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FARM NEWS.

The celery crop in Tom Green county is reported very promising.

Brownwood is preparing for a cotton carnival and fall festival.

First bales are coming in rapidly all over central and eastern Texas.

Farmers in the Alvin country are now busy cutting a fine lot of hay.

Heavy rains in Delta county a few days ago did considerable damage to cotton in the bottoms.

The fig crop at Alvin has turned out much better than expected and large shipments are being made.

The 13th annual exhibition of the Jack county fair association will be held at Jacksboro, August 28-30.

An insect of a species unknown to cotton planters there is reported to be damaging the cotton crop in portions of Denton county.

The State Horticultural Society of Georgia held a meeting at Milledgeville last week with about 100 members in attendance.

It is estimated that the cotton crop of Somervell county this year will not exceed 2,000 bales. Last year that county produced 5,000 bales.

A truck growers organization with thirty members has been formed at Mabank, Tex. C. M. Coleman is president and R. H. Small, secretary.

Waxahachie's first bale of cotton this year as received August 6 and sold at 7 cents a pound. It is raised by A. J. Hogan of Byron, he received a premium of \$20.

John Kennedy of Menard county, it is said, after fifteen years of experimenting, has succeeded in producing an apple that bears well in west Texas. He has a fine fruit crop.

The New York Chronicle in its issue of August 10 says: "Telegraphic advice to us this evening from the south indicate that while in some sections there have been good rains during the week, in others, particularly in the southwest, dry weather has prevailed."

ed except in a few districts along the Atlantic, where the moisture has been excessive. Our report from Texas is to the effect that spading rains are very badly needed, and that cotton picking has commenced in all sections where severe drouth has caused premature opening of bolls. Correspondents in portions of Alabama and Mississippi state that the crop is doing well. Our Little Rock correspondent says that bottom crops are very spotted and that uplands will be about 50 per cent short, and Helena states that rains have helped the crop but little. Memphis reports further deteriorations. Damage from excessive rain is complained of in portions of South Carolina and Florida.

RECORD-BREAKING WHEAT CROP.

The Chicago Record-Herald finds that the wheat crop of the present year will be a record-breaker. It concludes that even though the corn crop has sustained heavy damage by drouth and heat, the great output of wheat will, in some measure, compensate the farmers. Mr. J. Sterling Morton, writing to the Record-Herald, says that the yield of wheat around Nebraska City, Neb., is extraordinary. This sort of information is coming from all parts of the wheat belt. Estimates at present place the wheat crop of 1901 at 725,000,000 bushels, the largest crop ever known in this or any other country. This exceeds the record-breaking crop of 1898 by about 50,000,000 bushels. Should the wheat crop turn out as well as is now expected, the United States this year will be able to export more wheat than is raised in some of the chief European countries. The chances seem good for a brisk foreign demand, and the reaction upon business in the United States should be beneficial.

While reports from the corn belt still continue discouraging, it is not at all likely that the damage is so heavy as was reported when the drouth was yet unbroken. No definite estimates have been made, but it is safe to say that in few, if any, localities did the harm done approach a total destruction of the corn crop. On account of their sensational nature, reports of disaster are quickly taken up and widely spread. The fact that they might be used to aid bear speculators tended to give them a further currency in this case. On the whole, it looks as though the crops, so far as they are a factor in business conditions, will help to keep up the prosperity which seems now so general.—Baltimore News.

MALLY'S INVESTIGATIONS.—In a recent interview, Prof. F. W. Mally said that he had been for some time checking up statistics in counties where the farmers have made a successful fight on the boll weevil. The counties of Burleson, Caldwell, Fayette, Gonzales, Lee, Milam and Washington have furnished illustrations of what can be done in the work of exterminating these dreaded pests. In each of the counties named an active warfare was made on the weevil, with the result that cotton crop prospects are excellent.

"I have conducted the work of investigation systematically to ascertain the crop in Mississippi far surpasses any that has been raised since 1897, and the government report place it general condition at 5 per cent above the ten years' average."

Louisiana has a crop that is better than that of 1900 or 1899.

Alabama expects a bounteous year. Texas continues to be the center of interest, and the reports from that state are narrowly watched as the usual crop of the commonwealth is one-third that of the entire south and one-fourth that of the world.

Southern Texas crop will be above normal, central Texas below the average, east Texas above the average, north Texas will be about average.

While the general yield is expected to fall something short of the average crop, the increased acreage will probably bring the total crop up to the average.

In western Oklahoma the outlook is not bright, but the eastern part of the Territory and the Indian Territory will produce an average yield of cotton.

In Arkansas conservative reports place the total yield at about the average.

In Tennessee the crop is two or three

weeks late and is suffering for rain. The yield will probably be below the average with staple fair.

The indications are that the cotton crop of 1901 will grade fully up to the average, and will be superior to that of the last two years. Weather conditions during this month will have much to do with the yield, although it is too late for general destruction from ordinary causes.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT.—The agricultural department has issued a bulletin concerning the wheat growing conditions of the Pacific coast, in which the questions of wages, farm methods, cost of living, etc., are discussed at length. The states included are California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

There are on the average 4,343,801 acres of wheat harvested in the Pacific coast region each year. An average for the past ten years shows that this section of the country ordinarily will yield about fifteen bushels per acre and produce a total crop of 65,017,582 bushels, valued on the farm at \$41,641,812.

California is the state of largest acreage and production of the group, the average for the past ten years being 2,705,621 acres, producing 32,308,218 bushels of wheat, with a total value of \$23,183,296. The largest acreage planted in that state during its entire history was in 1884, when a little more than three and a quarter million acres were harvested for grain. The smallest acreage harvested in that state since 1870 was harvested in 1896.

Values have fluctuated according to supply and demand from \$43,249,700 in 1873 to \$801,570 in 1898. The average farm price per bushel decreased from \$1.03 in 1868 to 63 cents in 1893, increasing from that to 83 cents in 1896 and 1897, with a final decrease to 58 cents in 1900.

Oregon has shown a steadily increasing wheat acreage, interrupted only occasionally, from 92,105 acres in 1869 to 1,173,769 acres in 1900, and the average for the last ten years was 330,753 acres. The average yield per acre during the ten-year period has been 17.7 bushels, the years of largest average yield during that period being 1895, with 20, and 1898, with 20.5 bushels, resulting in a total yield of 24,708,260 bushels on 1,205,281 acres harvested. The total value of the wheat product of this state has averaged during the past ten years \$8,914,053.

In Washington the acreage averages 703,650 acres annually, the average yield being 2.8 bushels, with an average value of \$8,903,789. The average acreage of Idaho is 103,868, with a yield of 2,866,095, or 22.8 bushels per acre. The average value for the past ten years was \$1,348,724.

Speaking of the effect of irrigation, the report says:

"The chief factors in curtailing the area of wheat have been the introduction of fruit, particularly in the Sacramento valley, and the attention recently given to dairying, which is rapidly gaining a stronghold in several sections of this region, notably in the Willamette valley of Oregon, where wheat is being abandoned more rapidly than in any other portion of this region."

DECLINE IN GRAIN CONDITIONS.—The August report of the statisticians of the department of agriculture shows the following averages on August 1:

Corn 54.0, spring wheat 50.3, oats 73.6, barley 86.9, spring rye 83.6, buckwheat 91.1, potatoes 62.3, timothy hay 84.1.

The following condition figures relating to the corn and other crops indicate the damage caused by the recent extensive and severe drouth. The average condition of corn declined 27.3 points during July, and on August 1 it was 33.5 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, 35.9 points lower than on August 1, 1900, and 22.6 points below the mean of the August averages for the last ten years.

In some localities the corn crop has been injured beyond recovery by hot, dry winds; in others timely rains during closing days of July have gone far toward assuring fair yields. The conditions in the principal states are as follows: Ohio, 72, Indiana 57, Illinois 51, Iowa 57, Missouri 29, Kansas 19, Nebraska 36.

During July there was a decline of 5 points in Ohio, 27 in Indiana, 36 in Illinois, 30 in Iowa, 41 in Missouri, 65 in Kansas and 52 in Nebraska.

The average condition of spring wheat declined 15.3 points during July, but on August 1 it was 23.9 points higher than at the corresponding date last year and only 2.3 points lower than on August 1, 1899, and 1.2 points below the mean of the August averages of the last ten years.

The average condition of oats declined 10.1 points during July and on August 1 it was 11.4 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, 17.2 points lower than on August 1, 1899, and 10.2 points below the mean of the August averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of barley declined 4.4 points during July, but on August 1 it was 15.3 points higher than at the corresponding period date one year ago, while it was 67 points lower than on August 1, 1899, and 2 points above the mean of the August average for the last ten years.

The average condition of spring rye declined 9.7 points during July. On August 1 it was 7.6 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, 5.4 points lower than on August 1, 1899, and 2.2 points below the mean of the August averages of the last ten years.

The condition of rice is on the whole favorable, though it is 1, 4, 6 and 7 points below the average condition on August 1, 1900, in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana respectively; on the other hand, it is 4 and 2 points above the condition one year ago in North Carolina and South Carolina. In South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana the conditions are 2, 7 and 5 points above their respective seven-year averages, while in North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama it is 2, 1 and 4 points below such averages.

Hot weather saps the vital energy and makes the hardest workers feel lazy. To maintain strength and energy, use PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. It is the friend of industry.

The farmers of not only Denton county, but Texas, buy entirely too many things out of the state that could be raised here. Why not raise more hogs and corn and stop buying meats and food products in other states? Why not Texas have packeries, cotton mills and manufacturing plants? Diversification is the keynote of success, and the one-crop idea is a back number. Texas has a bright future, but we must sell and not buy. The farmers must push forward for success in all things.—Denton County News.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noise in the Ears by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$25,000 to his Institute, so that Deaf people unable to hear Dr. Nicholson's may have them free. Address No. D 3213, THE NICHOLSON INSTITUTE, 780 5th Avenue, New York.

BLIND STAGGERS.

To the Journal: Atlanta, Tex.

Will some of the readers of this paper give me a reliable remedy for blind staggers. M. T. R.

STILL GOING UPWARD.

It has frequently been assumed that the high level of last year's phenomenal commercial operations could not be repeated this year. Reports on the volume of trade for the six months ending June 30 do not bear out this prediction. Figures gathered by the treasury bureau of statistics, on the movements of internal commerce for the first half of 1901 show that as a rule the contrary is true and that the tide of commercial prosperity is still on the upward trend. Wheat receipts, for example, at eight leading markets, including Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Toledo and Detroit aggregated 217,152,743 bushels for the season to June 30, 1901, compared with 200,972,915 bush-

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THE JOURNAL EXCHANGE

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

PERIOD OF GESTATION.

Merkel, Tex.

To the Journal: What is the period of gestation with sheep? SUBSCRIBER.

(Usually about 153 days.)

LIME FOR FRUIT TREES.

Troupe, Tex.

To the Journal: Will some experienced orchardist tell me through the Journal whether or not lime is good to put around new-set peach and pear trees. Also how much lime, slacked or unslacked may be put around apple trees. W. N. U.

WARTS ON TEATS.

Seguin, Tex.

To the Journal: Will some one please tell me through the Journal a remedy that will take warts off a cow's teats? I have one that has little stringy, hard warts all over two teats and it is unpleasant to milk her. E. H. R.

CHARBON.

Bunkle, La.

To the Journal: I noticed an inquiry in the Journal regarding charbon. The following remedy I have heard recommended very highly.

Mix oxide of zinc with sweet oil until it makes a thin paste or paint. After first softening the animal's skin on and about the swollen parts with warm water and soap, apply or paint the skin good with this mixture, over all the parts effected, rubbing well into the skin. Apply this several times per day, until the swelling has stopped spreading, then about three times per day unless all trace is gone.

This is good for any other swelling that stock may have.

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Chips of Experience

FITTING SHOW CATTLE.—Showyard

preparation of cattle is no ordinary undertaking. It is trying on the man who undertakes it, and it is trying on the cattle—so trying that some very good cattle cannot stand it, says the Indicator. The season of the year when the state fair circuits begin and while they continue, as well as the three months preceding, makes show preparation of cattle all the more difficult. Hot weather is had enough, but doubly so when flies are numerous. When this is admitted, and it must be, admitted, great credit must be given to those herdsmen who succeed in bringing out cattle well fitted, and on the other hand there may well be sympathetic regret for those who have not yet mastered the intricacies of finishing cattle for showyard competition. From now on it takes all the experience and knowledge that can be had to make a headway. Much more than they cannot manage to put on the majority of cattle unless the weather be more favorable than in the past few years. To keep cattle in showyard bloom they must have shade during the day. Just how to keep them cool and under good ventilation of fresh air is a matter which requires considerable ingenuity. Even the barn floor is considerable of a factor, none being better than the virgin soil which has never been plowed, were it not for the difficulty of keeping down ammonia fumes and keeping it clean and dry. Plank floors, no matter how well laid, are trying on feet and legs. The hoofs grow, without wearing in proportion to their growth and the legs are apt to get stiff unless the animal gets plenty of exercise at night outside. Thus far we simply allude to some of the drawbacks the man who fits cattle must contend with. How to overcome such difficulties successfully is the condition which confronts the feeder.

A thorough general knowledge of feedstuffs and of cattle is absolutely essential to success, and it is a most material advantage to a man if he is gifted to know what animals will stand showyard preparation. Experienced feeders know that all good animals will not stand the trying ordeal, hence constitutional vigor and feeding qualities of a high order are all-important. So far as feed is concerned, it is unnecessary to lay down a hard and fast line, and many able feeders have widely different methods of feeding. Knowing how to properly balance a ration is certainly of great value. Being able to keep in close touch with the tastes, likes and dislikes of every animal is also of much importance. To be able to diagnose accurately how each animal is going along and judge its capacity without allowing it to get sluggish and lose appetite and all-important. Then there is the ingenuity which provides a variation of feed which has an appetizing effect. Beyond and throughout all this there is the good, natural, quiet, kindly attention of the herdsman which puts the cattle at ease with him under every condition, and last, but by no means least, there is that intelligent washing and grooming which aids so much in

FRANK NUSOM, CHARCO, GOLIAD CO., TEXAS. Registered and high grade Herefords and high grade Short-horns, 40 registered Hereford heifers for sale. Well bred and good individuals.

W. H. MYERS BLUE GROVE CLAY County, Texas. Blue Grove Herefords. Breeder and dealer in registered and high grade Hereford cattle. Lord Wilton, Garfield and Anxiety strains predominating.

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

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

S. T. HOWARD, QUANA, TEXAS. Twenty registered Hereford bulls, one and two years old. Will sell at a great bargain to make room for the young Beau Donalds. Also a few young cows bred to Beau Donald 24, the \$1200 bull.

W. J. STATION, BEEVILLE, TEXAS. Bulls for sale. I have for sale, three miles from Beeville, a fine lot of one and two year old Hereford, Durham and Devon bulls, all acclimated. Call or write for prices.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Lord Wilton and other leading strains. Stock all ages and both sexes for sale. M. B. turkeys and Plymouth chickens. **W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.**

U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS, TEX. Breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. Choice young registered Hereford heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. All Pan-handle cattle. Only first-class bulls and cows to breeding and individuality, kept in service. Inspection solicited.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Rhome, Wise county, Texas. B. C. Rhome, prop'r. Fort Worth, Texas. Pure bred Hereford cattle. Young stock for sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, ANGUS. The oldest and largest herd in the U. S. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale. Reasonable prices. Splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOS. J. ANDERSON, Manager Allendale, Allegheny, Kansas, and visit herd there; or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS. Bulls. Five choice bred 2-year-old registered Aberdeen-Angus Bulls for sale very reasonable. Thoroughly acclimated and immune. **HARRY LANDA, New Braunfels, Texas.**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

L. K. HASLELINE—DORCHESTER—Greene county, Mo. Red Polls raised in Southwest Missouri, fine imported. We are ready to sell with there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

J. C. MURRAY, MAQUOKETA IOWA. Editor of the American Red Polled Herd Book. Has sold over 500 head of registered Red Polled cattle at the combination sales in Texas. Write him for history of the breed and his illustrated catalogue.

H. E. SCHEE, CHAMBERSBURG MO. Red bull is polled and weighs 2,500 lbs. Cows weigh from 1,400 to 1,700. Red in color. All calves born with red spots. Cows and heifers bred for polled calves from six weeks to seven months old. Am near Santa Fe, C. R. I. & P., and C. B. and Q.

producing showyard bloom. Cattle like a thorough washing, just as well as human beings, when they get accustomed to it. Washing and currying add greatly to their comfort and to their general appearance. The experienced and unexperienced know that much and a great deal more.

WHICH BREED OF STOCK?—This is the time of year when the successful stock-raiser is looking out for his necessary breeding stock along the line of sheep and hogs, says J. J. Edgerton. He does not wait until the flocks and herds have been picked over. So now is the time to decide, for those who have not already made their decision, which breed shall mark, for them, the goal of future endeavor.

It should be a selection with the intention of sticking by it through thick and thin, even where the females of the herd are not to be pure-bred.

The following out of some well-developed plan, the breeding toward some definite plan will accomplish results undreamed of by the man who changes the breed or type of his males with the change of years.

It is often cited in contradiction that a cross between two breeds will bring better individuals for the feed lot than were the individuals of either of the contributing breeds. This is true. It is also often true that a highly-graded herd of some breed may be crossed with a male of another breed with like results. The trouble in either case comes in going on in this line. The breeding along a definite line for quite a number of generations tends to fix the type and give you a seed that will produce the characteristics of this type, with a fair degree of accuracy. While the crossing of two such distinct lines of breeding brings in contact two opposing factors in the shape of the two types, each trying to reproduce its type. The consequence is that you cannot tell which will predominate and what the outcome will be.

Where changes are frequently made from one breed to another, as is often seen in the herd of a restless owner, the uncertainty becomes greater. The larger the number of opposing factors you introduce the more chance you have of variation.

Very much more satisfactory results are obtained where some one breed is selected where the party fixes in his mind the type to which he would like to have his individuals conform, and then year after year patiently and faithfully selects and breeds to that end.

As to what breed is the best or the

Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been

DRINKING TOO MUCH, they will promptly relieve the nausea, **SICK HEADACHE** and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated. **Take No Substitute.**

W. R. CLIFTON, WACO, TEXAS. I can spare a few Red Polled bulls and heifers, not skin. Also, a few Angora goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs.

HORSE.

LOMO ALTO FARM, DALLAS, TEXAS. Henry Bxall, manager. Electric, at 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 2-13-1, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas; Elrod 2-13-1 and 30 others in \$200 or better. Season of 1900, \$100 with return privilege next season. Palisades, registered stallion, \$5.00 the season, and other stallions at reasonable rates. Stallions, mares in foal, race horses and road horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

C. LANE, SANTA ANNA, TEXAS. Breeder of registered French horses and Shorthorn cattle.

MAVERICKS.

Gustav Ratzsch writes from Yaokum: "Path Ross will ship three cars of cattle to Houston August 11. The Ratzsch ranch was sold on the 6th at \$450 per acre. We have had plenty of rain. Cotton is opening fast and will be a short crop."

Reports from Monahans state that on some ranches in that vicinity good rains have fallen and conditions are good, while on others there is great scarcity of water and cattle are suffering.

The purchase of the Chihuahua ranch from Capt. Chas. Davis, of El Paso, by Wm. Humphrey, of the Riverside Cattle Co. of Nebraska, has been finally closed and the papers recorded. The price paid for the ranch was \$240,000.

The Fort Worth board of trade has endorsed the movement to secure a state appropriation sufficient to build a chemical and veterinary laboratory at the Agricultural and Mechanical college.

Ed Stilson of Oshkosh, Wis., dropped in Tuesday. He is making his semi-annual visit to look after his interests in Texas. A short time since a storm unroofed his house near Oshkosh, and in picking things up he found a copy of the Texas Stock Journal of July 8, 1932. Those were days when a man with a bunch of cattle advertised his brand, and the issue of the Journal mentioned had five pages devoted to his brand and nothing else. The writer was then working on the Journal, and looking through the old sheet awakened many recollections of the days when "beef was king."—Tarrant County Citizen.

Heavy rains fell in the Victoria country last week.

Heavy rains fell in Childress and adjoining counties on Aug. 9 and 10.

Late reports from DeWitt county are to the effect that cattle are in good shape. Good rains have fallen during the season, but more moisture would be acceptable now.

Our young stockman and farmer of Weesache, M. R. Mahon, is having quite a time watering his herd of 600

one advisable for certain localities, there is sufficient diversity of conditions and tastes of owners to make room, I think, for all of our improved breeds of livestock. They are all good in their place, and when they have a sympathetic and appreciative owner who will treat them properly, will do well by him.

Much stress should be placed upon the taste of the owner in deciding which is the proper breed in any locality, for no breed will prosper under the care of a man who has no love for it.

Then, too, as much and very often more depends upon the proper selection of the animals after you have made your choice of breed. Too many get carried away with the idea that anything belonging to the breed of their choice, particularly if it be a recorded animal, must be all right. The doctrine that the thoroughbred is better than the scrub is all right, but you must interpret and apply the doctrine right.

The true thoroughbred is the one that has its pedigree stamped right on it and does not have to refer to a piece of paper to prove its eligibility. A good pedigree is invaluable when connected with a good individual, as a long line of good ancestry denotes power to reproduce those qualities with a good degree of accuracy. But the animal that can testify to good ancestry only on paper had best be let alone. We have seen as veritable scrubs within the confines of some of our pedigree associations as we have ever seen outside of them.

In conclusion, I would say select that breed which you think you would like best to work around and handle and pet. Place a high standard of individuality as a goal toward which you should strive to breed them. In your selections place a very large premium on individuality and a very much less one on pedigree. Then feed and care for them in a proper manner and you will be well rewarded.

Several large creamery plants have been erected in Texas within the past few weeks, and there is no good reason we know of why they should not prove successful. Texas has a good class of dairy cows, and feed can be grown as cheaply here as anywhere on earth; besides, owing to our mild climate, cattle can run on pasture the year round. It is also possible in Texas to have green feed, such as sorghum, oats, barley, etc., at least nine months in the year, and as everybody connected with dairying knows, it takes green feed to get the best results from dairy cattle. The dairy industry in Texas has never been all that ideal in conditions warrant, but from now on we look for better results in this direction.—Stockman and Farmer.

If the short term state convicts were put at work building a system of public roads as they reach each county, the county convicts would be placed at work with them. The state would, of course, guard its own prisoners, and one county guard would be all that is necessary. Furthermore, the convict would work, be he state or county. An expert road builder with a district, something like a judicial or senatorial

head of cattle. The weather has been dry for the past two weeks, and not sufficient wind to run his windmills, consequently he has had to pump the water for his stock.—Goliad Guard.

In a difficulty at San Angelo, Jim Hewitt, an old freighter, was killed. C. D. Duke, a stock farmer was placed under arrest.

The National Livestock Commission company sold two cars Tarrant county raised steers at Chicago Thursday that topped the market for Texas cattle at 5 cents. They belonged to W. R. Farmer, Alamo, Tex.

Fine rains fell in Castro county last week and plenty of stock water is reported.

Twenty-one cars of hogs were on the Fort Worth market up to Friday night. Top prices, \$5.50.

The plant of the Palestine Pork Packing company was burned Aug. 7. The loss was about \$30,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

T. M. O'Conner, of Frio county, has re-purchased his old pasture containing about 43,000 acres.

There is a good demand at Fort Worth for good fat cows. The market there is unusually bare of butcher stuff.

Will Priest has just returned from Portales, where he has been to deliver 2300 head of steers for Johnson Bros., shipped from Pecos last week. Mr. Priest says he turned the cattle loose on one of the garden spots of Texas, getting through without accident.—Pecos Valley News.

Nearly 3500 head of yearlings have been branded recently at the Square and Compass ranch.

Don't send your light and half fat hogs to market. They are worth more at home, is the judgment of all dealers and commission men.

Roby presented a scene Monday which was quite familiar a few years ago. Quite a number of cowmen were in town delivering yearlings to Tom Polk. Burnt hair, hot irons and the noise of the branding pen was largely in evidence. And to make it seem more like old times, Jim Boyce busted a broncho on the public square, which drew a crowd next to Mollie Bailey's show.—Rock Banner.

At the stock exhibit at the Cowboys' reunion at Canyon City, Aug. 1 and 2, R. A. Campbell, of Canyon City, was awarded first premium for best bull calf under one year old, and for best bull over one year and under two. Premium for best heifer calf under one year old was awarded to Whitman Bros., Happy, Tex., and for best 2-year-old heifer to Rack Flores, of Swisher county. The above were all Herefords. There was a sale of 20 Herefords and 20 Shorthorns, all registered, by R. A. Campbell for R. L. Faulkner of Jamesport, Mo. These brought fair prices.

district, could easily look after the work and see that it was properly done. The sooner our representatives stop wrangling over political affairs and give us some practical benefits from their deliberations the more prosperous we will be. When the people learn to

elect practical men we will have good roads.—Hallettsville Herald.

For the last two years, Mr. M. Mock, who has been gardening here for that length of time, has had trouble in getting his cabbage plants large enough



To Keep Well in the Chill Season.

In many sections of the country the inhabitants are so accustomed to malarial trouble that they expect a spell of "Chills" every year, hence they take no steps to prevent it. This is a wrong idea. With a little care to keep the vital organs in good condition, you can escape this misery entirely. The proper course to follow is to take frequent doses of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS, and to continue its use occasionally through the sickly season. This remedy is a thorough system cleanser and regulator. It conveys a reviving influence to the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, strengthens the digestion, and by its agreeable cathartic effect, keeps the stomach free and the bowels open for the excretion of impurities. When the system is working smoothly and the vital organs are strong the malarial germ which passes in with the air we breathe finds nothing favorable to its development, therefore it is harmless, and although there may be much exposure to the influence of this poison, the happy possessor of good digestion and regularity in the system will pass through the season in robust health.

TRY IT THIS YEAR.

Sold Everywhere at \$1.00 per Bottle

CATTLE SALES.

M. F. Carter, of Mason, has sold his Kimble county ranch to Bode Bros. for \$3000.

In Crockett county, Phil Perner recently bought 50 head of steer yearlings from Felix Harrell at \$14.

M. A. Price, of Sterling City, has sold his ranch and cattle for \$10,344. The 8-section ranch brought \$4280 and 338 head of cattle \$6064.

Chas. Obetz, of Moore, has purchased from John J. Little, of Pearall, 100 head of heifers to be delivered next April. The terms of the deal were private.

Andrew Hart has sold his ranch and cattle in the Pecos country to Richard Hart for \$20,000.

Irwin Kibbe, of Victoria, has purchased from W. B. Houston of Gonzales, and J. D. Houston of San Antonio, 700 high grade steers and four, mostly three, at \$26 a head.

J. J. Hittson, manager of the Black Mountain Cattle Co., of Van Horn, has purchased from Geo. H. Adams, of Colorado, 160 high grade Hereford bulls and ten purebreds, making 400 bulls in all purchased from Mr. Adams during the year. From the same seller J. Y. Cannon, of Van Horn, bought 40 high-grade yearling bulls, and John and Henry Cox, of Van Horn, bought 20 high-grades.

Scott & Wooten, through the Fort Worth Livestock Commission company, have sold New Orleans parties 645 head of fed steers at \$3.90, deliveries to be 100 a week. They also sold 180 head for T. B. Holleran, of Fort Worth, to same parties, at \$3.75.

An effort is being made to produce linseed oil from cotton seed oil. When this is done Texas can produce another article greatly needed in commerce. The truth of the matter is, that if all the resources and possibilities of Texas were developed we could build a Chinese wall around the state and her people would miss but few of the necessities and comforts of life. There is no desire to build the wall, however, as the people of Texas are liberal and desire that others should enjoy the great blessings and comforts to be had here more abundantly than anywhere else.—Stockdale Messenger.

Lavaca county is one of the best and richest counties in the southern part of the state and yet we are sorry to say that we have as poor if not the poorest roads in this section. The value of good roads can hardly be estimated.—Hallettsville Herald.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Have an opportunity to win cash prizes in the Journal's Weekly Essay Contests.

Sold Everywhere at \$1.00 per Bottle

Outlook for Horticulture

R. H. PRICE.

The following address was delivered by R. H. Price, professor of horticulture, at the agricultural and mechanical college, before the horticultural section of the Farmers' congress:

While it is a broad statement, still it is true that there is no line of crop growing that promises more for Texas than that of the horticultural crops. The educational and refining influences of this industry are great. Those of us who have been working and experimenting along this line were thought somewhat "cranky" when we made such statements eight years ago. The possibilities of state in this line were not realized then and they are only about half realized now. But there has been a most marvelous development of interest and practical results. Of course a great many mistakes have been made by the experienced which have been corrected. But the fact is that in some sections, but growth on the whole has been marvelous and most encouraging. During the past four years there have been organized in the state 150 horticultural associations. I do not know of another state in the union that can point to such a fact as proof of growth of horticultural interest. In many sections, the state has not only stopped importing fruits, vegetables and canned goods from other states for home supply, but now the home supply is not only being grown at home for the family use and for local markets, but carloads and trainloads have been shipped to other states. Smith county boasts of having shipped 30 cars of strawberries this season. We are informed that the production of tomatoes has been shipped from Jacksonville, and the peach industry in northeast Texas is becoming immense. I have seen fruit grown there on the grower soil that were as finely colored as the California product and of much better flavor. In fact, I doubt seriously if there is a better peach in the world than is found in the section known as northeast Texas. New varieties are being originated there which I have seen that will almost revolutionize peach growing in the state. Texas needs a sub-permanent station for fruit raising to test these new varieties on their native soil and report their qualities to the state at once.

Canning factories are now being established in these fruit sections that will put up the surplus and save the growers from loss. These factories are placing fruit growing on a sure and safe basis. Our own canned goods have been recently tested by the state purchasing agent and were pronounced equal to the best shipped to this state. I consider this positive proof that the finest of canned goods can be put up here on Texas soil. There are many better fruit sections in the state where finer quality of horticultural products can be grown than it is possible for us to grow here. The outlook in these sections is very encouraging.

The coast country has made wonderful growth in small fruit culture. The strawberry crop this year, while very light, has been estimated at \$50,000. From our results obtained by experiments there and on the main station grounds here, we have found varieties that resist drought and sudden freezes without much damage and when these varieties are planted more extensively the strawberry industry will develop more rapidly. We have found that various varieties of blackberries and dewberries that give great promise in these lines of small fruit culture.

A new list of valuable plums for Texas is now being developed. In other words, the valuable fruit lists for Texas in the future will be largely made up of varieties that have been developed on her own native soil. You enterprising nurserymen of the state are doing much valuable work in helping to develop this valuable fruit list. Texas is so varied in its climatic and soil conditions affect varieties so greatly that great care must be taken in making discriminating recom-

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THE HOUSEHOLD

ENOUGH FOR ME.

Sometimes I think I'll thrash him, good.
He needs it bad, I'm sure,
An' sometimes—well, I believe I would
'N then I can't endure
T' tech 'n' mus'n' little kid.
For when he smiles, y' see,
He looks jes' like his mother did,
An' that's enough for me.

I guess a hundred times or more
I've taken him inside
T' bed room there, an' closed th' door
An' tried an' tried an' tried
T' bring myself to strike him, onct,
Jes' onct—an' then I see
His mother's smile on his wet face,
An' that's enough for me.

First thing I know, I'm sittin' there
Pettin' th' little chap,
An' strokin' of his curly hair,
Holdin' him in my lap,
An' dreamin' of her—seen her,
Jes' as she used to be,
An' somethin' makes my eyes t' blur
An' me cry silently.

He's got the same brown eyes she had
An' the same silky hair,
Looks so like her, th' little lad,
That—well, I don't care.
To lay a finger rough on him,
I'd almost seem as though
I was a' bein' harsh to an' dir,
An' so I let him go.

He ain't a bad boy—no, he ain't,
Jes' mischievous, that's all,
In all his make-up, th' ain't a taint
O' meanness, I can't tell.
T' mind when things she used to do
Exactly like he does,
I thought was jes' a' jest an' fun,
Th' dearest ever was.

I know, sometimes, he'll come t' me
An' say to me: "Say, Dad,
Y' ain't goin' to whip me, now, are ye?
I ain't been bad, no more."
An' then he'll twist an' sort o' smile,
My eyes get all a' dir,
An' I'm enough gold in th' world
T' hire me t' teach him.

Folks say I'm spoilin' him—may be
I am, but I don't care
To tech him rough—he looks so like she
Did, an' so I don't care.
He puts his little arms around
My neck, an' I don't care.
Her in his eyes, so big an' brown,
An' that's enough for me.

—James Foley, Jr., in Bismarck Tribune.

LAWTON A FATALIST.

Thomas W. Lawton is something of a fatalist. The toss of a coin has determined for him more than one stock transaction. He believes that whatever befalls after a man has done his best is part of a grand scheme of the total of human events. He believes in the good luck of certain numbers; the figure 3 or its multiples appear in all his affairs. His office is at 33 State street. His telephones are 333 and 3339 respectively. His yacht's first sailing took place on the 3d of June. He wears a watch chain consisting of 333 gold beads.

COLUMBUS' PAY.

Somebody has recently discovered at Seville, Spain, a state paper giving an account of what Christopher Columbus and the officers and men of his caravels received as pay on their first voyage. Columbus had the title of admiral and received a sum equal to \$320 a year in our money. The captains of the three caravels received respectively \$16, \$18 and \$19 a month. The sailors received

from \$2 to \$3.40 a month and their food, with two suits of clothes a year.

THE POPE TAKES SNUFF.

Pope Leo XIII. is still addicted to the habit of taking snuff. It is not generally known that the snuff used by the head of the Roman Catholic church is made especially for his use in America. This particular kind is the highest priced made anywhere in the world, and before being packed is flavored with the costly attar of roses.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

The celebrated French poet, Saint Foix, who, in spite of his large income, was always in debt, sat one day in a barber shop waiting to be shaved. He was lathered when the door opened and a tradesman entered, who happened to be one of the poet's largest creditors.

No sooner did this man see Saint Foix than he angrily demanded his money.

The poet composedly begged him not to make a scene.

"Won't you wait for the money until I am shaved?"

"Certainly!" said the other, pleased at the prospect.

Saint Foix then made the barber a witness of the agreement and immediately took a towel, wiped the lather from his face and left the shop.

He wore a beard to the end of his days.

STRANGE MARRIAGE OATHS.

George Hazel, of Helena, Mont., in speaking of the formerly great influence wielded by the justices of the peace on the frontier, told the following story:

"In the prestate days of Montana the justices of the peace reigned supreme in the land. They joined men and women in life, buried them in death, were general peace-makers to the community at large and judges of dog fights. Their position in western communities were unique, and the stories that have been told about them have been innumerable. One of the most peculiar characters to be found in Washington, D. C., was one Ben. Benjamin E. P. ruled over the town of Belknap, Mont., since deceased in the early '70s.

"He performed at Belknap in the winter of 1878 a marriage ceremony that is classic in western annals. He made the bride swear that she would support the constitution of the United States and the organized acts of the territory of Montana; that she would be ever loving, faithful and true, and would be ever willing to defend with her life, if necessary—the honor of her God, her country and her flag. The bridegroom was compelled to swear that he would split the wood, carry the water, shovel the snow, build the fire, and under any and all circumstances, to be a perfect gentleman. Instead of returning her devotion with slurs

and scowls he would repay it with kisses and kind words. If he ran shy of kisses he was to call on the justice of the peace, who was long on kisses, but short on girls. Read wound up this unique ceremony by making the couple recite the Lord's prayer in unison. And the ceremony ended with a crack of a revolver and a pop of beer corks."

NEVER TAKEN AGAIN.

A young man of smart appearance entered a restaurant, followed by a French poodle that seemed intelligent above all his race. The master selected a table and sat down at one end, while the poodle sat up on a chair opposite to him and waited. After consulting the bill of fare the master ordered steak and onions. Then the dog remarked, "And the same for me, please."

Nothing can astonish a waiter, but a gentleman sitting near by heard the dog's remark and played double astonishment for the waiter and himself. Seeing this, the owner of the talking dog asked the animal, "What wine, Mosso?"

"Mumma, '98," replied the poodle laconically, looking a trifle bored. This was too much for the astonished gentleman. He rose and, apologizing, said to the owner of the dog:

"It is marvelous to what a pitch of perfection one can bring a good poodle. I've seen some dogs in my time, but I've never heard one talk as plainly as yours does. Will you take \$250 for him?"

"Well," replied the young man, "I really don't want to sell him."

"Take \$500?" asked the other.

"Well, well, if you really want him I will. I can easily train another to talk in the same way."

The bargain was made, the dog changed hands. But as the new master was leading his purchase out of the restaurant by a string the poodle cast a reproachful look on the ventriloquist and said, with a world of pathos in his words: "You've sold me! You've sold me! I'll never talk again!" And he didn't!

PRIEST WAS WILLING.

A good story strongly illustrating the quickness of the Irish in turning a serious situation into one of comedy is told of a priest in New Orleans during the days that Gen. Benjamin E. Butler was ruling the Crescent City with an iron hand. It is well known that probably more than any other commander in the federal army Ben Butler disliked the south and southern people and that he never lost an opportunity to humiliate the people, regardless of who they were or what they had done.

During the reign of Butler in New Orleans there was a fearful amount of sickness in the army, the men being swept off to their graves by hundreds. The death roll was so large that many men were buried without burial rites, conducted by ministers, and it was reported that Father Murphy, a well-known Catholic priest, positively declined to officiate at the funeral of federal soldiers. Butler ordered that

the priest be arrested and brought before him immediately.

The arrest was made, and by the time the priest reached headquarters General Butler was in a towering rage. He looked wicked enough at best out of his cocked eye, but when his anger was aroused he was a cyclone of wrath, and his coarse curses were the picture of the devil himself.

"What is this I hear of you, Father Murphy?" stormed Butler, as soon as the priest was in front of him. "You won't perform burial services over my soldier dead? What do you mean by such conduct—such open, bare-faced rebellion?"

"General, you have been misrepresented," said Father Murphy quietly.

"No, sir, I have not; the information came to me from the most reliable source, and I wish you to distinctly understand that no such damnable conduct will be tolerated in my department. Sergeant, see that the prisoner is confined until further orders."

"But, general," insisted Father Murphy, "you information is not correct. I have never refused to perform burial service over your men when called on. It is a duty which I have cheerfully performed and will continue to perform. Why, general, there is nothing more to the sun that would afford me more pleasure than to perform burial service over every soldier in your army."

Father Murphy was an ardent southern sympathizer and Butler knew it; and he knew what the priest meant by the last remark made by him; but there was so much humor in it (and Butler could appreciate humor) that the general, after swallowing a great lump of indignation, said:

"Never mind, sergeant, yet the father go this time; but if you ever hear of him refusing to officiate at a union soldier's funeral report it at once."

THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN LOW, SWAMPY COUNTRIES SEEM TO TAKE IT FOR GRANTED

That malaria, fevers and ague are necessary evils. These apparently do not realize that these diseases are slowly but surely sapping their general vitality. These intermittent fevers, malaria, fever and ague, swamp fever, jungle fever, etc., are the most persistent enemies of the human race. If the aggregate of harm they do could be realized, they would be fought as plagues.

These diseases are the result of weakness, of poisoned, microbial blood, and it was long ago demonstrated that Dr. Harter's Tonic was an absolute specific for a sure cure. It has been conquering and preventing these diseases for nearly half a century. It purifies the blood and drives out the poisons.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the insects which infest these countries and low swampy localities are verminous carriers of disease. The blood is pure and healthy you need have little fear of these. But if your blood is impure, it is impossible to resist the poisonous stings, and as a result the germs of disease obtain a footing. Protect yourself by using Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic. It will not only drive out but keep out malaria and other fevers of the blood, and it has cured thousands of cases that you cannot doubt. Made only by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio.

STRUGGLES OF THE LATE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

It is a curious fact that it was the energy, determination and astuteness of the late Dowager Empress Frederick that made her husband emperor for three months. All the old remembers that when the old Emperor Wilhelm lay on his death bed the crown prince was already afflicted with the virulent throat disease which was to kill him. Then was Bismarck's chance of greatness. He was the only man of the Englishman, and preventing her from mounting the imperial throne with power practically to govern the empire, in the place of her sick husband. It was the law in Germany that no prince can become king if afflicted with an incurable disease. The chancellor sought to have the crown prince declared to be suffering from cancer, so that on the old emperor's death the crown might fall to the present kaiser, instead of his father.

All the court physicians were Bismarck's tools; if they could but be got to see the sufferer and utter the word "cancer," the chancellor would deprive his enemy of his chance of grasping the helm. But the crown prince resisted every persuasion, every artifice, every menace; she brought the English physician, Morell Mackenzie, over from England to treat her husband and rigorously barred every German doctor from the sickroom. It was like an international war, waged in the passage outside the sick chamber, an imperial crown being the stake at issue. She won. Dr. Mackenzie said that the crown prince's malady was not such as to deprive him of his right; and on the old emperor's death, the Princess Victoria became Empress of Germany.

It might be thought that she had been fighting merely for that title. Her deep love for her husband was amply proved by her devotion to him all through that time of deadly political intrigue. And she gave, incidentally at the same time, proof of her remarkable intellectual powers. For during the three months of her husband's illness she made a profound study of the medical principles involved in his case for the sole purpose of hastening the recovery which never came. Sir Morell Mackenzie afterwards wrote that the empress became so proficient in the matter that a doctor might have talked with her about it for an hour at a time without suspecting that she was a mere outsider. No wonder that King Edward VII, when asked who was the cleverest woman he had known answered without hesitation:

"My sister, the Dowager Empress of Germany."

When after ninety-nine days of tenure of the imperial throne Frederick died she began the last stage of the empress' career. As crown princess and as empress she had trouble, unpopularity and persistent abhorrence of the all-powerful Iron Chancellor, all sorts of intrigues to fight against; but she had the power and high place. Now she was to know the misery of obscurity.

Few mothers have suffered more from their children than this unhappy empress from the kaiser. A German officer relates a favorite device of Wilhelm's to humiliate his mother during his grandfather's reign. The first Emperor Wilhelm, though not an unkind old fellow in his way, was an autocratic ruler of his household, and even his strong-willed daughter-in-law never dreamed of resisting him. He would sometimes send an order to the crown prince by her son, young Wilhelm. The boy would rudely enter his mother's presence and, as if in his own name, bid her do the thing—perhaps to preside at some function, perhaps to leave Berlin for a brief visit to Potsdam.

Naturally resenting the young man's insolent manners, the unhappy woman would refuse to do as he desired. He would let her commit herself definitely to the refusal, often before other people, then would ask her with a triumphant sneer whether he was to bring the emperor word that the crown prince despised the command of her sovereign. The brutality cut the mother to the quick; violent scenes constantly took place, and the haughty woman who never feared to confront the stormy rage of the chancellor, would cry and wring her hands in despair over the conduct of her son.

Long after the masterful young man has become emperor in his turn and had broken Bismarck, her lifelong enemy, he still took a strange pleasure, if report be true, in wounding and slighting his mother in her lonely widowhood.

On Sept. 8th, Mrs. W. H. Wright of Dallas will cheerfully receive young ladies to Nicholasville, Ky., where they will enter school for the next year. Jesuina Institute is one of the oldest and most reliable schools in this country. It was established in 1856, and since 1885 has graduated more than 250 students, who stand among the most cultured and refined women of the South.

Mrs. J. E. Skinner, who was for many years at the head of Hamilton College, is present; and no educator in the great South has left more marked impressions for good on the minds of her pupils than Mrs. Skinner. She rules by love, and yet she rules.

And those who have sent their daughters above in care of Mrs. Wright all testify that mothers themselves could not give their daughters more kindly watch-care while attending them so and from school. Those who have not fully attended on a school will do well to address Mrs. W. H. Wright, 207 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Have an opportunity to win cash prizes in the Journal's Weekly Essay Contests.

Miller Medical Institute

DR. SAM'L A. MILLER, Specialist Greenville, Texas.

SPECIALTIES: Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs. Catarrh in all its forms. Inflammation and Stricture. Gonorrhea. Diseases of Women and all Chronic Troubles. Write, enclosing stamp for question list, for mail treatment. Consultation and X-Ray examinations free. This is the largest and best equipped institution in the South for the treatment of the various diseases. Address Dr. Sam'l A. Miller, Greenville, Tex.

REFERENCES: First National Bank, Greenville, Texas; First National Bank, Sweetwater, Texas; First National Bank, Mineola, Texas; Greenville National Bank, Greenville, Texas.

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scow Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair

Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put it on the sores, 5 and 10 cent cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors

Geo. E. Thompson, Treas., N. Y. City.

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

With Privilege of Examination. Freight Prepaid to Your Station.

"The Willard Steel Range."

Has 6 1/2 in. lids, open 17x21x12, 35 gallon reservoir and warming closet, lined through-out with asbestos; burns wood or coal. This special inducement is offered for a limited time only. Mention this paper.

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

Laclede Hotel,

Geo. E. Hodges, Prop. and Mgr. 718 to 730 W. Commerce Street.

American and European Plan. 200 Rooms. \$1.50 and \$2.00 Per Day. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ VIA THE "KATY FLYER" ROUTE

WHEN GOING TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, DALLAS, FT. WORTH, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO.

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

Grayson College, located at Whitewright, Tex., has issued a superbly illustrated catalogue containing many views of life at Grayson College and much information of value in regard to that thriving institution.

COTTON BELT SPECIAL RATES. Triennial Convocation Knights Templar, Louisville, Ky., August 17-21, 1901—Round trip rate, one fare plus \$2; dates sale August 24 and 25, West Vaco 23 and 24, limited till September 2 leaving Louisville with privilege extension till September 15, 1901.

W. H. WEEKS, G. P. & T. A. Tyler, Texas; CITY TICKET AGENT, 27 Main st., Dallas, Texas; A. B. WAGNER, C. P. & T. A., Dallas.

Moore's Hog Remedy and cure Malaria and Chills, kill Lice and Fleas, remove Warts and PREVENT CHOLERA, at a cost of Five Cents Per Hog Per Year. A postal gets particulars and book on "CARE OF HOGS." Address Moore Chem. Co., Dept. M, Kansas City, Mo.

RUPTURE AND PILES

CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Fistula, Piles, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. No Cure No Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free.

DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

RUPTURE

Quick and permanent cure. No cutting, no pain and no detention from business. You pay nothing until cured. State your case. We send for book Warts and Piles. DR. ERNEST HENDERSON, 105 W. 9th, St. Kansas City, Mo.

SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR

OPENS OCTOBER 19, Closes October 30, 1901.

STUTTERING CURED. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Bancroft House, 323 St. Mary's Street.

We are pleased to announce to our readers that Rev. G. W. Randolph and Dr. L. D. McCullough, those noted specialists of the voice from St. Louis, have returned to Texas to cure several hundred stutters and stammerers who failed to come to them last winter when they were in Dallas, during the time when they were cured, and published letters from many who wrote of their cure weeks after their treatment. We know these doctors personally and know what their treatment is. We would not publish this in the Advocate. They come highly recommended by the Texas Christian Advocate.

We have published many letters from ex-stutterers cured by Drs. Randolph and McCullough while they were in Dallas. We know them personally. Write them at once.

FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE

Trade Mark.

Trade Mark.

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HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R. "Sunset-Central Special." RUNS THROUGH DAILY FROM DENISON TO NEW ORLEANS And Carries Free Chair Cars.

Through Pullman Sleepers daily—
From GALVESTON via DENISON to
ST. LOUIS.
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DENVER.
From AUSTIN via ELGIN to CHICA-
GO.
From HOUSTON via DENISON to SE-
DALLIA, MO.
From HOUSTON to WACO and AUS-
TIN.
"The Central is the Free Chair Car Line."
For tickets and further information apply
to Agents H. & T. C. R. R.

S. F. B. MORSE, Pass. Traf. Mgr.,
Houston, Texas.
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Agent, Houston, Texas.
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Another Railroad.... FROM TEXAS TO THE North and East THE FRISCO LINE

EFFECTIVE MARCH 10, 1901,
ANNOUNCES THE COMPLETION OF ITS
Red River Division
To
DENISON and SHERMAN
TEXAS.
It Shortens the Distance.
It Opens New Territory.

CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY
Great
Rock Island
Route
THE RIGHT ROAD.
BURLINGTON ROUTE.
ITS NEW LINE,
Denver-Northwest via Billings.

The Burlington's Denver-Northwest
Main Line was completed September 16th.
It taps the Kansas City-Billings Line at
Alliance, Neb. It is the short line, Denver
to Helena, Spokane, and the direct
line to the entire Upper Northwest.

Only 36 hours to Butte-Helena.
Only 48 hours Denver to Spokane.
Only 62 hours Denver to Puget Sound.

This will be the main traveled route
for passengers going via Denver to Northern
Pacific Points.

TO DENVER, SCENIC COLORADO,
UTAH, PACIFIC COAST: Two great
daily trains from Kansas City, St. Jo-
seph. Weekly California excursions, per-
sonally conducted.

TO THE EAST: Best equipped trains
to Chicago and St. Louis.

TO THE NORTH: Best trains to Oma-
ha, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
C. L. BEECH, L. W. WAKELY,
T. P. A., 237 Main St., Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Dallas, Texas. St. Louis, Mo.
HOWARD ELLIOT, General Manager,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Nothing superior to the "Sunset-
Central Special" or Pullman Standard
and Excursion Sleeping Car Service,
nections, to Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis,
and to all points

North, East, Southeast
and West.

Ask Ticket Agents for Particulars.

S. F. B. MORSE, Passenger Traffic
Manager, Houston, Texas.
J. L. PARKS, Gen. Pass. & Ticket
Agent, Houston, Texas

MARKETS

(Reported by the Fort Worth Livestock
Commission.)
Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 12.—Our local
hog market made a healthy advance. The
bulk of packers going at \$5.50 to \$6.00. The
lightest and best hogs are in demand. The
market is steady. Since both Armour and
Swift have decided to build packing
houses in Fort Worth, the market is strong
on why the stock hogs should be held
back, as the country is already getting
short on hogs, and by next season, when
these parties are ready for business, we
will want 6,000 hogs a day, and the light
unwashed kind are better property at home
than on the market.

We are still short on good butcher cows
and have orders that we cannot fill. The
good kind are ready sale.
Choice fat hogs \$4.00 to \$5.00, prime pack-
ers \$5.50 to \$6.00, mixed fat hogs \$4.50 to \$5.00,
chole hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50, choice fat
cows \$2.50 to \$3.00, medium fat cows \$2.00
to \$2.50, bulls and stags \$1.50 to \$2.00.

(Reported by the National Livestock
Commission.)
Dallas, Aug. 12.—Receipts of both cattle
and hogs were fairly liberal last week,
but the demand was decidedly weak. The
market is very short on cattle and hogs
and good stuff is bringing satisfactory
prices. The market is about to drag
rather than last Monday. The majority of
loads are still coming badly mixed, which
forces us to sell straight and good stuff
at a premium. The market is about to
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forces us to sell straight and good stuff
at a premium. The market is about to
drag rather than last Monday. The majority of
loads are still coming badly mixed, which
forces us to sell straight and good stuff
at a premium.

Prime steers, 900 pounds and up, \$3.25 to
\$3.50; choice steers, 700 to 800 pounds, \$3.00
to \$3.25; stockers and feeders \$2.50 to \$3.00,
choice cows and heifers \$2.50 to \$3.00, fair
to good cows \$2.00 to \$2.50, choice hogs
\$3.25 to \$3.50, choice mutton 50 pounds and up
\$2.50 to \$3.00, choice sheep \$1.50 to \$2.00,
stags and wethers \$1.00 to \$1.50, mixed fat
hogs \$2.00 to \$2.50, choice fat cows \$2.50
to \$3.00, mixed packers \$1.50 to \$2.00, light
fat hogs \$1.50 to \$2.00, stock hogs \$1.00 to \$1.50.

SAN ANTONIO.
San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 9.—Quotations
on livestock today were as follows: Choice
cattle \$3.00 to \$3.50, mixed cattle \$2.50 to \$3.00,
choice fat cows \$2.50 to \$3.00, common
cows \$2.00 to \$2.50, sheep, no demand,
goats, no demand, hogs \$3.00 to \$3.50, yearlings
\$2.50 to \$3.00, calves \$2.00 to \$2.50, hogs
\$3.00 to \$3.50, mixed packers \$1.50 to \$2.00,
light fat hogs \$1.50 to \$2.00, stock hogs \$1.00
to \$1.50.

CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 12.—Cattle—Receipts
26,000, including 900 Texans and 500 West-
erns. Market steady to 10¢ higher. Poor
good to prime steers \$3.00 to \$3.50, poor
to medium \$2.50 to \$3.00, stockers and feeders
\$2.00 to \$2.50, choice cows \$2.50 to \$3.00, fair
to good cows \$2.00 to \$2.50, choice hogs
\$3.25 to \$3.50, choice mutton 50 pounds and up
\$2.50 to \$3.00, choice sheep \$1.50 to \$2.00,
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to \$3.00, mixed packers \$1.50 to \$2.00, light
fat hogs \$1.50 to \$2.00, stock hogs \$1.00 to \$1.50.

KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 12.—Cattle—Re-
ceipts 8,000 natives, 5,000 Texans and 1,200
calves. Market steady, 10¢ higher. Poor
good to prime steers \$3.00 to \$3.50, poor
to medium \$2.50 to \$3.00, stockers and feeders
\$2.00 to \$2.50, choice cows \$2.50 to \$3.00, fair
to good cows \$2.00 to \$2.50, choice hogs
\$3.25 to \$3.50, choice mutton 50 pounds and up
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stags and wethers \$1.00 to \$1.50, mixed fat
hogs \$2.00 to \$2.50, choice fat cows \$2.50
to \$3.00, mixed packers \$1.50 to \$2.00, light
fat hogs \$1.50 to \$2.00, stock hogs \$1.00 to \$1.50.

(Reported by Mailway Commission Co.)
Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 9.—Receipts of cattle in the Texas division
have been liberal for the week, and the
week's business is closing lower on all
kinds, except veal calves. The best 1000
and 2000-pound steers are selling from
\$3.50 to \$4.00, and the medium 800 to 1200
pound steers \$3.00 to \$3.50; the 800 to 950
pound steers \$2.50 to \$3.00, while the fair quality,
weighing 80 to 950 pounds, \$2.00 to \$2.50. The
cow market is from 15¢ to 25¢ lower than
last week's close. Best cows weighing
from 140 to 160 pounds, \$2.00 to \$2.50, fair
kinds \$1.50 to \$2.00, common \$1.00 to \$1.50.
Bologna bulls \$2.00 to \$2.50. Best veal calves
weighing 140 to 160 pounds, \$2.00 to \$2.50,
fair kinds \$1.50 to \$2.00, common \$1.00 to \$1.50.
We do not get any better prices
on this stuff until all of this dry weather
stuff has been cleared up, and from
the fact that the market is so low, the
kind, the drought stricken sections ought
to get cleaned up soon.

SAINT LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 12.—Cattle—Re-
ceipts 4,500, including 3,000 Texans. Re-
ceipts of native shipping and export
steers \$3.50 to \$4.00, dressed beef and butcher
steers \$3.00 to \$3.50, stockers and feeders \$2.50
to \$3.00, choice cows \$2.50 to \$3.00, fair
to good cows \$2.00 to \$2.50, choice hogs
\$3.25 to \$3.50, choice mutton 50 pounds and up
\$2.50 to \$3.00, choice sheep \$1.50 to \$2.00,
stags and wethers \$1.00 to \$1.50, mixed fat
hogs \$2.00 to \$2.50, choice fat cows \$2.50
to \$3.00, mixed packers \$1.50 to \$2.00, light
fat hogs \$1.50 to \$2.00, stock hogs \$1.00 to \$1.50.

HOUSTON.
(Reported by the T. B. Saunders Com-
mission Co.)
Houston, Aug. 8.—Receipts of beefs \$3.00 to
\$3.50, medium beefs \$2.50 to \$3.00, choice cows
\$2.50 to \$3.00, medium cows and heifers \$2.00
to \$2.50, bulls and stags \$1.50 to \$2.00, work
oxen \$1.00 to \$1.50, choice hogs \$3.25 to \$3.50,
medium hogs \$2.50 to \$3.00, choice mutton 50
pounds and up \$2.50 to \$3.00, choice sheep
\$1.50 to \$2.00, stags and wethers \$1.00 to \$1.50,
mixed fat hogs \$2.00 to \$2.50, choice fat cows
\$2.50 to \$3.00, mixed packers \$1.50 to \$2.00,
light fat hogs \$1.50 to \$2.00, stock hogs \$1.00
to \$1.50.

NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, La., Aug. 12.—Receipts of
strictly good beef cattle of all sizes has been
light, and the demand good. Medium
and ordinary cattle, large and small, have
been in ample supply; prices irregular.
There are no good hogs or fat sheep
in first hands. The outlook for the week
for next week for anything desirable,
while common is slow sale.

GALVESTON.
(Reported by the A. P. Norman Livestock
Company.)
Galveston, Tex., Aug. 10.—Good to choice
beefs \$3.00 to \$3.50, common to fair beefs
\$2.50 to \$3.00, good to choice cows \$2.50 to \$3.00,
common to fair cows \$2.00 to \$2.50, choice
yearlings \$2.00 to \$2.50, common to fair
yearlings \$1.50 to \$2.00, good to choice
hogs \$3.25 to \$3.50, medium hogs \$2.50 to \$3.00,
choice mutton 50 pounds and up \$2.50 to \$3.00,
choice sheep \$1.50 to \$2.00, stags and wethers
\$1.00 to \$1.50, mixed fat hogs \$2.00 to \$2.50,
choice fat cows \$2.50 to \$3.00, mixed packers
\$1.50 to \$2.00, light fat hogs \$1.50 to \$2.00,
stock hogs \$1.00 to \$1.50.

COTTON MARKET.
Galveston, Tex., Aug. 12.—Spot cotton
firm and unchanged. Ordinary 6-15, good
ordinary 6-15, low middling 7-15, mid-
dling 8-15, good middling 8-15, mid-
dling 9-15, low middling 9-15, mid-
dling 10-15, good middling 10-15, mid-
dling 11-15, low middling 11-15, mid-
dling 12-15, good middling 12-15, mid-
dling 13-15, low middling 13-15, mid-
dling 14-15, good middling 14-15, mid-
dling 15-15, low middling 15-15, mid-
dling 16-15, good middling 16-15, mid-
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Things at Home and Abroad.

The Legislature.—The Twenty-seventh legislature has been busy during the past week mainly with redistricting measures. A considerable number of re-apportionment bills have been introduced, some of them differing widely in their provisions. Indications are that there will be a stubborn fight over the whole matter, and predictions of a sixty-day session are not uncommon. It is thought that a general appropriation bill will be brought in this week. The house passed a resolution recommending the promotion of Major Luther Hare, United States army, to the rank of brigadier general; also a resolution recommending clemency on the part of the Mexican government to Mac Stewart, the ex-Confederate for whose release from prison strong efforts have heretofore been made. Following was the message of Gov. Sayers on the opening of the legislature:

Agreeably to the terms of the proclamation under which the legislature has been convened in present session, the following is submitted for its information and consideration:

1. The appropriations for the support of the state government government and for the public service:

The controller estimates the net receipts to the general revenue for each of the two years beginning Sept. 1, 1933, at \$2,825,930. The cash balance in the treasury at this fund on the 2nd inst. was \$1,365,194.57. Deducting therefrom the unexpended balance of appropriations—general and special, heretofore made and subject to expenditure—\$921,325.89—there will remain an actual surplus in general revenue of \$449,698.68 on Sept. 1 next, not taking into account the receipts for the present month and appropriations made at the present session.

It is believed that the August receipts will amount to \$125,000. Should this sum and the estimates by the controller for the two years be realized, there will be an aggregate, in general revenue, of \$5,815,968.68 for the two years ending Aug. 31, 1935, against which appropriations to the extent of \$5,500,000 may be made. Beyond this limit the appropriations cannot safely go without danger to the credit of the treasury.

In connection with the usual appropriations for the penitentiaries, I have to most earnestly recommend that authority be given the penitentiary commissioners to erect a mill and purchase suitable machinery, on credit, for the purpose of grinding sugar cane to be grown next year and thereafter upon the William Clemens farm in Brazoria county.

This property was acquired by the penitentiary commissioners on Dec. 9, 1899, and consists of 8,002 acres of land, five thousand four hundred and twenty-seven acres were purchased and paid for, and 2,575 acres were leased, with an option to purchase the same. The state has now growing on the farm

1,000 acres in corn, 550 acres in sugar cane, 400 acres in cotton and about 200 acres in sorghum and other forage crops. There is now being cleared and prepared for planting during the next spring 1,000 and 1,500 acres of new ground, so that the commissioners will find themselves next season with about 2,200 acres in sugar cane and about 1,500 acres in corn and forage, and will have ready next year for the mill about 40,000 tons of cane.

Without a sugar mill on the farm, the only practical route for shipping the cane would be over the contemplated extension of the Cane Belt railway to the large mills at Sugarland and Sartoria—a distance of almost 123 miles. The distance of transportation would be too great and would involve too much risk, besides it is clearly to the interest of the state to grind the cane on the farm rather than to ship it to mills elsewhere. Moreover, a mill located on the Brazos river at the farm would be of great advantage to small farmers up and down the river for many miles. The value of the next year's crop should be about \$100,000, which would be a total loss should no mill be built and the Cane Belt railway fail to reach the farm.

It is confidently believed by the commissioners and other officials of the penitentiaries that a contract can be safely made for the erection of such a mill and for the most improved machinery—the cost thereof to be paid out of the revenues accruing to the penitentiary system, to which great loss will necessarily result, thus authorizing the commissioners, as here recommended.

An appropriation is also earnestly recommended by which the volunteer guard of the state can be assembled into annual encampment and subjected to strict military discipline. The federal government appropriates yearly for the maintenance of quarters, master and ordnance stores. When it is considered that otherwise the guard is maintained at the expense of its members, it is believed that the state should be more than willing to pay the cost of an annual ten days' encampment.

The special attention of the legislature is also invited to the pressing need for an immediate provision for a sufficient water supply at the Southwestern insane asylum. At present the quantity obtainable is altogether inadequate. Further delay in the matter might occasion great loss to life and property.

2. Apportionment of the state for congressional, senatorial, representative and judicial purposes.

After the 22nd day of March, 1933, the state of Texas will be entitled to representation by sixteen members in the house of representatives of the congress of the United States.

The constitution of the state provides that the legislature shall consist of thirty-one senators and not exceeding 150 representatives upon the ratio of not more than one representative for every 15,000 inhabitants.

The division of the state into judicial districts is also a constitutional requirement, without limitation, however, as to number. It cannot be questioned that these districts, as now con-

stituted, are very unequal as to the amount of work to be performed—some of the judges being overburdened, while others are not employed but little more than half of the year. A re-adjustment of the districts should be had.

It is earnestly recommended that the apportionment of the state into congressional, senatorial, representative and judicial districts be made by the legislature at its present session.

I regret to have to advise the legislature of the temporary suspension of the First National bank of Austin, which was the agency employed by the state treasurer and secretary of state, as I am informed, to collect remittances to them. It is impossible at this time to give an accurate statement of the accounts of these officials with this bank, for the reason that the bank was closed on the 4th inst. by a national bank examiner, under the direction of the controller of the currency, and he has not given out any statement by which it can be ascertained what remittances have been collected and what are still in process of collection and have not reached the bank. The president of the bank is absent from the city, but will return to-morrow; the cashier is ill.

I beg to assure the legislature that, in my judgment, there is not a taint of dishonesty or dishonor on the part of either of the officials named. Each of them is under a large and entirely solvent bond to the state.

I have requested the treasurer and secretary of state to furnish me as soon as practicable, full and complete statements of both accounts. So soon as received, they will be forwarded to the legislature for its information.

Mob Fooled.—Sunday morning at 1 o'clock 200 armed and masked men rode up to the jail at Gonzales, Tex., and called for Sheriff F. M. Fly and asked for the Mexican prisoner, Gregorio Cortez. Sheriff Fly heard that the mob was coming and secured his keys and doors and sent his keys off, remaining in the jail with only one deputy and the jailer. When asked for Cortez the sheriff positively refused, and told them they could not have him. Upon this advice the mob tried to break down the door, using a telephone pole. Sheriff Fly then went outside, fired a shot, got the attention of the leaders of the mob, and after a talk together the mob dispersed, only firing a few shots as they left. Sheriff Fly took Cortez to San Antonio Sunday afternoon via Lockhart and San Marcos.

Oil Rates Reduced.—After a prolonged investigation, the railroad commission finally announced a decided cut in oil freight rates. The coal and lignite rates were also reduced, and threaten a fuel war. Some fears have been expressed that the oil men were simply pocket the difference in rates, and that the consumer would not be benefited by the rate reduction. Commenting on such statements a few days ago ex-Gov. Hogg said that he represented the independent producer of oil in the field, and he was willing to enter into a contract to sell

oil at the wells for a price equivalent to the charge made by the railroads for transporting it. It did not look fair that the cost of transporting any product should exceed the value of the product. He says he will submit his proposition to the railroads in writing. The railroads, he says, have hauled Territory coal to Mexico for less money than to Texas. If they are sincere in wanting factories built in Texas they will meet the demands of the people for cheap fuel. As to the threats of the coal and lignite people that they will greatly reduce the price of their produce, Mr. Hogg said that he was perfectly willing for them to go ahead; but the proposed combination would be a trust, and it would be the duty of the attorney general, district attorneys and county attorneys to prosecute it.

School Apportionment.—The state board of education, at a meeting held Friday, made the apportionment of the state available school fund of \$4.75 per capita, based on a scholastic census of 740,000 children. The school census for 1900-1901 was 729,175 apportionment \$4.75 per capita; for 1933-1900, 705,972 apportionment, \$4.50 per capita.

The Big Strike.—The strike of the steel operatives is apparently little nearer settlement than it was a week ago. While the steel trust has gained slight advantages at some points, the strikers have been equally successful at others and the situation on the whole is not greatly changed. Both sides express their determination to carry the fight to a finish. So far, there has been no disorder. One party while the other has announced the trust had decided to pursue was to train workmen at non-union works to take the places of the strikers. It would require many months to accomplish this. Another rumored move was the opening up to their full capacity the southern iron fields, particularly in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Iron company, which are owned chiefly in New York. The removal of some of the steel plants to other points from their present locations is also considered.

Negroes Burned.—Two negroes, each charged with criminal assault, were burned during the week, one at Enterprise, Ala., and the other near Savannah, Ga. In each case the mob was composed of both whites and blacks. One negro confessed his crime, and the other was positively identified.

Big Bullion Robbery.—At San Francisco last week the Selby Smelting and Lead company was robbed of \$280,000 worth of gold bullion. The thieves tunneled from outside the building under the rail at Selby works, which are located on the bay shore about thirty miles from San Francisco. They got away with nearly 1,200 pounds of gold worth \$20 an ounce. The robbery is one of the most successful ever accomplished. Jack Winters, who claims that he farmed drove a street car in Dallas, and also worked in Fort Worth for several months, was arrested on suspicion, and finally confessed the crime. Un-

der his direction \$130,000 worth of the bullion was recovered from the water in which it had been sunk. He claimed that he was alone in the robbery, but the officers of the smelting company believe that he had accomplices.

Evans Reprimanded.—The navy department has acted upon the complaint made by Hon. Wm. E. Chandler against Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. It has reprimanded the admiral, and the following letter has been addressed to him:

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 3.—Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, president of the Spanish treaty commission, late a senator of the United States and formerly secretary of the navy, has complained to the department, as you are aware, of certain strictures upon himself in your book entitled, "A Sailor's Log."

The strictures in question are in the nature of aspersions upon the official conduct of the then (1884) secretary of the navy. The text of your book it is not necessary to recite. Nor is it needful to ask of you an explanation why you felt yourself justified in publishing as you have.

It is obvious to any reader that you speak of the displeasure of the department's action; that you impugn his motives and otherwise traduce him in respect to orders given you by the secretary in the discharge of the duties of his office.

You are informed that this deliberate publication of yours has justly incurred the displeasure of the department. For an officer thus to attack a former head of the navy department because of orders given to him by that official is to abandon the courtesy that should always characterize an officer of the navy. If tolerated, it would unquestionably prove subversive of discipline and tend to bring the office itself into disrepute. The act is the more reprehensible, in this instance, because of your long experience in the service. It has become my duty, therefore, to censure you for this breach of the obligation imposed upon you as a commanding officer of the navy of the United States, which I accordingly do.

A copy of this letter will be furnished to Hon. Wm. E. Chandler. Very respectfully, F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

Killed Natives.—Advices from Brisbane, Queensland, are to the effect that the German punitive expedition, sent to avenge the massacre of Dr. Menck and other members of the German South sea expedition on the cannibal island of St. Mathias, landed from the German cruiser Cormoran, near the scene of the massacre, killed eighty natives and captured seventeen.

Floods in China.—Great floods, caused by the overflowing of the Yang Tse river, have caused the death of many thousands in China. The river rose forty feet, and for hundreds of miles the country is a great lake, with only the tops of trees and an occasional roof showing. Many points have been inundated, involving awful loss of life and great destruction to property.

E. G. SENTER, LAWYER,
341 Main St., Dallas.

BALE.
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How many of you have lost the price of this engine in one day on account of insufficient wind to operate your wind mills, leaving your stock without water. Get one now to do your pumping when there is no wind or to do it regularly. Weather does not affect its work, hot or cold, wet or dry, wind or calm, it is all the same to this machine. Will also shell corn, grind feed, saw wood, churn butter and is handy for a hundred other jobs, in the house or on the farm. Costs nothing to keep when not working, and only 1 to 2 cents per hour when working. Shipped completely set up, ready to run, no foundation needed, a great labor and money saver. Requires practically no oil, and is absolutely safe. We make all sizes of Gasoline Engines, from 1/2 to 75 horse power. Write for circular and special prices.

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THE TWIN TERRITORIES

The cowboys' reunion in the Indian Territory will take place at Pryor Creek, Cherokee Nation, Aug. 15, 16 and 17.

The Choctaw Livestock Protective association held its regular monthly meeting in Coalgate a few days ago. The association offers a standing reward for the capture and conviction of horse and cattle thieves.

James McFarland, a prominent cattleman and rancher in the Creek Nation, was assassinated between Muskogee and Henryetta, Creek Nation, a few nights ago. The body was found with seventeen bullet holes in it. There is no lead to the murder.

The sales of town lots at Lawton during the past week were at prices much higher than was anticipated. Most of the lots went to prices ranging from \$300 to \$350 but some brought over \$1000. The sales at other towns were at lower figures.

P. H. Fitzgerald of Indianapolis has closed a deal whereby he becomes the owner of the camp supply reservation, a solid tract of land, comprising 36,000 acres, in Woodward county, Oklahoma Territory. This tract of land is the best that is to be found in that region. Mr. Fitzgerald will turn the lands over to a colony he will organize on the same principle adopted by the old soldiers' colony in Georgia.

A suit has been filed in the northern district of the Indian Territory styled Mrs. W. J. Harris vs. August Wagoner, her tenant. The contention by the tenant is that Mrs. Harris is holding Cherokee lands in excess of her allotment and in violation of the Curtis law, which is sought to be applied in the Cherokee Nation. The case will test the constitutionality and standing of the Curtis law in the Cherokee Nation.

None of the reports that have been received at the Oklahoma weather bureau show the cotton crop to be in bad condition. The most of the reports are that there will be more than a half crop or an average crop and this means that if there are good showers from now on there will be a larger crop than there was last year. The shortage of corn will make an increased demand for feed for the feeding of cattle, and this will make up to cotton growers in price what they have lost by the failure of their corn crops. There is a great deal more corn in the territory than was thought and there will be an average of over fifteen bushels to the acre on all that has been planted, and this will make up to cotton market, but the farmers will have sufficient for their need.

United States Marshal B. F. Hackett has within the last few weeks been traveling with his deputies through the Choctaw Nation investigating the operations of alleged horse and cattle thieves. He reports that the thieves have been operating extensively and that they have regular stations. Be-

ginning below Mena, Ark., they take a bunch of horses and cattle and then to the mountains below Smithville. From there they go to the mouth of Clear Creek, then to the mouth of the Boggy and thence up to the line of the Chickasaw Nation near Wapanucka. Marshal Hackett says that there is a regular line of them and that they have the stealing business down to a fine art. They steal horses from the Chickasaw Nation and run them into Arkansas via the stations mentioned and then back this way again to the Chickasaw line, trading and selling the stock stolen from Arkansas so far away that they think they will never be heard of.

WOODS' HOGGISH CLAIM.—John R. Woods of Weatherford, Ok., who drew No. 1 in the Lawton district, created a sensation when filing for his claim, choosing 160 acres running the entire length of the townsite south. According to the government plan the townsite was to be a whole reservation were made to adjoin the townsite on the south. Miss Mattie Beals, the Wichita, Kan., telephone girl who had drawn No. 2 from the wheel, had counted on selecting one of these, but when Woods made the selection noted she had to content herself with a tract south of Woods' and two sections away from the town. Woods' claim is valued at about \$50,000.

Several protests have been filed against the awarding of the claim to Woods, one of them being signed by 500 men. If he finally wins the land it will be only after a hard struggle.

NEW MEXICO

At Roswell last week R. F. Barnett sold to Walker Bros. 450 steers, two and up, to be delivered June 1, 1932.

Wilt Allen of Magdalena bought of Ben McClure of Silver City, 350 head of stock cattle, which he received last week. The price paid was for yearlings and up \$14; calves \$7.

Louis J. Baer who recently reached Wagon Mound from Philadelphia, has leased 35,000 acres of land from E. B. Wheeler, agent of the Butler estate in Lea county, and will fence the tract and pasture a large herd of high grade cattle on it.

Myer Friedman & Bro. are having their wool scoured at the local wool scouring plants and will store it and hold for an increase in the price, says the Las Vegas Optic. They have won the largest purchases of wool in the territory and has unbounded confidence in advance of the fleecy stuff.

GRAYSON COLLEGE.
If you have not yet decided for Grayson College, may we ask: Are you seeking an established school? We have witnessed 15 years of continuously successful and increasing patronage from the first families of the country. We have scenic laboratories and equipment costing \$10,000.00. Largest X-Ray and most complete cabinet of any college in Texas will be found in Grayson College. Four large libraries and a reading room of 25 periodicals are here, free to all students. You will be allowed to see on a certain 25 for square 500 views from the most recent research and investigation in history, travel, natural scenery, natural phenomena, astronomy,

geology and biology, including photographic views from the largest telescope ever made, living organisms in water and sea, and corals in fresh human blood and X-Ray will be shown to every pupil. We have teachers born and educated in Europe, from the faculties of the leading conservatory of Chicago, pupils of the most noted American and European teachers in piano, violin, voice, art and elocution. Do you wish to attend a school of a moral and religious tone? We teach in a Christian way, and we have sessions with less than 5 per cent of our students unconverted. This work is done fully and in a manner that has never given offense. Ours is not a church school but decidedly Christian in influence. What church school can give you our record? Can you find a Grayson College student who did not return home a better boy or girl? Do you wish to find a school of superior advantages standing on its own merits? Grayson College has been chartered 15 years and has never maintained free from debt, having now reached a patronage of nearly 400 from the leading citizens of this and other states, and having established an up-to-date school plant of \$75,000.00 valuation with no aid from church or state. Young ladies home is supplied with hot and cold running water, electric lights, nicely furnished rooms, first-class table, room service and everything furnished in room. You do not move when you come to occupy a room here. Only two occupy one room. We have never had the slightest criticism on any act of our girls. We see to it by the most constant watchcare that no occasion for the least hint of criticism arises. Can this be said of many other schools of your knowledge? We will maintain a school of Christian character and without law from the work. Our girls are never allowed to have engagements with young men of the community or other schools invited to social events of either day or night. The only "suspension of rules" takes place weekly in the presence of the teachers in our auditorium for one hour at 4 p. m. when no young man is allowed to talk with or write to any girl, and no young lady. All students whose lessons and deportment have not been satisfactory are required to enter another room and spend the hour in study. We give board, light, fuel, furnished room, and circulation fee, library free ticket, no course of six lectures, including liquid diet, and literature, for \$12 in advance. Any special (piano one hour) free added for \$5. Any two specials in one family, \$80. If your church schools charge \$75 to \$150 more, send to us, and we will refund the difference. We are the only school of the kind in the territory for the literal fulfillment of every statement in our literature. For catalogue and any other information, write J. F. ANDERSON, White Wright, Texas.

Our friends who please send us names of young men or young ladies who wish to attend school.

SANTA FE SPECIAL RATES.
California—Account of Honorable Excursions—Large plus \$1.00 and 3d Tuesdays of July, August and September, limited for return 21 days from date of sale.

Buffalo—Account of Pan-American Exposition, various rates according to limit, on sale daily.

Louisville—Account of Conclave Knights Templar, one fare plus \$2, August 21 and 25, limited to leave Louisville September 2, with privilege of extension to Sept. 15.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Account Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., one and one-third fare, Sept. 12 and 14, limited September 25, with privilege of extension to October 7.

Marlin—Account Meeting Ancient Order Pilgrims, various rates, Aug. 20th, limited for return Aug. 21st.
Honey Grove—Account Fanning Confederate Association meeting, from stations, Dallas to Paris inclusive, convention rates, August 21, 22 and 23, limited August 24.
Dublin—Account Texas State Grange convention rates, August 13, 19 and 20, limited August 21.
Austin—Account Baptist State Sunday School and B. F. U. convention, convention rates, for trains arriving in Austin August 20 and 22, limited August 27.
Calvert—Account B. F. U. and Sunday School conventions, convention rates, August 19 to 22, limited August 27.
W. S. KEENAN, G. F. A., Galveston, Tex.

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the Doctor selects the cases who can not go to him personally that can be thus successfully cured at home. Write for it. The rich and poor all go to him, and all are cured alike. There is no pain or suffering in his well filled sanitarium. No matter how much suffering they bring to him, all vanish as he uses his skill at once. The following responsible people have just been discharged from his sanitarium:

H. Greathouse, Decatur, Tex., ex-Pres. First National Bank, 73 years old; was pronounced absolutely incurable by all who knew him.

Mrs. E. E. Arnold, Midland, Texas, palsy.

Mrs. Tullus, Midland, Texas, had been deaf for years.

Mrs. W. T. Simmons, Decatur, Texas, had been an invalid for years.

B. F. Irwin, Woodward, O. T., abscess of the liver, aggravated case.

Mrs. Henry Greathouse, Decatur, Texas, asthma and complications.

Mrs. M. L. Mertz, San Angelo, Texas, had been everywhere for relief, suffered for years.

Mrs. M. J. Overfelt, Fort Worth, Texas, had not worked for 21 years.

Mrs. A. A. Gilson, Fort Worth, Texas, wife of the General Ticket Agent Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, and hundreds of others. But why should even this be offered as the best evidence, of which there is abundance.

Dr. W. E. Duncan's unanimous success has caused others, with but little or no knowledge of the combined druggless profession to decoy the suffering into some foolish method, claiming it to be the same; but remember there is no other so successful as Dr. Duncan at 300 E. 4th st., Fort Worth, Texas. He is above reproach, and no one can be deceived there. Any hack or bus will take you to his sanitarium, if you tell them just where you want to go. Always bring the address with you for this reason. Persons going to health resorts much better go to Dr. Duncan's sanitarium, which is more comfortable and cure more certain.

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