

The Journal will be glad to welcome you at its Fort Worth office in the Scott-Harold bldg.

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1902.

Short Communications

On live topics are wanted by THE JOURNAL. Other readers of the paper would like to know of your experiences. Don't theorize; tell facts and state them briefly.

COWMEN'S CONVENTION

BIG MEETING OF CATTLE RAISERS NOW IN SESSION AT FT. WORTH—LIVELY TRADING IS EXPECTED.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association now in session in Fort Worth is one of the greatest gatherings of stockmen ever witnessed in the Southwest. Since the organization of the association under the famous live oak tree twenty-six years ago it has gained in strength, wealth and power each year until it is now one of the richest and largest livestock organizations on the globe. Its membership is by no means limited to Texas but extends over many states in the West and Southwest.

Big delegations came on special trains this year from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha and other markets and among those in attendance were many of the leading cowmen and men of dealers in the country.

Following is the program as taken up at the session to-day (Tuesday):

First day—Convention called to order

of the proceedings will be given in next week's Journal. The officers of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, nearly all of whom will probably be re-elected, are as follows:

Murdo McKenzie, Trinidad, Colo., president.

W. W. Turney, El Paso, first vice president.



J. C. LOVING, Secretary.

John T. Lytle, Lytle, Tex., second vice president.

J. C. Loving, Fort Worth, Tex., secretary.

S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth, Tex., treasurer.

S. H. Cowan, Fort Worth, Tex., attorney.

I. H. Burney, Fort Worth, Tex., attorney.

The executive committee is composed of the following members:

Murdo McKenzie (ex-officio), Trinidad, Colo.; W. W. Turney, El Paso, Tex.; John T. Lytle, Lytle, Tex.; A. G. Boyce, Shanning, Tex.; S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth, Tex.; A. T. Wilson, Kiowa, Kan.; C. B. Willingham, McMillan, N. M.; A. P. Bush Jr., Colorado, Tex.; A. B. Robertson, Colorado, Tex.; Geo. J. Bird, San Angelo, Tex.; Dr. E. B. Frayser, Vinola, I. T.; D. B. Gardner, Fort Worth, Tex.; R. J. Kleberg, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Richard

Walsh, Palo Duro, Tex.; J. C. Loving, Fort Worth, Tex.

Fort Worth, the home of the association, is as usual doing everything possible to make the meeting a pleasant one for those in attendance.

The scene presented at the Fort Worth stock yards now is one of great activity. The old Exchange building and hotel is being torn away, and will be removed from its present location some distance south of where it now stands. A very large force of men are at work directly west of where this building stood grading and arranging for the Swift plant. Mr. P. R. Walter is in charge of this work and it is being pushed with great energy.

These buildings, commencing at the southwestern corner of the Exchange building will cover a large area and running in a northern direction over a thousand feet to where the Armour plant is being erected.

The Armour company is also at work with a large force of men grading and erecting temporary buildings for office tools, etc.

New buildings are being erected in nearly all sections of the new town, giving renewed life on the north side of the river.

It is estimated that two and one-half millions of money will be spent in these two packing houses and the yards, and that it is to be done during the current year. In the midst of this activity move the representatives and owners of the finest display of fat cattle and blooded stock ever seen in Fort Worth.

COL. C. C. SLAUGHTER.

One of the wealthiest cattlemen of the state is Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, president of the Confederate Reunion association. He has been untiring in his efforts for the success of the reunion to be held in Dallas next month, and the raising of the necessary funds for the event has been accomplished largely through his energy and influence. He has just returned from Washington, where he went to secure 1,000 army tents for the use of the Confederate veterans during the

reunion. He is very popular and the necessary action will be taken by congress to allow the shipment of the tents by the war department.

General manager's report of the

handing by inspectors shows the fol-

REVIEW FOR THE YEAR.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION.

Following is the report of the executive committee as submitted to the Texas Cattle Raisers' convention now in session at Fort Worth:

We, your executive committee, beg to make the following report, covering the transactions of this association for the year ending Feb. 28, 1902, as per the secretary's report:

Resources—

Cash on hand March 1, 1902, \$ 2,311 43

Assessments for years 1901-2, 42,558 03

Annual dues 1901-2, 5,999 34

Membership fees 1901-2, 1,640 00

Proceeds collected—

cattle gathered and sold, 20,003 58

Due from members, 3,207 97

Profit and loss, 13 78

Total, \$75,734 13

Liabilities—

Inspectors' salaries, \$39,817 31

Attorneys' expense, 923 87

Litigation expenses, 5,000 00

Officers and assistants' salaries, 194 80

Incidental expenses, 2,345 19

Exchange, 16 85

Balance due account cattle caught, 3,975 62

Paid members for cattle caught, 17,233 87

Paid account terminal charge case, 110 75

Total, \$75,734 13

Number sold and proceeds collected 889

Number in pasture and delivered to owners 832

Number held up pending investigation 158

Number held in market and released 209

Total 2,088

Less number caught in previous years 71

Total 2,017

The averaged price received for the

following:

R. C. Sowder, Canadian, Tex., 34

B. F. Harper, Ashland, Kan., 35

L. G. Barefoot, Chickasha, I. T., 30

J. M. Barkley, Woodward, O. T., 28

B. H. Lemert, Liberal, Kan., 28

James Gibson, Hebronville, Tex., 16

Charles E. Martin, Victoria, Tex., 13

W. D. Allison, Roswell, N. M., 13

J. W. Smith, Colorado, Tex., 12

J. C. Whitehead, Woodward, O. T., 10

W. B. Johnson, Canadian, Tex., 9

W. F. Smith, Ft. Sil, I. T., 7

W. A. Hinnant, Alice, Tex., 7

J. D. Gilmore, Chickasha, I. T., 6

R. H. Rickard, South Omaha, Neb., 6

J. C. Loving, Fort Worth, Tex., 6

C. F. Hartman, Denver, Col., 5

W. F. Sims, Pearsall, Tex., 5

J. B. Franklin, Beeville, Tex., 5

W. M. Choate, Karnes City, Tex., 5

H. D. Sullivan, Houston, Tex., 4

L. J. Beard, Carlsbad, N. M., 3

Jno. F. Grant, Dallas, Tex., 2

W. G. Johnson, Cotulla, Tex., 2

T. T. Cook, Sierra Blanca, Tex., 1

D. G. Franks, Del Rio, Tex., 1

J. D. Harkey, Dickens, Tex., 1

Ell Moore, Wichita, Kan., 1

Total 1,808

In addition to this list of cattle caught, there were handled by the different inspectors 71 head caught in previous years.

Of the 209 head caught and released in the principal markets, 159 head were caught by C. H. Toups, at the National stock yards, Ill.; 13 head were caught by T. J. Poston, Chicago, Ill.; 32 head were caught by B. F. Denson, Kansas City, Mo.; 5 head were caught by Horace Wilson, St. Joseph, Mo.

There were also caught and released in the market of New Orleans, by

DR. E. B. FRAYSER, Member of Executive Committee.

\$89 cattle collected for was \$22.50, a decrease of \$2.71 from the average price for last year.

Estimating the total '01 at the same

Charley G. A. Welhausen, Ben W. Fly, T. J. Wooden, H. J. Boardman, Lee Crenshaw, J. B. Earp, J. S. Venable, E. R. Rachal, Walter Russell, R. H. Brown, Jno. W. Timon, D. C. Randall, H. E. Dahlman, Jno. W. Severe, Joe Moss, Combs Cattle Co., J. Y. Smith, J. J. Harkey, J. N. Barrall, G. G. Henry, Chas. A. Menly, Jas. Rooney, H. P. Cooper, J. T. Jewell & Son, C. E. Abell,

W. L. Warren, F. L. Woods, J. N. Kneeland, R. Whitesides, Jack Wilkinson, M. W. Wooten, C. W. Walker, Irve Ellis, W. M. Hyman, J. J. Ray, G. A. Freeman, C. A. Darnell, W. A. Tackett, W. D. Hudson, Pannill & Wolfong, W. E. Lilly, J. H. Brown, A. A. Bobbitt, J. W. Kibby, Robert Davies, B. H. Lomert, A. L. Jay, Connell, Clark & Scharbauer, R. P. Burge, G. Pettit, R. S. Watson, Bates Bros., G. S. Brown, Mrs. A. G. Cross, Sam LeForce, J. C. Bohart, Coon Bros., G. S. Brown, Alfred Hall, J. M. Campbell, T. R. Davidson, J. D. Wilson, J. W. Jones, R. E. Price, C. W. Jones, Ed. C. Good, Hutton & Haisell, R. N. Edwards, W. A. Newman, W. T. Ball, Johnson & Pyle, S. E. Hillburn, W. I. Whitsell, I. V. McElroy, L. K. Foster, O. M. Love, W. H. Nichols, Harrington Bros., Geo. J. Gamel, W. P. Strong, Juan C. Lujan, E. A. Dragool, Z. T. Brown, A. J. Fulbright, N. A. Steed, Estes & Watts, S. T. Dawson, Geo. E. Leberman, Fletcher Bros., M. J. Fittie, Edington & Meyer, A. R. Biggs, A. H. Bevering, M. L. Hooker, H. C. Jett & Co., J. O. Holt & Sons, M. M. Hankins, J. F. Ellis, Gus Gomer, B. B. Burrell, Geo. Hays, Jno. H. Girvin, A. J. Hopkins, A. N. Gant, D. A. Yokley, E. F. Mann, Perrycock & Norwalk, C. E. Spurluck, Shady A. Coon, F. C. Forbis, Century Cattle Co., F. P. Scruggs, R. H. Grimes, J. M. Porter, W. R. Ridgeway, W. L. Payne, Sam Warring, W. R. Felker, W. K. Moore, W. H. Hardesty, Peter Grogan, Paddy Acre, W. B. Grimes, Jr., Geo. T. Reynolds, Martinez & Wells, J. Pacada, Mochu Rook

J. & Dell Dublin, Edgar & Nunemacher, Robert H. Clark, Gray Bros., Thomas Richmond, Jr., Martin Peavoy, Robert H. Dean, Thomas H. Eversley, Chilson, Shaw & Talbott, J. E. Irons, A. W. Easley, Hayes & Foster, Mills & Orme, E. F. Dawson, Lake Tomb & Co., C. T. Turney & Bro., E.

M. Irvin, Briggs & Runyan, R. H. Ross, W. O. Lockwood, H. B. Holmes & Co., Ryan Turnbull, J. W. Losteater, Hoover & Hood, Wolf Bros., Frank Rockefeller, C. F. Carner, manager; Jay Smith, O. H. Graham, W. L. Holmsley, J. G. Harman, Graham & Kyle, Jno. R. Ralls, J. C. Gray, T. B. Blair, L. H. Clauch, Jno. Baxter, George Douglass, Hutton & Light, J. W. Henderson, Jerry Yates, L. E. Seaman, Robert Barbe, Lorenzo Lujan, J. D. Slato, Stock Glovers' National Bank, Chas. Dowie, H. G. Hendricks, D. K. McMullen, H. D. Beal, E. T. Gilmore Cattle company, J. H. Altizer, L. A. Swinney, Sparks & Turbull, McGinley & Berry, W. F. Taylor, W. T. Wynn, Hamilton & Patton, McKee, Zook and Whitford, Jas. Power, C. D. Adkins, E. W. Gill, Andrea Allen, T. G. Hendricks, Otto Barby, J. R. Sutherland, Geo. T. Whitaker, Young Bros. Cattle Co., Mrs. M. J. Boyd, G. W. Robbins, J. K. Brown, J. D. Leatherman, R. A. Farmer, E. W. & R. W. Cowden, C. W. King, E. L. Martin, J. E. Gardner, J. J. Draper, C. F. Croley, S. B. Tullous, W. P. Seymour, Dr. C. F. Simmons, D. Campbell, Dorset Carter, W. F. Essex, Zimmerman & Stubbs, B. F. Ruth, E. D. Byrd, J. M. Davidson, R. L. Slaughter, James Bros., Snyder & Bowman, D. C. Sloan, G. Bone, Mrs. H. Elliott, E. F. Webb, Birge & Mayfield, J. C. Davis, J. A. Bird, H. E. Comings, W. L. Foster, C. M. Mann, S. J. Boykin, Jno. McAllen, H. T. Garner, Z. J. Stoen, J. H. Bowman, Jr.; Bowman & Wall, Chas. W. Jenkins, Scharbauer Cattle Co., Brown & Foster, Thos. McColgan & Son, Jesse Jenkins, T. G. Harkey, C. W. Grant, J. A. Stewart, J. E. Wolf, Hitting & Scott, J. E. Colbert, L. E. Heard, Brown & Williamson, J. M. & T. A. Campbell, J. H. O'Donnell, H. L. Kokernot, Geo. Benedict, Mills Wood Cattle Co., Jno. A. Wisner, H. C. Alexander, Thornton & Yergan, M.

Member of Executive Committee.

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changed within two weeks call our at-
tention to it by postal card and we will
give it our attention.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

March 25-27, 1902—East St. Louis, National
Horse Exchange, T. F. B. Southam,
manager.
April 2-4, 1902—Kansas City, National
Horse Exchange, T. F. B. Southam,
manager.
May 7-8, 1902—Kansas City, Colin Cam-
eron, Hereford.
May 27-29, 1902—Omaha, National Here-
ford Exchange, T. F. B. Southam, Mgr.
June 24-26, 1902—Chicago, National Here-
ford Exchange, T. F. B. Southam, Mgr.

THE CONVENTION.

Each successive convention of the
Texas cattle raisers' association is said
to be the greatest in the history of the
organization, and each year the state-
ment is true. Year by year the asso-
ciation grows in membership, wealth
and power. The twenty-sixth annual
convention now in session in Fort
Worth is greater from all standpoints
than any meeting previously held.

Members and visitors from all parts
of the country from the Gulf to the
Great Lakes are present to attend the
convention, see the fat stock show and
witness the laying of the cornerstone
of the great packing houses that are
expected to do so much for the live
stock interest in Texas.

Fort Worth is proud to have the honor
of entertaining the cattlemen
and their friends. Its doors are al-
ways open to the cowboy from any
state or section and it is especially
glad to welcome members of the great
organization which has its home in the
packing city of Texas.

THE QUARANTINE DECISION.

The discussion of the Texas su-
preme court in the Masterson case, in
which the state quarantine line was
held to be void under the laws, is of
importance only in so far as it compels
the maintenance of a line identical
with that established by The United
States department of agriculture.

The right of the state sanitary board
to maintain such a line and to enforce
such regulations in regard to crossing
as may be deemed necessary is not af-
fected. The only point is that there
must be no deviation from the national
quarantine line.

As the department of agriculture by
a recent order adopted, temporarily,
the state quarantine line as the na-
tional line the state line may now be said
to conform to the national line as re-
quired under the statutes. Should the
department decide not to make its
temporary order permanent and that
the former line should be maintained
a shifting of the state line would be
necessitated, but on this line the right
of inspection by agents of the state
board would exist as heretofore.
Should the department make its order
permanent the line will simply remain
as it is.

GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION.

The United States government, it
seems, is about to go into the irriga-
tion business on a big scale. The
scheme has been agitated for several
years and President Roosevelt in his
message indicated his position in fa-
vor of legislative action. The senate
has passed by unanimous vote a bill
providing that in the entire territory
of the United States west of Minne-
sota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas
and Indian Territory all moneys de-
rived from the sale of public lands,
beginning with July 1 last, shall be
devoted to the construction of irriga-
tion works for the reclamation of arid
lands, the work to be done and money
expended under the direction of the
secretary of the interior. The bill was
passed by the senate without roll call
and this is taken to mean that there
will not be strong opposition in the
house.

The thirteen states and three terri-
tories to which the bill approved by
the senate will apply are Arizona, Cal-
ifornia, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Mon-
tana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico,
North and South Dakota, Oklahoma,
Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyo-
ning.

It is undoubtedly true that the arid
region of the United States will be
greatly advanced in value by the ex-
penditure of millions of dollars on a
great irrigation system but when prac-
tically all of the southern states and
the southwestern states outside of the
and belt are struggling to secure im-

migration to fill up their uncultivated
lands it looks as though congress were
going to extremes in its effort to de-
velop new territory for settlement.
Irrigation is admitted to be a good
thing in arid and semi-arid states and
territories but it properly belongs to
the field of private enterprise and the
government is under no obligation to
provide new territory for settlement
so long as there are thousands and
tens of thousands of acres of good arable
land for sale at low prices in states where
irrigation is not needed.

The railroads are doing splendid
work in bringing in industrious immi-
grants to settle up the vacant lands in
various parts of Texas, particularly the
rice growing section of southeast
Texas, where hundreds of families are
going each week to develop the country
and show its great resources. The state
needs more people if they are the right
kind of people.

There are not less than a hundred
towns in Texas that could profitably
run a small cotton mill. There is
enough home capital to build and op-
erate them. If the towns fail to have
the mills it is their own fault.

A census bulletin shows 12,249 man-
ufacturing and mechanical industries
in Texas. Those establishments have
a capital of \$90,433,882. The number
of institutions is less than one-tenth of
what the state ought to show.

It is the impression over in Louisiana
that in protesting against the sale of
mules and horses to the British gov-
ernment Mr. Pearson, the Boer agent,
has found a mare's nest.

Speaking before the Clau-na-Gael in
New York Senator Tillman said he
was not an orator but a fighter. Sen-
ator Mc Laurin, it is understood, will
confirm the statement.

The season for shipping fruit and
vegetables from Texas is opening, but
the state railroad commission main-
tains its position of deep silence in re-
gard to express rates.

It is more to a man's credit to be a
first-class shoemaker than a fourth-
class legislator, but it's hard to make
a politician see it that way.

The effects of the drouth are not felt
by the farmer alone. They will soon
be getting in their work on the man
who goes out to dig fish bait.

It is about time for the horse mill-
ners to make some announcements in
regard to the coming styles in horse
hats.

Every truck-growers' association in
the state ought to have a good roads
clause in its constitution.

CURRENT OPINION

There is hardly anything that the
Quarantine people can get, provided they
all talk and work for it. This habit of
the great majority standing aside and
criticizing the few who do work, will
kill any town in the long run.—Quan-
nah Tribune-Chief.

And it won't be such a long run,
either. This is a "hurry up" age, and
the town that fails to come to the
scratch early is likely to be left at the
starting post.

Farmers in all sections of Texas are
watching out now for insect pests.
The damage done by the green bugs
and the boll weevils in the past few
seasons have taught them the necessity
of starting in time to kill the insect
in order to prevent serious losses.
To the people of Young county the
Graham Leader sounds the following
note of warning:

In clearing land on his place near
town, E. W. Johnson informs us that
he has discovered thousands upon
thousands of crickets in the beds
of dry leaves in the timber. He asks
us to call the attention of our readers
to the fact and suggests that it would
be a good idea, while it is so dry, to
burn off these beds of dry leaves all
over the country and thus get rid of a
pest that will certainly eat up the crop
this year if they are permitted to ex-
ist.

Some of our readers have asked us
why we didn't advocate truck growing
in this section, and we answer this is
pre-eminently a corn and cotton sec-
tion. Where the crop of staples is
raised with such regularity and are
so much better, one year with another,
than by our sandy land neighbors, our
farmers won't fool with truck grow-
ing. At least, that is the expression
we get from those with whom we have
conversed, which means that we'll
never have a chance to trace it.
I. S. Davis of Hillsboro has invented
a sowing cotton chopper for attach-
ment to cultivators. A patent has been
applied for.

"**THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.**"
I am lonesome since I crossed the hills,
And over the mountain sledge,
With heavy thoughts my mind is filled,
Since we have parted here,
And ere I turn to view the place
The tears do fall and blind me,
When I think of one, the charming grace,
The girl I left behind me.

The hour I remember well,
Since first to see her woeed me,
The burning flames she heart doth tell,
Since first she owned she loved me,
Searching for some one fair and gay,
Several do run my mind and stay,
But I know my darling don't love me;
And I leave her on behind me.

The bees may vanish and make no start,
The dove become a ringer,
The falling waters cease to roll,
Before I'll ever change her,
Each mutual promise faithfully made,
By or when tears do blind me,
And I bless the hour that I passed away,
With the girl I left behind me.

Mind, mind her image can full restore,
Whether sleeping or awaking,
I long to see that girl again,
For her my heart is breaking,
And over those roads
I ever chance to trace,
That girl has no, never, declined me;
But reconciled my mind and stay
With the girl I left behind me.
—Old Song.

migration to fill up their uncultivated
lands it looks as though congress were
going to extremes in its effort to de-
velop new territory for settlement.
Irrigation is admitted to be a good
thing in arid and semi-arid states and
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the field of private enterprise and the
government is under no obligation to
provide new territory for settlement
so long as there are thousands and
tens of thousands of acres of good arable
land for sale at low prices in states where
irrigation is not needed.

The people from the north and
northwest who are settling in Texas
are doing much to develop the various
counties in which they are making
their homes. The class of immigrants
being brought into Texas is an entire-
ly different one from that which is
landed by the immigrant ships at the
seaports of the eastern states. For
the most part the Texas immigrants
are thrifty American farmers and
they at once become good citizens of
the Lone Star state. Counties or com-
munities that stop immigration by
holding lands at prohibitive prices are
simply strengthening the bonds that
prevent their development. Texas
needs more people and more money.

The question of the assessors of
Texas gathering required data on
many subjects is again being agitated,
particularly by the politicians and
that paper calls attention to the
report made by the New York busi-
ness men who visited this state,
wherein they say that the "official data
gathered by the state of Texas are ex-
ceedingly meagre." Other states
gather their data and there is no reason
why Texas cannot do so. It is right
that the attention of the legislature
to it and if the law in this direction is
incomplete, then such laws as are nec-
essary should be enacted. With the
great exhibit to be made by Texas at
the World's Fair, there should go along
thorough and reliable information of
the wonderful resources of every por-
tion of the state.—Terrell Transcript.

Reports secured and published by
the state are all right in their way and
not without value but as a rule they
come too late to be of any practical
benefit to the farmers. The kind of
data wanted by the farmers of Texas
is such as is furnished by the state
experiment stations. An increase in
the number of experiment stations is
of far greater importance to the farm-
er than a statistical department at
Austin.

As an evidence that the Fruit and
Truck Growing association is stirring
up a keen interest among the farmers
of Naacogdoches we point to the fact
that two hundred and eighty acres
have been pledged for tomatoes. When
the organization was first organized
there were about fifty acres sub-
scribed, and most of that was done in
half-hearted fashion. It is different
now. They are bold and with confi-
dence in the success of the under-
taking and subscribe to membership
and put down their acreage. Every-
body is buoyed up by the good results
that have been obtained by an all-
iance of the numerous associations in
East Texas. In unity there is strength,
and in the multitude of council there
is much wisdom. It is a proverb most
fully applied in this great move.—Na-
acogoches Sentinel.

The truck farmer is a wide-awake in-
dividual, and is ready to take advan-
tage of any opportunity to forward his
own interests and the interests of his
community. He promptly recognizes
the value of organization as shown by
the formation of scores of truck
growers' associations in Texas during
the past few months.

At this season of the year some
farmers are guilty of hauling bacon in
the wrong direction. This is not true
of Farmer J. H. Snow of Wood county,
who was in Big Sandy to do a little
trading last Saturday. He brought
along with him 320 pounds of nice ba-
con, which he sold readily at 12 cents
per pound, equivalent to as much as
a bale of cotton in value. If every
farmer did that well the annual drain
on our circulating medium northward
would stop.—Big Sandy Searchlight.

The Searchlight's theory is all-right,
but to any man who ever had to spend
four hours between trains in Big
Sandy it would appear that taking
pork on the streets of that town would
be a good deal like carrying coals to
Newcastle.

Cotton mills will pay handsome divid-
ends on the money invested. The
little town of West, in McLennan county,
has a mill which cost \$125,000, and
which has paid a very profitable busi-
ness, judging from a statement pub-
lished recently, purporting to give a
synopsis of its operations. With an
abundance of raw material at our door
the cheapest fuel in the world within
reach, and labor to be had at a reason-
able price, there is no reason why
Texas should not be the principal
cotton manufacturing state of the
Union.—Jacksonville Banner.

—Yes, but not every town in Texas
has the get-up-and-hustle qualities of
West. There are too many that are
waiting for "captainists" from other
states to come in and build the mills—
and reap the benefits.

I. S. Davis of Hillsboro has invented
a sowing cotton chopper for attach-
ment to cultivators. A patent has been
applied for.

"**THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.**"
I am lonesome since I crossed the hills,
And over the mountain sledge,
With heavy thoughts my mind is filled,
Since we have parted here,
And ere I turn to view the place
The tears do fall and blind me,
When I think of one, the charming grace,
The girl I left behind me.

The hour I remember well,
Since first to see her woeed me,
The burning flames she heart doth tell,
Since first she owned she loved me,
Searching for some one fair and gay,
Several do run my mind and stay,
But I know my darling don't love me;
And I leave her on behind me.

The bees may vanish and make no start,
The dove become a ringer,
The falling waters cease to roll,
Before I'll ever change her,
Each mutual promise faithfully made,
By or when tears do blind me,
And I bless the hour that I passed away,
With the girl I left behind me.

Mind, mind her image can full restore,
Whether sleeping or awaking,
I long to see that girl again,
For her my heart is breaking,
And over those roads
I ever chance to trace,
That girl has no, never, declined me;
But reconciled my mind and stay
With the girl I left behind me.
—Old Song.

HIS LAST ASSIGNMENT

By Charles E. Van Loan

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Charles E. Van Loan

The sporting editor stood at the win-
dow and drummed on the sash with his
pencil. Three blocks away, over the
roofs of Newspaper row, a column of
flame shot into the night, and the clang
of hurrying engines rose sharply from
the clattering streets below.

"Great Jehoshaphat! That's a big
fire, Chester; close too. Who's got it?"
The city editor came to the window,
copy in hand, and flattened his nose
against the pane.

"She is a roarer, isn't she? I sent
young Stanley out on that. I didn't
know it was going to be a big thing or
I'd sent some one else. Looks like more
than he can handle, I'm afraid."

The sporting editor ceased his tap-
ping on the window and turned to the
speaker.

"Say, Ches, what's the matter with
the youngster anyway? From the way
he showed up at first I thought he was
going to make a top notcher, but Eddy
Rice of The News and Tim Barnes of
The Reporter skin him alive whenever
they're out on the same assignments. I
don't understand it. And he was such a
big help to me last winter with that
football stuff too; knew all the team
like a book; played on one of 'em year
before last, if you remember. He's as
steady as a clock and as willing as a
boy can be, yet every time he gets a
chance to do something big he goes up
in the air."

"I know that," said the city editor.
"This is strictly on the q. t., but the
old man sent for me only last night to
talk to me about that very thing. He
says the boy hasn't shown any natural
aptitude for newspaper work, and un-
less he makes good he'll have to be
dropped." And the city editor went
back to his blue pencil again.

From down the smoky street came
the muffled roar of human voices. The
sporting editor threw up the window
and leaned out.

"Cheering, by George! Hear 'em,
Chester? There must be something do-
ing down there; fireman making a
grand stand play most likely. I can
see your scare head tomorrow, 'Our
Brave Fire Laddies! Hey?'"

Ten minutes later one of the office
boys dashed in, breathless and excited.
"Say, Mr. Chester, you other been
down th' street. There's three women
up on th' top floor of th' building
what's afire, an' everybody thinks
they're goners, 'cause th' streets is
toré up wit' sewers, an' th' firemen
can't get in there wit' th' towers. A
man gets through th' ropes an' runs
across th' street wit' his coat over his
head, an' before they could nab him he
goes at th' front door. Th' next we
saw of him he was up on th' roof
a-leavin' down a piece of rope to th'
widow where th' women was. So he
hauls 'em up on th' roof where he is,
You know th' three story brick what
next door? Well, there's a wire runs
from th' top of th' big buildin' down to
th' brick on a slant, about 30°.

And here Bobby indicated an angle of about
45 degrees. "He hitches th' littlest
woman on to this wire wit' a piece of
rope an' cuts her loose. I didn't watch,
because I was scared it wouldn't hold
her, but it did, an' she got down all
right. Then he sends th' next one
down.—Nobody said a word. We was
just holdin' our breath. While he was
tyin' on th' last woman th' whole in-
sides of th' buildin' caves in, an' I
thought they was both gone for sure,
but when th' smoke clears away there
he is way on th' edge of th' wall, wit'
fire all around him, and th' last woman
is half way down. Th' rest of th' rope
he was savin' for himself must have
went down into th' fire, for he looks
around for it just once an' then swings
over hand like a circus actor. When
th' crowd saw that he was a-goin' to
make it all right, they cut loose, an' I
bet you could have heard 'em over in
Jersey. They swarms around th' brick
buildin' to meet him when he comes
down, but somehow he makes a clean
getaway, an' there don't nobody know
who he is no nothin'."

And Bobby puffed for breath, much
abashed to find that every one had
drawn near to listen.

"The city editor threw up his hands
and groaned.
"Now, isn't it just my luck to send
Stanley out on a story like that? Why,
Billy Kimball would have got three
columns out of that, besides a signed
interview with this unknown person
and maybe a picture of him thrown in.
Dexter, you go out and get what you
can of this, will you?"

An hour afterward a tall, broad-
shouldered young fellow came quietly
into the room and laid a bunch of copy
on the city editor's desk. Chester look-
ed up and nodded a greeting, his prac-
ticed fingers absently greasing the pen-
ciled sheets.
"Looks a little sloopy, don't it?" said
he. "What's this—blood?"
The young man divined his hands into
his coat pockets and replied hurriedly.
"Yes, I'm afraid it does look a little
that way, but I cut my hand down
there, and I haven't had time yet to
have it fixed up."

Chester had reached the bottom
sheet, and when he spoke again his
voice came like the click of a steel
trap.

"How does this happen, Stanley?
Didn't you see this man get the woman
off the roof?"

"Yes," said the reporter. "I saw as
much of that business as any one did,
I guess."

"And do you mean to tell me that
such a thing as that is only worth
three or four lines of copy? Didn't you
make no attempt to find out who the
man was or get any story out of him?"
Chester was getting angry now. Stan-
ley's voice came clearly across the
hush that lay on the room.
"Well, you see, Mr. Chester, it didn't
strike me that that business amounted
to so very much. Any man would have
done the same thing. Don't you think
so?"
The city editor was now fairly roar-
ed, and his voice rang like a clarion.
"Why, good Lord, man, don't you know
that The News and The Reporter will
everlastingly scoop us on this propo-
sition? Here's a man that takes his life
into his bare hands to do a brave thing
—to save three women from being
burned alive—and because you fall
down on the story you try to belittle
the whole thing. You ought to be
ashamed of it. Why tomorrow morn-
ing the whole city will be ringing with
that man's name, and here we are high
and dry and scooped all because it
didn't strike you as amounting to
much."

The young man was pale, and he
mopped at his forehead with his hand-
kerchief, but when he spoke his voice
was steady.
"I don't think we'll be scooped this
time," said he. "The man slipped away
from them all. They haven't any more
idea of where he is now than—you
have, Mr. Chester."

"How do you know that?" rapped
out the city editor. "All suppose you
know who he is and all about it, eh?"

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have, Mr. Chester."

"How do you know that?" rapped
out the city editor. "All suppose you
know who he is and all about it, eh?"

"Yes," said the young man very
quietly. "I know who he is."

The city editor leaned back in his
chair and stared, fairly gasping for
breath.
"Well, I'm damned!" said he at
length. "And you can stand there and
tell me that you know who this man
was and yet you made no attempt
whatever to get the story?"

Stanley bowed his head without a
word.
"Then all I've got to say to you is
that you've botched this business in a
way that ought to everlastingly dis-
grace the youngest cub reporter on the
street."

Stanley stood a moment, swaying
slightly, and then, putting out a hand
to steady himself, he spoke:
"I guess you're right, Mr. Chester,"
said he. "I know as well as you can
tell me that I haven't shown any abil-
ity in this line of work. You've been
very patient with me, and I appreciate
it. I don't suppose there will be any
need for me to write out a resignation,
will there?" And, turning, he walked
out the room.

The sporting editor caught him at
the head of the stairs and laid a kindly
hand on the boy's shoulder.
"Harry, old man, I'm awfully sorry
I am for a fact. Don't take what Ches-
ter said too much to heart. He's away
off tonight anyway. But why didn't
you tell him who the man was, Harry?"

The younger man put out his hand,
but winced at the grip that met it.
"Joe," said he, "I know I'm not cut
out for this business, and it's just as
well I quit it now as later, only—only
I'm sorry I had to fall down so hard.
It wasn't because I didn't know it
would have made a good story, but—I
can't give the man's name."

The sporting editor spoke quickly:
"Why, man, your hand is bleeding!
Let's have a look at it."

Across the palm and the joints of the
fingers ran deep parallel cuts, and as
the sporting editor bent over them to
a great light came to him. Their eyes
met, and the older man's were full of
tears.

He strode back to the editorial rooms.
"Chester!" he called, and the city ed-
itor looked up. "We've got the man's
name, and, by heavens, it's more than
a scoop for us!"

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this de-
partment in the four Journals at two
cents per word. This pays for publica-
tion one time in:
The Texas Stock Journal;
The Texas Farm Journal;
The Fort Worth Journal;
Dallas County Farm Journal.
The combined circulation of the
four Journals exceeds by far the largest
circulation in Texas, and also the
best medium in the state to get good
results from "want," "for sale," and
bargain advertisements.

Only one black line can be used in
notices in this department, and it
counts as twenty words.
Matter paraphrased will be charged
according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.

WRITE US FOR LANDS, improved and
unimproved, in the Wichita Falls coun-
ty. Rain and grain belt. References:
City or Panhandle National Bank, AN-
DERSON & BEAN, Real Estate and In-
surance, Wichita Falls, Tex. Our estab-
lished agency in Northwest Texas.
J. A. H. HOSACK, Real Estate Agent and
Auctioneer; all kinds of property for
sale. Will make all kinds of auction sales,
administrators, executors, receivers and
assignees; land and town lot auction and
stock sales, specialties. Cleburne, Texas.
FOR BARGAINS in small or large
ranches or farms, in the famous Panhan-
dle of Texas, call on or write RYAN,
BURNS & WARD, Channing, Tex.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Rail-
way covers Central and South Texas
Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and
healthful climate. Address:
E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

FOR SALE—A 2-section leased ranch
and outfit in Sutton county, near Owens-
ville, Texas. Seven hundred acres for
sale at a reasonable figure. All other
stock and improvements go with the
ranch. The sub-lease of the ranch brings
\$100 per year. Nothing better for mak-
ing money can be found in that section.
SELBEN R. WILLIAMS,
Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED—To buy or lease 10-section
ranch north of quarantine line. Write
W. C. JONES, Light, Tex.

IF YOU WANT patented land at \$25 per
acre, one-section or five-section ranch,
write us WHIPPO & PERRY, Oak-
tree, Texas.

FOR SALE—A nine-section ranch near
Lujan, Texas, with 1,200 cattle. This ranch
is well improved and is owned by a breed-
er of high horses who wishes to retire.
There is an abundance of water fine
grass, good protection and a splendid lo-
cation. A bargain can be had.
SELBEN R. WILLIAMS,
Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—A 21-section ranch in Hans-
ford county, one-half mile from county
seat. Eight sections are patented, bal-
ance leased. Largely plain land. Water
abundant within 75 feet. Good fence. A
barge at \$500.00. Write SELBEN R.
WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Texas.

RANCHES—Large or small, improved or
unimproved, with or without cattle; state
what you want. PANHANDLE RANCH
AGENCY, Harpist, Tex.

FOR SALE—A ranch of 50 sections in
Hansford Co., one-half of which is school
land filed on, balance railroad land leased
at \$1.00 per acre. Rounding up a good range
into six pastures. Running water in
creek, with several windmills. One gaso-
line engine. About three-fourths plain
land, balance good grass land. A good
ranch house. Fourteen hundred head of
cattle. This is a well watered, well
improved ranch for \$40,000.00. The best bar-
n on the plains at \$40,000.00. Write for
information to S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort
Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—Forty thousand acres leased
ranch in Terry county lease on forty
sections runs eight and one-half years,
balance sections are patented, balance
fenced into four different pastures; seven
wells and wind

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

Queries intended for this department should be addressed to HESTER GREY, care of the Journal.

FASHION.
This fashion's a whimsical sort of a spritz: Her ways, I confess, are too much for me, quite!

Lavinia, sixty years ago, was dressed in the height of the style, you know. The pride of her fond relations: Yet Mabel smiles at the quaint little miss.

With her frock like that, and her shoes like this— As some one at Mabel will smile, I wis, When the dress that to-day she is proud to wear Belongs with the hoops and the powdered hair And the patches of past generations!

But this is the question that puzzles me: The rose's frock is the same, I see, With the trimming of dew upon it, That roses wore in Lavinia's day— And the tulip's petticoat, striped and gay, Is made in the same old-fashioned way, And never a change, for a hundred years.

In the cut of the marigold's gown, appear Of the shape of the sweet pea's bonnet!

Yet nobody says that the flowers look queer, you explain to me why, my dear! Margaret Johnson in St. Nicholas.

NAURINE, Lancaster, Tex.—Nasturtiums (the dwarf kind) require a sunny spot, but do not give very rich soil, as this will cause a rich growth of plant, but few flowers. (2) Here is a recipe for date sandwiches: Wash, dry and stone the dates; mash them to a pulp and add an equal amount of chopped English walnuts. Moisten slightly with lemon juice and spread on thinly sliced sweet bread.

MADAM, Sweetwater, Tex.—If you have had any experience in papering, do not begin on your best room. Practice on a back room or the kitchen first. I have read that papering a room is as easy as sweeping the floor, but perhaps this was the opinion of some one who had never experienced either work. (2) Yes, cartridge or in-grain paper is more expensive than the medium grades of figured paper. But it is also more substantial and usually gives a much better effect.

SALOME, Marble Falls, Tex.—Yes, heliotrope may be grown from the seed. Sow the seed in finely pulverized soil, covering very lightly, and careful in watering to spray finely, so the seed may not be washed too deep in the soil. It is best to sow seed in a shallow box and transplant when ready to a sunny situation. Heliotrope thrives where most plants would be scorched from the heat of the sun. (2) A first call should always be returned, if in the range of possibility. Of course, if either party to the call leaves this world for the next, it would seem best

etc. A reading of the legend of St. Patrick should also have a place on the program.

PENNY WISE, Waxahachie, Tex.—It pays in the end to do without something needed until you are able to buy a fairly good quality, but of course this price of a cheap pair, you have no shoes, for example, and have only the price of a cheap pair, you have no choice but to buy what you know is almost worthless. Still, you could have foreseen the necessity of having shoes, and gradually "laid by" the price of a better quality. The purchase of the cheapest grades of shoes, calico, matting, etc., is usually a reckless waste of good money. But it is a matter of judgment, as there are exceptions to every rule, and occasionally four-cent calico may prove to be worth the thread used in making it. (2) Light blue, pink and green will be favorite colors this summer, and black and white will still be popular. (3) The figured, lustrous cast as used by upholsterers casts from 75 cents a yard up to several times that amount. I would not advise you to attempt to upholster a "set" of parlor furniture. If you undertake it, though, please give up the idea of doing the entire set. It would be an insult to your green carpet.

HOLLY, Caddo Mills, Tex.—It is said the salt water, made in proportion of one teaspoonful of rock salt to a glass of hot water, and rubbed well into the scalp night and morning will cure dandruff and also cause the hair to grow. Brush the hair vigorously for ten minutes after using the salt water. This remedy is recommended by a barber. (2) Yes, the hair is worn low on the forehead, but beware of wearing it so low that your eyes peer out like those of a possum in a hollow tree. Also avoid the substantial pompadour that looks as solid as the rock of Gibraltar.

DIMPLE, Prairie View, Tex.—I do not know what a dimple in the chin signifies. Vanity, probably, as soon as the owner gets old enough to see and appreciate that dimple and "work" it, on an admiring public. (2) Colored waists with black skirts are no longer the height of style, but they are seen everywhere, and will be for some time, I imagine, in spite of the edict of the fashion writer that they are "no longer worn." Of course, a skirt and waist of the same tint, thought different materials, more artistic, but the average woman can't afford a skirt for every shirt waist she wears.

SHAMROCK, Rio Grande City, Tex.—For a church supper on March 17, have the dinner decorated with much green hunting flags and the harp of Erin. Serve the supper on white china with green paper napkins cut in the form of shamrock leaves. Tie sandwiches with green ribbon, decorate your salads with parsley, or serve on lettuce beds, and also have shamrock-shaped cakes. Serve green tea. Request each guest to bring the best "Irish bull" he remembers; have these read and vote a prize of a shamrock pin or some appropriate trifle for the most amusing. For your program, select such songs as "The Irish Washerwoman," "The Shamrock," "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Last Rose of Summer,"

and low farmhouses. The pigeon trottlers were transformed into a patient mare and a white high-bred sleigh. The robe was a flannel lined buffalo skin, and— But did that matter? She was on his side, and with lips stiff, partly from cold and partly from the fear that he was asking more than she could give, he framed the momentous question.

And that thrilling word of three letters which seemed to change his whole life—carried him away from the old farm to the busy city above the river, where he meant to make a name for himself and wealth for Kitty. It was much harder to get than the antique. He was almost ready to give up and return to the farm when she wrote that she thought she could help him, and she was such a dainty, fragile Kitty. After she came it was easier. It was Kitty's encouragement and good advice that smoothed out many a business wrinkle, just as her soft hand rubbed away the frowns and the headaches at night.

By and by her hands were less soft, for the work became heavier when the babies arrived. And when, after he had achieved his first little success, came the panic to sweep everything before it Kitty's wise head planned the foundations for the new work, and Kitty's small economies, ennobled by her great love, made the upward climb easier. He could see her now making red flannel mittens for Reggie and the wee checked pinafores she sewed for Katie under the green shaded lamp.

He drew in his breath quickly. The picture changed to the day when he brought home her first silk dress. Her blue eyes shone when he threw the glittering folds over her shoulders! Later came the sealskin and the diamonds, but nothing that made them half so happy as that first silk dress. And day by day as he prospered he realized that there was something which his wealth could not buy back—the fading health of his quiet, fragile wife.

When it was all over and for one long, weary year Kitty had lain asleep under the graceful marble shaft, a handsome mistress came to the newly furnished mansion on the avenue. Thoughtless people said it was so fortunate all round, for the first Mrs. Shepard was not the sort of woman to preside over such a home or to cultivate the people who would be useful to a rising man like Amos Shepard.

The second Mrs. Shepard was admirably adapted to the position. She knew the schools which would give the children the best social standing. She presided over a dinner table with indescribable grace and tact, and when Shepard was elected to congress it was freely circulated that his wife's diplomacy had been worth more for campaign purposes than his goodly check. Kathie's social debut was set for next week. Already the society papers were singing of her prospects, her gown and her beauty, and she looked like—his Kitty of the sleigh ride years ago.

"Father, I want to tell you some-



ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL.

It is said that the Hospital marks the advance of civilization. The modern Hospital is certainly much more than "a refuge for the sick and injured." Many of the problems of medical treatment, of surgery, etc., have been worked out within its walls. It is the seat of all that is best in practice or in medicine, and the fact that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is used in so many of the best hospitals is a tribute to its merit. Years of experience and patient trial have demonstrated its usefulness and reliability for convalescents, in cases of debility, old age, loss of appetite, impoverished blood, etc., and hence it has been generally adopted. Don't be fooled by cheap and mischievous remedies are put on the market every day, with a great noise and a bewildering lot of faked testimonials. Don't be deceived, you know that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is all right or it would have been crowded out of the market years ago, along with the many others that have come and gone. It has not only survived but flourished because it has genuine merit.

FOR A BIRTHDAY.
A writer in Good Housekeeping gives this excellent idea for making pleasant the birthday of someone who is likely to be lonely, as most old people are in these days of perpetual motion, when the older generation are pushed aside in the general rush of modern life: "An idea I carried out on my mother's birthday not long ago was such a complete success, I thought, possibly some other 'Good Housekeeper' might like it. First, I asked all my mother's sisters and a number of her most intimate friends to write so that she should receive their letters on her birthday, with the result that eleven were received. Then I prepared my birthday box. There were eight or ten little gifts, and each was wrapped in white paper, tied daintily with ribbon, and on each was inscribed the hour at which it should be opened. For instance, at breakfast time there was a dolly to be unwrapped, and at 9 o'clock a photograph frame. A box of candied cherries was supposed to follow her luncheon, at 1, while at 3 there was a book to claim her attention. And in this way the pleasure of being remembered was prolonged through the day."

"PLEASE DON'T."
Please don't read extracts from your paper to the friend whose nerves are strung at the highest key. Even the most melodious voice sometimes jars upon the nerves, and yours may not be melodious. Besides, if your friend is able to read for herself she would doubtless prefer to do so. Please don't every ten seconds, send forth the monotonous inquiry, "Don't you feel a little better?" I have known persons possessed of weak nerves to suffer silently, afraid to seek sympathy lest they provoke that continual, senseless inquiry. If you really can, you will be quick to see whether those you love are "better" or the reverse.

Please don't "hum" or carelessly sing a snatch of song with utter disregard to the friend whose nerves are strung at the highest key. Even the most melodious voice sometimes jars upon the nerves, and yours may not be melodious. Besides, if your friend is able to read for herself she would doubtless prefer to do so. Please don't every ten seconds, send forth the monotonous inquiry, "Don't you feel a little better?" I have known persons possessed of weak nerves to suffer silently, afraid to seek sympathy lest they provoke that continual, senseless inquiry. If you really can, you will be quick to see whether those you love are "better" or the reverse.

FEMINE INTERESTS.
The American man has become the silent partner of the firm—the unknown husband of the great and wonderful American woman. We are now treated to Wu Ting Fang's discourse on "My Impressions of American Women." Like all our visitors of recent years he seems to consider "mere man" in the United States as only a part of the landscape, and does not seem to have any opinion upon such insignificant things.

The Archduchess Elizabeth, granddaughter of Emperor Joseph, was recently married to Prince Otto Von Windisch-Grätz, thereby making all claim to the Austrian throne. The

young couple who rashly married for love, won't come to want for a little while, anyway, as the bridal presents included jewels valued at \$1,000,000, a yearly allowance of \$250,000, a gold dinner service and several residences.

The Duchess of Marlborough has in Blenheim castle a silver-plated mantle-piece that is said to be a dream of beauty. Let us hope the Duke of Marlborough does not forget himself, as an American householder might, and use it as a foot rest.

The Gentlewoman recently offered prizes for the best paper on "How to Invest One Hundred Dollars." The winner of the first prize raised chickens, the second winner raised Angora goats and the third paper gives an account of a woman's successful speculation in real estate.

An old shoemaker asserts that the average American woman wears number five or six shoes, whereas her mother wore a three or three and a half. There's nothing little about the modern American woman, it would seem—she's a fair rival for her English sister, whom she once condemned as clumsy and overgrown.

FOR A BIRTHDAY.
A writer in Good Housekeeping gives this excellent idea for making pleasant the birthday of someone who is likely to be lonely, as most old people are in these days of perpetual motion, when the older generation are pushed aside in the general rush of modern life: "An idea I carried out on my mother's birthday not long ago was such a complete success, I thought, possibly some other 'Good Housekeeper' might like it. First, I asked all my mother's sisters and a number of her most intimate friends to write so that she should receive their letters on her birthday, with the result that eleven were received. Then I prepared my birthday box. There were eight or ten little gifts, and each was wrapped in white paper, tied daintily with ribbon, and on each was inscribed the hour at which it should be opened. For instance, at breakfast time there was a dolly to be unwrapped, and at 9 o'clock a photograph frame. A box of candied cherries was supposed to follow her luncheon, at 1, while at 3 there was a book to claim her attention. And in this way the pleasure of being remembered was prolonged through the day."

"PLEASE DON'T."
Please don't read extracts from your paper to the friend whose nerves are strung at the highest key. Even the most melodious voice sometimes jars upon the nerves, and yours may not be melodious. Besides, if your friend is able to read for herself she would doubtless prefer to do so. Please don't every ten seconds, send forth the monotonous inquiry, "Don't you feel a little better?" I have known persons possessed of weak nerves to suffer silently, afraid to seek sympathy lest they provoke that continual, senseless inquiry. If you really can, you will be quick to see whether those you love are "better" or the reverse.

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regard of time or tune. If you must sing, do it with some method, giving up all attempts to improve upon the original by using the air of "Just as the Sun Went Down" and the words of "Tell Me With Your Eyes." Please don't send your children to amuse a nervous friend. Go with them, and see that they behave as your children should behave. Please don't attempt to cultivate a "contagious laugh." Your friends, perhaps, are not laughing with you, but at you. No laugh at all is preferable to a loud and affected laugh. Please don't, if you have become interested in the study of ancient history, or mythology, insist upon your friends reading detailed volumes upon that subject. Perhaps they are interested in the biography of Mother Goose.

Please don't forget to do unto others as you would have them do unto you. Keep this in mind and you will always be welcome wherever you go.—The Household.

THE EGG CURE.
The Public Health Council gives so many ways in which eggs take on medicinal values that it seems that eggs should be found at every drug store along with liniment, chili tonic and other "cure-alls." Here is the list: A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister. The white skin that lines the shell of an egg is a useful application for a burn.

White of an egg beaten with loaf sugar and lemon relieves hoarseness—a teaspoonful taken once every hour. An egg added to the morning cup of coffee makes a good tonic. A raw egg with the yolk unbroken, taken in a glass of wine, is beneficial for convalescents.

It is said that a raw egg swallowed at once when a whoosh is caught in the throat beyond the reach of the finger will dislodge the bone and carry it down. The white of a raw egg turned over a burn or scald is most soothing. In bowel trouble a partly beaten raw egg relieves the itching of distress.

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441 Main Street, DALLAS.

SLEIGHBELL MEMORIES
BY INA TRAVIS
Copyright, 1901, by A. S. Richardson
Amos Shepard dismissed his secretary and walked to the window. The afternoon sun cast a dazzling light on the first snowfall, and above the clang of the cable cars sounded the faint tinkle of sleighbells on the boulevard. Buttoning his overcoat to the throat, he strode down the mosaic corridor, past the brass cages behind which the bank clerks were casting up the day's accounts, and threw open the door, whose curtains had been tightly drawn. As he stood on the threshold a pleased light came into his shrewd gray eyes. Round the corner, with clink of silver chains and jingle of bells, swept his favorite team of blacks. The present Mrs. Shepard was most considerate of her husband's wishes and tastes. Sleighing was one of the banker's keenest pleasures, and she had remembered the fact. But as the horses stopped before the bank Mr. Shepard noted the absence of his big English coachman. A tall, square shouldered figure sprang out and tossed back the fur robes, then waved a familiar greeting to the man on the step. It was Reginald. "Come on, father, for a dash on the speedway! Everybody's out." "Where is James?" inquired Shepard as he climbed into the cutter. "At the stables. I thought—well, might have the first ride of the season together." If the elder Shepard had not been so absorbed in studying the set of the new harness, he might have observed in his son's voice an anxious note and in the adjustment of the robes more than ordinary filial solicitude. Once on the boulevard, beyond business traffic and cable cars, he might also have looked here and there on dull brownstone houses whose rentals flowed into the Shepard coffers. When the avenue rose sheer above the water's edge, he might have looked across the stream to his large holdings in the Palisades, from which, it was predicted, the city would eventually draw its water supply. But he was not thinking of these things. A faraway look came into his eyes, and he paid no heed to his son's occasional comments on passing vehicles until finally Reginald found what comfort he could in his own thoughts. Amos Shepard sat with his arms folded, studying with unseeing eyes the scenery spreading out before them. Instead of towering cliffs and stately mansions, he saw a stretch of mid-west prairies broken by rail-fences

TAKE PRICKLY ASH BITTERS
For Indigestion, Constipation, Kidney Troubles, IT CURES.

Value of Domestic Animals.—The census bureau, in a report on domestic animals, fowls and bees in the United States on June 1, 1900, announces that all the domestic animals in the United States have a probable value of at least \$3,200,000,000. Of this amount the value of animals on farms and ranges constitute over 93 per cent and those not on farms 7 per cent. The total value of all domestic animals on farms and ranges was \$2,981,064,115, against \$2,908,767,513 in 1890. There was a gain in all parts of the country except in the North Atlantic states, where there was a decrease of horses, sheep and swine, making total decrease of 3 per cent in value. The livestock on farms in the United States follows: Calves 15,320,323 Steers 15,253,182 Bulls 1,315,566 Heifers 7,182,014 Cows kept for milk 17,135,747 Milk and heifers not kept for milk 11,583,252 Colts 1,313,476 Horses 16,952,664 Mules 3,371,697 Asses and burros 95,603 Sheep 61,605,811 Swine 62,376,148 Poultry 1,872,452 Since 1890 the number of sheep decreased everywhere except in the West. The increase there was more than sufficient to balance the loss elsewhere and made the number of wool-bearing sheep for the production of 11 per cent greater than in 1890. The number of horses on farms increased except in the North Atlantic states. The gain over the census of 1890 was 20 per cent, if the colts are included with the totals of 1900, and 13 per cent if excluded. The number of farms increased generally. The dairy cows on farms and ranges in 1900 numbered 4 per cent more than the milk cows reported in 1890. Under the term milk cows were included in 1890 more cows than those reported in 1900 as "cows kept for milk" or "dry cows." The real gain, therefore, is approximately 25 per cent. Neat cattle, other than dairy cows, increased generally. Swine increased 9 per cent, although there was a slight decrease in the North Atlantic division. In the South Atlantic division the value of domestic animals increased 14 per cent to \$184,152,273 in 1900. In the north central division the value increased 27 per cent to \$1,529,396,487. In the south central the increase was 70 per cent to \$596,255,587, and in the western 93 per cent to \$391,453,353. Iowa leads all the states in the total value of its livestock, while Texas ranks second. The former has an investment of livestock of \$271,844,034, and the latter has \$236,227,434. Texas, however, has the greatest number of neat cattle, mules and goats.

CHARACTER MARKS.
Did you ever stop to think by what little things we sometimes judge a person's character? It may be shoes, gloves or handker-

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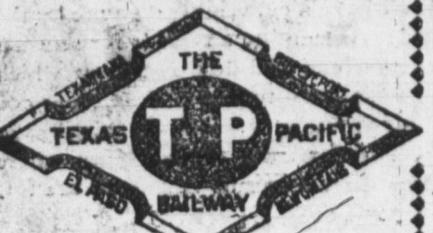
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MARKETS

DALLAS. (Reported by the National Livestock Commission Co.)
Dallas, Tex., March 10.—Cattle receipts were more liberal last week than for some time past, still the offerings were not large enough to supply the local demand and fill outside orders. There was some improvement in quality, and everything offered found ready sale at strong prices. Four loads of choice 1100-pound steers sold at \$4.50. Since the first of the week all cows above the thin canner class sold good and made a gain of 10 and 15 cents, choice cows and heifers selling at \$3.50 to \$3.65. Anything in the shape of cows and heifers with any kill to them sold readily at firm prices. Bulls sold freely to the extent of the supply. Hog receipts still continue light and quality only fair, with receipts running largely to light weights. The market opened with a good demand from all sources, consequently trading was active on everything, especially better grades. The northern markets fluctuated some during the week and closed weak at a decline, but owing to the strong demand here our market was affected very little by the decline in the north. Good choice heavy hogs weighing 200 pounds and up, are selling at \$6.15 to \$6.25. There is a good demand for market steers, and could dispose of several carloads readily at \$3.50 to 4.00. Let us hear from you if you have anything in cattle, hogs or sheep to offer. Northern markets closed, hogs steady at a decline, cattle steady to the lower end, sheep steady. Quotations today as follows:
Prime steers, 1000 to 1300 pounds, \$4.25 to 4.75; choice steers, 800 up, \$3.25 to 4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to 3.00; choice cows, 1000 up, \$3.25 to 3.65; choice heifers, \$2.10 to 3.35; medium fat cows, \$2.50 to 3.00; fair to good cows, \$2.25 to 3.00; choice mutton, \$3.50 to 4.00; bulls, \$2.00 to 3.00; canners, \$1.00 to 2.00; sorted hogs, 200 pounds up, 6.10 to 6.25; choice hogs, 170 up, \$5.85 to 6.00; mixed packers, 150 up, \$5.75 to 5.85; rough heavy hogs, \$5.45 to 5.75; light fat hogs, \$4.15 to 5.35; matted hogs, \$3.50 to 5.00.

CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., March 10.—Cattle—Receipts 21,000, including 400 Texans; market steady; good to prime steers, \$6.50 to 7.00, poor to good medium \$4.00 to 6.30, stockers and feeders \$2.50 to 5.75, cows \$1.25 to 5.50, heifers \$2.50 to 5.45, canners \$1.25 to 2.40, bulls \$2.50 to 4.65, calves \$2.00 to 6.75, Texas fed steers \$4.75 to 5.90.
Hogs—Receipts 57,000; market 10c lower; good to choice heavy \$6.25 to 6.40, light \$5.75 to 6.00, bulk of sales at \$5.50 to 6.25.
Sheep—Receipts 25,000; market steady; good to choice wethers \$4.50 to 5.25, fair to choice mixed \$3.45 to 4.40, Western sheep and yearlings \$4.50 to 5.55, live lambs \$4.00 to 6.50, Western lambs \$5.25 to 6.50.

ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., March 10.—Cattle—Receipts 3000, including 2200 Texans; market steady for Texas, 10 to 15c lower for natives; native shipping and export steers \$5.00 to 6.50, with strict fancy at \$7.00 to 7.25, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.00 to 6.00, steers under 1000 pounds \$2.75 to 6.75, stockers and feeders \$2.75 to 4.90, cows and heifers \$2.25 to 4.75, canners \$1.50 to 2.75, bulls \$2.00 to 4.50, calves \$3.00 to 7.00, Texas and Indian steers \$4.00 to 6.80, fed \$3.30 to 3.35.
Hogs—Receipts 4400; market 10c lower; pigs and lights \$5.90 to 6.00, packers \$6.00 to 6.25, butchers \$6.10 to 6.40.
Sheep—Receipts 4000; market steady; native lambs \$3.55 to 5.50, lambs \$3.00 to 6.55, city and bucks \$2.50 to 4.50, stockers \$1.55 to 2.55, Western lambs and yearlings \$6.00 to 6.50, sheep \$5.25.

KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City, Mo., March 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 4700 natives, 1000 Texans and 400 calves; market steady to 10c lower; choice export and dressed beef steers \$5.15 to 6.50, fair to good \$3.15 to 6.15, stockers and feeders \$3.25 to 4.75, Western fed steers \$4.50 to 6.00, Texas and Indian steers \$4.50 to 5.50, cows \$3.25 to 4.50, native cows \$3.00 to 4.75, heifers \$4.00 to 4.25, canners \$2.50 to 3.25, bulls \$3.25 to 4.50, calves \$4.50 to 5.50.
Hogs—Receipts 4000; market steady to 5c lower; heavy \$6.30 to 6.45, light \$5.40 to 6.15, pigs \$4.50 to 5.15.
Sheep—Receipts 5700; market steady; native lambs \$6.10 to 6.40, Western lambs \$6.15 to 6.30, native wethers \$5.25 to 6.00, Western wethers \$5.00 to 5.85, yearlings \$5.75 to 6.10, ewes \$4.60 to 5.30, culls and feeders \$2.50 to 4.60.

HOUSTON. (Reported by the Dunn Commission Company.)
Houston, Tex., March 7.—The following TO THE
SOUTHEAST WITH ITS OWN RAILS, MEMPHIS, BIRMINGHAM AND MANY OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST. GOOD CONNECTIONS AT BIRMINGHAM FOR MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, ATLANTA, SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA. PASSENGERS ARRANGING FOR TICKETS VIA THE FRISCO SYSTEM.

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THE SOUTHEASTERN LIMITED.

FULL INFORMATION AS TO ROUTE AND RATES, CHEAPESTLY FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION TO ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMPANY, OR TO
ALEX. HILTON, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, BRYAN SNYDER, PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER, SAINT LOUIS.

lowing are the livestock quotations for this market, as furnished by the Dunn Commission Co.:
Choice beefs, \$3.75 to 4.00; medium beefs, \$3.50 to 3.75; choice cows and heifers, \$3.25 to 3.50; medium cows and heifers, \$3.00 to 3.25; bulls and stags, \$2.50 to 2.75; work oxen, \$2.50 to 2.75; choice yearlings, \$2.25 to 2.50; medium yearlings, \$2.00 to 2.25; choice calves, \$4.00 to 4.25; medium calves, \$3.75 to 4.00; choice muttons, \$3.50 to 3.75; corn-fed hogs, tops 160 lbs. up, \$4.50 to 5.00; corned lights and rough, \$2.50 to 3.00. Choice steers wanted; can be sold on arrival at quotations. Choice sheep also wanted. Market comparatively bare on all classes of choice fat cattle.

GALVESTON. (Reported by the A. P. Norman Livestock Co.)
Galveston, Tex., March 8.—Beef, good to choice, \$4.00 to 4.25; common to fair, \$3.50 to 3.75. Cows, good to choice, \$3.50 to 3.75. Cows and heifers, \$3.25 to 3.50. Yearlings, \$3.00 to 3.25. Calves, good to choice, \$4.00 to 4.50. Common to fair, \$3.50 to 3.75. Hogs, cornfed, \$5.50 to 6.00; matted, \$4.00 to 4.50.
Market keeps bare of both cattle and calves. Prices are strong, with an upward tendency.

NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, La., March 8.—The week closes with a light supply of cattle on sale; outlook very favorable for desirable beef cattle, large and small; prices firm.
Hogs in light supply, dull; prices unchanged.
No sheep on sale; fat mutton in good request.
Texas and Western Cattle.—Beef, choice, per 100 lbs., \$4.50 to 5.00; fair to good, \$3.50 to 4.25. Cows and heifers, choice, \$3.25 to 4.00; fair to good \$2.50 to 3.00. Bulls and stags, \$2.25 to 3.00. Stags, \$2.50 to 3.50. Yearlings, choice, 250 to 500 lbs., \$3.25 to 4.25; fair to good, per head, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Calves, choice, 200 to 300 lbs., \$3.25 to 4.00; fair to good, 100 to 200 lbs., per head, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Hogs, cornfed, \$5.50 to 6.25; matted, \$3.25 to 4.50. Sheep, goodfat, per lb., 3/4 to 4/8c; common to fair per head, 75c to \$1.25.

COTTON MARKET.
Dallas, Tex., March 10.—Receipts in the local market were very light. Prices were quiet on a middling basis of 8c.

Galveston, Tex., March 10.—Spot cotton quiet.
Low ordinary..... 6 1/2-16
Ordinary..... 6 1/2-16
Good ordinary..... 7 1/2-16
Low middling..... 8 1/4
Middling..... 8 1/2
Good middling..... 8 3/4
Middling fair..... 9 1/4

Houston, Tex., March 10.—Spot cotton quiet.
Ordinary..... 7 1/2-16
Good ordinary..... 7 1/2-16
Low middling..... 8 1/4
Middling..... 8 1/2
Good middling..... 8 3/4
Middling fair..... 9 1/4

New Orleans, La., March 10.—Spot cotton quiet.
Ordinary..... 7 1/2-16
Good ordinary..... 7 1/2-16
Low middling..... 8 1/4
Middling..... 8 1/2
Good middling..... 8 3/4
Middling fair..... 9 1/4

GRAIN MARKET.
Dallas, Tex., March 10.—Carload lots—Dealers charge from store 50c per bushel more per pound on bran. 2c per bushel on oats and corn and 10c per 100 pounds on hay.
Bran—\$1.15.
Chopped corn—Per 100 pounds, \$1.45.
Corn—Per bushel, shelled, 83c.
Oats—Per bushel, 60c.
Hay—Prairie, \$14.00 to 16.00; John son grass, \$13.00 to 15.00.
Grain bags, bale lots—5-bushel oat bags, 8 1/2c; 2-bushel corn bags, 6c; 2-bushel wheat bags, 8c; 2-bushel 6-foot wool bags, 25c.
Wheat—No. 2, 90c.
Broomcorn—Per ton, \$65.00 to 100.00.
Prime crude oil—33c.
Cottonseed meal and cake, f. o. b., Galveston, per ton, \$25.25.

Chicago, March 3.—Cash quotations were as follows:
No. 3 wheat 75 to 76 1/2c, No. 2 red 82 1/2 to 84 1/2c.
No. 2 oats 4 1/4 to 4 1/2c, No. 2 white 4 1/4 to 4 1/2c, No. 3 white 4 1/4 to 4 1/2c.
No. 2 rye 58 to 58 1/2c.
Barley, fair to choice malting 60 to 64c.
No. 1 flax seed \$1.88, No. 1 northwest 1.91.
Prime timothy seed 86.50.

PRODUCE MARKET.
Dallas, Tex., March 10.—Quotations given are those made by dealers to the trade. Prices to producers are 25 to 50 per cent. lower:
Cabbage, per pound, 2c.
Sweet potatoes, 1 1/2c.
Potatoes, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4c.
Live poultry—Chickens, per dozen, old hens \$3.25, cocks \$1.25, large fryers \$3.00 to 3.50, small fryers \$2.50 to 2.75.
Eggs—Fresh, 13 1/2c.
Butter—Per lb., Texas creamery 25c, country butter 15 to 16c.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.
Dallas, Tex., March 10.—Hides—Dry flint heavy 12c, lights 9c, dry flint, 16 lbs. and up 12c, 16 lbs. and down 9c, dry fallen 1c less, dry salted heavy 9c, light 8c, green salted 40 lbs. and up 66 to 68c, 40 lbs. and down 5 1/2 to 6c, dead green heavy 6c, light 5c.
Wool—Bright, medium 11 to 13c, heavy fine 7 to 9c.

In this issue of the Journal appears the card of Messrs. Lykes Bros., livestock commission merchants in Havana, Cuba. These gentlemen are prepared to handle Texas cattle to advantage, and a letter to them will bring you all the information necessary for you to ship your cattle to Cuba. Havana promises to be a fine market for this section. If any one wants pasture land in Cuba write Messrs. Lykes Bros.

HORSE.

GERMANY'S BIG STABLES.—The German government maintains a stable of 100,000 high-grade animals, with the addition of 400,000 available for mobilization in two weeks. Three exclusive studs are kept for the extensive breeding of army horses. The department knows the pedigree of every horse subject to service. None is accepted without a foal certificate. Through a process of farming out foal mares, private citizens are given the benefit of the splendid system of army breeding, with the result that all Germany is riding and driving horses up to the highest military requirements. American breeders have no cause to feel flattered by the purchases made from them by European war departments. Germany, England, France and Russia buy horses in the United States wholly as a matter of convenience. Their great reserve stables of the splendid system of army bred on home farms and kept for home emergencies.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.—Francis M. Ware, writing in Coach and Saddle touches upon some of the cruelty imposed upon horses by fashion, as follows:
As the original operations of docking in America were the results of public demand, so the continuance of the cruel and senseless fashion is absolutely dependent upon the requirements of faddists. That the act of mutilation itself is very painful, as is so frequently claimed, is hardly born out by facts. The mere application of a "side line" or "twich" previous to the operation is sufficient to awaken the victim's apprehension, and with his whole attention concentrated upon the operator, the first prick of the knife causes no expression of pain than the operation itself. It is not against the operation of docking, however, that the outcry is so much directed as against the suffering, daily an hourly, caused the subject through an ill after life, by the loss of an appendage given him for a purpose, and which is absolutely necessary to him when he has reached the cab and peddler-wagon stage, as almost so many of our servants do. The excuse often given that a long-tailed horse is dangerous, because of holding the reins should the tail get over him, is as untrue as foolish. As a matter of fact, a docked horse has a much firmer grip than the one with the long hair, which frequently offers a means of lifting the tail off, in the one case, is absolutely lacking in the other.

The fashionable world took up with this senseless custom when Anglomania first became prevalent in the United States, and, guided by the "Aid prints" and horse books, tried to imitate the animals depicted therein. The dealer, for the sake of the growing demand thus created, finally docked most of his horses himself (although for a long time he resolutely refused) and offered his wares to the fashionable buyer in the shape of such requirements demanded. Were it not for the demands of fashion, however, it is safe to say that there are not five professional horsemen in America who would ever dock any horse.

PREPARING HORSES FOR SPRING WORK.—This is going to be a particularly trying spring for work horses. If all accounts of winter management are true, owing to scarcity of grain and feed of all kinds of food, horses have perhaps more than ever before had to subsist during the past winter upon coarse foods, plus a little corn, says the Iowa Homestead. Bran has been high in price and we have heard of comparatively few horses that have had their usual number of bran mash, while carrots have been scarce at any price. The consequence is that while horses after the winter's idleness are always more or less unftted for immediate work in spring, they are more than ever debilitated by the winter. Not that they are thin, perhaps for some horses become fat upon fodder, but that they have not been receiving muscle making food and are soft and flled with matters which have been imperfectly digested. If all accounts are true, the winter of before they can be expected to work well in the fields. More than ever they have grown heavy coats of hair and every practical man knows that the time when this coat is being cast is a trying time to the horse, one when he is liable to become sick, and if attacked, is less likely to rapidly regain his strength. The liver and bowels have become sluggish, and the high temperature of the winter, as freely as it should and unless a change is now made in feeding and management the animals will become tired and sweat profusely just when they are most needed. If the weather is unusually hot prostrations will be numerous. Now is the time to commence fitting the work horse for work. Feeding on corn should stop at once. This will strike many a blow to the horse. The only grain they have to spare, but it will be poor economy to withhold oats. If, as we claim, they will properly fit the animals for the hard labor they will be expected to perform soon. Feeding should commence with several bran mash to open up the bowels and if these do not have the desired effect at once a couple of ounces of glauber salts may be dissolved in the drinking water twice daily and will have an admirable effect upon the liver and bowels. Oats should next be fed, commencing with a small quantity and gradually getting the horse onto full feed. If the coat is very thick and heavy it may be removed in the quickest manner under this course of feeding if a blanket is put on in the barn when the hair commences to shed and if when so blanketed the horse is given enough exercise to make his sweat it will be found that large amount of hair adheres to the blanket and can so be removed. The skin should be well curried and brushed twice daily and great care should be taken to give an abundance of exercise daily else the horse may suffer from azoturia when made to exercise after a rest of even a day or two. Exercise will also get them into shape for hard labor and so fitted the horse will have got over his sweating and blowing by the time he has to draw the plow, sower or harrow. During this process the state of the bowels should be watched and if the horse has a tendency to costiveness he should have some glauber salts,

15 this has not been given before. This medicine should be given carefully for the bowels must not be irritated or made too loose—just sufficiently open to insure draining from the body cool. Physicians of effects matters stored up during winter. In some cases we find that where horses are in this way changed onto oats the voidings become soft and have a bad odor and this indicates that too much soft food is being given just after feeding. Always give the drinking water first and then the oats and if they are not properly masticated have the teeth put in order by a veterinary dentist. Avoid drugs or nostrums of any sort for a horse is better without such things if the feeding is nutritious and management intelligent.

The East Texas Fruit and Truck Growers' association will meet at Jacksonville March 21 and 22. Gov. Sayers has been invited to speak.

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Between NORTH TEXAS and Southwest Tex.

'THE LONG TRAIL' OF THE CATTLE RANGE

has given prominence in history to the now world famous Texas Panhandle. But a few years ago the wonderful possibilities of this region as a wheat country became known, and great things were prophesied for "The Granary of the South," which subsequent harvests justified. Comparatively recent is the demand of good livens for "Vernon Cantaloupes," but it's come to stay. Those acquainted with this section and its wealth as a producer of feed-stuffs, corn and cotton have long believed in it, nor have they been moving away. When Northwestern Texas remained conspicuous for its excellence in the face of almost universally discouraging crop conditions, people began to see reasons for the faith of those inviting them to enter and possess the land; and now, with farms and ranches being bought daily by new settlers coming in by wagon and rail, three new railroads now building and four more projected, seeking a share of the general prosperity, good reason is evident for the favor with which the territory along "THE DENVER ROAD" is regarded by prospectors.
W. F. STERLEY, A. A. GLISSON, CHARLES L. HULL, A. G. P. A. G. A. P. D. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

TICKS AND QUARANTINE

DR. HASSARD OF SAN ANGELO ADVOCATES SETTING APART QUARANTINE GROUNDS.

San Angelo, Tex.

To the Journal: On the South side of the line there appears to be a widespread notion among the people that they don't want to admit that the ticks, and they alone, give Texas fever. I am going to disagree with all who have that notion, and on the contrary am very glad to father the complaint on him for the following reason:

Supposing Texas fever was given through the breath, saliva or any excrement of the cow, it would be a medical impossibility to find a remedy that would kill the fever-giving quality in the cow, outside climate, elevation, etc. But on the other hand, when the tick is the sole cause our enemy is within our sight, like scab and lice, my guess is that in the near future some cheap remedy, harmless to the cow but destructive to the tick, will be used. Let the tickmen keep their pet dog so long as it does not menace the safety of the country, and aid them in every way we can in convincing the public that when raised on a cow on the south side of the line that he, and he alone, communicates Texas fever from one cow to another while running at large. Some will ask me why am I a tick theory man? To the query, I will add (to a limited extent) and answer that through my residence in Sand Mountain, Alabama, a long time since, I found that for the last thirty years the cattle drovers there have been using the tick theory and are still staying with it. For thirty long years, from present date, they have been picking the ticks off cattle they drove north, and why? Because if their cattle were ticky when they drove them across the line, the line farmers would not buy them, because they would give their natives fever.

Through a mixture of my long-continued labors in a chemical analytical laboratory, and then sixteen years spent on the quarantine line from here to Kansas, and the east, I have come to the following conclusion, viz., when a southern bunch of cattle are quarantined in an ordinary prairie pasture across the line, for say ninety days, the ticks left on the ground communicate fever to northern cattle for a longer period of time than the ticks that are carried away on the cattle when they were driven on north after being quarantined. I will not go into any details at present. I know, like myself, others must have noticed in instance after instance where through southern cattle were taken north and held 90 to 120 days in certain pastures during part of the summer in the territory—in the pastures these cattle have been held the past season, 25 to 75 per cent of the natives have died of Texas fever. Time and again, varying from August to October, I have seen these same brush cattle moved sometimes into adjoining pastures and mixed with strictly natives, and no

had result has followed. If I know anything on earth for a certainty, it is that had any of the above native cattle that the southern cattle were mixed with been driven to the north pastures that the southern cattle were taken out of, they would have died of fever. In some instances I did not look for ticks, but surely it could not be possible that those southern cattle did not carry off some ticks to their new location from the ticky pastures. When driven to it, I can, by borrowing a few old and new human doctors' theories give a very feasible explanation of the above, but at present I will say that it has some bearing on my future remarks, but is directly contrary to the opinion expressed by an official up north, his opinion being as follows:

"When ticks are taken to the north side of the line on southern cattle, should these ticks continue to be raised on southern cattle on the north side of the line, they will maintain their fever-giving qualities."

The most of the evidence to confute this opinion I will not produce until the proper time, but while on the subject I will remark that it is directly contrary to well known laws of animal life. I will give you, for instance, the human body. It is a recognized fact that location changes the blood and leaves the external appearance the same. It is directly contrary to the experience of every educated veterinarian surgeon from here to South Africa, even to the heart of London, where it is known that country horses when taken to the city, while changing their blood, take a species of pneumonia. The following is one of the many examples in the human body: When a northern man goes to a yellow fever country, if there is yellow fever around, as a new comer he will be certain to take it; but after he stays there a little while he still retains his outward appearance, but his blood has changed so much that it would be a hard matter to give him fever. The tick is run under the same law of animal life. How long does it take to change his blood after crossing the line and living on Texas cattle; also, is this not one of the main questions for our experts to determine?

I am aware, of course, that the question is already settled in some of their minds, but let me say it is on too little evidence. The subject is not thrashed out by any means; it is in its infancy. Great minds are sometimes mistaken, and on the present subject I am afraid that for the good of the country they are, to say the least, misinformed, the same as the government quarantine outfit was in the time they recognized the bath outfit to kill ticks as a right and proper remedy. Unless I am misinformed the government adopted this bath because it was endorsed by men high in official position in the quarantine department. Here is an instance where men of high standing felt down through working on two little evidences. Of course, of the disaster little need be said, for the shame that was cried on the officials for countenancing any such means of torture is still ringing in our ears.

The least I can say is, that from a financial standpoint the officials' theory is dangerous. Any east Texas feed-

er, who is a believer in that theory, would not have the least hesitancy in crossing the line a little and buying cattle in a prairie pasture that are ticky. Should he do so, I will tell him he will only tick himself once. But in case there are some that don't know it, I will mention that of course a prairie pasture a little across the line is precisely similar to any pasture on south side of the line.

From Kansas for some years, a good deal through the quarantine department, we have a considerable ticky tale. Had the groundwork of some of these tales been followed up by personal and long-continued experiments by the officials, most of us would have taken their information without a query. Of course, to some minds a few accidents occurring would prove the case, but to minds trained to intricate research all such disasters, to prove anything, must be backed by laborious and expensive experiments to cut out possibility of accident, especially in the case of Texas fever that is known to be so uneven in its nature as far as per cent of losses is concerned. The death rate one year being small, another year 75 per cent and over, I imagine one of the easiest-ways of letting outsiders understand what they are running up against, is to tell them that Texas fever in a cow corresponds in most details to yellow fever in a man.

I don't think any one will blame us on the south side of the line for kicking, for at the second last meeting the legislature passed a law under which, if it had been carried out to the letter, scarcely a hoof could have passed over the line as most of them passed during the early part of the time allowed. Now, possibly, this law was urged on the legislature in a few instances for monetary gains, but I have a good enough opinion of the majority to think that it was recommended by them in their eagerness to have what cattle they had on hand and in their hurry they pushed a law that was really too severe and a little more than the safety of the country called for.

By way of compromise, I have suggested to let cattle pass over the line from Nov. 1 to the middle of December under inspection, and from the last date until Christmas let them pass without inspection. But if I would really tackle me on what I would recommend, I will say let cattle cross under inspection from Nov. 20 to Dec. 15, and from the latter date to Christmas (and certainly not later) with out inspection. I am not in the stock cattle business, but will say it is generally conceded that southern cows ship out more money from the south side of the line than when moved north, and we all know they will get fat when given a chance. But for the steerman I will be spokesman and say we can handle them at any time, and also there never was a snowstorm in this latitude that could prevent the driving of a herd of decently-handled steers north during the above open season of ten days. It is merely a question of a few dollars' worth of clothes, and surely there can't be found any one above the line whose object is alone the health of his cattle that would not prefer to let cattle pass for ten days previous

to Christmas free of inspection, rather than let them pass on any day in November under inspection. My remarks apply to the Texas, as far south as the severe frost line. Below that latitude I have not lived, and as it is not my plan of life to advocate anything I know little about, I will pass the defense of that location on to some one better posted in the working of various theories in their neighborhood. But to an outsider it looks as if to them a quarantine ground of some kind would be especially valuable in protecting them against lawsuits and the Panhandle against fever. Should the theory I have advanced above on further experiment hold water, the easiest way out of the present difficulty would be to establish an enormous tract of country, under the order of some kind of quarantine ground, where cattle could be held up 90 to 120 days, or whatever time is found necessary by experimenting. At present we cannot run something after that order, but in a quiet nature. R. I. HASSARD, M. D.

To the Journal:

It makes no difference whether the tick theory is true or false, it has been known from colonial times that cattle from North Carolina would kill cattle in Pennsylvania by coming in contact with them. In Illinois, for fifty years, Texas and Cherokee cattle were quarantined by statute, the tick theory being unknown then. They barred them as a class, thinking the class did the killing. The question is, do southern cattle kill and cause the disease of northern cattle by coming in contact with them? It has been known for one hundred and thirty years that they do. The tick theory accounted for it; till then it was a mystery.

Those opposing the line profess to disbelieve the tick theory. How can they do in view of the evidence? There are at least two kinds of ticks, one kind gives the fever the others do not. The fever ticks only are objected to, and experts call them from the others. Many times experiments have been made with them. Fever ticks raised in the laboratory put on cattle not immune give fever and cause death. This has been tried often and always proved true. Fever ticks taken from immune cattle have been placed on cattle not immune and give fever every time.

A small herd from below the line was driven into this county twelve years ago and 150 graded cattle died on their trail. As late as last fall a herd was driven across the line and trailed across this county. Cattle died all along the trail. This has been done so often that there is not a particle of doubt that southern cattle are dangerous to northern herds. Whether you believe the tick theory or not how can one, in view of all the evidence and all experience, doubt it?

The only argument I have seen against the tick theory is that cattle in Palo Pinto county (south of the line) and drive them to your ranch (north of the line) in the '70's without trusting any one?—Likely he did, but at that time there was no cattle in the Panhandle to hurt. Besides cattle immune from fever ticks on them lose these ticks in from twenty-three to

thirty days, as they mature in that time and drop off, and a moving herd above the line loses all dangerous qualities in thirty days. They pick up no new fever ticks and the old ones drop off. But it is history that for the last 150 years cattle from fever tick countries kill in countries where that tick does not exist, and history states the wonder that the herds giving the fever were themselves healthy.

In the '70's trail herds were confined to a strip three miles wide. In Kansas, because of the danger of native herds, people living on that strip could keep no cattle. It is true cattle brought from the coast and kept north of the line six months are no longer immune, but die from fever when exposed. Remove the line and bring in a herd and they will kill your neighbor's cattle. In six months another herd from the south will come on—and kill your cattle. You will find you have made nothing.

The fever tick seems to be a warm country product. A writer says in Wise and Denton counties he lost 100 steers out of 500 with the fever. This suggests that those counties are not entirely exempt from the fever tick, but that fever ticks are getting scarce there. A warm winter may let them live a little further north, and a cold winter may kill them off a little further south. I shipped cattle from Bosque county to Roberts county, starting Nov. 15, and caused no losses. They were mixed freely with the rest of my herd. I think it safe from Nov. 15 to Jan. 15, and I am opposed to barring southern cattle when it is safe. We have always depended on them for supplies to start and to fill up our herds. A southern heifer and a Hereford bull make a combination that is hard to beat. That is the way I built my herd and still think it is the idea.

I think altitude has much to do with it, but believe that a time is safe for an open season anywhere on the Staked Plains. The counties on these plains are easily designated by their elevation; but between the foothills and the solid fever tick region there is a strip of disputed territory, and our Wise county friend is suffering in it. Sometimes they have them, sometimes not, and their cattle there need a strong line and great care of their cattle.

Nothing so thoroughly removes disease germs from the system as Prickly Ash Bitters. It gives life and action to the torpid liver, strengthens and assists the kidneys to properly cleanse the blood, gives tone to the stomach, purifies the bowels, and promotes good appetite, vigor and cheerfulness.

Matt Zollner of Fate, Rockwall county, has ten head of his registered Short-horns on exhibition at the convention, five head of which will be in the Short-horn sale, viz.: Jones 16042, Roger 176247, Spivy 176249, Puckett 176246 and Oliver 176245. Perhaps no man in this section has better blood in his herd than Mr. Zollner; he has paid



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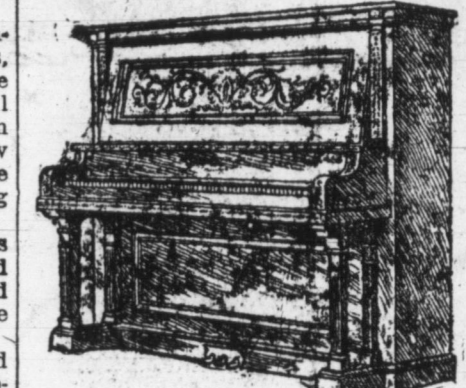
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long prices in order to have as good as the best, and the purchase of his offerings will get full value, for they are noted in more ways than one, being excellent milk stock. These calves have not been forced to put on an unusual amount of flesh, but are none the worse for the buyer and are unexcelled in blood and breeding.



For the annual reunion United Confederate Veterans to be held at Dallas, Texas, April 22d to 25th, inclusive, the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will sell round trip tickets from stations on its line in Texas at exceedingly low rates, in fact at lower rates than have been announced to Dallas for a long time.

Tickets will be on sale from points in Texas, also from Shreveport and Greenwood, La., on April 21st, 22d and 23d, 1902, limited for return to leave Dallas April 26th, 1902.
Any one of our agents will be glad to arrange for sleeping car accommodations and explain to you any points connected with the tickets or we will be glad to have you write direct to us for further information.
E. P. Turner, G. P. A., Dallas, Tex.
H. P. Hughes, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Tex.

QUARANTINE LINE VOID.

DECISION RENDERED BY THE TEXAS SUPREME COURT IN THE MASTERSON CASE.

The Texas supreme court has rendered a decision to the effect that the state quarantine is void. The question was raised in the case of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company vs. R. B. Masterson during part of the summer in the territory. The court on questions certified by the second court of civil appeals. Masterson brought suit for damages because the railroads refused to receive cattle billed from Alabama to Seymour on the Wichita Valley railroad. The Fort Worth and Denver

road was tendered the cattle at Fort Worth, but refused to accept them because Seymour was north of the quarantine line, though Wichita Falls was south of the line, and the junction point and end of the Fort Worth and Denver City road.

Masterson set up the plea that the national quarantine line, which was further west, was the proper quarantine line, instead of the line established by the livestock sanitary commission of Texas, as its line was several counties east of the federal line. The court holds that the line established by the commission of Texas not being in conformity with the line established by the federal government, as a quarantine against Texas or splenic fever, was without authority of law and void. The court further holds that the existence of the quarantine line established by the sanitary com-

mission of Texas afforded no justification to the appellant for refusing to receive and carry the cattle of the appellee to Wichita Falls.

The court says that the national quarantine line left outside of the protected territory the counties of Archer, Throckmorton and Baylor, while the state line included them in the protected territory, thus the question of the validity of the Texas line was raised. The appellate court directs attention to articles 5043-C and 5043-K, which direct that the Texas commission cooperate with the United States secretary of agriculture and that any quarantine line fixed by the Texas commission against splenic fever shall be so fixed as to conform to the federal quarantine line. The court says: "The word 'conform' was used in the sense of 'comply with,' 'adopt.' The purpose was to make one line. We cannot conceive how the commission could fix the line so as to conform to a line established by the United States department of agriculture, except by adopting the latter line. If this was not the intention, why require conformity to lines which might thereafter be fixed by officers of the United States?"

"We answer: 'The line established by the commission of Texas, not being in conformity with the lines established by the department of agriculture of the United States, as quarantine against Texas or splenic fever, without authority of law and void.'"

The court construes article 4535 to mean that the railroad was required to receive the cattle from the connecting line at Fort Worth and to carry them to the connecting line at Wichita Falls, which could have been required to receive the cattle. "We answer further: 'The existence of the quarantine line established by the sanitary commission of Texas, afforded no justification to the appellant for refusing to receive and carry the cattle of the appellee to Wichita Falls.'"

"We, however, do not intend to intimate that if that line had been valid its existence would have excused the refusal to carry the cattle to a point not within the forbidden territory. That question is not certified." The questions are answered by Associate Justice Brown.

Sour stomach, fullness after eating, flatulence are all caused by imperfect digestion. Prickly Ash Bitters corrects the disorder at once, drives out badly digested food and tones the stomach, liver and bowels.

Stiles Made Superintendent.—At a recent meeting of the experiment council E. P. Stiles, of Austin, was elected superintendent of the experiment station at Troupe at a salary of \$300 per annum. This station was created by the last legislature with an appropriation of \$10,000 for its establishment. Mr. Stiles is an old horticulturist. The title papers to the property for the new station at Troupe have been approved by the attorney general, and permanent improvements will be rushed to completion. Commissioner of Agriculture Johnson states work on the buildings at Troupe will commence shortly, as the plans have been submitted and approved.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Lone Wolf's suit to prevent the allotment of Indian lands has been thrown out of court.

The house committee on territories has decided to report the bill giving to Indian Territory a territorial form of government, to be known as the Territory of Jefferson, with a legislature similar to the other territories, a governor and a delegate in congress.

James R. Wood, who won the capital prize in the government land drawing against Indian Territory, died last week at Hot Springs, Ark. He had been at Hot Springs for a malarial trouble and was en route back home. He had not been benefited and was so low as to have to be carried on a stretcher. When the men were put in a train for Hot Springs, Minn., on a train at Malvern the cars moved slightly. Wood noticed it, and thinking perhaps he would fall, died from the shock.

Galloway Sale.—The great Waverly herd of Galloways was dispersed at public sale at Omaha last week. Some of the best were sold. The average price on 113 head was \$154.56. The herd bull, Mario of Castlemilk, was expected to bring in the neighborhood of \$2,000, but he went to A. P. Marsh of Westfield, Ia., at \$875. Mr. Marsh also bought the imported cow Evelyn at \$500.

Herefords Average \$285.—The three days' Hereford sale at Kansas City recently resulted in the disposal of 136 head at an average of \$285. The average on 49 bulls was \$208, and on 87 cows was \$332. The best bull was an independence, Mo., sold 36 head at an average of \$363; Scott & March of Belton, Mo., 32 head at an average of \$231; O. Harris of Harris, Mo., 16 head at an average of \$280; Frank Rockefeller, Belvidere, Kan., 14 head that averaged \$149; Walter B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo., 15 head at an average of \$284; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan., 13 head at an average of 217; Stewart & Hutcheon, Greenwood, Mo., 1 head at an average of \$330, and Mrs. C. S. Cross, 2 head that averaged \$530. Eleven states were represented in the buying, of which Missouri got 60 head, Kansas 28 head, Indiana 17 head, and Illinois 14 head.

Angus Sale at Chicago.—At a convention sale of Angus cattle, under the management of W. C. McGavock, held at Chicago last week 54 head were sold for the excellent average of \$229. There were no sensational prices, the top of the sale being \$500, at which price M. C. Wellford of Canton, Minn., secured the imported bull Leader of Danville 4143. The top for cows was \$480, at which price E. T. Davis of Iowa City, Ia., secured the Queen Mother cow, uen 3th, of Madison 25745.

American Cattle Growers.—Several hundred delegates were present at the meeting of the American Cattle Growers' association at Denver last week. The convention spent a large part of its time discussing the lease question and adopted resolutions advocating the enactment with some amendments

A CURE FOR TOBACCO HABIT.

Mrs. M. Hall, 3174 1/2 street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to any one enclosing stamped envelope.

OFFERS TO MAKE TEST.

There is much feeling among Texas cattle men living south of the Colorado quarantine line against the restriction against the shipping into this state of what are known as southern cattle. Then the state of Texas maintains a quarantine line right in the state and the question has become of sufficient importance to become a political issue and every candidate for legislative office is made to pledge himself for the abolition of the quarantine line before he can receive the support of the cattlemen in the southern part of the state. It is claimed that the inspectors are more severe and as a result the laws practically prohibit the shipping of southern cattle into Colorado. Jas. C. Jones is now in this state trying to interest the people in getting a change of the quarantine laws even though it be but to give "an open season" during part of the year.

Mr. Jones is better known in these parts as "Old Uncle Jim," or "Trailer." He is now living at Jacksboro, Tex., not very far from Weatherford, and he is here with an opinion against the quarantine laws. This statement will not surprise any of his old time friends, for he always had a habit of being the strongest member of a minority of one and he claims the right to think just as he pleases, even though the whole world be on the other side. Now he has a proposition that he is ready to prove, or rather demonstrate, and he will probably go on to Denver for the purpose of getting the members of the legislature now in extra session, interested in having the quarantine line against Texas cattle swept from the map. "Uncle Jim" years ago lived about Las Animas and he was a member of the fifth general assembly, so he is somewhat of a politician himself.

"The tick has nothing to do with what is called the 'Texas fever,'" said Mr. Jones in the course of an interview yesterday. "The fever is a climatic fever, and I am willing to prove it by

bringing in a carload of cattle from my range in Texas.

The cattle may have as many ticks on them as hairs on their hide, but the ticks will die in this climate; but the cattle will themselves remain healthy, though native Colorado cattle may contract fever from them if they come in contact with the southern cattle. This is also true of cattle brought in from the East. I know of a herd of Short-horn bulls from Illinois which spread fever among a bunch of Colorado cattle. A good frost will knock out the fever germs, and after the frost comes native cattle may run over the same ground as southern cattle without any danger of contracting fever. There is not quarantine against southern herds, even though they be literally covered with ticks. So why should there be a discrimination against cattle?"

As to "the whys," Mr. Jones has an answer for every one of them, and his logic is good. He tells some thrilling tales of the fence cutting wars in Texas in 1884. He went through many of these "wars" himself and argued his side of the question more than once with his Winchester and six-shooter within easy reach. "Uncle Jim" incidentally thinks the Galloways are not what they have been cracked up to be. In his estimation they are not thick set enough and his preference is for the Polled Angus stock. But in everything he wants the pure stock. No crosses for him. Purity, he says, is God's plan and he wants it in flower, animal or anything else.—Pueblo Chieftain.

The Potato Crop.—The production of potatoes in the United States is, on the average, not quite equal to the consumptive demand, says the Southern Magazine. Between 1891 and 1900, according to estimates of the agricultural department, the average annual production was 211,040,767 bushels, while the average consumption was 212,088,998 bushels, the average annual excess of imports having been 1,048,141 bushels. The domestic production, however, fluctuates considerably from year to year. Though there is usually a relatively large increase in imports in the fiscal year immediately following any serious failure of the domestic crop, such increase is at most, but an insignificant contribution toward making good the deficiency, and consumption has to accommodate itself to a greatly-reduced supply.

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