The old gentleman mistook him for the office boy, and stepping up to him, said: "Say, sonny, what kind of a fellow is your boss? I see you coming out of his office, and presume you know all about him. I have a little business to transact with the attorney general,

and would like to get a line on Mr. Knox before tackling him." Mr. Knox's cherubic face brightened, and with a merry twinkle in his eye, said: "Oh, he's all right. Walk right in and sit down until I return. I will then hear what you have to say."

LUXURY.

Various stories are told of the luxury of life in English country houses, but one New Yorker who has just returned from England thinks that he has had an experience that marks the limit to which pretentious luxury in living may go. He was stopping at the home of an American girl of wealth who married an Englishman of title, and lives now in England in all the circumstances that his position and her wealth make possible. The dinner was, of course, served by as many men as there were guests at the table and was pompous and elaborate as was to be expected.

It was the next morning, however, that the most peculiar feature of the household methods came to his knowledge. He was awakened by the valet at the hour he had named and was surprised to see a moment later before him a fully awake holding at the side of his bed a silver bowl filled with water. The New Yorker stared in amazement at the man and the bowl without the faintest idea what his duty in the matter was. The valet looked at him compassionately, a moment before he came to his assistance. Then he said with a suggestion of pity for the ignorance of a postulant for the office: "It's to test the temperature of your bath, sir."

SENATOR DANIEL'S SOAP BOX.

Senator John W. Daniel, the senator-lawyer from Lynchburg, Va., is known to America as one of the most brilliant orators in the United States senate, and he is known both in Washington and the south as one of the most vigorous of southern men. To see him, to hear him talk, to remember the amount of work he has done in his day, is to believe him a man "without a lazy bone in his body."

Although not quite 19 years of age he entered the Confederate army in May, 1861, as a second lieutenant in what became known as the "Stonewall brigade." He became major and chief of staff to Gen. Jubal A. Early, and fought steadily throughout the war until forced to retire from wounds received at one of the battles of the Wilderness in 1864.

Afterward he began the study of law and practiced with his father, the late Judge Daniel, until the death of the latter in 1873. Senator Daniel has not only been busy as a lawyer in practice, but is the author of two books which are standard legal authorities, and he has been given the degree of LL. D. by Washington and Lee university and by Michigan university.

After serving for some years, first as a member of the Virginia house of delegates and then as a member of the state senate, he was elected to the na-

tional house of representatives. He has been a delegate to several national Democratic conventions, has run for governor of Virginia, and is now serving his third term as United States senator. For the last two terms he was elected without a single vote in opposition.

None of the traditional indolence of the south, but two pounds' worth associated with Senator Daniel. Yet when he was asked recently what would now give him the most pleasure, he said: "The very thing which I intend to do and which I always do at the end of every term, go back to Lynchburg and get myself a nice, clean, comfortable soap box and tilt it up against the front door of my grocery shop. I know, then sit out here and bask in the sun like an alligator while I whittle a stick with a sharp penknife."

GEORGE ADE AT JOHN BROWN'S MONUMENT.

The John Brown monument is only a few paces from the track, and inasmuch as John Brown gave his life in a heroic endeavor to free the blacks it struck me that my snap shot of the monument would take on a pleasing significance if I could induce one of the liberated people to stand alongside of the marble shaft and wear a grateful look. We had on our car a porter named George, says George Ade in the Chicago Record-Herald. All porters are named George. This one seemed to be enjoying his freedom. At times he seemed to be almost too free. I asked him if he would consent to appear in my allegorical photograph, and he said he would if I would send him one of the pictures to give to a young lady in Cumberland. I promised, and thereupon secured my picture, which I have entitled, "Once a Slave—now an Autocrat."

As the train pulled across the diagonal trestle and the hills closed in, like moving curtains, to hide the town, I stood on the rear platform with George and talked about John Brown. "John Brown was a remarkable man," I ventured, merely to draw him out.

"Yes, sah; I guess 'at's right," he said. "I ain't been on this run yet's long, so I don't know much about Mistah Brown."

"Oh, he died before you came on this run, did he?"

"Yes, sah; Mistah Brown died—I guess Mistah Brown died about '86. Began some time ago, I know, sah."

"Was he well known in this part of the country?"

"Yes, sah. Yes indeed! Mistah Brown'vey prominent. He done had sumptin to do 'ith the railroad."

"That's why they put the monument right up close to the track?"

"Yes, sah; I s'pose 'at's why. I understand Mistah Brown's'vey nice gentleman."

"He was a good friend to the colored race?"

"Yes, sah; so I heah, so I heah."

"I suppose he gave the porter 50 cents every time he rode up to Washington?"

"Well, sah, if he done that he's suah entitle to a monument, yes sah."

"Well, he's gone, but he's not forgotten."

"'At's right, mistah."

SOUP BY THE POUND.

In China liquids are sold by weight and grain by measure. John buys soup by the pound and cloth by the foot. A Chinaman never puts his name outside his shop, but paints instead a motto, or one of his goods, on his vertical sign-board.

Some reassuring remark is frequently added, such as "One word hall." "A child two feet high would not be cheated." Every single article has to be bargained for, and it is usual for the customer to take his own measure and scales with him.

A strong man has difficulty in carrying on his back two pounds' worth of the copper cash which is the common currency, so it is necessary to take a servant to carry one's purse. The sycce of silver is the only other form of money besides the copper tael. As it weighs about sixty-seven ounces, a hammer and cold chisel are indispensable for making change.

When you engage a servant or make a bargain, it is not considered binding until "the fastening penny" has been paid. Although his bad faith is notorious in some matters, yet, to do him justice, when once this coin has been paid by you, the Chinaman, coolie or shopman will generally stick to his bargain, even if the result to him be loss.

LITTLE MARGARET CARNEGIE'S CASTLE.

Little Miss Margaret Carnegie, aged 10, and sole heiress to property estimated at \$100,000,000, is to have for her very own the grand castle in Westchester county—a turreted replica of a famous Scottish stronghold, albeit furnished and decorated in the interior like a queen's palace—which her father is building.

ed side by side, in Fifth avenue, two great office buildings. One of them he deeded absolutely to Mrs. Carnegie—the rentals of it to be her own for "pin money." The other was given similarly to little Miss Margaret, and the income from it will have accumulated into a great fortune by the time she is a marriageable young woman.

The fortunate little lady is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. She is said to be of rather frail physique, which is gradually strengthening by reason of the outdoor life she loves. She inherits the gentle, sweet disposition of her mother, and a degree of childish beauty. She always accompanies her parents on their journeys abroad, and is said to be a remarkably good sailor.

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A PRESENT FROM THE PRINCE.

Young Gildmore Goldrock told me this strange story, and I will give the story in Goldrock's own words, as he gave it to us in the smokeroom of the Anglo-American club:

"It happened last year," said Goldrock, as he hoisted his feet on to the mantelpiece and addressed his words to the clock.

"I was crossing to Liverpool and happened to strike up an acquaintance with the young Pole who shared my stateroom. He was a pleasant young fellow, and in the course of a day or two we became great friends. He told me that his name was Ladislav Nadokoff, and that he had been studying medicine at Philadelphia. He furthermore confided that he was on his way to London to visit a friend of his youth.

"In return I told him how I was going to England to spend a few months with my married sister, the Countess of Darnford, with whom my wife was already staying, having crossed before me, since I had been detained a few weeks in New York on business.

"Nadokoff then told me, too, had a sister, who was married to a Russian nobleman who was a sort of sheriff in his own county and commander of a posse of Cossacks. So, on the

strength of our aristocratic connections, our confidences grew so that we used to talk quite freely of political matters.

"Nadokoff's politics were a bit mixed. At the time I thought this was because he was quite young, and had not learned that political views should not be used as a means to a profitable end. But his politics had been acquired in some other place than America, the land of the free. He hinted of old scores, dating back hundreds of years, which were to be wiped out by young-ster and more vigorous generations. Notwithstanding his family connections he hated the Russians. 'Down with everything and hang the expense,' was his motto, and he talked a lot about the iron-handed tyranny of the Russian government, while I sat around and swapped sympathetic sentiments.

"I noticed that often as we were talking together a gentleman with a bald head and a large white mustache used to pass along and lean on the rail or look at the sky when he came within earshot of us.

"Then I used to change the conversation to railroads or pork, which are far safer subjects than Russian politics for someone I mistrusted this elderly gentleman, who spoke English like a German, drank his tea with a lemon and while he gave him- self out as a commercial traveler, walked as though he were waiting for the clink of the spurs at his heels and the rattle of his sword at his side.

"He was registered on the passenger list as Mr. William Smith, which was

strange, considering that his handkerchief was embroidered with the initials 'W. S.' It takes a Russian to insult Smith with a K.

"As we reached Queenstown, Nadokoff, who had been looking ill and worried throughout the voyage, seemed to grow more ill at ease.

"At bedtime, the night before we reached Queenstown, he did not turn up in the stateroom, I waited till long after midnight when I grew anxious about him and passed the word for the steward, who went to look for him.

"He had disappeared.

"The ship was searched high and low by the watch, who were warned by the captain to hold their tongues about the matter, but no trace of him could be found.

"E's just been and gone and slipped overboard," said the stateroom steward, "and he do sometimes, you know."

"Strange to say, as we were hunting round the decks Mr. Smith, who I knew had retired to his stateroom an hour or more before, joined us in our search.

"Still stranger, as I was returning to my berth, I saw Mr. Smith disappearing down the passage, although his berth was situated on the other side of the ship.

"When I looked over the Nadokoff's empty berth I noticed that his portmanteau had been moved since I left the cabin. When I came to open my own portmanteau I found it locked. Then I remembered that earlier in the evening, as Nadokoff was going along to his stateroom I had given him a key, and asked him to get me a few cigars, which were stowed away in my flannel jacket.

"He had evidently jumped overboard with my key, but I was too troubled about him to worry about that, besides which I knew that my wife had a duplicate key on her bunch.

"At Liverpool a half crown to the customs officer passed my portmanteau all right, and I did not open it till I reached my brother-in-law's house in Park lane, where my wife was staying. My wife had the key on her ring, and stood by as I unlocked the bag.

"You dear old boy," she cried, as the bag opened and showed a large jewel case, which lay on the top of my clothes. "You have been wasting your money again on me at Tiffany's, I know. It's too wicked of you."

"I felt a bit uncomfortable, for the fact was I had been too busy in New York to remember my usual visit to Tiffany's, besides which I had never set eyes on the jewel case before.

"I'm afraid it is not for you, dear," said I, as I opened the case. My wife gazed at the lid first up, and showed a bracelet forced in a heart-shaped mass of opals framed in a most wonderful setting of diamonds.

"Oh, how lovely," she sighed; "but, anyway, I hate opals; they are unlucky. But who is it for, dear?" she asked.

"I told her I did not know. Then I saw tucked in under the bracelet a small note. I opened it.

"Dear friend, it ran, 'I can bear my life no longer, so to-night I shall jump overboard. My last request I am sure you will faithfully execute. Take this bracelet to the Countess Zaliniski,

and tell her it is a parting gift from her lover, Prince Ladislav Nadokoff. She lives in Park lane, quite close to your sister's house. Farewell, dear friend; may we meet in a kinder and less troubled world. Thine, Ladislav."

"My wife had lifted the bracelet, and, as women will, for its better inspection, was about to clasp it on her wrist.

"Don't dear," said I, hastily. I did not reason why, but somehow I disliked the idea of her wearing it.

"She put it back in the case obediently, but laughed at me for a superstitious old hobby.

"Then I showed her the letter, and told her the story of my friend on the boat. Then she cried a little and offered to deliver it to the Countess Zaliniski, an offer which I gladly accepted, for I was bound to look forward to my commission with some minglings.

"I hate scenes. My wife likes them, so the next morning, after breakfast, she made a careful toilet, and prepared to visit the countess.

"I gave her the bracelet and my blessings, and told her to break the news gently to the countess, who might still be fond of her old lover. She lived in Park lane, quite close to your sister's house. Farewell, dear friend; may we meet in a kinder and less troubled world. Thine, Ladislav."

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was standing at the door with Jeannette.

"Come here, constable, and see fair play," said I.

"The bracelet," said I, "was placed in my portmanteau by Mr. Nadokoff before he jumped overboard, with a note, in which he asked me to deliver it to a lady who lives close by here. My wife has just gone out for that purpose."

"Heavens!" cried the Russian, "where does she live? That bracelet is a bomb, and was sent by a secret society in New York as a means to the assassination of the Countess Zaliniski, who is the wife of the chief of police. Directly the clasp is snapped—"

"I did not wait to think. I just streaked to the door, pushing the policeman in front of me.

"Run," I yelled.

"I tumbled down the hall steps, and lighted up Park lane to the admiration of the surrounding citizens.

"It did not take us long to reach the countess's house.

"The policeman was first, the Russian second, while I was a close third.

"The door was opened, and we plunged in, and tore upstairs.

"Where's the countess?" gasped the Russian.

"A frightened servant jerked a finger toward a door.

"We tumbled into the room.

"In the countess's hands was the bracelet.

"She was in the act of clasping it on her wrist when the Russian pounced upon it, snatched it from her, and flung it out of the window.

"There was a fearful report, followed by a clatter of falling glass below.

"The countess had fainted.

"Katchachief seemed to know all about it. He told me how Ladislav had belonged to a nihilist club in New York, and how he had been commissioned to deliver the bracelet to the countess.

"He had opened his sealed letters of instructions the night before we reached Queenstown, and not till then had he become aware of the identity of his victim.

"I do not blame him for jumping overboard, but I have never quite been able to appreciate the honor he did me when he entrusted me with the infernal gift."—New York Mail and Express.

Be Strong
Weakness won't win

The battle of life is a hard one. Prepare for it. If your constitution is good, preserve it. If it is weak, build it up. If your Liver and Kidneys are sound, keep them so. You'll need them in the daily struggle. If they are weak, watch them every hour of the day.

To succeed in these troublesome times, you must have a sound Liver and safe Kidneys; otherwise your blood will be poisoned and your nerves ruined. Diabetes must be unknown. Bright's Disease must be impossible. Your success would be threatened, your health shattered, so you need a safeguard against physical decay. Use this good, rest-giving, rest-giving, quiet nerves during the day. At the first sign of weakness, be warned.

McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm

will bring speedy relief from pain and decay. And if you have neglected these organs most essential to your success, or if other remedies have failed, it will help you, and restore the dormant organs back to safe and sure action.

It will remove, as if by magic, the dull, heavy ache in your back, that haunts you when you stand, sit, walk, or lie down. A bottle at \$1.00 will make you a new, well being. Buy it of your druggist. Made by

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Chronic Nervous Diseases. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious regular medicines used. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gain or brokerage. No medicines sent O. O. D., only by agreement. Charges low. Over 40,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

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Stricture. Radically cured with a new and safe method. No pain, no detention from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions permanently cured.

Syphilis. Blood poisoning and all private diseases permanently cured.

Variocoele, Hydrocele and Phimosia. Permanently cured in a few days without pain or danger.

BOOK for both sexes—96 pages, 25 pictures, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 50 postage—free at office.

ZENOLEUM Kills Lice, Ticks, Mites, Fleas, etc. on all kinds of animals and poultry. It is usually a strong net worm. Cleans all cats, dogs, etc. from fleas and ticks. Cleans all dogs, cats, etc. from fleas and ticks. Cleans all dogs, cats, etc. from fleas and ticks. Cleans all dogs, cats, etc. from fleas and ticks.

WILL SHIP C. O. D. FOR \$25.00

With Privilege of Examination. Freight Prepaid to Your Station. "The Willard Steel Range."

Has 8 in. lid, oven 15x21x12, 15 gallon reservoir and warming cabinet, lined throughout with asbestos, burns wood or coal. This special inducement is offered for limited time only. Mention this paper.

Wm. G. Willard, Mfg. Dep't 10, 619 & 621 N. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.

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THE "KATY FLYER"

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PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS. FREE CHAIR CARS. KATY DINING STATIONS. MEALS 50 CENTS.

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PERFECTION PREPARED FELT ROOFING. This is the best material for roofing. It is made of pure wool, making a solid, durable roof, the layers of composition being thoroughly fused together. It is applied without previous preparation, requiring no special tools or equipment. It is made in sheets and rolls. Price per square, \$1.00.

A million feet of Brand New and Second Hand KILBER, LEATHER and COTTON STITCHED BELTING, bought at various places, and sold at 25 to 50 per cent. We have a 50 in. x 30 ft. ENDLESS THRASHER BELTS.

ALL FOR THE LOWEST CASH PRICE.

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WEST 33rd & HOW STS., CHICAGO.

J. FARRELL HANDLEY, TEXAS.
My Buff Cochins have no superiors in Texas. Stock for sale. Eggs in season.

THE NORTON POLY YARDS
Dallas, Texas. Won 40 premiums at the Texas State Fair. Breeders of high class poultry, Single Comb White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, Blue Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Leghorn eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$10 per 90. White P. Rock eggs \$3 per 15, \$6 per 45.

E. EDWARDS, IOWA PARK, TEXAS.
Gold, Buff, White, Silver, Blue, Black, Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks, Black and White Langshans, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Silver S. Hamburgs, Black Minorca and Pekin Ducks, 45 cents for 12. White Guinea eggs, \$1.00 for 12. Buff Langshan eggs, \$1.00 for 12. White and W. Holland Turkey eggs, \$2 for \$1.00. Stock for sale. Roup and sore head cure, 15 cents and 25 cents a box by mail.

J. W. PITTMAN BENDROCK, TEXAS.
Bendrock Poultry Farm. Breeder of M. B. Turkeys, Toulouse Geese (show birds), Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, 25 per setting 13 eggs; Turkey Eggs, \$2 for 11; Goose Eggs, \$1.00 per dozen. Correspondence solicited. Send for answer questions. Mention the Journal.

CAPITOL CITY POULTRY YARDS
Austin, Texas. Wade M. Smith, proprietor. Breeds and sells Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and Bronze Turkeys. Full blood and exhibition birds. A few young stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00. Won first prizes on all pens at Dallas and San Antonio. Winners everywhere.

L. P. DOUGLAS BEAVER, TEXAS.
Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Leflet, Hawks and Davis strains direct. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. W. JACKSON, IOWA PARK, TEXAS.
Breeds and sells Barred Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks at \$1.25 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY
By buying your seeds, plants and poultry supplies at me. Send for catalogue of bargains and receive free a collection of garden and flower seeds, a 50 coupon book, and a 50¢ cash price offer. Ask for special price on seed potatoes. Address Q. E. BEVES, Keltburg, Ill.

MACKAY FOWLS STILL IN THE LEAD
At N. E. Mo., show, Dec. 3-5, Mackay strain of turkeys were the winners: last and second prizes, 1st and 2nd yearling tom, 3rd yearling hen, best pen old turkeys. L. Braunias, 1st prize, 3rd pen. E. R. Rocks, pen owned by Russell and Shellabarger from 91-1-2 to 93. Langshans, Felch and Robinson. Eggs and Stock. B. G. MACKAY, Clarksville, Mo.

F. B. BOAZ BENDROCK, TEXAS.
Barred Plymouth Rocks for young and old for breeding stock. A fine lot of youngsters for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 per setting. Correspondence solicited.

A. C. BERDON, NATCHEZ, MISS.
America's best fowls, Barred Rocks, White and Buff Langshans, etc. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Send for circular.

R. A. DAVIS, MERIT, TEXAS.
Breeds prize winning Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Langshans, Buff Cochins, S. L. Wyandottes and Br. Gamehens. I have won more premiums and more stock in the last five years than any man in the South. Send for circular prices, winnings, mailings, etc. Write for eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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America's best fowls, Barred Rocks, White and Buff Langshans, etc. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Send for circular.

POULTRY

BRONZE TURKEYS.—E. W. Geor, of Farmington, Mo., writes to the Journal of bronze turkeys: This breed of turkeys are the largest of all the turkey families, and we might say the hardiest, as they originated from the native wild stock of the forest. They are great foragers and insect destroyers, roaming over a vast scope of country, when given free range. On the other hand, if they are confined to a yard, fed and handled by the owner, they will be very domestic in their habits. By proper attention they can be made to lay in the house where all their eggs will be readily found, but if left to their own original wild notions they will wander far away and hide their nests in woodlands or weedy fence corners, and crows, dogs and such enemies will find a good share of their eggs.

Turkeys do not thrive well in close confinement. Either old or young, they must have a yard large enough all that they do not feel confined. A four-foot paling or poultry netting fence will confine them, if a soft string is tied from the elbow of one wing to the other, passing under the breast. This should only be practiced during the laying season.

A barrel laid down, with some fresh dirt and a little soft grass, makes a good nest for the turkey both to lay and sit in. I have had one hen sit on 19 eggs and bring off 19 turks. If one tom is mated with four or five hens, the eggs will nearly all be fertile.

When the poulters come off they must be yarded, with good shelter from rainstorms and be kept out of the wet grasses until their wings cross on their backs and the red shows on their heads, then they can roam the fields and chase the grasshoppers. A good out-door roosting place should be provided. Some grain should be given at night to induce them to come home to roost. Milk curd, rolled oats, broken wheat and cracked corn in rotation as it comes is most generally given the young turks.

MATING OF BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—I will not, says E. T. Leflurich in Western Rural, attempt to give a technical exposition of the proper method of mating barred Plymouth Rocks, as practiced by the fanciers, for if I did it probably would not be satisfactorily understood by the majority of those for whom this article is intended to inform. I will merely give a few general rules which can be clearly understood and easily followed by anyone who desires to produce a well graded flock of standard Barred Plymouth Rocks.

If the female birds have developed a tendency to breed too dark, with a disposition to lose their markings on the hackle, tail and wing feathers, the first necessity to bring the flock back to standard requirements is to make a careful selection of the lightest and best marked females in the flock.

Birds with small, evenly serrated combs, bay eyes and yellow legs and

beaks should be chosen, if such are to be found in the flock. If they are not those things that come nearest to these requirements. To these females mate a light colored cock or cockerel.

Don't be afraid of getting a male bird that is too light, if he is well barred, with the marking even slightly defined on the "down" of his feathers he can't be too light. He should, of course, be of good form, with bay eyes and yellow legs and beak. With these requirements mated to such females as I have described, he is almost sure to produce many handsomely marked pullets, and a continuation of this kind of marking will, in two or three years, grade up the darkest flock of hens and pullets, if they were originally purebred Plymouth Rocks, to standard requirements.

With this kind of careful mating there is no reason why every farmer who essays to raise Barred Plymouth Rocks should not produce many valuable pullets every season; birds that any fancier would be glad to take at two to three times the price of ordinary market fowls. Fanciers, themselves, as a rule, raise all the cockerels there is sale for, but for well marked Barred Plymouth Rock pullets there is always a demand greater than the supply, and if a farmer raises Barred Plymouth Rocks at all, he might as well, by proper mating, raise good birds, and he will have no trouble disposing of them at good prices as soon as the nearest fancier discovers that his stock can be utilized for breeding purposes.

PROFIT IN THREE MONTHS OLD CHICKENS.—H. B. Buck of Newton county, Mo., says: Pick out eggs of even size, smooth and bright, with a firm shell. Provide the hen with a comfortable nest where the laying hens can not get at it to break the eggs. I would suggest that you partition off about four feet across the back of the hen house and put the sitting hens in that room. Provide them with a dust box, putting some sulphur with the dirt, plenty of fresh water and corn. Taking 100 chickens for a basis, it will take about 150 eggs and ten hens to hatch them and about six hens to raise them. For the first month they will require about three bushels of corn, four the second month and five the third month. Reckoning the cost of the eggs at 10 cents a dozen and the corn at 25 cents, the cost of raising 100 chickens is as follows: Eggs for hatching, \$1.25; use of ten hens for hatching, \$1; six hens for raising chickens, \$1.50; feed first month, \$1.05; feed second month, \$1.40; feed third month, \$1.75; total, \$7.95; that is, not quite 8 cents apiece, and as the average price for young chickens is not less than 15 cents, there is a net profit of a little over 7 cents apiece. It does not cost as much to hatch the chickens by an incubator. The hens should be greased on their breasts and under their wings to prevent the lice troubling them. The young chickens should not be allowed to run out in the dew and wet, as it will cause disease, especially bowel complaint, which is very destructive to

DAIRY

CHURNING TEMPERATURES.—Dr. S. M. Babcock, of the Wisconsin agricultural college, says: Churning consists in bringing the fat globules of milk or cream together under such conditions that they will adhere and form butter. When the temperature is too high the fat has little consistency and small particles of butter formed are so easily torn up again that the separation is not efficient. Under such conditions also the butter is soft and of poor quality.

If the temperature should be above the melting point of the fat it will be impossible to obtain butter by any amount of churning. On the other hand, when the temperature is too low the fat globules are hard and do not readily adhere to each other, and under this condition also churning is difficult.

The most favorable temperature will depend upon the melting point or consistency of the fat, and as this is subject to considerable variation it is impossible to fix temperature which will give the best results under all conditions.

The consistency of the fat in milk is affected by the breed of cow, by the feed which she receives and by the period of lactation. As a rule, cream from Holstein or Southern cows should be churned at a lower temperature than that from Jersey cows. When succulent feed is given the temperature should always be lower than when dry feed is given. As the period of lactation advances the fat becomes harder and the temperature of churning should be raised.

The amount of fat in cream is another factor which affects the temperature of churning, it being practical to churn rich cream at a lower temperature than poor cream. Generally a low temperature gives a firmer and better quality of butter and a good rule to follow is to churn at as low temperature as possible and have the churning completed in from 30 to 50 minutes. This temperature may vary, under different conditions, from 45 degrees F., to over 60 degrees F., but usually determined for the cream which is handled.

DAIRY

DISINFECTING DAIRY STABLES.—When milk has a strong taint at the time it is drawn, the trouble is usually not due to bacteria, and it can be improved by aeration, says *Swine Advocate*. But when it is natural at first, and gradually becomes more and more tainted the longer it is held, bacteria are probably to blame, and if the dairy is badly infected with them energetic measures are often required to get rid of them. If the affected milk is not harmful to health, but only objectionable on account of its taste or smell, its entire loss may be made unnecessary by pasteurizing or sterilizing it as soon as possible after it has been made, and then using it immediately or keeping it where further infection can not take place. But this treatment does not affect the source of the trouble, and if that is not overcome by sterilizing all utensils

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Gratitude

Always seeks to find some expression for itself, and womanly gentleness will keep. Cynical people sometimes say: Why do women write these testimonials to the value of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? The answer can be put in one word, Gratitude. When, after years of agony a woman is freed from pain, when the weak woman is made strong and the sick woman well, the natural impulse is to write a word of grateful thanks for the medicine which caused the cure.



Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures diseases peculiar to women. It establishes regularity, stops weakening drains, heals inflammation and all the ailments which cure female weakness. Having used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I can truly recommend the medicine for all female weaknesses. I have used several bottles of "Favorite Prescription" and I consider a great blessing to weak women. I was so nervous and discouraged that I hardly knew what to do. Your kind advice for home treatment helped me wonderfully. Thanks to Dr. Pierce.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness, and sick headache. They should be used in connection with "Favorite Prescription" whenever the use of a laxative is indicated.

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CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.
DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linz, Dallas, Tex.

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Quick and permanently cured. No cutting, no pain and no detention from business. You pay nothing until cured. State your case and send for book and terms. DR. GIBNEY, 1231 Houston, 106 W. 7th, St., Kansas City, Mo.

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With 12 or 15 inch wide PAGES Fence, and it will fence for a lifetime. Write for description. PAGE WOOLLEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

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RODS for locating Gold and Silver positively guaranteed. A. L. Bryant, Box 103, Dallas, Tex.

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E. D. OLIVER COOPER, TEXAS.
Fancy Berkshire pigs. Quality of blood. Price \$3.00. Also offer first and second prize at Dallas. Show pigs a specialty. Brown Leghorn Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

SPRINGDALE JERSEY FARM.
Denton, Texas. Breeds and sells Heigan hares, M. B. Turkeys, S. C. B. Leghorns, Pekin ducks.

H. H. M'BRIDE O'DANIEL, TEXAS.
Large Berkshire hogs of best blood. Show pigs a specialty. Write for price at San Antonio Fair 1900, over Dallas winners. Young stock for sale.

L. E. MASON, KERRVILLE, TEX.
Breeder Berkshire swine of best quality. Write me.

M. C. ABRAMS, MANOR, TRAVIS
county, Texas, breeder of Berkshire hogs. Write for prices.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE.
Winery Farm. Showed the prize litter of the South last year and deposited with Secretary Vicksburg Fair. Order for \$100 to back them against any litter in the South, but no takers. I offer one boar from above litter for \$100. Also offer Barred P. Rocks cheap; buy and sell Jersey cattle on commission. S. Q. HOLLINGSWORTH, Couchhatta, La.

WALTER E. DAVIS, SHERMAN.
Berkshire hogs. Won four prizes Dallas Fair, 1900. Choice young stock for sale.

W. J. COOPER, HOLLAND, BELL
County, Texas, breeder registered English Berkshire swine, full blood, graded milk Durham cattle. Write me.

MORRIS & CO., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
Crocket street. Two litters of pigs for sale at reasonable prices. They are of the Stumpy and single ear strains and away up in quality. Just what you are looking for to improve your herd. Also, Scotch Collie pups of best strains.

CEDAR VALE POLAND CHINAS.
The ribbon sows. Of the first thirteen prizes offered at Texas State Fair, 1900. Cedar Vale productions carried off 13 of them. We show our own breeding and bred the winners. Pigs at all seasons. Pairs and trios not akin. Bronze turkeys, Barred Langshans and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. H. E. SINGLETON, McKinney, Collin county, Texas.

W. J. DUFFEL-ROSS, M'ANNAN CO.
Texas. Breeder of registered Poland China swine.

B. C. SPRING STOCK FARM.
Floyd Bros., Richardson, Tex. The best Poland Chinas by show hogs as Guy Wilkes, Jr., 1907; China Geese, 5033; Gold and Silver, 1896, and the famous Bunt Enterprise. Write your wants.

OKLAND HERD FANCY POLAND CHINAS.
M. M. O'Kurt, Galveston, Texas. Okland Chief 52,685, greatest breeding boar in the South herd of herd. Write me.

SWINE

RINGING HOGS.—A correspondent of Blooded Stock says: "First, is it advisable to ring hogs to keep them from rooting? Second, will hogs that have been ringed do as well as those that are not? Third, what kind of rings, if any, would you select? I have 100 head of hogs and a good stand of clover, and I would not like to have it rooted."

Twenty years ago we had three farms and about 100 hogs on each farm. Our neighbors ringed their hogs and we followed their example. We came to the conclusion, however, that it was all wrong and abandoned the practice and have not had a hog ring on any of our farms for many years. Why? In the first place, there is more or less danger in ringing hogs. Improperly done, it invariably injures them. In the next place, they have never had hogs to do any damage to a clover pasture. They will root up an old blue grass pasture, and in doing so we think they do more good than harm. Why do they root up these pastures. For the worms, of course. A hog is too lazy to root unless it has some object in view. The worms do more harm to the pasture than the hog does. If they want to root let them root. When they are through

sow some clover and timothy on it and harrow it.

One of our first experiments in dispensing with the rings was on a twenty acre hog pasture recently seeded to clover and timothy. There were two soughs on it that had been drained and were full of sough grass roots. There was also a gravelly point about a quarter of an acre. The hogs rooted these soughs from one end to the other. Why? They were after the worms in the roots of the decaying sough grass, and in so doing they beautifully set to tame grass. We kept watch of that hog pasture as long as we owned the farm and every year they rooted up that gravelly point. We took it for granted that they were getting something on that point that was doing them more good than all the grass that would grow on it.

Hogs will damage a young clover field, not by rooting, but by pulling up the roots the next spring after it is sown, provided they are not ringed. They will do this, however, whether they have rings in their noses or not. This may all be agricultural heresy to a number of our readers, but it is our way, and unless we see some new light on this subject no rings will go in the noses of our hogs.

DUROC JERSEYS.—At a recent meeting of the Iowa swinebreeders' association O. S. West read a paper in which he said: "Many years ago when I first saw a herd of Duroc Jerseys I must confess I was not favorably impressed with their general appearance, and especially their color was not to my notion and taste. I had been educated up to the ideal and standard of the Poland China, a producer of pork. Having heard that the Durocs were very prolific, I resolved to try them in a guarded way, and after two years' trial I discarded the blacks altogether in favor of the reds. Having bred them pure since 1888, I believe they as a breed, are second to none. I do not think that I have the color craze so bad that redeeming features cannot be seen in any other breed, but from the standpoint of a breeder and producer of pork I can honestly say that I would not change to any other breed."

Years ago, of course, they were not bred up to the standard of the present time, and their admirers were few and far between. Look at them at the present time; there are probably forty breeders of Durocs to-day where there were but a few years ago, and the demand is harder to supply at the present time than ever before. There must be something underneath that red coat that is profitable for the pork producer to have or the breed would soon pass into obscurity. There is no question but what they are of the most prolific breed of hogs. By referring to my records, covering a number of years, I find the sows usually farrow an average of nine to ten pigs and save six to seven, the pigs being usually remarkably even in size and general appearance. The dams are abundantly able to suckle them. The pigs are active and will hold their own as grazers, and when finished for market will account for every bushel of corn that they have eaten. As proof I will submit the following experience: I

SWINE

had eighty-five culls out of 121 April pigs. They averaged 110 pounds live weight. I sold them on December 26th, their average weight being 264 pounds. They brought the extreme top on the market. These were high grade Durocs, or the third generation from black sows. One year I had pigs farrowed late in October, November and some as late as Christmas. They had usual winter care and were turned out to grass in April. They had no other than the usual care of raising 100 sough grass, and in a year they were beautifully set to tame grass. We kept watch of that hog pasture as long as we owned the farm and every year they rooted up that gravelly point. We took it for granted that they were getting something on that point that was doing them more good than all the grass that would grow on it.

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SHEEP--GOATS

A special from Casper, Wyo., says that one big commission firm has purchased over 1,500,000 pounds of wool this season in central Wyoming on an average of 11c. Recent sales reported are: Grieves Bros., 20,000 pounds, 10c; John Greer, 60,000, 10c; Cooper & Co., 20,000, 10c; H. J. Greaser, 60,000, 10 1/2c; A. Kanson, 15,000, 10 1/2c; Metcalf & Neely, 40,000, 11c; Slaughter & Patgold, 50,000, 11c; C. K. Buckmann, 60,000, 10 1/2c; Chas. Dorr, 30,000, 11c; J. E. Higgins, 75,000, 11c; Long Creek Sheep Co., 160,000, 11c.

SHEEP PROSPECTS.—Sheep prices are low in this country and because of large supply for a year or two to come, and they are low on the other side because sheep designed for late summer markets have been forced to market, says the Chicago Livestock World.

Naturally sheep feeders and exporters thought the last end of the winter's feeding of sheep would strike advancing values on the other side, but they were doomed to disappointment.

It looks as if there would be a period when good sheep would be pretty light on the other side after our export sheep are well run out and their home bred stock is used up.

Prospects for sheep prices with are not bullish in the least.

The enormous wheat crop ought to make screenings plenty and reasonable in price.

Feeders who suffered from paying too much for young and thin stock last year feel that they will be able to have some advantage this year, and the conditions ought to result in a very large number of sheep and lambs being put on the market.

THE WOOL SITUATION.—The feature of the wool market during the past week has been the opening of the July series of London wool auctions. Reported by the

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

FOR THE North and East,

VIA ST. LOUIS OR MEMPHIS,

In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars or Elegant Day Coaches.

This is the Short and Quick Line AND HOURS ARE SAVED By Purchasing your Tickets via this Route.

For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to C. LEWIS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Tex.

H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC "SUNSET ROUTE."

The Best Service in the South Between Points in Louisiana, Texas, - - - - - Mexico and California.

Nothing superior to the "Sunset-Central Special" or Pullman Standard and Excursion Sleeping Car Service, sections, to Haplinots mfwywyfpyrd sections, to all points

North, East, Southeast and West.

Ask Ticket Agents for Particulars.

S. F. B. MORSE, Passenger Traffic Manager, Houston, Texas.

L. J. PARKS, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agent, Houston, Texas.

HEALTH PLEASURE REST

In the Mountains of Tennessee 2,200 Feet Above Sea Level

COOL NIGHTS PURE FRESH AIR MINERAL WATERS

Monteale, Lookout Mountain, East Brook Springs, Monte Sano, East Hill Springs, Nicholson Springs, Beechblow Springs, Fernvale Springs, Kingston Springs, and many other favorably summer resorts located on

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway

Send for elegantly illustrated pamphlet describing above summer resorts.

E. D. WOLFE, Traveling Pass. Agt. Dallas, Tex.

J. W. BOTTORFF, Soliciting Pass. Agt. Dallas, Tex.

H. F. SMITH, Traffic Manager, Nashville, Tenn.

W. L. DANLEY, Gen. Pass. Agt. Nashville, Tenn.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY

Great Rock Island Route

THE RIGHT ROAD.

YOU SHOULD HAVE A COPY

of "A Letter from Mr. Reeves to Mr. Harvey," a worthy tribute to the Manager of the Santa Fe Eating House and Dining Car Service, the finest in the world.

"To California and Back" is descriptive of the most interesting of all transcontinental trips, and tells of the wonderful scenic and unique western country traversed by the Santa Fe; Grand Canyon of Arizona, Petrified Forest, ruins of the Ancient Cliff Dwellers, Adobe Pueblos, etc.

Both publications are yours for the asking. On sale July 16, August 6 and 20, September 3 and 17, to all point in California. Home-seekers' excursion tickets. Rate from Dallas, \$32.00. Detailed information may be had on application to agents, or

W. S. KEENAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, CALVESTON.

MARKETS

DALLAS.

(Reported by the National Livestock Commission Company.)

Dallas, Texas, July 8.—The run of hogs last week was light, the general quality being fair to good, and sold for good prices, considering the market was from 10c to 15c lower than last week's quotations. Northern markets were from 15c to 25c lower than the previous week, with extra heavy receipts. Two loads of sorted top hogs brought \$5.55 last week, top price being \$5.50, which makes about 15c decline for the week, although top hogs this week were not as good as last week. Light weights and rough heavies sold from \$5.00 to \$5.20, fair to good \$5.30 to \$5.50. Receipts of cattle were heavy; the quality was not as good as desired by our buyers and the bulk of sales were made at about 25c decline from last week's prices. Lower markets in the North and a majority of half fat offerings were responsible for our decline. Good fat cattle will always find ready sale at satisfactory prices on this market.

Quotations today as follows: Prime steers, 900 pounds up, \$3.25 to \$3.45; choice fat steers, 700-900 pounds, \$3.00 to \$3.20; medium fat steers, 600-900 pounds, \$2.50 to \$2.70; feeders and stockers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; choice hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium fat cows \$2.00 to \$2.40; choice mutton 90-110 lb. \$2.00 to \$2.50; sheep \$2.00 to \$2.50; stags and oxen \$2.25 to \$2.75; bulls \$2.00 to \$2.25; canners \$1.00 to \$1.25; sorted hogs 200-300 pounds \$3.50 to \$3.75; choice hogs 175 pounds and up, \$5.40 to \$5.50; mixed hogs, \$4.50 to \$4.75; rough heavies \$5.00 to \$5.25; light fat hogs \$4.50 to \$4.75; stock hogs \$3.00 to \$3.50.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, July 8.—New wheat has begun to move somewhat freely and shows to be of good quality.

Wheat—No. 2, 74 1/2c.
 No. 3, 72 1/2c.
 Oats—No. 1, 41 1/2c.
 Chopped corn—\$1.10.
 Bran—\$1.00.
 Hay—Prairie, new, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Johnson grass \$5.00 to \$5.25.

Chicago, July 8.—Cash quotations were as follows:
 No. 3 spring wheat 61 1/2c to 1-4c. No. 2 red 61 1/2c.
 No. 2 corn 46 3/4c. No. 2 yellow 46 3/4c.
 No. 2 oats 34 1/2c to 35 1/2c. No. 2 white 35 1/2c.
 No. 3 white 31 1/2c to 32 1/2c.
 No. 1 flax seed \$1.18. No. 1 northwestern \$1.18.
 Prime timothy seed \$4.40.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, July 8.—Quotations are those made by dealers to the trade. Prices paid to producers are from 25c per cent to 50c per cent lower.

Apples—No. 1, 1-2c per pound.
 Potatoes—New, 10 1/2c to 11c bushel.
 Cantaloupes—Third-bushel baskets 60 1/2c to 65c.
 Watermelons—Per dozen, 75c to \$1.00.
 Tomatoes—Four-basket crates, 50c to \$1.00.
 Butter—Fresh country, 12 1/2c to 13c.
 Eggs—No. 1, 20c to 21c per dozen.
 Poultry—Geese and turkeys of the market; some demand for ducks; chickens, choice hens \$2.25, medium hens \$2.00, choice springs \$2.15, medium springs \$2.00, small broilers \$1.50, ducks, large \$2.25, small \$2.00.

COTTON MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., July 8.—Spot cotton quiet. Ordinary 6 3/8, good ordinary 7, low middling 7 3/4, middling 8 3/8, good middling 9 1/4, middling 9 3/4, fair 9 1/2.

Houston, Tex., July 8.—Spot cotton quiet. Good ordinary 6 3/8, low middling 7 1/2, middling 8 1/4, fair 9 1/2.

New Orleans, La., July 8.—Spot cotton steady with low middling and below 1-5c up, good middling and above 1-5c lower. Ordinary 6 3/8, good ordinary 7, low middling 7 3/4, middling 8 3/8, good middling 9 1/4, middling 9 3/4, fair 9 1/2.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, July 8.—Hides—Dry, 16 and up, and 13 1-2c, 16 lb. and down, dry salted heavy 9c, light 8c, green salted 40 lb. and up 6 3/4c, 40 lb. and down 6 1/2c to 1-2c, dead green 6 3/4c, light 6 1/2c.

Wool—Bright medium 11 1/2c, heavy fine 7 1/2c.

IT IS FINISHED.

The great CLOUDCROFT LODGE has been completed, formally opened, and is now in full sway. It is a splendid hostelry, splendidly furnished and offering an incomparable cuisine, under the management of Mr. Light J. Fisher, Proprietor of the famous Hotel Sheldon of El Paso, Texas.

You want an enjoyable summer. You want to get away from the oppressiveness of the city and low altitudes. GO TO CLOUDCROFT. It is a splendid hostelry. On the summit of the loftiest peak of the Sacramento mountains, 110 miles north of El Paso, wonderful scenery, tennis courts and golf links, dancing pavilion. In fact everything desired or expected in an up-to-date, healthful summer resort.

Cloudcroft is known as the "Breathing Spot of the Southwest." There is but one way to avoid more than one change of cars; but one way to enjoy reclining chairs (seats free) and sleeping cars all the way through daily to El Paso. That way is via the Texas & Pacific railway.

More information by letter; or descriptive literature may be had of any ticket agent or E. F. LUTHER, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., July 8.—Cattle receipts 5,704, including 3,000 Texans. Market steady to shade lower; native steers \$4.50 to \$5.00, dressed beef and butchers \$1.00 to \$1.25, light 3-4c, heavy 4-5c, hogs \$4.50 to \$5.00, cows \$2.50 to \$3.00, canners \$1.25 to \$1.50, bulls \$2.50 to \$3.00, Texas grass steers \$2.00 to \$2.50, heavy \$2.50 to \$3.00, light \$2.00 to \$2.50, native steers \$4.50 to \$5.00, dressed beef and butchers \$1.00 to \$1.25, light 3-4c, heavy 4-5c, hogs \$4.50 to \$5.00, cows \$2.50 to \$3.00, canners \$1.25 to \$1.50, bulls \$2.50 to \$3.00, Texas grass steers \$2.00 to \$2.50, heavy \$2.50 to \$3.00, light \$2.00 to \$2.50, native steers \$4.50 to \$5.00, dressed beef and butchers \$1.00 to \$1.25, light 3-4c, heavy 4-5c, hogs \$4.50 to \$5.00, cows \$2.50 to \$3.00, canners \$1.25 to \$1.50, bulls \$2.50 to \$3.00, Texas grass steers \$2.00 to \$2.50, heavy \$2.50 to \$3.00, light \$2.00 to \$2.50, native steers \$4.50 to \$5.00, dressed beef and butchers \$1.00 to \$1.25, light 3-4c, heavy 4-5c, hogs \$4.50 to \$5.00, cows 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Things at Home and Abroad.

Philippines Surrendered.

The forces of the insurgent leader Bellarmino, who recently have been operating around Donsell, province of Sorsogon, were driven across the mountains by the Second Infantry and finally captured by the Sixth Cavalry. Bellarmino, with 1,000 men and 214 guns surrendered to Col. Wint at Albay, capital of the province of that name.

Congressional Deadlock.

The democratic congressional convention for the sixth district has been deadlocked for several days and the Journal goes to press is still in session. The convention met Friday at Meridian, but after two days fruitless balloting, adjourned to Dallas, Wooten Ode, and Beall led in the voting though Wear and Johnson received firm support. The platform adopted simply pledged fealty to the party expressions for the past three years. The convention on the first day of its session declared itself against the nomination of a dark horse, but subsequent developments may cause it to revise this expression.

Biggest in Texas.

The biggest charter ever filed in Texas was that of the Houston Oil company of Texas with a capital stock of \$30,000,000, which was filed with the secretary of state July 5. The fee for filing this charter was \$15,070, which was paid to the department of state, of the capital stock \$10,000,000 is preferred and \$20,000,000 common. The purpose of the corporation is to take over more than 1,000,000 acres of oil land in Texas, some of which in the Corsicana, Nacogdoches and Beaumont fields is already producing, and all of which will be promptly prospected and developed. The main body of the lands lies in the famous Neches Valley oil field between Nacogdoches and Beaumont, and is said to be promising as oil property.

The directors are:

J. Wilcox Brown of Baltimore, president Maryland Trust company; Flins E. Marshall, cashier Continental National Bank of St. Louis; Henry T. Kent of St. Louis, N. D. Sibley of Boston, Mass., and the following well known Texans: S. B. Cooper, Beaumont; West Wilson, D. P. Bonner, Joe H. Eagle and O. G. Drew, all of Houston. The names of John H. Kirby do not appear in the list of directors, but he is known to be the leading backer, together with the gentleman residing out of the state. The last six directors are said to have been nominated by Mr. Kirby.

Big Texas Lumber Company.

John H. Kirby of Houston filed last Thursday the charter of the Kirby Lumber company, with principal office at Houston, capital stock \$10,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 is preferred and \$5,000,000 common. The fee for filing was \$5,070. This company owns eight million sawmills and 8,000,000,000 feet of

standing yellow pine stumpage.

Directors are: John H. Kirby, James L. Kirby, John Thomas Kirby, W. Web Wilson, Marcellus E. Foster, B. Frank Bonner, Frank A. Reichardt, H. Baldwin Rice, all of Houston, and S. Bronson Cooper Jr., of Beaumont. Mr. John H. Kirby will be principal stockholder and president.

German Statesman Dead.

Prince von Hohenlohe, former imperial chancellor of Germany, died at Raguz Friday morning at 5 o'clock, after a brief illness.

Murderous Attacks.

At Houston one night last week the home of Mrs. J. Bartell was entered by some unknown person who struck Mrs. Bartell and her daughter, both of whom were killed. The man who was almost certainly the murderer, was seen in the neighborhood. On the same night a similar assault was attempted on Miss Millie Roach whose parents reside in the same neighborhood. Miss Roach awakened and her screams brought her father to her aid, the assailant escaping.

Robbers Got \$40,000.

Three men held up a Great Northern train near Malta, Mont., July 3 and secured more than \$40,000 in cash, besides valuable securities. The Great Northern Express company has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the desperadoes. Several passengers were wounded by shots fired by the robbers.

Jessie Morrison Sentenced.

At Eldorado, Kansas, last Friday, Jessie Morrison, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree for the murder of Mrs. Castle on June 22, 1900, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Miss Morrison took the sentence calmly and returned to her cell quietly. An appeal will be made.

Philippine Government.

Civil government in the Philippines was auspiciously inaugurated July 4. Commissioned Taft was escorted by Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Chaffee from the palace to a great temporary tribune just outside the Plaza Palacio. Standing on a platform of three native members of the Philippine, took the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Aranello. A feature of the inaugural address of the new governor was the announcement that on September 1, 1901, the commission will be increased by the addition of three native members, Dr. Wardo Detavera, Dentio, Legarda and Jose Luzurria. Before September 1 departments will exist as follows: Interior, Worcester; commerce and public instruction, Moses.

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS.

You can ride on a Cotton Belt Parlor Cafe Car for only fifty cents extra. Have your meals at any hour you want them. The order is delivered from a porticoe steak or a spring chicken down to a sandwich, take as long as you please to eat. You will only have to pay for what you order.

LOCO.

D. P. MARUM OF OKLAHOMA TELLS OF DESTRUCTION OF PLANT BY PARASITES.

Woodward, Okla., July 3, 1901. To the Journal: I have read the various articles in the Journal on the subject of loco with much interest, particularly the one from the pen of Mr. Goodnight, who all persons hold in the highest esteem for his life-long work devoted to the better development of the cattle interests in the West. With Mr. Goodnight, I fully agree as to the damage done by this terrible scourge; and a loss of from 50 to 75 per cent in the case of which largely depends upon the annual increase.

The damage being admitted, what shall be the remedy? Mr. Goodnight says "an antidote." From his article, it seems that to save the cow from the effect costs at present as much as the cow is worth. He does not say that the antidote would prevent the abortion. Can any antidote, after the poison is introduced into the system prevent abortion? This question must be answered by those skilled in medicine. I would suggest, remove the cause, or, in other words, kill the loco, and then we will not have the antidote.

During the past four years I have carefully watched the development of loco in my pasture at this place and think that the solution of his question is now in sight. I have adjoining Woodward 160 acres of buffalo or mesquite grass land that I have used as a winter and spring pasture for a small herd of registered Hereford cattle. In 1898 loco commenced to grow here, at first rather sparsely, but in 1900 the growth was very luxuriant; so much so that in the early winter and spring of 1901, for fear of loss, I was compelled to move my herd from this country this spring. The calves mentioned in the loss of calves from abortion was very heavy, except the fall crop of 1900, when good results were obtained and full calf crop was dropped. I account for the good result last fall and winter from the fact that the herd did not have access to loco during the months that were being having removed the loco from the home pasture during said time, except one cow that was heavy with calf, and she produced a lost about five horses from loco poisoning—in fact, all that were kept in pasture.

The above facts have caused me to pay much attention to loco and make inquiry of men who have been in the cattle business for many years. They report that the loco was first reported for three or four years ago would flourish and practically take the range and would, at the end of four or five years, suddenly die off, to again reappear and again take the range. Tons of loco could have been cut on my 160 acres last May; to-day every plant is dead. It being close to town, the growth was under the observation

throughout this section for the past week has been the following and arrest of the Mexican, Gregorio Cortez, who shot and killed the sheriff of Karnes and Gonzales counties, and is now being broken out among the stock, especially horses and mules, and there has been a large amount of vaccinating done.

FROM SOUTH TEXAS.

To the Journal: For the past three weeks I have been in the coast country. In Liberty, Orange and Jefferson counties, where there has been broken out among the stock, especially horses and mules, and there has been a large amount of vaccinating done. Arrived at Beaumont when the oil excitement was somewhat abated but still there was plenty of speculation, not only there but in the other oil places, and it is safe to say that where one man made any money a hundred lost. People went perfectly crazy about oil and companies or individuals are now boring at Damon's Mound, Velasco and West Columbia, in Brazoria county; also at Orange, Sour Lake and many other places along the coast. The rice industry is assuming large proportions and there are now many thousands acres under cultivation in Wharton, Matagorda, Liberty, Chambers and Jefferson counties. Near Matagorda one company has over six thousand acres in rice. This industry will be of far more universal benefit to the Beaumont country than the oil fields. The watermelon season has now fully opened up and carload shipments are being made from Beville, Mathis, and other points. The melon crop is short this year owing to the drought. It is distressingly dry down here. At Alice (Nueces county) they told me they had not had a good rain since August. Cattle are suffering now; some of the small owners are cutting prickly pear, burning the thorns off and feeding the pear to their cattle, while many of the large owners are shipping heavily to the Indian Territory and elsewhere. Unless it rains soon there will be no cotton worth speaking of raised in South Texas. Many have been surprised on reading of that first bale shipped from Duval county last week and which broke the record for cotton patch. Noticing this spring that the stalks were putting forth new leaves he went ahead and cultivated the patch, which in due time produced this cotton, which was purchased in the seed by a merchant at Alice who had it ginned in Duval county, as the home gin was not ready for work. The main topic of conversation

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THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Light showers have fallen in spots over the Territories recently, but in the main the drought is unbroken and grain is badly needed.

Five contracts have been let for drilling oil wells at Red Fork, T. T., and work will commence at once. The gasusher found there a few days ago does not produce oil in paying quantities and a further test of the oil will be made. Samples of the oil have been sent East for examination.

Gov. D. H. Johnston of the Chickasaw Territory, under the agreement with the secretary of the interior. The board is composed of J. D. Benedict of Muskogee, supervisor of schools in the Indian Territory; Prof. E. B. Hinchey of Bloomfield seminary, and Frank Bourland of Erin Springs. This board will examine and pass upon all certificates of teachers for Chickasaw national schools, and make all examinations for Chickasaw teachers.

CATTLEMEN SATISFIED.

There is much rejoicing among cattlemen in the Territories over the assurances from Washington that sufficient time will be given for the removal of all cattle from the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache reservations before the actual settlement takes place. The fences, Washington authorities, state, will not be torn down, and this will be a great relief to the cattlemen. It is expected that about half of the 70,000 head in the Wichita reservation will be removed before the opening of most of them going to market, and the balance will be removed to part of the grazing land set aside for the Kiowas and Comanches. The 450,000 acres of reserved pasture land will be apportioned among owners who have cattle on the lands to be thrown open in the ratio of their holdings.

PRISONERS ESCAPED.

Eleven prisoners escaped from the federal jail in Guthrie, July 5. Two of them were under death sentence and a third was being held on a charge of murder. They overpowered the two guards, took their arms and got away a considerable distance before the alarm was given. In a half hour fifty men armed with shotguns and Winchester were in hot pursuit, and one of the fugitives, Lou Hale, charged with introducing liquor into the Indian reservation, was recaptured within the city limits. The men who escaped were James Brummett and George Barclay of the Indian Territory, under sentence to hang for the murder of J. I. Pool; Bert Welty, charged with the murder of Allan Bateman at Red Rock, and Deputy Sheriff Johnson near Pawnee. John Trimble, charged with stealing fifty-two horses in the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservation; Robert Hardin, Lee Stanfield and Frank Goldstein, charged with larceny; Richard Drake, charged with half a dozen crimes; Charles Hoff, Lou Hale and Ed Doughty, charged with introducing liquor into the Indian reservations.

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OKLAHOMA OPPORTUNITIES.

Is the title of a little book published by the Passenger Department of the Great Rock Island Road, giving detailed description of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservations, commonly known as the "Fort" settlement in the near future. It also contains the laws under which settlers can obtain homesteads, together with other valuable information for those who propose to obtain a home in the fertile Indian Territory.

Copy of this book will be mailed free upon application to CHAS. B. SLOAT, G. P. A., C. R. I. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex.

In another column will be found an announcement of the nineteenth session of the University of Texas. The growth of this institution has been phenomenal since settlement in the near future. It also contains the laws under which settlers can obtain homesteads, together with other valuable information for those who propose to obtain a home in the fertile Indian Territory.

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