

## What the Readers Say:

Tempe, Ariz., Feb. 19, 1901.  
I am pleased with paper as I am dealing in cattle and the Journal contains so much information in regard to prices and sales and movements of cattle that I can always inform myself at home.  
Chalk Mt., Tex., Dec. 15, 1900.  
I like the Journal and find it useful to a farmer.  
Itasca, Tex., Feb. 1, 1901.  
The Journal seems like a household necessity.  
W. D. SMITH.

VOL. XXI, No. 48.  
Established 1880.

# The Texas Farm Journal

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1901.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas  
Guaranteed to Advertisers.

## Advertiser Testifies:

W. T. MELTON,  
Dealer in Farm Lands,  
Ranches and Livestock,  
Brownwood, Tex.  
Brownwood, Tex., Feb. 19.  
Please insert the enclosed advertisement in the Journal. I am highly pleased with the result of advertising in your paper.  
W. T. MELTON.

### TEXAS CROP STATISTICS

#### PRESIDENT HARRISON OF GRAIN DEALERS' ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

J. P. Harrison, president of the Texas Grain Dealers' association, expressed himself as follows on the question now existing between the legislature and the association:  
"The Texas Grain Dealers' association is seeking before the present legislature the enactment of a measure to thoroughly better the collection and dissemination of agricultural statistics. The state has a bureau of agricultural statistics and history, but the statistics feature of this bureau is entirely ornamental (so far as farm and ranch products are concerned), for the reason that the legislature has for some years failed to appropriate funds for its maintenance.  
"Our association has brought to the attention of members of the present legislature petitions signed by representative farmers and merchants alike, as a result of which it is sought to have provision made for the maintenance of a state bureau of statistics; but our efforts are not meeting with the success which they deserve. We attribute the indifference of the legislators to the apathy of those who should be interested, and in the hopes of arousing a thoroughly better interest, we desire to state a few reasons why, to our minds, the efforts of this association merit popular support.  
"As the rural population of Texas is in excess of that of the cities and towns, all classes of merchants in Texas, whether wholesale or retail, whether in agricultural implements, hardware, groceries, dry goods or the like, must depend to a greater or less degree on the custom of our friends the farmers. Therefore it well serves the merchants to have reliable information from time to time as to the extent of the country's agricultural production throughout the state. For no matter how restricted the territory of any merchant, his trade is directly influenced by the farm production of the state at large and it is to his advantage to have extensive and reliable information of such products.  
"There are merchants in the state who approach an accurate idea of the number of acres of either cotton, corn, wheat or oats planted in his own county last year, or the number of bales or bushels of either commodity raised? Is there a merchant in the state who would not be in better shape, to plan each year's business, if he could compare to compare from year to year the

acreage and yield of cotton, grain, etc., with that of the previous year? We seriously doubt it.  
"Suppose you give the subject some attention, merchants, and if you appoint your representatives to support the statistics measures.  
"Now, farmers, a word with you: We hope to enlist your aid, as the solons at Austin love you dearly. You may feel that in this movement we are not actuated by entirely disinterested motives, which is true. But it is also true that in all such matters your interests are identical with those of the Texas grain dealers. A moment's reflection will tell you that the correspondence of the average merchant places him in possession of more information pertaining to crops and yields of the country each year than is obtainable by any one producer in a hundred. At present, therefore, the merchant has the advantage of the farmer in the matter of statistics.  
"However, this Grain Dealers' association was formed to advance the grain interests of Texas, and its members are served every time these interests are advanced. Conditions cannot be improved for the merchant without those who produce reaping their share of the benefits.  
"The members of the Texas Grain Dealers' association are unanimous in the belief of the need for state crop statistics, and this belief has been reached after much consideration of the questions involved. The questions, then, which you must answer for yourselves are these:  
"Does it or does it not serve my personal interest to have official information respecting this state's annual acreage and yield of cotton, grain, etc.?  
"Will it or will it not advantage me to know when my fellow farmers are curtailing or increasing their acreage of cotton, grain, etc.?  
"Can I or can I not more intelligently dispose of any surplus products by knowing whether there is in the state a general surplus or a general deficit of such products?  
"If you answer these questions affirmatively, and if you give the matter thought, we hardly see how you can fail to do so, then the thing for you to do is to let the representatives at Austin know that you want crop statistics. Such statistics would be truly educational to the farmer and the merchant to be benefited alike. And in a state which has done so much for the cause of education it is difficult to understand how this measure whose aim is to provide much needed intelligence should meet with even the slightest opposition. Especially is this so when it is considered that the expense of the work in question would be small when compared

to the value of the statistics to either the farmer or the merchant who seeks to conduct his business on an intelligent basis.  
"Another thing: The state needs to be better populated. There are millions of acres of virgin soil in Texas which have never known the plow. Every citizen of the state is personally interested in its progress, and we need immigration to effect this. Give us yearly official statistics which would show what the state is doing in the way of agricultural production, and our population will be annually augmented by great hosts of Northern farmers who have tired of the non-productive, worn-out soils of the older states, and who seek more fruitful fields.  
"Speaking from a personal standpoint, I would state for the past twenty-five years my business has been conducted without the aid of these official statistics, and of course if it is necessary I shall continue on the same basis. But as the grain production of the state is increasing so rapidly, and we have now reached a point where we are compelled to seek export markets for a large percentage of our productions, the need of this state bureau of statistics becomes almost a necessity. Not entirely for our own protection and guidance (in the manner I have outlined above), but to draw the attention of the whole civilized world to Texas and her productions."

**Tobacco Damaged.**—Chicago packers and dealers in leaf tobacco report that the crop of 1900 leaf tobacco is so badly damaged by rust, pole rot and smut that it will almost be a total loss. There is an increased demand for the stock left over from the crop of 1899. The large dealers estimate that not more than 40 per cent of the Wisconsin tobacco crop will be fit for use.  
Faster Time.—At the recent convention

**Trouble Over Tariff.**—A hitch has occurred over the pending Russo-German commercial treaty due to a dispute over the question of the German tariff on Russian grain. The Russian government has informed the government at Berlin that if a high tax is imposed on Russian grain they will refuse to negotiate a treaty. The German government is embarrassed in replying by the position of the Russians who demand a prohibitive duty on grain.

**tion of the California Fruit Growers** in Sacramento, a committee was appointed to urge the railroads to give shipment of green fruit to Eastern points faster service. It was asked that fruit shipped at Sacramento be delivered in Chicago in six days and in New York

**TIME Extended 30 DAYS.**  
On account of the many enquiries concerning our "Twentieth Century" book proposition found on the first page of the Journal we have been able to secure an extension of thirty days from the publishers, and can fill orders until April first, 1901. Allow us to suggest in this connection that you may never have an opportunity again to secure either of these sets of books for so small an outlay. Volume 1 alone is worth the price of the entire set and the paper. No household should be without it, as it contains hundreds of simple remedies for the numerous afflictions to which the human family has fallen heir. These remedies are alphabetically arranged, and the authorities are the best among the medical profession of the nineteenth century.  
Volume 5 contains among other things, a ready reference manual of facts, figures and statistics, intelligently and accurately compiled, which every farmer, mechanic, lawyer and doctor has occasion to use every day. Volume 8 has an extensive list of names on which the reader can find information while it may be had for the price we are enabled to make, on account of the quantity we are taking.

Address

Stock and

Farm Journal

Co., Publishers,

Dallas, Texas.

in eight days. Transportation companies have agreed to deliver the fruit in Chicago in six days, but think that eight days and a half to nine days is the shortest time they can guarantee to New York.

**To Collect Rice.**—Secretary F. N. Gray of the Houston Manufacturers' association, who was made chairman of a committee appointed by the Rice Growers' association of Texas to cooperate with the state authorities in securing a creditable display of rice at the Pan-American exposition, has already begun the work of collecting a full exhibit of rice and its by-products, and every producer and miller in the state will be called upon to make it as large and as complete as possible. The members of the committee are: Messrs. J. E. Broussard, Beaumont; Charles Reymersshoff, Galveston; A. P. Borden, Pierce; H. E. Rathbone, Victoria, and Prof. H. L. Attwater, Houston.

**New Warehouse Rule.**—The Chicago Board of Trade has posted a rule prohibiting regular warehouse proprietors from owning any of the grain in the elevators. This is in line with a recent court decision, which declared it illegal for warehouse men, directly or indirectly, to have an interest in grain in their custody. The amendment, which will be voted upon the first week in March, also prohibits "regular" warehouse men from handling any grain mixed or clean in any elevator in which the owners of such regular warehouses are interested.

**The elevator proprietors declare that if the amendment is carried they**  
**Strawberries for Cash.**—At a recent meeting of strawberry growers at Alvin the consensus of opinion was that the coming crop will be about 50 per cent of the output of last year, but it is expected that the growers will realize as much for the crops as they did for the preceding one if it is handled judiciously, and in order to do

will be compelled to retire from the business of "regular" warehouse men under the law and turn their elevators into private concerns. In such a case there would be no "regular" of any kind in Chicago and, technically there would be no grain of any kind which could be delivered on contracts in the Board of Trade.

The Chicago market would, the warehouse men say, be in effect without any stocks to do business on.

**Kicking at Monopoly.**—Tobacco dealers of Japan have raised a loud clamor against the proposed increase in prices with which the government tobacco monopoly wishes to augment the revenues \$200,000 yen. When a similar attempt was made last year the dealers protested so strongly to the finance department that action was delayed. The general meeting of tobacco dealers has just been held to formulate a demand that the monopoly system be entirely abolished.

**Elevator at Fort Worth.**—Hopes are entertained that another large elevator will be erected in Fort Worth in time for next year's grain crop. Mr. Davidson, of the elevator firm of Jockusch, Davidson & Co., Galveston, was in Fort Worth some days ago and was shown different sites suitable for the location of a large grain elevator. Mr. Davidson stated that if his firm decided to erect the elevator that it would have a capacity of 200,000 bushels. A large elevator, the property of Jockusch, Davidson & Co., was destroyed by fire at Galveston some time since.

**Want Better Prices.**—Farmers who make a business of growing tomatoes for canning purposes in Ohio and Indiana, are endeavoring to form a compact organization to secure more remunerative prices. The National Tomato Growers' Association recently took steps to secure 30 cents per bushel at city factory and 25 cents in country places for its first crop. The association rescinded this and made the figures 26 and 22 cents respectively. This was done to strengthen the organization, as many farmers would not sign, saying that the price first named could not be obtained at one stroke.

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have decided to cut loose from commission men and do business only with cash buyers.  
The following resolution was unanimously adopted:  
Resolved, that we the undersigned berry growers at Alvin, Texas, bind ourselves not to consign berries to any town or city that will not send a buyer to our town to buy berries during the season of 1901.

**State Aid First.**—Authorities from Washington connected with the federal agricultural department have recently been in Austin for the purpose of interesting the Texas legislature in securing favorable action on the hands of the legislature on the proposition seeking to establish experimental stations in Texas for the advancement of the agricultural interests. The federal government is willing to lend every assistance possible to this industry, but it is necessary that the state should do something in the way of locating these stations and getting them started.

**New Cereal Trust.**—According to reports from Akron, O., the plans of O. C. Barber and his associates interested in the formation of a new cereal trust companies have been perfected, and the new corporation will be brought into being in a few days. It will be known as the Great Western Cereal company, and will be capitalized at \$3,000,000. In addition to these stocks \$1,500,000 in bonds will be issued to run for twenty years at 6 per cent interest. It is estimated that the output of the combined mills will be about 6000 barrels, or half of the output of the American Cereal company, known as the oat meal trust.

**Ramie Grass in China.**—According to a report of the British consul in Kiukiang (central China), ramie grass, or hemp (as it is called in the customs list), has increased in importance as an article of trade. It is cultivated on a large scale in the province of Hupai and is the principal way of Kiukiang to Shanghai. From there it finds its way to Japan, as well as to Canton, Chinkiang, and other Chinese ports, where it is manufactured into a tissue known by the name of "grass cloth," much esteemed by the natives during the hot season. It is usually harvested three crops a year—the first, sown the autumn previous, matures about the middle of June; the second crop is ready for harvesting in the following month, and the third in October. The second is the poorest crop, as it is cut too quickly and has to endure the greatest heat. The first cutting is as a rule the best. In a good season the grass reaches a height of 70 inches.

es. The ramie is packed in uniform bundles, according to the length of the stalk, and sells at from \$7 to \$8.50 per picul (133 1-3 pounds). The price is fixed in the Japanese market according to 60 per cent of the total production. The value of last year's export was estimated at \$400,790.

**Gage on Sugar Tariff.**—In speaking of his recent order imposing a countervailing duty on Russian sugar, Secretary Gage said:  
"It is not a question of what the manufacturers desire or think ought to be. It is not a question of what the sugar refiners or our best raisers desire or think ought to be. It is a question of purely law and fact. The secretary of the treasury is sworn to enforce the law, not to make law. The late decision as to the liability of Russian sugar to pay a countervailing duty is based on the department's opinion of the law and of the facts."  
The secretary has received a numeration and answers substantially as follows:  
"This department has arrived at the conclusion that Russia indirectly pays or bestows a bounty on her exports of sugar within the meaning of section 5 of the act of July 24, 1897, and consequently it was my duty under the law to proclaim the net amounts of additional duties, which was done by the department's circular No. 10, of February 14, 1901.  
"It is to be regretted that the Russian minister of finance should have considered this action in the light of a discrimination on our part against the Russian commerce. The allegation of discrimination appears to be unfounded, in view of the fact that sugar coming from other bountypaying countries, such as France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, etc., are subjected to additional duties under section 5, and unless the above stated conclusion of this department is reversed by a competent tribunal the country's duty on Russian sugar from additional duty would rightly be regarded by the other bountypaying countries as a discrimination against them and in favor of Russia.  
"It is hoped that upon a proper presentation of the matter to the Russian government, and our Russian sugar states, the Russian order of the Russian minister of finance will be revoked."

**St. Louis Sale.**—A sale of Herefords from the Hill farm at Morrisonville, Ill., was held at St. Louis, last week. The cattle were good individuals but not eligible to entry, and prices ruled low. Only six animals were sold and prices ranged from \$57.50 to \$117.50.

### CATTLE IN PARAGUAY

#### CONSULAR REPORTS OF THE CATTLE INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AMERICAN REGIONS.

In a report to the state department at Washington Vice-Consul Wm. Harrison writes from Asuncion:

The Chaco lands of Paraguay are bounded on the east by the Paraguay river (navigable all the way to Brazil), on the west and south by the Pilcomayo river, and on the north by Brazil and Bolivia. Rich prairie and scrubby forests abound. The climate is healthy, and, though it is warm in summer, the temperature is never as high as it has been in New York during the past year.

The prairies have a variety of good grasses and are acknowledged to be the best "fattening" lands in Paraguay. The stock raisers, recognizing this fact, are now taking up and stocking land in the Chaco in preference to extending their holdings on the east side of the Paraguay river. Good land generally one-third forest and two-thirds prairie in this section may be purchased for \$1000 gold per league. A league will support 1000 cattle, and two herds of 1000 each can be fattened in a year.

Steers can be put on the fields, all expenses paid, at \$8.50 per head, and these, when fattened, will bring \$12.50 each. On an investment of \$1000 (these values are expressed in gold) for land,

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\$8500 for cattle, and \$1000 for labor and other expenses. In \$10,500—an experienced stockman should clear \$8000 the first year. That this ratio is not excessive, many cattlemen will testify. The amount allowed for expenses (\$1000) may seem small, but it should be borne in mind that living and labor here do not cost more than one-eighth as much as in the United States.

There is very little opportunity for a poor man in this section, \$3 in gold per month being full pay for labor; but for a stockman with, say, \$2500, there is an excellent opening for profitable investment.

The valuable forests of this region are accessible only along the Paraguay river. A large English sawmill has been built here and is working to its fullest capacity, shipping its product to England. Another factory, farther up the river, appears to be doing a prosperous business, and last year shipped lumber to the value of \$195,000 gold. The rich forests of this region, however, can only be reached by the construction of a railway. As labor is cheap and the country not at all mountainous, this could be built at a comparatively small cost.

The following additional details relative to stock raising in Paraguay are furnished by Consul Ruffin, of Asuncion:

The current expenses per year on a cattle farm average 50 cents gold per head, counting for not less than 3000 head; if there are more than that number the cost would be correspondingly less.

Fat animals are sold at the slaughterhouse in Asuncion and in the towns of the republic. Animals in good condition, but not fat, are sent to the Yerbales. Good profits are to be made in fattening cattle close to the market.

The best stocking cattle can be bought in the Brazilian province of Mato Grosso. Foreign cattle can be crossed with native cattle profitably, the native thereby becoming larger and obtaining their full development more rapidly.

There are no diseases among the cattle, especially in the north and in the Chaco. In the south, one meets sometimes with blackleg, but even then only among calves, and the percentage of such cases is never alarming.

The northern Paraguayan cattle are very similar to Texas stock, being perhaps of a better class and certainly fatter and more easily managed. The southern cattle are inferior. Most of the cattle are found in the north of

Paraguay. Land for ranches ought to contain four or five well known grasses and be well watered. Good grass is found in some parts in the level prairie land, and in others in the woods and highland prairies. The best fattening grass known in Paraguay grows on the river side.

At present, there might be sufficient cattle in the north of Paraguay for a small beef industry. There is no doubt that in three or four years, should this business be seriously started, there would be enough cattle for a big beef industry, for many landowners do not invest money in cattle for fear of having no outlet. There are also many persons who have lands and want to sell them because they have not the means to stock them. Interest on money is very high—30 and 40 per cent and sometimes more. There is no law of usury, and there is so much demand for money that capitalists command their prices.

The wages for a peon (native cowboy) are about \$3 a month. His food will cost as much. A capataz, or overseer, is paid from \$8 to \$12 gold a month. A native major-dromo is necessary.

The Paraguayan climate is excellent for cattle, as losses in winter or by a dry season are unknown. English and Americans living in Paraguay have no trouble to become acclimated.

In view of the cheapness of stock, I think Paraguay will be the future field for the cattle industry in South America.

**Making More Silk.**—According to Consul Covert at Lyons, an article upon the silk industry of the world recently published in a French trade paper shows that the United States is likely to take the lead among the silk producers of the world. During the last three years the consumption of raw silk in the United States has exceeded that of France. Statistics show that the silk industry is growing and extending, and that more people are wearing silk than ever before.

According to the French authority already referred to, France heads the list of producers, and the United States of America is pressing hard for the first place.

**Armour-Funkhouser Sale.**—At the two-days sale of livestock at the headquarters of K. B. Armour, James A. Funkhouser and others at Kansas City last week, 104 head brought an average of \$256.97. The cows sold averaged \$291.52, and the bulls \$188.86. No sensational prices were paid during the sale. Five covered horses purchased by B. N. Aycock of Midland, Texas. These were: Flore, \$130; Armour Naid 7th, \$300; Lady Wilton 76th, \$275; Mary Augusta, \$185; Amayllis, \$275.

**The Groom Sale.**—At Kansas City last week the B. B. & H. T. Groom sale of branded Shorthorns proved a great success, all things considered. Fifty-seven head were sold at an average of \$119.21. All the animals sold were females, ranging in age from 8 months to 5 years. They were range bred and range raised and nearly all were branded. Most of them were in very thin flesh, none of them having been fed grain longer than two months. The

animals were very highly bred and all of Bates breeding. The sale was one of the quickest ever held in Kansas City, 57 head being sold in less than three hours. David Harrell of Austin, Texas, made the following purchases: Lady Liverpool 7th of Staked Plains, \$80; Hilpa 2d of Staked Plains, \$65; Crages 2d of Staked Plains, \$135; Lady Fograthorpe, \$100; London Duchess 15th of Staked Plains, \$95.

**From Texas to Europe.**—The export of livestock from Texas to Europe through the port of New Orleans has been resumed after a suspension of two years. F. P. Wilson of Dallas a few days ago made a shipment of 300 head of fat Texas steers to New Orleans, to be loaded on the steamship Oceano, to be transported to Europe.

**To Cut Charges.**—In the Missouri legislature Representative Blair has introduced a bill to reduce live stock commission charges. It is proposed to cut all charges in half, so that the charges will be as follows: Three dollars for single-deck car of hogs or sheep; \$5 for double-deck cars, and \$6 for car of cattle. Similar bills appear at every session, but they are generally killed in committees.

**For Louisville Show.**—The Hereford association, it is said, has decided to make a display in Louisville, Ky., in the latter part of September. The citizens have offered \$15,000 in prizes to the exhibitors of fat stock. The total amount, \$20,000, goes to the Hereford and a similar amount to the Shorthorn breed. If the Hereford people decide to make a display at Louisville they will likely duplicate the \$20,000 offered by the citizens to that breed.

**To Stop Rustling.**—The Nebraska legislature has passed the registry bill, the object of which is the protection of cattle growers from rustlers who have proved such a menace to cattle growing in western Nebraska. In the passage of this bill, with the thorough inspection of branded cattle maintained at all market points by the stock growers association, it is regarded as affording adequate protection to all the cattle growers of Nebraska.

**Tangled Ownership.**—A suit growing out of the alleged defalcation of R. C. Neal, president of the Waggoner National bank, at Vernon, has begun at Vernon. Neal, it is claimed, owned a herd of high-grade Herefords of sale for the cattle. Neal left the country, and the suit is to determine the ownership of the cattle.

**Year's Profits.**—The London Meat Trades Journal says: The directors of the Texas Land and Cattle company (limited), in their report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1900, state that the cattle sales of the year numbered

5,071, realizing an average net price of \$16.90, and the horses sold numbered 170, realizing an average of \$14.44. The total net proceeds were \$217,944. As there was a large cash balance carried forward from the ex-

what was required for the proper working of the ranch and the provision of a moderate dividend. The prices obtained compare favorably with those of the previous two years, especially for young steers, which realized the highest price in the his-

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That's a big statement to make, but when you have read the proposition the Texas Farm Journal has to make, you will say it is true, every word of it. There is not a farmer in all our land who would not like to have his children and his own boys have good books to read. No Trashy Stuff but the Very Best from the greatest authors of the world.

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Breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Cattle and Residence at Iona Station, T. & R. R. P. O., Alledo, Texas.

**VIA B. BROWN, SMITHFIELD, TEX.**  
Breeder of Registered Shorthorn

**MAS W. RAGSDALE & SON PARIS**  
Mo. have 50 Shorthorn bulls 30 Good ones or none. Car lots a special price reasonable.

**N. & LITSEY HARRODSBU, KY.**  
Closing-out sale. We will carry short bulls at \$20.00 and heifers at 5 months, weight 400 pounds. Beauties and guaranteed to live in Texas.

**S. R. QUICK & SON BROOKLYN, IND.**  
Breeder of Polled Durham, Jersey and quality. Registered by Dept. 20 miles from Indianapolis.

**MEADOW BROOK HERD**  
of Shorthorn Cattle, property of L. L. Gregg, Hicks City, Mo. Have for sale 30 bulls and 10 heifers 12 to 24 months of age. Richly bred in Cruickshank blood, sired by Cruickshank bull Consul Chief 12222, and other high grade Shorthorn bulls. Will sell all or singly. Come and see or write. Parties met by appointment at Oak Grove, Mo., on C. & A. R. R., 25 miles east of Kansas City.

**J. H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA.**  
Breeder of Polled Durhams in the world. More prizes have been won with more cattle than have been sold in high class domestic and export trade than from any other herd. Inspection of herd invited.

**J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX.**  
Breeder of Registered Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Breeding farm 25 miles west of Fort Worth. City Res. 111 B. Belknap St., Phone 631.

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Breeder of Registered Shorthorn cattle. Thirteen choice yearling bulls and heifers for sale now.

**WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
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**D. F. NORTON DUNLAP, KANSAS.**  
Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Prices, quality considered, defy competition.

**JULE GUNTER, GAINESVILLE, TEX.**  
Breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle. Whole herd open to inspection. Handle strictly my own raising. Correspondence solicited.

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Shorthorn cattle for sale at all times, at ranch, in Jack county.

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Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

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Breeder of high-grade Hereford cattle. 40 young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings past

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

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Breeder of registered Red Polled cattle. 350 head of registered Red Polled cattle—over 120 head. Imported and native bred.

**S. A. CONVERSE, CRESCO, IOWA.**  
Red Polled cattle. Largest herd of registered Red Polled cattle in America—over 120 head. Imported and native bred.

### ABERDEEN ANGUS.

**ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, ANGUS.**  
The oldest and largest herd in the U. S. Registered animals on hand all times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd.

**JOHN R. LEWIS, SWEETWATER, TEX.**  
Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of Quanah and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

**W. J. STATION, BEVILLE, TEXAS.**  
Bulls for sale. Red Polled cattle, three miles from Beville, a fine lot of one and two yearlings, Hereford, Durham and Friesian bulls, all acclimated. Call or write for prices.

**SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.**  
W. S. Ikard, manager, Henrietta, Tex. Lord Wilton, Garfield, Anxiety, Grove and 800 bulls for sale. All Pure Stock all ages and both sexes for sale. High grades, both sexes, for sale; M. B. Rogers and Plymouth chickens. W. S. IKARD.

**U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRRESS, TEX.**  
Breeder of pure bred Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. Breeding considered. All Pure-bred. Only first-class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality, kept in service. Inspection solicited.

**HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM**  
Rhine, Wise county, Texas. B. C. Rhine, prop., Fort Worth, Texas. Wm. Edwards, Jr., 12 miles from Fort Worth. Hereford cattle. Young stock for sale.

**HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING.**  
Hartley county, Texas. Wm. F. Fox, prop., 400 head of the herd. My herd consists of 400 head of the herd. These gentlemen will sell 100 head of Hereford and Shorthorn, bulls, cows and heifers about equally divided as to breed and sex, at Childress, Texas, on Thursday, March 7, 1901.

**E. C. STERLING & SONS, SEYMOUR, TEXAS.**  
Breeder of full blooded high-grade Hereford and Shorthorn bulls. An extra lot of long yearlings and calves for sale.

**O. NELSON, KANSAS CITY, MO.**  
Breeder of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, and the largest dealer in the world in thoroughbred Hereford cattle and Shorthorns for the range. 100 high grade Hereford bulls and 100 high grade Hereford cows and heifers for sale. Also 100 high grade Hereford bulls and 100 high grade Hereford cows and heifers for sale. Address: J. C. MURRAY, Maquoketa, Iowa.

**J. C. MURRAY, MAQUOKETA, IOWA.**  
Breeder of pure bred Hereford cattle. All persons desiring to learn the particulars of the Sixth Combination sale, Fort Worth, Tex., and address J. C. MURRAY, Maquoketa, Iowa.

**L. K. HASLETINE, DORCHESTER, GREENE COUNTY, MO.**  
Red Polled cattle. In Southwest Missouri there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

## MAVERICKS.

Dr. M. Francis requests the Journal to announce that it is impossible for him to receive any more cattle for inoculation at College station.

Reports from Sour County state that the late rains and snows will be of great benefit to the ranges.

Col. Ike T. Pryor, vice-president of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., has placed 600 head of steers on feed at Corsicana. They will be ready for market in about two months.

J. M. Geer, a stockman of Henrietta, Tex., was married at Huntsville, Tex., a few days ago to Miss Lucile Winning of Henrietta who was attending the Sam Houston Normal.

The carload of steers belonging to Light Bros. of Pilot Point which won first prize when sent to market. The two-year-old steers were shipped to Kansas City and secured prizes of \$100 offered by that city. The three-year-olds were shipped to Chicago receiving \$100 there. Beside these premiums Light Bros. got 25 cents above market price for the cattle.

Dr. Lewis was called to Abilene Sunday to see a bunch of cattle belonging to Tom Bigham. Mr. Bigham recently purchased 200 cows and moved them from the Godwin pasture, in Jones county, to his place near Buffalo Gap. The cattle soon became sick and 86 head have died. Dr. Lewis says the animals were taken to the stock pasture into one infested with ticks and the deaths were caused by Texas fever. He says Mr. Bigham will lose a number more out of the bunch—Colorado Stockman.

Jim Brock came in Tuesday night from Eagle & Holstein's sheep ranch. He reports about 1200 head as dead, out of a herd of 2300. They have the scab and the chances are many more will die before the disease can be checked.—Albany News.

We wish to call attention of your readers to the public sale announcement of the late Mr. J. C. Murrey, of Childress, Texas. The gentlemen will sell 100 head of Hereford and Shorthorn, bulls, cows and heifers about equally divided as to breed and sex, at Childress, Texas, on Thursday, March 7, 1901.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.—The mind of a man of enterprise and genius does many things at once. It beholds vacancies wherein it may launch forth some paying enterprise that others in a few short years are at least years in the making.

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few years, and he has grown cognizant of one fact—the great county of Brath was far behind in graded cattle. And he decided to remedy the matter, to redeem the county from his desecration. As a consequence he has poured out his money like water, nothing left but to have the very best that the earth could produce—the very acme of blooded and graded cattle. The foreman of his Paluxy ranch, Mr. Ed Cornelius, has visited all the important ranches handling registered stock in Texas and in parts of the United States.

Up to the present Mr. Cornelius has made the following purchases:

Two registered Red Polled bulls, from Sam Marcos, Tex., costing \$800.

Two registered Red Polled bulls, from Denton, Tex., costing \$400.

One registered Shorthorn Durham bull, from McKinney, Tex., costing \$375.

One registered Shorthorn bull, from Vandallia, Ill., costing \$250.

One registered Red Polled bull, from Martine, Tex., costing \$375.

One registered Hereford bull, bought of Capt. Thrash of Hood county, costing \$300.

These bulls will all be placed on Mr. Houston's Paluxy Valley ranch.

There has been much talk of blood-red mother cows. Recently he established a sheep ranch headquarters and has now 1200 head of the finest Merino sheep, munching the grass of a thousand hills.

Behold what enterprise, thrift, industry and genius can do in the animal world. In this case, what has been done is as nothing, viewed in the light of what is to be accomplished in the future.—Stephenville Tribune.

EDNA NOTES.—A Journal correspondent at Abilene, Tex., writes: James Power shipped on the 19th inst., one car of nice fat hogs to the Houston market.

Ward & Strauss shipped from Gollad, Tex., about 150 fine fed heaves to the northern markets on the 21st inst.

A LEBSON TO COWMEN.—The cattlemen of the northern half of Pecos county, after strenuous efforts based on solid facts, had an imaginary line established through Pecos county dividing the non-infected portion from the infected and the line would still be in existence except for several Pecos county cowmen, who, without authority or inspection, drove cattle from below the line to above the line and men, too, who were interested in preserving the integrity of the line. As a consequence, the federal and state authorities have concluded that the cowmen of Pecos county could prevent the introduction of forbidden cattle and returned the entire county below the line.—Pecos County Pickings.

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED. We have a sure cure which can be given by or without the knowledge of the patient. The cure is simple and cheap. Send for copy. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C., Chicago.

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## CATTLE SALES.

Lee Bros. of San Angelo, sold to the O. C. Cattle company 10 high grade Hereford bulls, two-year-olds, at \$75 each. The same they bought of Tom McCall 35 high grade Hereford bulls, three and four-year-olds, at \$75 apiece.

Felix Watson sold his ranch on the South Llano to John McKee for \$2000.

Hicks & McMichael of Abilene, have sold 14 high grade and full blood bulls to P. Cross of Brownwood, Texas.

Henry Mansfield of Independence, Tex., bought 12 head of grade Hereford bulls from D. F. White of Ozona, Tex., at \$75 each.

T. G. Hendrick of Midland, paid \$200 around for 13 Hereford bulls from the Ashland, Neb., herd.

J. B. Turner of Brownwood, bought of J. F. Cross one registered Hereford bull for \$150 and sold to Mr. Cross 10 high grade bull yearlings at \$35 apiece.

Bailey M. Collins has purchased from the Houston and Texas Central Railway company five sections in the Collins pasture in Coke county for \$5200.

At Alpine, W. H. Harrison bought 25 cows with calves of D. W. Gourley, at \$25.

McCord & Sons of Coleman, have sold the Leshar ranch near the Colorado river, to J. M. Gill, of Ellis county, for \$10,550. The ranch contains 3000 acres.

T. A. Baker of San Saba, has purchased from the W. C. Dillrel estate, Coleman, a Hereford yearling for \$250.

W. R. Fessler of Brone, bought of Lee Bros. of San Angelo, a registered Hereford bull, paying \$250 for the animal.

At Brownwood, Tex., J. F. Cross sold to S. G. S. Thomas a two-year-old Shorthorn bull for \$100.

Young & Hudspeeth of Sonora, sold to Henry J. Packman of Pecos county, 19 head of two-year-old Hereford bulls at \$42 a head.

At San Angelo R. A. Gregory sold to Ed Passow 50 head of three-year-old Hereford bulls at \$23 a head.

This week S. H. Holloway sold his half interest in the ranch of the same name, recently belonging to the firm of Holloway & Gates, to W. V. Gates, the junior member. The deal consisted of 44 sections of improved pasture lands adjoining Shafter Lake ranch 50 miles west, and 400 head of stock cattle, consideration \$9000.—Midland Reporter.

W. J. Staton, the Beville fine stock breeder, was in the city a few hours yesterday on his way to Taylor on business. He recently sold 100 head of bulls to a stockman in Mexico, but had better luck than did friend Darlington on his trip to Mexico last fall. He got

pay for them on this side of the Rio Grande, but got tangled up considerably with the quarantine authorities at El Paso before making the delivery. The deal, as a whole, however, was satisfactory.—San Antonio Express.

J. B. Cole sold J. B. Allard a section of land, last week, for \$1100, and 50 head of cattle to be delivered in the spring.—Sterling County Record.

Drumm & Collins of San Angelo, sold to the Soper Cattle company 500 cows at private terms.

R. F. Tankersley sold to Hudson & McAuley of San Angelo, 125 head of Territory cows at \$15. Hudson & McAuley also purchased from A. F. Clark 200 head of Territory cattle and from J. W. Wyatt 100 head all at \$15 a head.

At Ozona, Tex., J. M. Shannon bought of Theo. Blockman 1000 coming two, three and four-year-old steers.

Tom and Will Brennan bought from R. W. Foster, of Sterling county, 1000 stock cattle for about \$20,000.

T. M. Cunningham of Miami, Tex., has sold to Harrell Bros. of Johnson county, his ranch of twenty-four sections of fenced pasture and 1000 head of stock cattle; consideration \$52,000. This ranch lies two miles west of Miami.

E. J. Evans has sold to J. S. Means a half interest in the old Roll Dubuque pasture in Andrews county, consisting of 20 sections of improved land, at \$1250 cash.

Tom McCall of San Angelo recently bought 20 high-grade Shorthorn bull yearlings for his Concho county ranch.

Brosing & Robbins bought the Savage ranch of 2500 acres, on North Concho, six miles from San Angelo, from Bailey M. Collins, for \$10,000. Mr. Johnson's terms for it, reported previously, having fallen through.—San Angelo Standard.

Frank Ragely of Matagorda county sold to Chetlin & Rachal of San Antonio 1500 to 2000 cows for spring delivery. The cattle will go to the Territory.

Mr. R. T. Frazier, maker of the famous Pueblo saddles, Pueblo, Col., will have an exhibition in the office of the Menger hotel a fine line of saddles during the San Antonio convention. All saddles will be for sale. Don't fail to see them.

The Florida Times-Union is authority for the report that there are now in that state 300,784 bearing orange trees and 1,799,000 non-bearing. Also that the Indian river country orchards are rapidly recovering from the effects of the great freeze. Several years of immunity from frost seem to have given new heart to the orange growers, and many groves which for a time were practically abandoned are being restored. There has also been a great extension of the business south into the

fruitless portions of the state, where the soil was formerly thought unsuitable.

Great Britain has lost her pre-eminence among nations in the export trade. The United States is given first place by last year's figures, Great Britain the second, and Germany the third. Moreover, this percentage of increase for the past five years is. United States 47, Great Britain 21, and Germany 25.

A company has been organized to build a cotton oil mill at Lone Oak, Tex.

The combination sale has become popular on account of the various blood lines always represented therein and the opportunity afforded for comparing individuals from different herds that would require many miles of travel and much expense to otherwise inspect. This renders the ordinary combination sale very attractive, but when such an alliance is given and the blood of such famous sires is to be publicly appraised as the four Angus breeders have scheduled for sale in the city of Chicago, the occasion is of unusual importance. C. H. Gardner, Blandine, Charleston, Ohio; M. A. J. J. Williams, Portland, Ind.; and W. Seelye, Mt. Pleasant, Mo., are the three who are to be sold. In the catalogue announcement the question is asked: "When was there a finer collection of the best blood of the world in one place than this?" The answer is: "When was there a finer collection of the best blood of the world in one place than this?" The answer is: "When was there a finer collection of the best blood of the world in one place than this?"

The twenty-one females in the Gardner consignment are mostly two-year-old heifers sired by the 24 Duke of Estlin, Duke of Estlin and third prize growing heifers at the sale show at the recent International Exposition. They are large and well made, and some half lines, in beautiful bloom and present a uniformity of type, quality and symmetry of form that is rarely seen in the "doddle" heifers. They are a handsome highly-finished bunch and in calf to Rossy, the Champion of 1900. Rossy has been more universally and highly praised than any Angus bull ever exhibited in America. The Duke of Estlin is of same type as his sire Gay Lad but was even a more popular champion. He descends from the Duke of Estlin, a sire known in the history of any breed and the unexpected would certainly happen. As with all the other famous breeding bull. The bulls Mr. Gardner offered at the sale are very good ones, including a full brother to Mayor La Crosse, first prize yearling bull in the world at the International Exposition in 1893 as nothing had ever done. He was the sire of the Duke of Estlin, the first, second and third were awarded to his sons at the International Exposition in 1893. The Duke of Estlin is the sire of the Duke of Estlin, the first, second and third were awarded to his sons at the International Exposition in 1893.

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made shall equally apply, pro rata, to all intermediate stations on such roads." The committee made an adverse minority report.

Asparagus is found growing in very few gardens in Oklahoma, says a bulletin from the experiment station. It is easily grown and makes a very nice dish in early spring when people are hungry for fresh vegetables. The plants can be grown from seed, but it is best to start the patch from clumps of roots as it will be three or four years before the seedlings are large enough to produce good stems.

The plants should be set in rows five feet apart and the plants four feet apart in the row. The plants should be placed so that the beds should receive good clean cultivation in the summer and a good coating of manure in the winter. The old stems should be removed in the fall. There are several methods of forcing the plants into early growth in the spring. A simple method of forcing enough for family use is to dig some large clumps from the patch, retaining the soil and roots, and place them in a cold frame or in a cellar. The roots should be well watered and growth will start in a few days. Good clumps will furnish several cuttings but are of little value after being forced in this way. Another method is to spread fresh manure over the patch and then to heat the soil with a hot water pipe. This method acts much slower than the one just described but does not destroy the plants.

## Chips of Experience

### SHORTHORNS IN THE SOUTHWEST AND RANGE DISTRICTS.—At the meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' association in Kansas City last month V. O. Hilbreth of Alledo read the following paper:

Shorthorns became a necessity in the southwest at a comparatively recent date. The foundation of the cattle industry there was laid during the first half of the marvelous century that has just closed. The Mexican rancheros had gathered certain Mexican rancheros, bodies of land on condition that they occupy and hold the same as against the red men, with whom this was a favorite hunting ground. The Mexican rancheros brought from the west, over the Rio Grande, an inferior type of cattle which doubtless was the reason why the cowboy from the Jutland and England into Spain and thence transferred to the new world. The original cattle were large, raw-boned animals somewhat similar to the light-bodied, long-legged, long-horned Texas steer of former days.

Nature, being a cherishing mother and inclined to perpetuate rather than to destroy her creatures, modifies them to suit new conditions. The early Texas cattle depended solely upon nature for substance and for means of protection against beasts of prey; hence the light body, fleetness of foot, and the long, keen horn, a powerful weapon of defense. These cattle exhibited action and endurance approaching that of the horse. Nature, in her bestowment of these racehorse-like qualities, no doubt had an eye on the future journeys that were to be made over the long trail to the ranges and to markets of the north. The Mexican had not long possessed his lands and herds when his Anglo-Saxon brother took occasion to pass that way. The genial climate, fertile lands, and luxuriant grasses delighted him. "What a goodly land," said he, "in which to embark in the livestock business," and straightway he procured, from the Mexican, land and cattle and took possession thereof. He then returned to the land of his birth and induced his brother and his brother-in-law and his cousin and their neighbors to go help occupy the rich, new field. Colony followed colony and at first were welcomed by the race of bronze complexion. Races so distinct in origin, however, did not long dwell together in harmony. Soon their civilizations proved incompatible. The perilous duty of planting the standard of an Anglo-Saxon civilization devolved upon these daring pioneers, and gloriously they performed their task. At the history of these early colonies, menaced as they constantly were by Indian tribes, and suffering much at the hands of the crafty Mexican, unacquainted with the country and its language, and facing death and destruction constantly, reveals a moral and physical courage worthy of the highest admiration. Among them were found statesmen, wien and sagacious, and a soldier whose deeds of valor were no less heroic than those of those who fell at Thermopylae and triumphed at Salamis and Marathon. The present occasion

forbids that we take more than a mere glance at this inspiring field. Suffice it to say, the Anglo-Saxon triumphed in war, and achieved in 1835 the independence of a republic known as "The Lone Star State of Texas."

About this time the stock ranches between the Nueces and Rio Grande were abandoned by their Mexican owners and herdsman, because of the invasions of wild Indians. Large herds of semi-wild cattle were left in that region. The country east of it was barren of cattle. The soldiers of Texas, suffering from this lack of food, and General Rusk adopted the plan of sending detachments of mounted men into the abandoned country to drive in cattle for the use of the army. After the disbandment of the army this mode of reprisal was resorted to by many discharged soldiers and many enterprising citizens. Herds of cattle were gathered from the invasion. Western and central Texas by this means became possessed by a supply of cattle for breeding purposes which otherwise could not have been secured in many years, and without which the frontier country could not have been populated and the people sustained as they were, conveyed to the sea coast by wagons and thence transported by boats to market. The Shorthorn had not yet become a necessity. One of those tall, large-framed Spanish bulls was capable of nothing about as much in the way of hide as a Young Abbot'sburn.

Passing a few years, and the civil war is on, and while it lasted the cattle industry was paralyzed. Cattle were left to roam over the open prairies and in many instances went unbranded; in others they failed to receive their true owner's brand. The cattleman who returned from the conflict found that during his absence cattle had multiplied and that many new owners had come into evidence. The year following the war's close witnessed the opening of Chicago's great centralized market. This outlet for the surplus meats of the country gave an impetus to the cattle industry of the southwest surpassing the dreams of the enthusiasts. For a number of years subsequent to the establishment of this market, Texas steers were driven by thousands over the trail to the far away ranges of the northwest. Thence, after one or two years' grazing, they were sent to the Chicago market. At this stage of the industry's development the southwestern cattlemen's expenses were insignificant. To him grass, water, everything was free—no rents to pay, no fence to maintain; his business was all profits. Though each cattleman had his herd in a manner located in the vicinity of a water supply, still there was much mulling and herding, and the cattleman whose use of improved blood would have been general and not personal. The time was not ripe for the introduction of the Shorthorn in the southwest. The

cowmen were plucking the golden fruits of the era of free grasses.

Stockmen of distinct latitudes and longitudes, learned of this Eldorado in the sentence of a republic known as "The Lone Star State of Texas."

Not only was all the female progeny of the Texas herds retained for use, but female cattle in large numbers were introduced into Texas from the southern states east of the Mississippi river. Cattle and herds multiplied with such rapidity that there suddenly developed a competition for pasture.

Soon those portions of the range adjacent to natural water supply were eaten off. The nutritious grasses of the uplands and divides must be made available. This necessitated the erection of fences and the sinking of wells, a transition which entailed a heavy cost. The new business was soon overtaken by declining markets. The combination rendered the business unprofitable. A crisis was at hand. Methods must be revolutionized. The largely increased cost of production must be met by giving the most valuable form possible to the article produced.

At this juncture the old reliable Shorthorn stepped to the front and offered to help dig the wells, build the fences, pay the rents and lift the mortgages. How faithfully he has redeemed his promise may be judged from the substantial commercial rating of his masters and the high quality of his progeny that are now going to the markets. The "Four Sixes" and other famous brands, rank well up in size and quality with the best products of the corn belt region. Much has been done along these lines and much more will be accomplished, because the leaders of the industry know it will pay. The good Shorthorn upon the Spanish foundation goes on improving with each successive cross. No competitor approaches him in imparting level lines, good ends and great size. No blood compares with his in the power of prepotency. That some of his rivals have gotten the reputation of being great rustlers is largely due to the superior rustling qualities of their masters, having no quarrel with these men, but prefer to commend them for diligence in business. All healthy, legitimate influences should be employed in pushing an enterprise.

I herewith submit a sample of the letters received from west Texas, bearing on the rustling qualities of the Shorthorn:

Colorado, Tex., Dec. 27, 1900.  
Dear Sir—I have had a herd of high grade Shorthorn cattle, about one thousand in number, running in a pasture adjoining a herd of Herefords. My cat-

tle keep in equally as good condition as the Herefords, with as small if not smaller loss. I raise as great a per cent of calves and yield ready to ship as the Herefords, and at least 20 to 25 per cent larger than the Hereford yearlings. I. D. Scroggins of Kent county, one of the most practical and successful cowmen in the west, says the Herefords are all right, but in order to keep the cattle from getting too small it is necessary to keep a few Shorthorn bulls at the same place. Yours truly, F. B. MCKENZIE.

The matured Shorthorn comes out of the feed lot weighing one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds more than any of his rivals, a margin representing no mean profit.

In length Texas extends a distance of seven hundred miles; in breadth, an equal distance, embracing an area of 272,000 square miles—a vast empire in itself. Lands that a few years ago were regarded as incapable of cultivation have been found as fertile as the valley of the Nile and others are yielding abundant harvest in response to the refreshing touch of irrigation. Immigration is pouring in from all points of the compass. These people, as agriculturists, there are banks with a capital stock of \$50,000 carrying deposits from \$400,000 to \$500,000, and they belong to the man with the plow, the reaper and the hoe. For the year 1900 the values of the corn, oats, wheat and cotton crops foot up to the enormous figures of \$27,000,000. These people, as agriculturists, there are banks with a capital stock of \$50,000 carrying deposits from \$400,000 to \$500,000, and they belong to the man with the plow, the reaper and the hoe. For the year 1900 the values of the corn, oats, wheat and cotton crops foot up to the enormous figures of \$27,000,000. These people, as agriculturists, there are banks with a capital stock of \$50,000 carrying deposits from \$400,000 to \$500,000, and they belong to the man with the plow, the reaper and the hoe. For the year 1900 the values of the corn, oats, wheat and cotton crops foot up to the enormous figures of \$27,000,000.

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**Tried Friends Best.**  
Forty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend, A Known Fact For bilious headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases. **TUTT'S LIVER PILLS** AN ABSOLUTE CURE.







# THE HOUSEHOLD

## THE COWBOY ROPES A BRIDE.

Build up like a tormented,  
Full of snap in every action,  
Brain she's usin' in her head  
Givin' perfect satisfaction,  
Eyes that make a feller feel  
Sort of an electric power  
Thrills him from head to heel  
When the purty mountain flower  
Turns 'em on him, with a smile,  
That jest knocks him for a while!

Or to hear that sarchin' sing:  
O ye gods an' little fishes!  
But she makes one of house ring  
When she's washin' up the dishes!  
Hips around on lightnin' feet  
Filin' of her gray of mother,  
Allis lookin' slick an' neat,  
Nothin' kin her beauty smother,  
Thun' her's wrapped from top to toes  
In the coziest of cozy clothes!

Venus never could display  
Such a figger, an' I know it,  
Though she'd scorn the shameless way  
Venus used to have to show it,  
Step as graceful as a deer's,  
"Sept when she would git a dancin',  
Thun you could see her feet  
When she'd git warmed up a prancin'  
Round the room, her girlish charms  
Bundled in some feller's arms!

When she'd stop for church you'd think  
From her style so gay an' dashin'  
That the purty little mink  
Was a bloomin' dancin' fashion,  
When the preacher of the word  
Was his pious views a airin'  
All the boys were comin' to church  
Said a coventously starrin',  
Wonderin' if she was of earth  
Or of half-breed angel birth!

Ofn braced myself to try  
Fur to rope the little critter,  
But when I would make a shy  
Every nerve 'ud seem to quitter!  
Didn't seem to have no sand  
When a rubbin' 'gin the critter!  
She there showed to silence and  
Blood a runnin' cold as ice!  
Then git up an' pull my freight  
Waitin' for some future date.

Made the break, though, 'tother night!  
Jest determined - wotin' and her!  
Asked her plainly if I might  
Dare to try to rope a brand her!  
Said 'twas what she long ha' hoped  
An' was skeered that she had showed it.

An' that I had got her roped  
From the fact, if I knowed it,  
I'd wished I'd made the throw  
At the maverick long ago!  
—Denver Post.

## JARGON OF WALL STREET

One source of wonderment to strangers in Wall street is the unintelligible jargon in which speculators handle their favorite stock. It is common to hear a man give an order to buy "one hundred slow pull" or "stop that old woman" down. Even around the Waldorf-Astoria ticket this patois of the street is common, and just now the text for many a gamble is: "I understand they are going to cut a melon in Paul." Life being too short to reel off the official name of every stock, it becomes necessary to favor nicknames. Thus, Southern Pacific became "Slow pull," Ontario & Western "that old woman," Sugar "Sweetness," American Steel & Wire "Swipe," and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western "Della." American Express and stock was not always "Swipe." Once it was known only as a "sure winner." But after the price dropped one-half less was heard of "a sure winner" and

"Swipe" is the street name at present. "Cutting a melon in Paul" means to distribute a bonus of some kind to stockholders. This is what the Waldorf-Astoria clique is waiting for.

## TURKISH SCHOOLS.

Decided opposition was made at first to the Turkish public schools for boys and girls, which of late years have been established throughout the empire.

The Turks were quite ready to allow their sons to go to school, but they considered it a disgrace for a Turkish maiden to have a public education. Some of the strictest actually sending their girls to the boys' schools dressed in mannish garments, in this way hoping the neighbors would not know that their daughters had suffered this indignity.

Time has, however, softened the prejudice of the people in this respect, and the Turkish girls go to school with the same regularity as their brothers.

## GARLAND'S GREATNESS.

At a recent gathering of writers some new stories were told to illustrate the immense appreciation of his own worthiness of the men present told this story of Hamlin Garland, which may or may not be true. The author of it has done some things in the fiction line himself: have a boy who is about five years old, and I am very proud of him. Mr. Garland was my guest not long ago. I told him of my pride in my boy, and he said: "I would like to meet Thomas."

"That pleased me, of course, and I sent for the boy. Tom came into the room and looked at Mr. Garland critically. Mr. Garland looked at Tom. Then he reached down and picked up Tom. As he held the boy up in his arms he said to him earnestly: 'Thomas, my boy, when you grow up you must truthfully say that which you have seen in the arms of Hamlin Garland. Remember that, Thomas.'

## ORIGIN OF "RAG TIME."

The man who may possibly have been the originator of the "rag" time has been identified. It is Charles Allison, the old-time actor, who was here with the Burgomaster company last week playing the part of E. Booth Talkington, a happy burlesque of the old-time legitimate actor. Mr. Allison, in addition, directed the stage during the performance of the musical comedy. But about the rag-time business he can best be convicted out of his own mouth. "I was a drummer boy in the civil war," said Mr. Allison, the other evening, "and during our southern campaign, I was in the army of General Sherman. I was employed in everything in the musical line they tackled struck me oddly. I remember that for the want

of a better classification I called it 'drum-time' then. Well, some time afterward, when I drifted onto the stage, I was playing the second comedy part in one of Minnie Palmer's pieces, and they wanted me to introduce a song during one of the acts. I composed a little bit I called 'A Dandy Coon,' and sang it with success. The jerky time in which the music was arranged at that early date made a big hit, and though it was of a much more innocent theme than the present-day 'coon songs,' I recall that many of the songs since written in syncope time are a great deal similar to it. Of course I don't claim to be the father of rag-time, but I had never heard a song on the stage at the time which had the distinctly negro jerk to it which I gave to my 'Dandy Coon' at the time."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## PAID FOR HIS KISS.

A recent decision of the Iowa supreme court is of interest to mashers and flirts. The court sustained a verdict awarding a young lady \$375 damages against a young man for his part in a forcible hugging and kissing match. How much of this amount was for the hug and how much for the kiss is not determined by the decision, which establishes no tariff in this respect for the guidance of future male-factors. It was held to be immaterial that the girl, by the curbing of the hand, had prevented the man from kissing her. Members who were in the club were grief-stricken as the flag fell to half mast. "Poor Kasson is dead," said a member to another who had just come in.

"Dead? Why, the devil he is, I just left him, and I never saw him in better health in my life."

"But the flag? Who else is dead if it isn't Kasson?"

"Why, the queen, of course." And so it was. Mr. Kasson came in to his own wake, and there was a big of fun, even though the queen lay dead.

## FASHION SET BY VICTORIA.

Queen Victoria many years ago set the fashion for the hats that are stylish this winter.

The late Queen had several favorite shapes in headwear which she never gave up, no matter how the styles varied. The fashion to which she adhered changed. They always bent down in the back, nearly covering the nape of the neck.

This was the shape of one of the first hats Victoria wore during her married life, and it is the model after which this winter's style was planned, drooping over the hair in the back and over the eyes in front.

This old, old shape was designed by the court milliner for the Queen to wear when she went sailing with her husband on the royal yacht. The back of the hat was fastened with a bow, and the hat pleased the Queen so well that she used the same shape all her life.

The Queen was also the first to start the fashion of wearing hats in town. Before her day ladies wore hats only on the country or on a journey. In town the hats were fastened on the head, or with some flimsy lace thrown over the head, and this is still the mode with the poor in many parts of Britain, as well as with ladies of fashion in some Latin countries.

The Queen changed this by wearing a large, soft hat with a broad brim, drooping in the back and front—made of the finest black Dunstable plume, and trimmed with beautiful ostrich plumes.

She was always most particular about the fit of her hats and would wear nothing but the lightest weight. All the straw braid must be sewn by hand and beautifully finished.

Twice have her hats made the fortune of the milliner. The "Queen's shape" made by a man-milliner in Gratonshire is known everywhere in England.

Fifty years ago the court hatter brought out a riding hat for ladies. The Queen liked it and the court hatter's fortune was made.

## NOT KASSON, BUT VICTORIA.

John A. Kasson of Iowa, one of the best known diplomats in Washington, was at the state department when Secretary Hay received the news of the queen's death. He was much affected, and he was the first to order a Metropolitan club at heart went directly to the telephone, called up the club, and when the response came, said in a voice filled with emotion: "Have the flag lowered at half mast at once."

"Kasson," was the brief rejoinder. The attendant ran from the telephone, ejaculating: "Poor Mr. Kasson, only a short time ago he left here in health and now he is dead." Whereupon he proceeded to write the death notice on the club's card, and posted it up on the bulletin board. Members who were in the club were grief-stricken as the flag fell to half mast. "Poor Kasson is dead," said a member to another who had just come in.

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## PRIVATE JOHN ALLEN WON.

The house committee on merchant marine has voted unanimously to report favorably a bill for a fish match at Tupelo, Miss. This came about as the result of an irrepressible conflict made before the committee by John Allen.

Mr. Allen referred to the years he had spent in the house wrestling with the committee on the translocation of the public business, the delinquent associations, the many tender recollections, and the pleasant reminiscences. He referred to his own generosity in always being willing to grant every demand of the doctor asked.

"And Mr. Chairman," concluded Mr. Allen, "I am about to retire from the scenes of my labors, of my trials and triumphs, and leave the burden of conducting the affairs of the nation to be upon your shoulders. But I am old now, and I am far away from the scene of public strife and hear no longer the clash of wit and wisdom in forensic debate; when I long for some reminder of old times and of familiar faces, I turn to the doctor's office. It is at that time when I shall wander through the rooms of the fish hatchery—if you pass this bill—which will then

grace the beautiful city of Tupelo and watch the little fishes hatch and marvel at the wonders of nature. And, Mr. Chairman, I shall see exemplified the truth of the adage that 'a sucker is born every minute.'"

## AN AMERICAN SAILOR WORSHIPPED AS A GOD.

An American sailor named Benjamin Bridge has passed through some startling adventures in his time. In unexplored northern Australia he passed nine years as the god of a tribe of cannibals. He left New York 12 years ago. Upon reaching Australia he was captured by cannibals during a hunting trip in the interior. On account of his white skin the natives regarded him as a sacred person, and at once chose him as their god, whom they worshipped. The captive presided in great state at all their horrible man-eating feasts, and by reason of his kind of game—great ostriches, alligators with horns, and numberless reptiles. I had splendid sport for a week. My troubles began when I came in contact with the natives. They had never seen a white man before. One day a chased a kangaroo, and spoke of it in a language. These people would come to me for advice. I handed them out some oracular advice, and fortunately it often turned out well. I talked Waribbis so well that I was forgetting my English.

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"At daylight the chief came in, followed by a half dozen men, who had a consultation. I knew some of the Australian native language, and learned that the feast to the cattle god was to take place soon, and that I was being kept as a special offering. The natives were tall and muscular, and the women large and heavily veiled. Each of the latter had a bone through her nose five inches in length. At noon a party of men came waving spears, which were topped with metal. A lot of women followed, and when one of the men stopped the women fell to their knees. Then they marched on in a big irritating party on Cow Bayou and are largely interested in rice cultivation in Jefferson county and in Calcasieu parish, La.

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"In an open space I saw one of their great high priests sitting alone. Snatching his spear from the uplifted hand I ran it through his breast. Then I put on his head dress, made to imitate a buffalo's skull, and threw over my body his cloak of ostrich feathers and alligator hide. In a moment I was in the main hall of the temple, where the people were looking on with amazement. I had just killed. Terrified at my apparition the savages implored mercy. They thought I had come from the gods. The ceremony was just ending, a black captive taken the day before was killed and eaten in lieu of myself. But with one look at the feast, the feast was established. I found that these savages were called the Waribbis. They ate all their enemies taken in war, and when the supply of these ran short would eat one another.

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