Two Dollars in Cash

To the winner in The Journal's fourth prize essay contest. Papers must reach The Journal office not later than Sept. 17.

See Page 4.

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

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DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

The Best Market

Report published by any weekly paper in the Southwest is given in The Journal. It is obtained from the most reliable sources and is carefully corrected.

Every Week.

GOOD ROADS CONGRESS.

MEETING AT BUFFALO SEPT. 16-21—RESULTS OF TRIP OF GOOD ROADS TRAIN.

The National Good Roads association of the United States has called the International Congres of Good Roads, to be held in the city of Buffalo, state of New York, United States of America, Sept. 16-21.

The subject of highway improvement is demanding the best thought and action throughout the nations of the world. The National association, recognizing the great importance of arousing attention, promoting discussion, stimulating scientific investigation, making practical demonstrations, collecting and disseminating information relating to the best methods of road construction and maintenance, has invited the general governments of the United States and of the various other nations of the world, the governors of the several states, mayors of all municipalities, presidents of boards of trade and road associations, and all other societies and bodies working for the improvement of the common roads, to appoint delegates to this congress.

All sessions of the congress will be held during the Pan-American exposition. It is designed to devote a portion of the time included in the dates above named to demonstrate the scientific methods of modern road construction by building sections of the various classes of roads, including earth, oil, gravel, stone, tar-macadam, vitrified brick, etc. A splendid railroad train equipped with modern road-making machinery will be on exhibition and practical road experts and engineers will have charge of the work.

The scope of the deliberations of the congress will include general discussion and exemplification of the science of road construction and maintenance, together with experimental tests and experience of the several countries of the world and the states of the Union, and the solution of the problems of road making. Addresses will be made by prominent statesmen and officials, competent engineers, and scientific road experts from the various nations of the world.

It was under the direction of the National association that the Illinois Central railroad a few weeks ago sent a "good roads" train through some of the southern states. Concerning the results of this trip, the Southern Farm Magazine in its August issue says:

From Louisiana to Kentucky in the Mississippi valley practical interest in good roads has been intensified by the trip of the good roads train of the Illinois Central railroad. In the work of arousing this interest the railroad has had the official co-operation of the National Good Roads association and of the national department of agriculture. It has seen good roads associations organized in the wake of its train, and there can be no doubt that the results will be far-reaching for good of that whole section. At Louisville President W. H. Moore, of the Good Roads association, made an elaborate address, reviewing the good effects of improved roads. He said that 99 per cent of all the products of the soil, valued annually at $3,300,000,000, must first be carried over a common road before it reaches a river, a harbor or a railroad, that good roads would expedite the extension of rural mail delivery, and that if farmers would build better roads, so that they could take their produce to market twelve months in the year instead of seven, this would become the bulk of their own produce. He added:

"When is wheat usually a dollar a bushel? Not in the summer and fall, when you first thresh it and when you can take it to market. It generally then drops to the lowest level—50 or 60 cents. But during the months from December until March, when the whole country it a mud hole, wheat advances to a dollar a bushel. But this same wheat is usually stored in the granaries of the elevators in or near the great cities, and that is what keeps the bull and the bear living on these great streets, which influence the commerce of the world.

"Again, I say, if common roads are built it will be a means of stopping the girls and boys from leaving the farms and leaving the fathers and mothers in their old days to take care of themselves. But by having all the modern advantages of life they will be inclined to stay on the farms, and not congest the great cities, as we see today in Chicago, Louisville, Buffalo, Boston and San Francisco."

He referred to the good roads train which started from Chicago on June 20, and said that the conventions in the southern states had attracted industrial attention such as no similar movement that was ever inaugurated in the past. Over 50,000 people have been hauled on the railroads to the various conventions. Organization has taken place, and to-day the people are organized in all the counties and townships for better roads and other kindred conditions, such as the improvements of the rivers and harbors, draining the swamps, preserving the fast-disappearing woodlands and irrigating the arid lands of the West.

Rain is Wanted.—From the range districts of Texas there is now going up a great cry for water. In many places in the West and Northwest the grass is reported dry, and a scarcity of feed is threatened. There are exceptional instances where stockmen are well supplied with water from springs or wells, and in some sections local rains have relieved the situation. At Childress and in the surrounding country there was a heavy rain a few days ago, and in the Brownwood country there was a soaker. From many other points, however, come statements of extreme drouth, though cattlemen in the main do not look for a long continuance of present conditions.

To Exclude American Meat.—The advance sheets of the consular report showing the proposed German tariff prove conclusively that Germany intends putting an insurmountable duty on American meat products and thereby practically shutting off that feature of American international commerce. The duty on pork is raised 4.76 to 7.14, which would make it impossible for the big packers of the United States to market their products in the German empire with any margin of profit.

Exhibits at St. Louis.—The committee to select permanent committees to represent all livestock breeders of the United States in connection with the Louisiana Purchase exposition have handed in the following names:

Beef cattle—Charles E. Leonard, Boonville, Mo.; Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland; A. P. Grout, Winchester, Ill.

Dairy cattle—C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.; George F. Western, Biltmore, N. C.

Jersey cattle—E. A. Powell, Syracuse, N. Y.

Horses—R. B. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis.; Fred C. Stevens, Ithica, N. Y.; N. J. Coleman, St. Louis.

Hogs—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; E. D. Oliver, Bloomsburg, Ohio; W .L. Ady, Parnell City, Mo.

Sheep—G. N. Howard Davidson, Millbrook, N. Y.; Frank Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; Mr. Massey, Colorado.

Poultry—A. J. Leland, Springfield, Ill.

Agricultural colleges and experiment stations—Prof. W. A. Henry, Madison, Wis.; Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Iowa; Hon. W. H. Leggett, St. Anthony Falls, Minn.

At large—N. H. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn.; John Springer, Denver, Colo.; W. F. Skinner, Chicago.

Almost Buried.—The following very remarkable story was recently sent out from Larned, Kan:

A bolt of lightning saved a child from premature burial Tuesday at Hanston, twenty miles from this city.

The 5-year-old daughter of Samuel McFreaze, a rancher, apparently died on Saturday morning. Funeral services were arranged, the body prepared for burial, and no one noticed a sign of life remaining in the little body.

Tuesday the funeral services were held and the procession started to the cemetery. A storm was gathering it the time. On the way to the cemetery a bolt of lightning struck the horses and stunned the driver. When the frightened mourners reached the hearse the little girl was sitting up crying for her mother.

For a few moments the persons who witnessed the occurrence were too frightened to move, but finally the little girl was taken up and driven back to the house as fast as possible. Her parents believe the bolt was sent as a miracle, and the people of the vicinity speak in whispers of it.

Physicians declare the little girl was in a cataleptic condition and the shock revived her, but many residents believe she was dead and came back to life.

Victim of Anthrax.—Another anthrax victim is reported from West Point, Nebraska. Recently Fred Schmidt's cattle began to die. The first animal he skinned, not knowing what ailed it, and allowed the hogs to eat the carcass. As a result, he lost thirty-five valuable hogs which ate the carion and also a fine dog. The hogs' heads swelled up to enormous size and finaly burst open, causing death. In skinning the animal one of Schmidt's fingers got poisoned from the disease and he is in danger of losing his life from blood poisoning, and he is now under medical care.

Shorthorn Awards.—At the recent Shorthorn show at Lexington, Ky., the following awards were made:

Aged bull, 1st, Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind., on the Lad-For-Me; 2d, Grey Tower herd, Grass Lake, Mich., on Deputy Marshal; 3d, Wm. Warfield, Lexington, Ky., on Woodsberry Pride, and 4th, F. A. Colton, Manilla, Ind., on Valley Champion.

Bulls, 2 years old—1st, C. F. Rice, Indianola, Ill., on Red Lad; 2d, A. Ewalt, Paris, Ky., on Red Cross; 3d, E. E. Sowers, Warren, Ind., on General White; 4th, C. Lebus, Cynthiana, Ky., on Engineer.

Bulls, 1 year old—1st, C. F. Rice, on Marmaduke; 2nd, E. K. Thomas, Lexington, Ky., on Alhambra; 3d, Grey Tower herd, on Scottish Sharon; 4th, Robbins & Sons, on Loadstone.

Bulls 7 months old—1st, Robbins & Sons, on Bud Means; 2d, Abe Renick, Sycamore, Ky., on Rear Admiral; 3d, C. A. Robinson, Winchester, Ky., on Fame of Glamos; 4th, Grey Tower herd, on Scottish Grey Sharon.

Bulls under 7 months—1st, E. E. Sowers, on Dr. White.

Cows, 3 years old—1st, Robbins & Sons, on Young Matchless; 2d, Grey Tower herd, on Lady Sharon, 4th; 3d, Abe Renick, on Minnie 30th; 4th, C. F. Rice, on Lucy Ann.

Cows, 2 years old—1st, Robbins & Sons, on Ruberta; 2d, Grey Tower, on Lady Sharon 6th; 3d, Wm. Darrick, Crittenden, Ky., on Village Rose; 4th, Abe Renick, on Pappit 92d.

Cows, 1 year old—1st, Robbins & Sons, on Clarrisa; 2d, Joe Witter, Liberty, on Sally White; 3d, Grey Tower, on Snow Ball; 4th, J. M. Hall, Paris, Ky., on Peri Duchess of Enwood 34.

Heifer, 7 months—1st and 2d, Robbins & Sons, on Lads Goldie and Lads Lady; 3d, Abe Renick, on Nora Bell 22d; 4th, Grey Tower, on Lady Sharon 8th.

Not Wanted in Colorado.—During the past few weeks there have been thousands of stock cattle moved west into this state from the drouth district of Kansas, says a Denver paper. They are being bought mostly by speculators because they are cheap and are being taken by farmers who have hay to feed. The best information reaching Denver from the range is that there will not be enough feed for the cattle that belong here, and the cattle coming in are making the winter outlook that much worse. Hay has already commenced to advance and shrewd buyers are contracting all they can find. It looks now as though the cattle now coming in will have to be sent back later, and it is not unlikely that the same farmers who are now selling at a sacrifice will be buying them back.

E. H. Grubb, the well-known cattle man from the western slope, says that on the western slope there will not be enough feed to winter the cattle, and the talk about holding their cattle through the winter is all nonsense. "We can hold a limited number," said he, "but the bulk of the cattle in western Colorado will have to move before the winter becomes severe. Hay is so expensive that it is simply out of the question to consider the proposition of feeding, and cattlemen will, as a rule, be compelled to ship out except those for which they can provide hay. There have been a few of the Kansas cattle moved into our country, but they will come back in the fall. We are making our cattle as fat as possible and will have a larger percentage of beef than usual, but there will be plenty of stockers and feeders."

Gibbs on Mexico.—Ex. Gov. Barnett Gibbs returned a few days ago from a trip through a considerable part of Mexico, and in an interview said:

"From Zacatecas south the climate was delightful and the valley green and beautiful, and during that part of the trip, including the time spent in the city of Mexico, I had to sleep under blankets every night. Mexico in the valleys had magnificent crops, and the tillers of the soil were planting their third corn crop this year on the irrigated lands, and are now having rains every day.

"President Porfirio Diaz has under great difficulties done more for his country than any statesman of modern times. He has pushed public improvements, public education and freedom of religious thought. The United States with a gold basis and an import duty is very prosperous, and so is Mexico with an export duty and a silver basis. As the Mexicans say, 'Quien sabe?'

"In Mexico the government don't allow public funds to accumulate, or to be used by private banks or politicians without interest or security. When more money comes into the treasury than is needed for current expenses, it is used to build macadamized roads or government railroads for the people or furnish free music. In this state sometimes the people who pay the fiddler don't have a chance to dance or even look in at the window.

"There are a great many Americans in Mexico engaged in mining and other business, and some of them are making money. A smart Yankee found that tourists had exhausted the supply of ancient Toltic gods, so he started a secret factory and makes new gods look old, just as he does old women look young. The mineral development now going on in Mexico will enable the republic to go to a gold basis in two or three years, if it so desires, but it is very doubtful if the people will permit it, as they prefer a currency which won't cross the border. The Mexican banks give you more than two for one for American money, but the average Mexican in the interior won't accept American silver at par. I saw many historical spots, where prominent citizens were shot in the earlier days before railroads, telegraph wires and political compromises were known to the country. I saw the spot where Maximillian was shot. I afterwards saw his fine Austrian coach in the museum in the City of Mexico, and it was inner than any circus wagon. I could not figure out why a man able to afford that kind of a coach in Vienna would run the risk of getting and holding an office in Mexico, although the climate and the fruits and flowers and other things are very seductive.

"When we get the Trinity locked and jammed, the valley of the Trinity will become as famous for its fruits, flowers and vegetables as is the valley of Mexico by reason of irrigation."

Armour Is Better.—Kirk B. Armour, who became dangerously ill while in the East two weeks ago, has been brought back to Kansas City and has improved somewhat though he has by no means recovered

WINNING ESSAY.

AWARD OF ONE DOLLAR IN CASH IN SECOND CONTEST GOES TO A DALLAS BOY.

The committee, which decided the second of the Journal's essay contests, awarded the prize of one dollar to a 13-year-old Dallas boy, R. B. Godley, Jr., 436 Gaston avenue. The paper submitted by him follows:

HOW TO TRAIN A HORSE FOR RIDING AND DRIVING.

None but a trustworthy person should have the care of the colt from its birth, and its education should begin before it is weaned. It should be weaned when between five and seven months old, and should be kept with good care by his keeper.

In the early education of the horse, if designed for a saddle horse, from day to day light articles of clothing, etc., must be laid upon his back; then heavier ones, as blankets, parts of harness and other things. The result of this is to increase the confidence of the horse, and make it accustomed to it burdens until it will stand or walk patiently under the saddle. After he has become accustomed with the saddle, a little boy should be placed upon his back and the horse be led about by the trainer.

Breaking a horse for the buggy is about as easy as to the saddle, if you go at it with ease and confort instead of a hot temper. As soon as you have taught the horse to wear his harness, and it has become used to the weight thereof, it can be led inside of the thills of the buggy and fastened to them. You should lead the horse at first, until he learns what is expected of him. Loads may be gradually increased from time to time, in order to exercise the muscles more and more. A few days' training in this careful manner will develop the strength and vigor of the horse. If you follow these rules for breaking a horse, I should think that you would have an easy time of it. R. B. GODLEY, Jr.,

436 Gaston Avenue, Dallas Tex.

Aged 13 years.

Fever in Kansas.—A report from Wichita, Kan., says: Chairman Campbell, of the Kansas livestock sanitary board has returned from a visit to the ranch of J. C. Leman at Kechi, this county, where he found several cases of genuine Texas fever. Six head of cattle having died there of the disease. The range was quarantined and preventive measures adopted with the remainder of the herd. Mr. Campbell states that this is the only instance of Texas fever in the state, and he is unable to acount for its preence.

COTTON YEAR ENDS.

GOOD SHOWING MADE BY TEXAS FOR SEASON OF 1900-1901.

The cotton season of 1900-1901 ended last Saturday, and the record for the year was in many respects a remarkable one. Texas more than held her place as the leading cotton state, producing over 3,500,000 bales for the year, while something over 300,000 bales from the territories swelled the total for the Texas and territory crop to 3,800,000 bales. Prices in the main held up well during the season, though there was a decided slump during the latter part of the year from the high prices of earlier months. A notable feature of the year was the holding back of the staple by interior sellers until after Jan. 1.

Cotton again took first rank in the United Exports of domestic products for the last fiscal year, and leads the list with a gratifying gain over the record of the preceding twelve months.

The value of the products foreign shipments, according to the bureau of statistics, amounted to $313,673,443. This exceeds its closest competitor, breadstuffs, by $45,796,339 in the relative value of the portion of each which has gone to foreign lands. This also represents an increase over the year closing with June, 1900, of $76,840,706. report of the number of bales handled reportof the number of bales handled by the railroads in Texas from July 31, 1900, to July 1, 1901:

Railroads—	Bales.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas..	456,748
Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern	1,761
Hearne and Brazos Valley....	954
Texas Midland	94,000
San Antonio and Gulf	17,626
Houston Eeast and West Texas	37,524
Fort Worth and New Orleans and Central Texas and Northwestern	37,207
Austin and Northwestern	40,387
Fort Worth and Denver City .	55,106
Wichita Valley	3,808
Texas Central	119,812
Texas, Sabine Valley and North western	27,079
Texas Southern	1,010
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern	151,481
Cane Belt	2,619
St. Louis and San Francisco..	404
Texas Mexican	3,058
Houston and Texas Central & Waco & Northwestern	295,807
Southern Pacific	153,562
Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City	6,287
Chicago, Rock Island & Texas	43,760
Fort Worth & Rio Grande....	95,336
Sugarland Railway	20
Texas, Arkansas & Louisiana..	11,803
San Antonio & Aransas Pass..	254,384
International & Great Northern	338,109
Kansas City Southern	13,006
Houston wagon receipts	2,662
Rio Grande Railroad	1,217
Galveston water craft	2,456
Gulf and Brazos Valley	3,728
Texas Trunk	33,742
*St. Louis Southwestern	360,000
Texas and Pacific	475,190
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe....	364,133
Velasco Terminal	2,500
Total for Texas	3,508,286
Texas increase from 1899-00.	1,095,612

*Estimated

TERRITORY MOVEMENT.

The reports received from the railroads traversing the Indian and Oklahoma Territories give the following figures as the movement of the crop there:

Railroads—	Bales.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas..	29,439
St. Louis and San Francisco..	30,281
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	31,445
Missouri Pacific	22,946
Kansas City Southern	20,933
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	30,326
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf..	49,792
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe....	107,799
Total for Territories	322,951
Total for Texas and Territories	3,831,236

Texas Cotton Crop Damaged.—The cotton crop in Texas has been seriously damaged in the past three weeks by the continued drouth in some sections, the prevalence of hot winds, the falling of light showers followed by high temperature, the ravages of boll weevils and boll worms and the effects of rust, shedding and honey dew. It is now generally admitted that the crop is not likely to be above 75 per cent of last year's yield, though late rains in some sections may tend to slightly improve conditions.

Jack County Fair.—The attendance at the Jack county, Texas, fair, last week, was very satisfactory and the displays were good. Premiums were awarded in the horse section as follows: For colts over 1 and under 2 years, Dr. Wade took first and second prizes. Dr. Wade also won the first premium for light harness horses, his entry being Free Silver. Dr. Huckaby took second prize.

In the stallion class, Roy Jackson's entry took first prize and Mr. White's second.

J. T. Garrison took first premium in the double-team division, and John Hensley second.

Other awards were:

Best jack, D. Louis Perrin.

Best mare or gelding for saddle, Jno. M. Kennedy first, F. P. Stewart second.

In the cattle department, J. J. Atkinson won first premium on registered Herefords, Wm. Green first on Shorthorn cows, D. W. Rider first on Shorthorn cross bull calf under 1 year old, Hick Hensley first on Shorthorn cross cow.

In the swine department, T. E. Price won first premium for best sow under 1 year old.

In the poultry department, L. M. Chambers took first prize for the best Brahmas. Mr. Hughes of Jacksboro took the prize for the best Buff Cochins.

Meaning of Average Crop.—In regard to estimates of half a crop, or a third of a crop, or 75 per cent of a crop, everything depends upon what kind of a crop is meant, the last crop, an average crop, or an ideally full crop, says the New York Journal of Commerce. The director of the Iowa weather and crop service says that the estimates made by his correspondents are generally percentages of 40 bushels to the acre. The great crop of last year did not quite reach this; evidently the farmers' percentages are those of a bumper crop, and Mr. Sage translates their average of 55 per cent into 22 bushels per acre. The Kansas crop two years ago was 27 bushels to the acre. Last year it was less than 20 bushels, but corn suffered in June and the early part of July, 1900, from drouth. In the middle of July, just before rains came, some of the crop experts were predicting a yield of forty or fifty million bushels; it was 163,000,000 bushels.

Big Plow Trust.—About 30 plow manufacturers met in Chicago last week to form plans for a consolidation of all the plow interests in the country. After the meeting it was announced that the proposed consolidation was practically a sure thing from present prospects and that about $50,000,000 would be represented in the organization when it should be completed. The present rise of 10 per cent in the price of plows and the proposed consolidation is the result, the manufacturers say, of an increase in price of every kind of material and ruinous credit system that has prevailed for years.

Peters Says Hold Cotton.—Col. E. S. Peters, president of the Texas Cotton Growers' Protective association, has sent out the following circular to the cotton growers of Texas:

Calvert, Robertson county, Tex., Aug. 31.—To the Cotton Growers of Texas:

There is every indication that the crop now being harvested will be short and the demand heavy.

The nations of the world are at peace, money is plentiful and we believe middling cotton will go to 10c. It was 9c on the Galveston exchange last week. I would advise every farmer to market his crop very slowly—not over 10 per cent each month.

If the farmers will do this and unite for a market price based on the cost of production and fortify themselves with the statistics furnished by our association on the crops and markets of the world, we will never see 5c cotton again.

We believe the situation justifies us in saying that all cotton sold this year for less than 10c middling will be below its true value. E. S. PETERS,

President Texas Cotton Growers' Protective association.

JOHN GURLEY, Secretary.

Beet Sugar Plant Abandoned.—The beet sugar factory of the Illinois Sugar Refining company, in Pekin, Ill., has decided that it will grind no more beets. The machinery is now being taken out and shipped to other plants. The factory has been in operation two years, and the owners find that it does not pay, as the beet season lasts but a few months of the year, after which the plant is idle. The factory has been equipped with machinery during the past few months for the manufacture of glucose at a cost of $500,000, and this product will be manufactured exclusively. Much difficulty was experienced this year in getting the farmers of that section to engage in beet culture. It is an experiment with them, and as they do not thoroughly understand the methods many abandoned raising them.

Advice to Cotton Growers.—Under the heading "Should the South Fear Competition?" the Textile Excelsior, published at Charleston, S. C., says editorially that the south should endeavor to increase the value rather than the size of her cotton crop. The article says:

"Much has been said during the past year about the cultivation of cotton by Germany in her African possessions. Cotton is coming into such general use that it is but natural that civilized countries should make every effort possible to produce the staple on native soil. Germany imported from the United States in 1899 1,168,351 bales of cotton, for which she paid $37,407,809, and in 1900 this had increased to 1,483,483 bales, costing Germany $68,922,915. This was nearly a seventh of the total American crop. Germany's dominion in Africa consists of 925,000 square miles, while the area of the cotton producing states of the south is only 670,400 square miles.

"Indications of experiments should suggest that cotton can be cultivated successfully in Africa. The soil is said to be fertile and well watered and the territory is populated with a people who can stand the hot climate, and, judging from our southern negroes, are more successful at raising cotton than any other business. Therefore, suppose we assume that cotton producing in Africa is going to be a success, then what effect will it have upon the industry in the south? In the first place, it will take a great many years to get any appreciable amount of the 925,000 square miles under cultivation, and the increase of the world's demand for cotton will probably take up this extra production and leave the demand for American cotton unhampered. Then, again we think it will be a long while before Germany can build factories in the cotton fields, as is being done throughout the south; for it has been demonstrated in several of our states that the negro is a failure as a mill operative. However, the point we wish to emphasize is that the future endeavors on the part of our cotton producers should be more along the line of increasing the value rather than the size of the present crop. This can be done by manufacturing into finished product the entire staple now produced."

Chinese Matting in South.—"Ten years is almost sure to see a new industry in North Carolina which will prove one of the largest and most profitable in the south," said Mr. Eugene Nesmith of Atlanta to a Washington Post reporter a few days ago. "Cotton spinning plants have brought prosperity in their wake to the whole south and the discovery of the matting reed in the marshes of North Carolina rivers will surely be seized upon to introduce the manufacture of the popular Chinese floor covering in this country instead of importing it.

"It has long been said that matting could be made only in China because the reed suitable for its manufacture was found only in that country. Rely the reed has been found growing in the greatest profusion in the waters of the Trent and Neuse rivers above Newbern, N. C., which experts state is identical with that used in China for making matting. This rush is a hardy plant and a very rapid grower. The stalk is from one-sixteenth to three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and grows to a heigh of three to seven feet. The annual importation of matting into the United States from China is estimated at 300,000,000 yards, which is sufficient evidence of the value of it in this country from the reeds found here. The manufacture is said to be a simple and inexpensive process and one in which highly skilled labor is not necessary. It may be that the matting making industry shall prove one of the greatest boons for the negro that has ever arisen for any race from a combination of natural and manufacturing conditions."

Fruit Riot in Jamaica.—In Jamaica a fruit riot has been in progress for some time. A majority of the growers decline to sell at the reduced prices. Force is being used to prevent the minority taking bananas to the shipping centers. Thousands of bunches have been destroyed by machetes along the roadways. Extra police precautions have been taken and several people arrested on charge of rioting. Great excitement prevails in the fruit districts.

Phillips Again.—Incorporation papers for a grain company headed by George H. Phillips, whose concern recently suspended business, have been sent to the secretary of state at Springfield, Ill. The name of the new corporation will be the George H. Phillips Grain company. It will be capitalized at $500,000, of which the creditors of Phillips' defunct company will hold $200,000.

Farm Life in China.—In China r farmer may be hired by the year for from $8 to $15, with food, clothing, headshaving and tobacco. Those who work by the day receive from 8 to 10 cents, with a noonday meal. At the planting and harvesting of rice, wages are from 10 to 20 cents a day, with five meals, or 30 cents a day without food.

Few londowners hire hands except for land that they and their sons connot till. Those who have more land than they and their sons can till lease it to their negihbors. Much land is held on leases given by ancient proprietors to clansmen, whose descendants now till it, paying from $8 to $14 worth of rice annually for its use.

Food averages a little more than $1 a month for each member of a farmer's family. One who buys, cooks and eats his meals alone spends from $1.50 to $2 per month upon the raw material and fuel.

Two pounds of rice, costing three and one-half cents, with relishes of salt fish, pickled cabbage, cheap vegetables and fruits, costing one and one-half cents, is the ordinary allowance to each laborer for each day.

For Rural Delivery.—Superintendent machen of the rural free delivery service has ordered that postmasters be supplied with stamped envelopes with a "return" notice stamped on them, so that the mail route to which they are to be returned in case of non-delivery can be indicated.

This action is in accordance with the general policy of the department to give the rural service every service enjoyed by city patrons. The number of free delivery carriers is 5062, and by the end of the current fiscal year the total, it is expected, will be 8000.

It is estimated that about half of the expense incurred in establishing new ruralfree delivery routes is met by the saving from discontinuing postoffices, or star routes. In many cases the change is in effect merely to have the postmaster, instead of remaining at his office and distributing mail there, deliver it to patrons of the office at their homes.

TRAINING A DOG.

Jumping is the easiest thing to teach your dog. First, put him in a corner and hold a cane before him, so that he cannot get out without leaping over it. You must not hold it very high, or he will crawl under it; make him hold his head up, however, and you will prevent that. Keep at it until he understands what you want, and he will jump without hesitation. After the trick has been learned in the corner it may be tried out in the room.

Later on you may get him to jump through a hoop, and still later through a hoop covered with tissue paper, making him break through the paper as he jumps. This will require a good deal of patience, but it may be done.

Another easy trick is sitting up. Begin this in a corner, too. Place the dog in a sitting posture, with his back against the walls, and keep him in that position by tapping him lightly under the chin; he will soon understand what you want. Then try him out in the room. Take hold of his forepaws, and, having raised him to an upright position, force him gently down to a sitting position. Gradually release his paws and give him confidence by crying "Steady!" "Steady!" Reward him by a little bit of candy or some other sweet, and you will soon have him so that he will assume that position instantly on your saying "Up!"

After you have taught him to "sit up," you may easily make him stand erect on his hind legs. Reward him after every trial, and you will have no trouble about it. Then you can make him walk on his hind legs. Begin this part of the training by making him stand up, and then gradually coax him along by offering the sweet, holding it close to his mouth, but making him keep his upright position by your commands.

One important thing in teachin a dog is never to allow him to come to the end of a trick without orders from you; you must not let him stop when he pleases. At the same time, you must be careful not to make him perform for too long a time; you must not weary him, and thus make him dread the performance. And another thing—you should never think of using the whip or of punishing the dog in any way; kindness and patience will accomplish wonders.

TWO DOLLARS

Will be paid to the winner in the FOURTH of the Journal's Essay Contests, for which papers must be submitted not later than September 17. The contest is open to both boys and girls. The subject is "MY FAVORITE ANIMAL---THE CARE OF IT." For full information in regard to this and other contests

SEE PAGE 4.

BOYS AND GIRLS

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

FARM NEWS.

Bay City, Tex., held a big rice carnival last week, which was attended by hundreds of visitors.

Farmers at Pecos, Tex., have cut their third crop of alfalfa and expect to get two more cuttings this season.

Truck farmers in the vicinity of Alice, Tex., are buying gasoline engines to pump water for irrigation purposes.

A truck growers' association has been formed at Bryan, Tex., with S. M. Derden chairman and A. J. Buchanan secretary.

Cotton pickers from Arkansas are coming into North Texas to find work, the drouth having cut short the Arkansas crop.

The harvesting of the rice crop in the Orange district will be well under way in a few days. Farm hands are in demand in that section.

The Cotton Growers' association of Georgia has eelcted W. A. Broughton, president; Dudley M. Hughes, vice president, and Frank Bostick, secretary and treasurer.

A report from Utah states that grasshoppers are now dying in that state by carload lots, being killed by a small brown bug that gets under their wings and bores into their bodies.

Capt. Stephen Bravo of Miami, Fla., is making money raising mangoes. On his place he has seventy bearing mango trees, and finds a market for them at Key West, where they bring $1.60 a crate.

At the meeting of the Texas State Grange at Dublin recently the following officers were chosen for the ensuing two years: R. D. McGee, W. M.; R. R. Bryant, W. O.; John B. Long, L.; B. W. Kiker, S.; M. P. Kiker, A. S.; A. J. Rose, Chap.; John J. Ray, Sec.; W. A. Washam, G. K.; Miss Tinnie Fincher, C.; Miss Pearl Reed, P.; Miss Mary Reese, F.; Miss Timmie McClusky, L. A. S.

About 150 leading pineapple growers of Florida have organized the Florida Fancy Pineapple association, with D. Wetherill of Tampa, president, and W. L. Straub of St. Petersburg, secretary. The growers propose to make a specialty of raising pineapples under cover, as it claimed that the demand for such has increased enormously of late, and that the fruit grown in that way is tender and delicate.

The East Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers' association at its annual meeting at Wilmington elected W. L. Hill of Warsaw, president; J. S. Westbrook of Faison, vice president, and S. H. Strange of Fayetteville, secretary and treasurer. The vegetable shipments from Wilmington and vicinity in 1900, were reported to have amounted to 23,909 packages by express, 8948 by refrigerator cars and 32,728 by open freight. During the 1901 strawberry season 320,495 crates were shipped.

The largest fruit crop ever grown in northwestern Arkansas is now being harvested. The orchards, from the Cherokee nation line across to the Missouri border, have recently been alive with peach and apple pickers.

Presbident J. B. Baker of the Texas State Horticultural society, has appointed the following delegates to the meeting of the American Pomological society in Buffalo in September: Jno. S. Kerr, Sherman; T. V. Munson, Denison; F. T. Ramsey, Austin; E. L. Huffman, Fort Worth; F. W. Mally, Garrison; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; A. G. Pickett, Floresville; R. H. Price, College Station.

DISEASES OF COTTON PLANT.—Prof. B. M. Duggar of the department of agriculture at Washington, is now in South Texas for the purpose of investigating the diseases of the cotton plant in Texas. The department proposes to prosecute the work along the lines followed in South Carolina for three or four years.

Prof. Duggar will make a tour of inspection of all cotton lands in Texas to look into the fungus disease of cotton, such as cotton root rot, cotton wilt disease, rust, shedding and other diseases not due to insects. The department has received many letters from all portions of Texas regarding these diseases, one letter from Gonzales county stating that the people in that section had almost quit raising cotton owing to the prevalence of the cotton root rot. From the correspondence received and the information he has obtained, Prof. Duggar thinks that the cotton root rot and the cotton wilt disease are the two most prevalent and destructive in this State. He carries with him an almost complete, but, of course, very small laboratory, and will be able to make investigations and experiments right on the ground and in the fields. He says the cotton root rot comes from infected soil and this is very hard to get rid of even by rotation in crops, but it must be done in order to eradicate the disease. His effort will be to get the hearty co-operation of the planters and growers, as without their assistance his work will not amount to much.

His idea now is that the growers of cotton must select their seed plants. That even where the ravages of the disease are heaviest there are perfectly healthy plants and by selecting seed from these, seeds possessing the greatest resistance to the disease are obtained, and thus a variety of the same cotton, but with the strongest possible resistant power is secured. That is what is desired, and if a plant can be secured that will successfully resist the disease, the object and air of the government shall be attained. He says that he made some little observations in Louisville as he came through and that at one place he asked a cotton grower how he selected his seed. The gentleman replied that he made selections from the very first bolls that opened in order to get an extra early cotton. "Now," said the professor, "in cotton affected with the cotton wilt the stocks are affeced from 5 to 90 per cent. The stalks are partly dead and the bolls on them open at once. So you see this gentleman was selecting his seed from the very worst plants on his plantation."

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.—The report of the weather bureau issued Aug. 27 makes the following summary of crop conditions in the various states:

Mississippi—Rains general, heavy in north and southwest, lowlands overflowed; corn blown down, rotting on lowlands; early corn a failure; cotton picking commenced in west and south, complaint of rust and shedding general; fodder pulling and turnip seeding in progress; minor crops doing well.

Louisiana—Cool, with good showers all sections, except in northwest; cane growing well, healthy color, good crop indicated; rice improved, crop ripening, but harvest retarded by rains; cotton has not fared very well, though late planted in north portion has improved, opening slowly; some complaints of rust, shedding, worms and lice; some picking done; crop probably below average; corn maturing, gathering progressing slowly, yield light.

Texas—Light to heavy rains in northeast, along portion of gulf coast and in lower Brazos and Colorado valleys; elsewhere light, but insufficient showers prevailed; drouth continues in central and southwestern portions, and is becoming serious in localities; cotton in poor condition, early planted being rapidly picked, with short yields; late crop improved where rain fell, otherwise is backward and suffering from rust and shedding; corn being gathered; ranges improved.

Arkansas—Higher temperature with generally light and unevenly distributed rainfall; cotton fair to good in many places; some shedding badly and damaged by rust; picking in progress in localities and some being marketed; late corn generally improved; apples show improvement in localities; late potatoes generally coming up to poor stands.

Tennessee—Rain every day until 24th, some heavy and damaging; too wet for farm work; much damage to lowland corn by overflows and winds; upland corn generally improved; cotton growing rapidly and generally well bolled; some damaged by overflows and wind and some complaints of rust; tobacco making good progress; prospects excellent; considerable millet ruined in shock; peas, sweet potatoes, turnips and gardens improved.

Kentucky—Weather very favorable for crops, and great improvement reported; abundant rains, except in extreme north central counties; late corn, tobacco and pastures in good condition, and outlook very favorable; early corn nearly ruined before rains came; Irish potatoes rotting; sweet potatoes doing well; stock peas for hay excellent; gardens improving; plowing for winter wheat progressing.

Missouri—Rainfall deficient, except in some western and southeastern counties; late corn improving in these districts; elsewhere deteriorating; much complaint of ears not filling ed; soil dry, but loose; pastures, apples ede; soil dry, but loose; but little improvement in cotton; pastures, apples and peaches improving in some western and southeastern counties; clover seed light to fair in portions of northwestern and southeastern sections; elsewhere a failure.

Illinois—Good rains throughout the state benefited crops, except early corn, potatoes and gardens; prospects for late corn improved decidedly; early corn not well filled and is being cut for fodder; broom corn improved; stock peas improved and blooming; pastures much better and green again; potatoes and gardens very poor; fruit fair to very good, except apples, which are very poor.

Indiana—Well distributed showers; marked improvement in all late crops, except potatoes; many corn fields previously reported beyond recovery will be reclaimed and aggregate yield largely increased; light tobacco crop in southern counties, improved rapidly in Elkhart; cutting continued in Randolph county; good clover seed yield; tomatoes, buckwheat and cucumbers promising; many late vegetables planted; fairly good apple prospect, fine quality in Washington county; peaches and plums plentiful; plowing general.

Wisconsin — Light and scattered showers, except in extreme southeastern counties, where fairly copious rains occurred; general rain needed; corn being cut in some localities, but most of crop will require three weeks to mature; crop generally good, except in southern counties; nearly one-half tobacco crop is shed, crop light; potatoes light crop and poor quality; cranberries good.

Minnesota—Scattered local showers on 20th and 21st, and more general local rains 24th; harvesting delayed in northern and stacking and shock thrashing in central counties; flax cutting extended to northern, and thrashing in central counties; corn, potatoes, gardens and pastures generally somewhat improved; corn cutting commenced in central counties; plowing in progress.

Iowa—Drouthy conditions still prevalent, mitigated by cool nights and local showers in northern districts; most of early planted corn nearly ready for harvesters, and cutting now in progress, late corn making rapid progress and ears filling beyond expectations; reports indicate larger amount of clover seed than was deemed possible; general rain much needed for past re potatoes and late vegetables.

North Dakota—Harvesting and thresh[illegible] interrupted by rain; wheat cutting, except some late sown, nearly completed; yield continues below expectations; flax being harvested in southern portion, in other sections improved by rain; corn benefited by rain; some in south portion past danger of injury by frost; haying continues; for lack of time considerable will remain uncut.

South Dakota—Warm and dry; very favorable for threshing, haying, flax, millet and fodder cutting; threshing general; rain needed for plowing, corn, flax, grass and potatoes; improvement continues, good crop of hay and millet well secured; some early corn ripening and late filling quite well; potato crop small.

Nebraska—Warm week, with light showers in most localities; late corn continues to show some improvement in most localities; fall plowing progressing rapidly in southeastern sections, but elsewhere dry soil retards this work; more rain in all sections would be beneficial.

Kansas—Late corn and forage and pastures improved in eastern and middle divisions; fall plowing retarded in middle and western divisions by dry ground; chinch bugs appearing in central counties; apples, peaches, grapes and plums promising good crops.

Oklahoma and Indian Territories—Cotton somewhat damaged by hot, dry weather, but generally doing fairly well, opening and being picked; cane and Kaffir corn making fair growth; pastures drying up; stock water scarce, but stock generally doing well; fall plowing nearly completed, but delayed in many localities by hard, dry ground.

Colorado—Showers general, but beneficial, over widely separated areas only; harvesting and threshing nearing completion; plowing in progress; corn, potatoes and ranges revived, and large yield of sugar beets assured; outlook for seed and third cutting of alfalfa fair; heavy shipments of fruit and melons continue; water adequate in oldest ditches only.

New Mexico—Conditions favorable for all crops; corn crop will be heaviest and best in many years; third crop alfalfa north portion nearly ready to cut; harvesting wheat about finished; irrigation water sufficient; stock and ranges prime.

Arizona—Weather conditions very favorable to plant growth and crop development; irrigation canals all running full; abundance of feed and plenty of water on the range.

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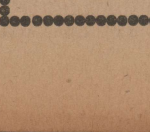

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TO MAKE MONEY BY GROWING POTATOES

A bulletin from the Cornell experiment station at Ithaca, N. Y., says:

Every farmer is interested in increasing his potato crop and the various methods of growing potatoes always receive consideration. Recent experiments made at Cornell university, under the supervision of Mr. J. L. Stone, demonstrate to farmers the applicability to their soils and conditions of methods in potato culture that have given excellent results. The farmers who have been requested to do so have also conducted experiments on their farms, and thus assisted in arriving at conclusions regarding the proper course to pursue in growing potatoes. The experiments extended over a period of five years, and all kinds of weather—favorable and unfavorable—prevailed. To show that much depends upon proper cultivation it may be mentioned that in 1895 the average yield of potatoes for New York state was 122 bushels, yet the maximum yield at the station was 415 bushels, while in 1897, when the average for the state was only 62 bushels per acre, the maximum yield on the station grounds was 822 bushels. In 1899 eleven plots averaged at the rate of 195 bushels per acre, ranging from 144 to 233 bushels, although the average for the state was but 88 bushels. During that year drouth prevailed, and as the land was then becoming deficient in organic matter the condition made the crops more liable to injury from drouth than formerly, but the thorough preparation and tillage given the plats produced strong and vigorous plants, despite the severe drouth of the summer, though an early frost killed the tops before sufficient late rains had fallen to enable the plants to produce the usually large yield, which, however, seemed assured up to the time of the unfortunate event.

The large yields obtained were secured by thorough preparation of the land before planting, thereby developing in the soil an abundant supply of readily available plant food and securing the storage of a large amount of water, accompanied by deep planting, followed by frequent and prolonged tillage of the crop, thereby preventing waste of moisture by evaporation from the surface of the soil or by transportation from the leaves of weeds, and at the same time bringing more plant food into available condition. Also, and an important matter, by maintaining healthy and vigorous foliage on the plants during the entire season by spraying with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. A comparison of the minimum yields of potatoes shows clearly that the large crops are secured by proper cultivation. The best results at the station were obtained by combining the twice plowing system (autumn and early spring) with deep planting, in thoroughly fitted soil, and giving prolonged, frequent, level tillage, and using insecticides. Farmers who made experiments got the best yields from autumn and spring plowing, in some cases the difference being very large in favor of the double plowing compared with spring plowing only, while deep planting and level tillage showed a marked increase in yields compared with shallow planting and hilling. These results were obtained on various farms, and are valuable to those who make the potato crop a specialty.

Many farmers are satisfied to cultivate their crops only when necessity requires. They do not neglect the crops, keeping down the weeds and grass, but the experiments made at the station and by the farmers who assisted show that cultivation does more; in fact, that the more the land is cultivated the larger the crop. One farmer got 14 bushels more of potatoes from land that had been cultivated five times than from land cultivated twice. Another plot that gave 187 bushels per acre was exceeded by an adjoining plot that had beeen cultivated seven times, which yielded 194 bushels per acre. It is plain, therefore, that frequent cultivation is beneficial. While deep planting gives better results than shallow, yet deep planting should not follow shallow plowing—that is, the furrows open to receive the seed should not go to the bottom of the soil that was stirred by the plow. If it is desired to plant 6 inches deep the land should be plowed 8 inches deep. If land has never been plowed one inch deep then the plow should go down only one inch more each year, plowing in the fall of the year. It is well to understand also that better tillage and larger crops cause the removal of more plant food from the soil; hence the use of manure and fertilizers, or the growing of clover or sod crops to be plowed under, should not be overlooked. If the farmer will give as much labor to the potato crop as it really demands he will suffer but little loss from drouth, and his yield will be such as to pay all expenses and return a profit.

FAVORS SOFT WHEAT.

Ranch 101, Bliss, O. T.

To the Journal:

In the columns of various agricultural journals we have observed recently articles on the relative merits of hard and soft wheats as profit makers and as we have had a great deal of costly experience in experimenting with almost every variety of wheat, we venture to offer our ideas on this much mooted question.

Our ranch contains 35,000 acres, located in the Ponca and Otoe reservations, Oklahoma, on the Santa Fe railroad. We have about 8000 acres in wheat and about 4000 in corn and other crops, the remainder being pasture land. As we fatten a great many cattle, our object has been to find the wheat that will make the most grain and yield best pasturage for fattening stock. In trying to solve this problem we have tried the Russian, Turkish Red and various other varieties of hard wheats, always with the view of developing the best joint profit makers. We have no hesitancy in saying that as a result of all tests we have decided to pin our faith to the soft varieties. We find that they yield more grain, the grain brings much better price on market, and there is no comparison as to amount of pasturage made. In every item that makes profit we find that they lead. One variety that we plant very extensively, the "Frost Proof May," in the item of pasturage alone, would be a paying crop if it was not harvested at all, but it also yields more high grade grain than any hard wheat we have found. The chief objection to soft wheat has been that it does not stand the weather as well as the hard varieties, but this certainly does not apply to this variety, for we grazed it all through the winter and early spring and it made as fine a yield at harvest time as any wheat we had. We are confident that results will prove equally profitable from Nebraska to Texas. When a wheat yields more bushels per acre, makes double the amount of pasturage, and the grain brings more on the market, it seems to me that it is the wheat to grow. Any information I can impart on this subject will be cheerfully given on application.

G. L. MILLER,
Farm Manager, Ranch 101.

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THE CORN CROP.—Bradstreet's report of Aug. 31. says: Late advices as to the probable corn crop yield and as to the resultant effect upon the general business of the country have made rather a saner view of the subject than could have been taken some six weeks or two months ago when the intense heat wave prevailed and when crop experts ranged up and down the land seeking what they could destroy. It might be added that the corn crop suffered severely at their hands, but the unfortunate combination of plenteous rains and not too hot growing weather since that time have quite practically repaired some of the damage which the crop suffered from various sources in the fevered days of July. It was with the idea of getting a clearer view of the actual situation in the closing week of August that Bradstreet's sent inquiries to all its offices and correspondents, not only in the surplus corn growing states, but in he leading middle and southern states, as well. This inquiry contained questions as to the probable yield as compared with a year ago, the price being paid on the farms for old corn now as compared with a year ago, the situation as to the wheat yield and the probable effect of the crop outturn upon the course of general trade the coming fall and winter. Touching the question of ultimate yield, it must of course be kept in mind that estimates as to the probable outturn made now must be in a high degree tentative because of the fact that the harvests are still some weeks away and the prospects of further improvement in planting conditions may be balanced by early frost.

This latter feature in fact, renders the weather conditions during the coming two weeks of more than ordinary interest.

The general tendency of the reports as a whole is quite favorable. This was true of places where the plant was so far gone as to be beyond help and even where this latter condition existed the effect of timely moisture upon the other crops has been so good as to deserve special notice.

A consolidation of replies from the several states of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, percentages of increase or decrease by states being based upon the reported yields as indicated by the department of agriculture, point to a reduction in the yield of those states or not far from 336,000,000 bushels from a year ago. Similar decreases are otherwise indicated in the smaller corn producing states, like Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky sufficient to swell the shortage by perhaps 25,000,000 bushels. Against this is to be noted larger productions reported in such states as New York, Maryland, Virginia and South Dakota, which, while not sufficient to offset these decreases, still limit the falling off so that a shortage of not to exceed 675,000,000 bushels in the country's total crop is to be looked for. The continuance of the improvement noted in the late planted corn crop, with the holding off of frost, may still further operate to enlarge the total yield on the face of the returns, however, a yield of not less than 1,400,000,000 bushels is indicated for 1901, a decrease of about 30 per cent from a year ago. Replies to the question of farm prices bring out he fact that present prices per bushel are fully 40 per cent higher than a year ago.

The wheat yield generally has been good, in some districts very large and the prices received have been very good. Those sections sending the poorest corn crop reports in fact, send the best advices as to wheat yield and returns.

The results of the inquiry therefore indicate that far from failure as earlier reports indicated, a fair crop of corn will be gathered, and that, thanks to the good wheat and other crop yields and to the prosperous condition of the farming interest what would in years of depression be regarded as a very poor crop outlook exercises little adverse effect.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE

Opening Takes Place Wednesday, Sept. 4 with Outlook Good.

The tenth annual opening of the Polytechnic College of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Fort Worth, will take place Sept. 4 for the scholastic year 1901-1902. The prospects are certainly flattering for a prosperous and successful year's work. The president of the faculty, G. A. Nunn, M. A., has put in his vacation working vigorously for the college, and the result is that a large number of pupils will be enrolled at the beginning. Every member of the large faculty is ready for work imbued with enthusiasm for the school's success.

Prof. and Mrs. Nister have spent the summer at Boulder, Colorado, studying a special line which they have thoroughly mastered.

Prof. Sigler has been at Cornell University all summer taking a course in English Literature under Prof. Hiram Carson.

The school of Elocution and Oratory will be presided over by Miss Nellie Florence Fox, B. O. This lady is a graduate of Emerson College of Oratory of Boston, and has high testimonials.

The Physical Culture department will be conducted this year by Marshall Binion Tyre, who has decided to introduce military drill for the young men, in addition to field athletics and the regular work.

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President Nunn will be glad to hear from prospective pupils.

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A feature of the Episcopal Church Convention to be held at San Francisco, Cal., October 2, will be the Sunset Route "Convention Special," leaving New Orleans Wednesday, September 25, arriving at Houston same date, San Antonio 26th, and El Paso on September 27th. This train will run through to Los Angeles, with stop over at San Antonio and El Paso.

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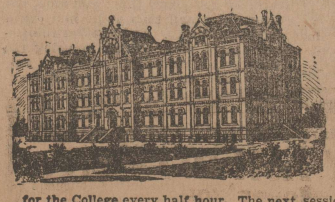

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MAVERICKS.

B. F. McCord has leased his ranch near Amarillo to Mr. Sullivan. He also disposed of a small bunch of cattle at $27 a head.

Alternate sections of the land of Mrs. Cornelia Adair, owner of the J. A. ranch in Randall and Swisher counties, are being placed on sale.

Another outbreak of charbon is reported near Orange.

Capt. John Peter Moore, live stock agent of the Frisco, died at Fort Worth last week from heart trouble.

Lorene Purvines of Pleasant Plains, Ill., and Corrall Purvines of Eagle, I. T., have purchased the nineteen-section Panhandle ranch of Thos. G. Coleman.

Cowden Bros., of Midland, received last week the 2000 cows bought last spring from Johnson Bros. of Pecos. The prices were $20 for dry cows and $30 for cows and calves.

B. A. Dail and Frank Ellis of Concho county, have purchased from Geo. S. Allison the John Allison ranch near Sonora for $3500.

Cal Sugg is in San Antonio making arrangements to put a new five-strand barb wire fence around the Passow, Christian and Dale ranches, comprising 10,000 acres of middle Concho river front land recently purchased by him. He will stock it with 1000 registered and high grade Durham cattle, and will gradually develop it into one of the finest pedigreed cattle ranches in America.—San Angelo Standard.

E. B. Flowers of Lockhart and Judge O. Ellis of Uvalde, have purchased the Piper & Ellis ranch in Zavalla county for $42,000. The ranch contains 18,000 acres. It will be stocked to its full capacity.

Several nesters in the south part of the county have filed on Mill Irons land, which had been purchased from their cowboys. It seems to be the basis for contests in the courts as to is entitled to the land. Several cases of this kind are expected to come up in the near future.—Hall County Herald.

R. A. Dickenson of Runnels county, has made a conditional sale of his ranch to O. C. Roberts of Eldorado for $2000.

At Winnipeg, Man., last week, R. P. Roblyn, premier of Manitoba, charged his partner in the cattle business, D. W. Mills, with the theft of $16,000. Mills, who is one of the best known cattlemen of Canada, was arrested.

The tax rolls for Coryell county place the number of cattle in that county at 28,185, valued at $220,740.

G. B. Morton of Haslett, Tex., called at the Journal office at Fort Worth this week. He has 26 head of full blooded Shorthorn cattle. At the head of this herd is a fine Mary and Rose of Sharon bull, Royal Crum. He has a few calves for sale.

A report from Paris, Tex., says: J. T. Dial of Prattville, Delta county, has a cow three years old that has had three calves. One of them is one year old and the others are twins two weeks old.

E. H. Burditt, of Sterling City, has sold his ranch of 4½ sections to W. E. Henderson for $2500.

The Fort Worth stockyards people handled ten cars of hogs Friday and didn't have a single cut-back.

Two cars of butcher cows were shipped to Dallas by Fort Worth people Friday.

E. D. Farmer, of Aledo, made a shipment of seven cars of finished stuff to Chicago late last week, and expected to again top the market. He will not ship any more this season.

J. S. Lawrence of Thornton, Tex., has purchased a ranch near Folsom, N. M., and will move his family there.

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

CATTLE SALES.

H. E. Franks and D. T. Fielder of Goforth, have lately purchased several small bunches of cattle in Llano for their Hays county ranch.

A. J. Nesbitt of South Dakota, has recently purchased from various parties in Briscoe county 600 yearling steeers at $16.50 to $18.

Sol Park of Goliad county, recently sold 500 head of threes, fours and fives to Irwin Kibbe of Victoria, at a price reported to be in the neighborhood of $27.50.

Morgan Keithley has sold his ranch and stock near Monahans to Bert Simpson of Pecos, for $40,000.

A. J. Hart of Brazado, has sold his ranch and cattle to Richard Riggs of the Pecos country, for $20,000.

Capt. Jack Cross has purchased the W. L. Cranfill ranch in Borden county for $7500. The ranch consists of nine sections near the head of the Colorado river. Capt. Cross also bought from Mr. Cranfill 300 head of cattle at $16.50.

W. F. Penn of Milford, recently sold a small bunch of cattle to Mr. Burks of Pluto, at private terms.

At San Angelo, Sam Nutt sold to W. T. Cawley 40 steer yearlings at $14.

J. D. Pepples of Rock Springs, has sold his ranch and stock to Mr. Menten of Gonzales for $45,000. There were about 300 head of cattle at $16 and 1500 goats at $3 a head.

In Edwards county, Don Cooper of Sonora, lately bought 250 head of steers, threes and fours, from M. M. Parkinson at $23 and 200 head of twos and threes from Charles Warren at $19.

Rev. Swofford, postmaster, merchant, stock farmer and dry land agriculturist, ist, happened up on a soft snap this week and jumped on it with all four of his behind and fore feet: A weary belated grass hunter came in town this week and said that he had 29 yearlings and 12 cows that he would sell for $7.50 around, as he was tired moving with his cattle hunting grass, and would either have to sell them or have them shod. Rev. Swofford purchased the lot for $300.—San Angelo Press.

Wm. Schneeman, of Crockett county, has purchased from various parties 500 yearling steers at $14.

CHANGED CATTLE CONDITIONS.

We have often been asked the question, how will the range cattle industry be affected in Texas when cattlemen are shut out from the Indian Territory, as they certainly soon will be. It is only a question of a year or two, or three at the most, when the entire Indian Territory will be thrown open to settlement, and the big grazing grounds there will be cut up in small tracts and occupied by the man with the hoe. Many old-time Texas ranchmen are predicting dire results to the cattle interests of this state when this happens. We believe that for a short time after these grazing grounds shall no longer exist for the use of the Texas cattlemen there will be some loss to those owning large herds of unimproved cattle and losses to others who have their pastures overstocked when a severe drouth hits them.

In a very short while, however, Texas cattlemen will conform to the new conditions which will be necessary with the Indian Territory grazing grounds no longer available. Many Texas cattlemen even now are shaping their business for the inevitable and will be ready to meet these new conditions when they occur. These new conditions will surely mean that Texas cattlemen must raise fewer and better cattle on their ranges and wherever possible provide feed for them to carry them through the most protracted drouth or hardest winter. Texas must also become a feeding ground. The big ranchman must turn off a class of cattle which will tip the beam around 1000 to 1200 pounds as two-year-olds, and the bulk of these catlte must be fed on Texas farms.

The average Texas farmer must and will become a feeder of a small bunch of cattle each year, and this he will do when he can purchase from the ranchman the class of cattle he needs, and when he has learned that there is more money to be made in feeding a bunch of good cattle, as he will learn, than there is in marketing his surplus grain and forage crops. There is land enough in Texas to produce feed enough to send to market sleek and fat all the cattle, sheep and hogs produced in the state, and when this is done Texas farmers and Texas ranchmen will be on the straight and safe road to permanent prosperity.

Texas can produce cheaper feed and better feed for putting on the tallow quickly than any state north or south. This has been demonstrated to us in a thousand instances. Only last week the statement was made to us by the manager of two of the largest cattle companies in Texas that cattle can be fed cheaper and with greater profit in Texas than in Illinois. This gentleman speaks by the card, because he owns now and has owned for many years a stock farm in Illinois where he has fed cattle for many seasons. For two years past this same gentleman has fed in Texas and in Illinois a bunch of cattle, both bunches each year being taken off of one of his Texas ranches, and he states that the best results each year were in favor of the cattle fed in Texas.

This gentleman's experience is also the experience of others, and clearly demonstrates to us the advantages of maturing cattle in Texas feed lots over those fed in any other state. When the time does come that practically all the cattle grown in Texas will have to be fattened in Texas then, indeed, will this state witness genuine prosperity. When this condition confronts us it will mean the turning out by the ranchman fewer pounds of beef but at greater profit, and it will mean for the farmer a greater diversity of crops and a home market for them and hence better profits for him.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

PROCLAMATION TO WEAK MEN.

Charity, the Noblest Impulse of Man, Exemplified By a Well Known Missourian.

SENT FREE TO MEN.

W. S. Harter, an honored and influential citizen of Nevada, Mo., makes a statement and an over-generous offer that comes in the shape of a proclamation of health to all afflicted with lost vitality

and its kindred ailments. His case was a most pitiable one, nightly emissions so draining and his constitution was weakened to such a degree that it was impossible for him to perform his duties. He spent hundreds of dollars for remedies and to specialists, but could not gain his vitality or check the awful nightly emissions. One day a brother lodge member called his attention to a remedy, in fact, implored Mr. Harter to take the remedy for his affliction; he did so, and in one month's time was entirely cured, his constitution rejuvenated and his vitality regained. Today he is a man in every sense which that word would imply. Mr. Harter is not what one would call an immensely rich man, but his gratitude for this marvelous remedy is so great that he says he intends making his life's labor that of putting this remedy in the hands of all those afflicted as he was. Mr. Harter being a very conscientious man, thought perhaps the remedy may not prove in every case so wonderfully beneficial as it did in his. For this reason he gave fifty sufferers the treatment, and in every instance the same wonderful results were experienced as was in his case; so he now says he will send every sufferer of this death-dealing disease, Lost Manhood, and its kindred ailments, absolutely free the means which directed him to health and contentment. At Nevada, Mo., there is located State Asylum No. 3, in which there are at present about seven hundred patients; Mr. Harter claims that upon good authority he is informed that about 75 per cent of these unfortunates lost their minds through this disease and the awful drainage brought upon them through nightly emissions. With this awful picture before him, he believes it is his duty to humanity to save those now upon a brink of destruction, which is much worse than death. Any reader sending name and address to Mr. W. S. Harter, 522 Ash street, Nevada, Mo., will receive without delay, and free of charge, this wonderful knowledge.

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Invaluable for all livestock; aids digestion, removes internal parasites, improves and fattens the animal.

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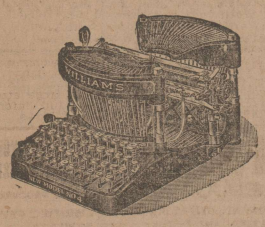

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Chips of Experience

FITTING CATTLE FOR THE SHOW.—The preparation of show cattle tries both man and beast. An animal which can stand the routine, confinement, fussing and strain is of good timber, says National Provisioner. This is especially so of the steer, bull or cow, for instance, which is expected to do a circuit of shows or fairs, stand the strain of it all and take the blue ribbon in each instance without a sign of weariness of loss of condition.

Hot weather and superfluous fat are as burdensome and fretting to beasts as it is to a fat man. When the fool public and the flies also come around to see how the exhibit is sounding out and getting on the punishment of the dumb brute must be great. This sort of thing tells the breed and temper in a beef steer as much as it does a human being and makes a half breed as "hot under the collar" as it does a hybrid human.

The fitter of show cattle has not only the temper of the curious of humanity as well as that of his subject to meet and overcome, but he has also the troubles of digestion and chemical changes in food, etc., to deal with. He must balance his charge safely and at the right time through all of the conditions of climate, moisture, dryness, change of food and digestion and so feed, groom, water, shelter and exercise his model so that he neither takes on too much flesh or too rapidly to make it healthy and sound out that issue and other incidents to perfect carcass-building at the proper time and place on the frame.

The show animal fitter must have his stall, building, air, ventilation, floors, feeds and ever item of the environment of his model perfect, if he wishes a blue ribbon. Just try to fatten a man or a baby for a show so as to get neither bulgy here, flabby there and stiff joints and see where you will come out. Remember your troubles in this even and healthful building and your struggles with hot weather, inclement spells, fractures, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc., and apply the sympathy which you would crave for yourself to the finisher of show cattle. Don't forget the beast in the meantime.

OPTHALMIA IN CATTLE.—R. A. Craig, assistant state veterinarian at the Perdue university agricultural experiment station, in a bulletin on "Infectious Opthalmia in Cattle," says:

"Since early in the spring reports have been received from stockmen to the effect that a strange eye disease was affecting the cattle. These reports have been received from widely separated localities, showing that the disease has a quite general distribution. In some places the cattle simply have sore eyes, and in others the affection is more serious and a greater or less number go blind. The loss is not so much from the number that are blinded, as to the unthriftiness occasioned, and the diminished milk flow in dairy cattle.

"The disease is infectious, and when started in a herd is likely to attack a large per cent of them before running its course. It occasionally affects sheep, but rarely horses. It has been attributed to a variety of causes as the pollen from some plants, and to dust. The disease does usually occur at a season of the year when both pollination and dust are at their most irritating stage, but we are inclined to believe that these are only secondary causes. The germs that have been found are pus producers. This station regards the disease as one produced by a special organism. The disease is not new, having made its appearance in this state ten years ago, and remained ever since.

"The symptoms ane local and general. The body temperature is raised, the appetite interferred with, the rumination checked. In the mild cases these symptoms are not marked. When first affected one or both eyes are held nearly closed, the lids swell, the tears pour over the face. A whitish film forms over the eyes which may become dense. The cornea may bulge forward owing the pressure of the abscess from within. Yellow spots from the size of a pinhead to that of a grain of corn form, and from the margin will radiate reddish lines. These are abscesses, and when they heal whitish scars will take their places. One eye may be attacked and then the other. The course will last from three to six weeks, but it rarely happens that there is complete blindness in both eyes.

"The treatment is comparatively simple. Keep the badly affected cattle in the shade of a woods, or in the barn if necessary, during the middle of the day, to prevent aggravation. Locally, apply equal parts of finely powdered boracic acid and calomel, by means of a small insect powder blower. This can be done quickly with little restraint, and is preferable to an eye wash for the cow."

COUNTY FAIRS.—W. E. Reed of Silver Lake, Kan., says: Undoubtedly all enjoy attending the fairs and seeing the display of fine stock and vegetables, and it will undoubtedly inspire some of us with a sufficient desire to improve our own stock; to adopt more perfect methods of feeding and cultivating. The county fair should not simply be a place for people to strive by competition to see who can outdo the other in making a show, but it should be more of an experience school where we may get together as farmers and bring our best pigs and calves and then tell our neighbors what kind of treatment it has taken to produce such results. Would it not be well to have something of an institute meeting every day and bring up the uppermost subjects concerning the farmer of to-day and permit short talks by any one, limiting each person so no one might become tedious? We should do something to get rid of the strife that has always existed between breeders at our fairs. The farmers in general are those whom the fair is intended to help, and such things as interest them most should be given full sway. I think we should have all the improvements in the line of labor-saving machinery on hand, and insist that the manufacturers of same keep a good man there all the time who will honestly tell the people about his machine. Many a man has first become interested in a good machine at the county fair which has saved many dollars in after years, while others have been smoothly gulled by one slick-tongued, unprincipled agent. Let us guard the gates and not admit anything that is intended to beat the farmer, for he is the man we are interested in helping. Now the fat stock that we see about us is all right, but let us impress on the minds of the breeders that they should not simply come to the fair to advertise their stock, and perhaps sell off a few choice animals at a handsome price, but they should remember that it is their duty also to help spread the wave of livestock education by freely conversing with their customers in regard to improved methods of handling and breeding livestock. Our women folks should not be forgotten, either. They should have their departments, also, where they can display their table delicacies and their wardrobe fixtures, and I vow the assertion that if you could get ten men to spend the day together as profitably as ten women will with their tongues you will solve the problem of making our county fair profitable. A few women will exchange more practical ideas in ten minutes than ten men will in a day, no matter whether any of them are acquainted or not. The county fair should be a practical family reunion where we will meet friends from all over the county and learn what progress they are making battling with dry weather, grasshoppers, chinchbugs and sometimes gully washes. Sometimes we may be discouraged at home, but when we find that we are as well off as a number of others we rather take fresh courage and commence work again with a new zeal which is bound to overcome all obstacles in time. Let us all strive for a county fair and take our families and have a rousing good time.

HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life is wise for his family.

The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.

You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding.

At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways TAKE

Tutt's Pills

And save your health.

In Jacksonville one day last week, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., one of the two banks received in deposits from the truck growers there $12,000. It is as difficult to find a farmer without money as it once was to find one with money.—Athens Review.

The Journal Institute

THE HESSIAN FLY.—A bulletin from the Kansas experiment station says:

During the season past the Hessian fly has caused some loss and much comment in parts of the Kansas wheat belt, and numerous letters of inquiry reaching the Kansas experiment station have shown the need of wider popular information on this subect. An extended account of the insect appears in entomological bulletin No. 16, of the United States department of agriculture, which should be consulted by those interested in full details of life history. For practical purposes, however, the methods of preventive procedure are those of widest interest, and of these it appears that the most important are still the practices recommended by earlier writers.

Concerning the value of burning the stubble, and thus destroying the contained pupae of the fly, opinion is somewhat divided. If done at once after harvesting, especially in fields where the header was used, this method is certainly effective, if practiced by the neighborhood in general. But by burning, not only are the pupae of the fly destroyed, but the contained parasites as well, whose aid is the most important factor, after all, in the subjugation of the pest. Moreover the burning of the stubble, in the opinion of some wheat growers, robs the soil of important physical, if not manurial constituents, which should be incorporated by plowing under and not destroyed by burning. Early plowing of the stubble ground, as soon as possible after harvest, if the ground be compacted afterward by harrowing or rolling, will serve the same end with less loss in this respect.

Considered in all relations, where one method alone is followed, it is best, in the writer's opinion, to depend upon late sowing. The adult insect flies and lays eggs according to season earlier or later in summer or fall, but cannot withstand the frost; and wheat appearing after the first white frost of the season will be free from attack. This fact is confirmed by the present year's experience of correspondents of the Kansas station. Early sown areas, on the other hand, will sometimes be found so badly infested, through the massing of the insects thereon, that the wintering of the plant will be a matter of doubt.

If egg-deposit be delayed by the absence of suitable plants, the flies will remain alive for some time in waiting, but if proper opportunity is provided the eggs are laid at once and the insects then die. Small areas or strips through fields in infested localities may be seeded early, as trap crops, and after egg-deposit these may be plowed under, destroying the contained eggs or larvae before the general seeding of the field.

Against the spring brood, which weakens the stalk and lightens the grain, little can be done except by means to limit the winter brood of larvae. The thorough destruction of volunteer wheat, accompanied by late seeding, through their reduction of the numbers of insects wintering over, are the most practical means.

Owing to the situation of the larvae down in the crown of the plant, there is little probability of valuable results from pasturing the wheat during fall and winter. Where fields are pastured early, chance eggs may be destroyed before hatching, but the advantage thus gained will be slight, if any.

It is the combination of early sown trap-strips with general late seeding that is recommended for practice by Kansas wheat growers.

FALL SEEDING OF ALFALFA.—A bulletin from the Manhattan, Kan., experiment station says:

In some sections this summer tame grass pastures were eaten to the roots and then the cattle were turned on the meadows and these were grazed as closly as the pastures. Where this is the case, it is probable that with usual conditions during the coming fall and winter a large part of these pastures and meadows will next spring be either dead or so badly killed that they will have to be plowed up. This means a severe shortage next year in hay, and farmers should prepare to meet this shortage now. It can be met by sowing alfalfa between August 15 and September 15. Alfalfa sowed at this time under favorable conditions will furnish a good cutting of hay next May, and with ordinary conditions will yield three to four cuttings of hay next summer.

The ground for alfalfa should be well settled before seeding and only the surface made loose. Alfalfa will usually fail if seeded in the fall on freshly plowed ground. Well cultivated corn fields, with the stalks cut and drawn off, give ideal conditions. Such fields should not be plowed but harrowed only before seeding. Wheat, oats, flax and millet stubble ground plowed shallow, harrowed thoroughly and allowed to settle before seeding, furnish good conditions for alfalfa. If such ground is mellow, plowing may not be necessary as the land will only need to be disced and cross-disced.

The best time to sow is in the last half of August. It is safe to sow as late as September 15 if conditions are good. The ground must be well settled, with a loose mulch on top and well saturated with moisture so as to bring up the seed quickly and force the fall growth. If either of these conditions are lacking it will not pay to sow.

The best way to sow is with a press drill, using 20 pounds of seed per acre. Mix the seed with equal parts, by measure of coarse, corn-chop or bran. Drill half the seed one way and cross-drill the other half. If necessary to sow broadcast, use 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre, cover with a harrow and roll unless there is danger from blowing. It is much better to seed with a drill. Alfalfa should be sown alone.

The best quality of seed will give the best stand and the most vigorous growth and is always the most profitable to use, although it costs the most.

Alfalfa will grow on any well-drained soil that will produce corn. It does best on well-drained bottom lands that do not overflow, but in the eastern half of Kansas, when properly handled, is a profitable crop on upland. Alfalfa seeded last fall on upland in Shawnee and Riley counties gave two good cuttings this summer before July 5, while tame meadows and prairie grass on adjoining lands yielded only half a ton of hay per acre.

J. B. Hunt, of Decatur, a prominent citizen of Wise county, was in Fort Worth recently with his twelve-year-old son whose eyes were badly crossed. He placed the lad in charge of Dr. Frank Mullins, the well known oculist and aurist, who in a most skillful manner soon perfected glasses which, fitted to the boy's eyes, cured the trouble. Father and son are greatly pleased at Dr. Mullins' fine work.

SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

The San Antonio International Fair having its opening date October 19, ending October 30, concerns itself chiefly with the affairs on livestock and agriculture. Its dominant purpose is to illustrate progress in these industries, and to lay a strong and enduring foundation for international commerce between the United States and Mexico. The Fair's Scope, nevertheless, is so broad as to take in almost all departments of human effort. In several respects this year's Fair outrivals all former ones.

The main building will contain a great variety of exhibits, chiefly of American manufacture, and of absorbing interest to many. There will be displays of both foreign and local manufacture. The department of agriculture will embrace all phases of agricultural work, showing the advantages of different processes and methods of work and the products of the garden and field in their great variety, under all sorts of conditions. Under their proper classification farm management and processes, experiments with various crops in different soils, reports from different states and showing the aggregate of crops and products of all kinds, exhibits of all products of farm and garden.

The amusement feature of the Fair will cost a vast sum. To stray upon a Midway of such wonders as is being provided has not been the privilege of those attending Texas Fairs. Two immense Ferris wheels will take the visitor revolving high above the earth. "The beautiful ori-ent" will be another attraction. It is described as a dazzling, romantic and realistic display of the manifold charms of the East. There will be the electric fountain and theatre, dazzling in their brilliant beauty of rainbow colors. In addition there will be "A Trip to the Moon," War Cyclorama, Cineograph, Glass Blowers, "Darkness and Dawn," Animal Show, Dreamland, Moving Pictures, old Nuremburg, Scenic Railway, and many other objects of interest.

Visitors to the San Antonio International Fair will be assured the lowest rates ever granted by the railroads entering in San Antonio and their connections.

The truck growers' association of Goliad county will elect officers next Saturday.

The drouth hasn't hurt the fruit crop in East Texas, and the Hill county hog is still a source of profit.—Hillsboro Mirror.

ARE YOU FEELING BADLY?
PRICKLY ASH BITTERS
WILL CURE YOU.

THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.

SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Editor.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication. Matter received later than this will necessarily be carried over to the issue of the succeeding week.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed will please state in their communication both the old and new address.

Receipts—It is not our custom to send receipts for money sent to the office on subscription, the receipt of the paper being sufficient evidence that the money was received. In case of a renewal the change of the date on the label is proof of its receipt. Should your date not be changed within two weeks call our attention to it on a postal and we will give it our attention.

NOTICE.

This is to advise that Mr. Abbott Hardee is in no way connected with The Journal, nor authorized to receive any money on our account.

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.

August 20, 1901.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

Nov. 20-22, 1901—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.
March 25-27,1902—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
April 2?-24, 1902—Kansas City, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.
May 7-8, 1902—Kansas City, Colin Cameron, Herefords.
May 27-28, 1902—Omaha, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
June 24-26, 1902—Chicago, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.

CASH PRIZES

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The third of the Journal's essay contests is closed, and the winning paper will be printed next week.

THE FOURTH CONTEST.

A cash prize of TWO DOLLARS will be paid to the winner of the Fourth of The Journal's essay contests, which is open for both boys and girls. Papers must reach The Journal office not later than September 17, and the winning essay will be printed in The Journal of September 24. The subject is, "My Favorite Animal—My Care of it." The word animal in this case is taken to mean any domestic animal or fowl found on the farm or ranch or about the home. Contestants should give a description of the animal, tell something about its habits and pay particular attention to the care of it—how and when to feed it, what it eats, the sheltering of it, etc.

RULES OF THE CONTEST.

In all contests the following rules are to be closely observed:

1. Writers of essays must be under 16 years of age.
2. Essays must contain not more than 500 words, and must be in the contestant's own handwriting. Write with ink, and only on one side of the paper.
3. Spelling, grammar, composition and general neatness will be considered in awarding the prizes, but will count less than the ideas expressed. The age of the writer will also be taken into account.
4. Each contestant must give his or her name, age and postoffice address with essay submitted.
5. The prize-winning essays in each week's contest, with the name, age and address of the writer, will be published in The Journal. Other papers may or may not be printed, as The Journal may determine.
6. No manuscript will be returned by The Journal.
7. The awards will be made by a committee to be named by the managing editor and will consist of members of the editorial staff, or other competent persons.
8. At the bottom of each paper the contestant must write: "I certify, on my honor, that this paper is my own work and in my own handwriting."
9. Address essays to THE JOURNAL, Prize Essay Dept., Dallas, Fort Worth, or San Antonio, Texas.

THE TEXAS COTTON CROP.

Owing to a variety of causes the cotton crop condition of Texas has greatly deteriorated during the past three weeks. The continuance of the drouth in some sections, the hot dry winds, the light showers followed by extremely high temperature, insects, rust and honey dew, have combined to damage the crop to a very material extent. The boll weevil has recently been doing serious injury, particularly in districts where spraying operations were not thorough and the boll worm has been likewise at work. There is no longer any doubt of a shortage in the Texas crop. It is simply a question of what the shortage will be. If present conditions and reports are not deceptive, it seems highly probable that the crop for this state will not go above 2,750,000 bales, though rains which have fallen during the past few days may tend to improve the condition in some sections.

For the farmers the outlook for a short crop is not particularly discouraging. A few years ago the report of a cotton shortage would have filled the air with calamity howls; not so to-day. The farmers have learned by experience that a cotton famine with high prices pays better than an over-supply with prices below the cost of production. It is true that there was a considerable increase in acreage this year, but that was due largely to the destruction of the grain crops by the aphis and the subsequent planting of the ground in cotton.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

At a meeting of the farmers of Anderson county at Palestine a few days ago the following committee report was adopted:

"We have consulted with the public weigher, who agrees to establish and weigh cotton for the season of 1901-02 on vacant lots north of the court house and to bond said yard so as to cover any loss of cotton, and to carry such insurance as is necessary daily to cover all cotton in the yard; and to weigh and sample said cotton and charge usual price for same to be paid on delivery or sale of the cotton; each bale only to be held responsible for the legal charges of weighing and insurance. Therefore, we recommend the following the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we, the farmers representing ourselves and those who sent us to this meeting, will have all our cotton weighed at the above specified lot, take receipt and sample of same from the public weigher and offer same, if we see proper, to merchants of Palestine, and in case they, the merchants who buy cotton, fail or refuse to bid on our cotton from sample and receipt, then we will leave our cotton in the yard until enough has accumulated to induce foreign buyers to come to Palestine and buy the same, and in case the latter is necessary we will get some one in Palestine to find out what day to expect such buyers and we will meet on that day and sell same."

The adoptoin of such a report shows the independent position which has been reached by the farmer through the abandonment of the single crop idea.

A few years ago it was the almost universal custom of the farmers of Texas to mortgage their cotton crops, the only money crops then raised, to the merchants who furnished supplies during the year. In consequence each farmer was practically forced to sell his cotton to the merchant in whose debt he was and to take any price that the merchant chose to pay. Combinations of farmers to govern the sale of cotton were by existing conditions rendered impossible. That the same state of affairs does not prevail at the present day is due in a large measure to the attention which is being given to other farm products in addition to cotton. While cotton is still the chief money crop of the state, it is by no means the only one and farmers, as they utilize the varied farm resources, become each year more independent.

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

In several of the states the question of teaching agriculture in the public schools is being discussed. There are many reasons why the subject should be given attention and few if any reasons why it should be neglected. In Texas especially, where the agricultural interests are so great there is special demand for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge through the medium of the public schools.

One of the chief difficulties lies in the lack of preparation on the part of the teachers for giving practical lessons in agriculture. In Missouri this obstacle was overcome by providing a special course at the state agricultural college for the training of teachers. Very satisfactory work is expected as a result of this special training of instructors and it may be that some similar plan may ultimately be adopted in Texas.

The Texas Farmers' Congress at its session in July strongly recommended the introduction of agricultural work in the public school course and it is to be hoped that its recommendations will be speedily adopted.

A petition for the establishment of sub-experiment stations in Texas, signed by 40,000 people, was recently presented to the Texas legislature. Whether or not the number of petitioners was equal to the number of politicians who are looking after the redistricting bills, press dispatches fail to state.

It is asserted that western congressmen, during the next session, will make a vigorous effort to secure an appropriation for irrigation purposes. Before giving away a big pile of the people's money, congress should send a committee to Texas to see how well irrigation works without any aid from the government.

The Matagorda County Tribune has issued a very handsome rice carnival number, in which Bay City is advertised as the rice center of Texas. The issue is printed in magazine form, on book paper, contains some choice illustrations and is well gotten up in every way.

Reports from East Texas are to the effect that the acreage in fruit and vegetables will be grealy increased next year. A corresponding increase in the pig pens in that section would add much to the already large cash income of that part of the state.

More essays were received for the third of the Journal's contests than for either of the previous ones, indicating that the young readers are taking more interest in the cash prize offers. This is very gratifying to the Journal and it hopes that with each of the subsequent contests the number of papers submitted will greatly increase.

Boys and girls who enter the fourth essay contest have until Sept. 17 to submit papers, but care must be taken to mail essays so as to reach the Journol office on or before the date given. The prize for the fourth contest is two dollars.

The people who are living in a drouth-stricken district, at least have the consolation of knowing that they are safe from the operations of the blanked idiot who rocks the boat.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been converted ino a house-boat called The Misfit. Some people will be mean enough to remark that it isn't the first royal misfit.

If you are a contestant in any of the Journal essay contests be sure to give your name, age and postoffice address. The omission of either may cause you to lose a prize.

It is not to be understood that in urging the cultivation of more macaroni wheat, the agricultural department is making a bid for Italian immigration.

The claim of Mr. Woods, at Lawton, has been declared valid, but so far there is no indication that the government intends to throw in a pen with the claim.

New gushers are brought in at Beaumont nearly every day. The supply of oil and potatoes and other valuable Texas products is far from exhausted.

Doubtless the express companies would like to collect from every fruit and truck grower who even expresses an opinion about rates.

After trying his own case, Admiral Howison has decided that he is competent to sit on the Schley court of inquiry.

Mrs. Brigham Young died at Salt Lake City a few years ago. There are four of her yet alive.

Put the idle negroes to work on the roads and there will be fewer occasions for burnings.

Gen. Kitchener's proclamation broadsides seem to be no more effective than his artillery fire.

CURRENT OPINION

While in Buffalo last week we visited Market street and saw stacks upon stacks of Elberta peaches. We looked at the crates to see where they were from, but the stencil mark had been planed off. We then asked one who was supposed to know where the peaches were from and he replied that they were from California. Before leaving, however, he acknowledged to us that they were shipped from East Texas, but in order to give them a big name and make them sell for a better price they placed them as California goods. He further said that East Texas ought to feel proud of the fact that her peaches could be passed off as California peaches. We told him it might be considered as a compliment, but that East Texas much preferred playing a lone hand when it came to peaches and that he would see the day when California would take a back seat.—Lindale Reporter.

What the Reporter man found in Buffalo is unfortunately true in the Texas markets as well. Not only peaches, but grapes, plums and other kinds of fruit grown in Texas are advertised and sold as California products. The fruit is as fine or finer than any that comes from the Golden state, but it is apparently hard to make consumers believe that any domestic product is as good as an imported one. Texas people, if they wish to see the state developed, should learn the value of calling for Texas-grown and Texas-made articles of all kinds.

An editorial in the last issue of Texas Stock Journal expresses the hope that Gov. Sayers may be induced to call for some legislation on the question of lower express rates of fruit and truck. This question has been discussed by the press for many months, and it will be a source of satisfaction, as well as a relief, if the legislature will enact a law which will give more reasonable rates to fruit and truck growers.—Rusk Journal.

Basing its opinion on press dispatches from Austin, the Journal had hopes some weeks ago that something might be accomplished at the special session for the relief of shippers, but as days and weeks go by without the farmer's being taken into serious consideration save as his vote may be effective in sending this or that politician to congress, faith in favorable legislative action necessarily grows weaker. Still there are the words of the old hymn, "While the light holds out to burn," etc.

Two boys, we are reliably informed, cleared $1500 on three acres of tomatoes this season, and have that amount to their credit in the Jacksonville bank. Boys, just think how that beats loafing around town and smoking cigarettes. The cigarette-smoking boy will never raise tomatoes—he'll never have sense enough, and as for energy, he'll never have enough of that to supply a crippled snail with normal locomotion.—Wood County News.

Yes, and consider the difference in working a few months of the year in a tomato patch and spending the whole twelve months swinging to a $6 a week clerkship and living chiefly on pie and milk at a "ham and" restaurant.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

AFTER ALL.

We take our share of fretting,
Of grieving and forgetting;
The paths are often rough and steep,
and heedless feet may fall;
But yet the days are cheery,
And night bring rest when weary.
And somehow this old planet is a good world after all.

Though sharp may be our trouble,
The joys are more than double.
The brave surpass the cowards, and the leal are like a wall
To guard their dearest ever,
To fall the feebiest never;
And somehow this old world remains a bright world after all.

There's always love that's caring,
And shielding and forbearing.
Dear woman's love to hold us close and keep our hearts in thrall;
There's home to share together
In calm and stormy weather.
And while the hearth-flame burns it is a good old world, after all.

The lisp of children's voices,
The chance of happy choices,
The bugle-sounds of hope and faith through fogs and mists that call;
The heaven that stretches o'er us,
The better days before us,
They all combine to make this earth a good world, after all.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

BILLIE, Homer, Tex.—Stephen Austin, the "Father of Texas," died Dec. 27, 1836, at the age of forty. He was buried at Peach Point on the Brazos, near Columbia.

* * *

POPPY, Lancaster, Tex.—Cashmere may be washed successfully in warm suds, to which a little borax has been added. Rinse in blue water and iron out while still damp.

* * *

JOHN'S WIFE, Paradise, Tex.—No, a red plush parlor set is not an advisable purchase, unless it be for use in a blind asylum. (2). Lace curtains cost anything you are able to pay, from seventy-five cents to as many, and more, dollars.

* * *

JET, Grand Saline, Tex.—The higher the heel the more stylish the shoe. Yes, colored and gilt shoe laces are actually seen on the streets. But if you object to the extreme heels and brilliant laces, you may pass them by for plainer footwear and still exist.

* * *

M., Seagoville, Tex.—Pansy seed should be planted during the month of September. Make the soil very rich, and sow thinly in shallow drills. Cover lightly with the soil and water thoroughly. When freezing weather comes, cover the beds with evergreen boughs or leaves.

* * *

THELMA, Bushy Creek.—I cannot well prescribe for your maiden hair fern at this distance, but perhaps it isn't getting enough moisture. Set the pot containing the fern in a larger jar or pan, holding about two inches of water. If this does no good, perhaps you'd better try a good hair tonic.

* * *

PET, Ardmore, I. T.—Should a "young lady" of fifteen marry a man whose family object to the marriage? Not if she has as much spirit as a sheep. It's lucky for the man that some of his family possess the common sense he lacks. And it seems to me a girl who has an eye to marriage might make use of an "I" in spelling the word. Your "marrage" would be a blind step, indeed.

* * *

CANARY, San Angelo, Tex.—An evening dress of yellow, with trimmings of white lace and black velvet, would be very becoming to a brunette. (2). Yes, sashes are worn and are always especially favored for young girls. (3). To make your hair smooth and glossy, you must brush it well every night, afterward plaiting loosely. Wash the hair every two weeks, using tar soap. The constant use of soda will lighten the color of your hair.

* * *

WORRIED WIFE, Plano, Tex.—A few slabs of apple laid to rest between two thick, soggy crusts do not form an alluring combination. But apple pies, rightly made, are not to be scorned by pie-eaters. Cover the apples, either dried or fresh, with water and cook until the apple can be mashed to a pulp. Mash the fruit as smoothly as for apple butter, add spice and sugar to taste and bake between two flaky crusts. A slice of lemon cooked with the apple adds to the flavor.

* * *

SWEET MARIE, Palo Pinto, Tex.—Your parents are quite right to insist on a year's engagement. If you can't tolerate the idea of being engaged to your ideal for twelve months, how do you expect to enjoy a lifetime of matrimony? The sort of love that is in danger of evaporation during a reasonably lengthy engagement would not exist long after marriage, and since your intended husband is a clerk, on a limited salary, you might spend the year to better advantage cultivating the cook stove and sewing machine, rather than playing the mandolin and doing drawn work. Music hath no sharms to soothe a hungry working man, and you cannot dress yourself becomingly with drawn work, centerpieces, lace boleros and embroidered dollies.

* * *

ODDITIES.

At Rochester, N. Y., a man lately gave a "snake feast," at which the principal dishes were watersnake stew, boiled python and roast boa. It is safe to wager the the cook who prepared this dinner was not a daughter of Eve.

* * *

The inventor has again aided the housewife by providing an implement for scaling fish.

* * *

The latest horticultural production is a prune without a pit.

* * *

The women of Germany have begun a crusade against beards and mustaches, threatening a return to hoop-skirts and trained dresses unless the hirsute adornments of mankind are discarded.

* * *

It is said that a St. Louis confectioner uses a stationary bicycle in freezing ice cream, freezing seven gallons in twenty minutes. If one could harness the small boy and bicycle to the family churn, a pleasant combination might result from most unpromising elements.

* * *

A Parisian actress possesses a bolero jacket incrusted with diamonds and pearls, emeralds and sapphires, rubies and turquoises, and valued at $300,000. This particular style of bolero will not become a popular favorite this season, owing to the shortness of crops.

* * *

FEMININE INTERESTS.

Gold anklets are the latest barbarism introduced by a New York society girl. If this doesn't prove startling enough she can add "bells on her toes" and then she'll be noticed wherever she goes.

* * *

If you haven't a set of diamonds, don't despair. An English duchess has created a sensation by wearing small electric lights as ornaments, the battery being concealed in the folds of her gown. Of course, she quite outshone the be-diamonded ladies, but this familiarity with electricity is sometimes a shocking affair.

* * *

The newest collar has a buttonhole on each front end to allow the tie to go through without circling the neck.

* * *

The latest fad of the dressy woman is the wearing of gowns made entirely by hand. The hand-stitching is rarely done by the wearer.

* * *

The Boston Pilot tells the following "story with a moral:" A plainly-dressed, unassuming woman entered a Paris dressmaker's shop the other day and asked the attendant to show her some cheap, good mterial. Thereupon the modiste turned up her beautiful nose and let the customer understand that it was not a cheap shop. So Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, the wife of one of the richest men in the world, and a sensible but by no means penurious woman, went elsewhere with her patronage. If anybody needs to be told the moral, there is no use in telling it to him."

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements inserted in this department in the four Journals at two cents per word. This pays for publication one time in:

The Texas Stock Journal;
The Texas Farm Journal;
The Fort Worth Journal;
Dallas County Farm Journal.

The combined circulation of the four Journals secures by far the largest circulation in Texas, and also the best circulation in Texas, offering the best medium in the state to get good results from "want," "for sale," and bargain advertisements.

Only one black line can be used in notices in this department, and it counts as twenty words.

Matter paragraphed will be charged according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.

WRITE US FOR LANDS, improved and unimproved, in the Wichita Falls country. Rain and grain belt. References: City or Panhandle National Banks. ANDERSON & BEAN, Real Estate and Insurance, Wichita Falls, Tex. Oldest established agency in Northwest Texas.

LAND WANTED FOR CASH.

Ranches with permanent water and good soil suitable for cultivation, also large tracts of good unimproved prairie land, are wanted at reasonable prices for cash purchasers. Quick sales made, and no commission charged owners of property. Complete description blanks free. Write today. Bank references on application. A. L. VAN PATTEN & CO., 408 Bowen ave., Chicago, Ill.

130,000 ACRES in Hardeman county lands. Several fine farms at bargains near new town of Diaz at crossing of Kansas City, Mexico & Orient and Ft. Worth & Denver R. R. 65,000 acres in Deaf Smith county and a 50 section ranch in Hansford county, and other lands in the Panhandle. County Surveyor, and have complete abstracts of Hardeman county. E. T. FLYNT, Quanah, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in large or small ranches, with or without stock. HOLLAND & WILLS, Amarillo, Texas.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway covers Central and South Texas. Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and healthful climate. Address,

E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.

FOR SALE—3500 head of sheep and ranch, situated near Pontales; 1,800 good ewes, 800 muttons and one of the best ranches in New Mexico. Who wants them? Can run 10,000 sheep on ranch. Address JOHN EILAND, Portales, N. M.

8000 ACRES, Bexar County, twenty miles to San Antonio. Price $2.00 per acre. Splendid water, good grass, spring. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES—Small or large, improved or unimproved, with or without cattle. State what you want. PANHANDLE RANCH AGENCY, Hartley, Texas.

FREE—Our booklet of Texas ranches and farms. Write us your wants. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Tex.

RANCH LAND—2,200 acres in Erath county, $8 per acre. 10,000 acres Pecos county, 50,000 acres solid body in Terry county, at $1 per acre. If interested, write us for information. GILLESPIE & CULLOM, 285 Main st., Dallas, Tex.

FOR SALE—Several desirable ranches and cattle, above quarantine line in Texas and Eastern New Mexico. H. O. PERKINS, Commission Merchant, Big Springs, Texas.

CITY, SUBURBAN AND RANCH LANDS, improved and unimproved, in and near Canyon City, Texas. Address L. BLAIR, County Judge of Randall county, Canyon City, Texas.

CAN SELL you fine ranch lands, any size, $1.00 to $2.00 per acre. WILL A. MILLER LAND TITLE CO., Amarillo, Texas.

FOR FINE BARGAINS in lands and ranches in the best stock farming part of the Panhandle, write to WITHERSPOON & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

FARMS.

CHOICE CHEAP FARMS, 100-acre timber farm, fine black sandy land, 94 acres in cultivation, four acres orchard, grapes and berries. Four-room house, fine well of water, good outbuildings, 1-2 mile of small town, 13 miles south of Fort Worth and on graveled road. Price $1300, one-third cash, balance to suit. Also 706-acre stock farm, 180 acres in cultivation, finest valley land, 526 acres timber pasture, three good wells and spring, three houses, six rooms, four rooms and two rooms, good barn, cribs and sheds, also all implements. Located 12 miles from Fort Worth on public road. Price $8,000, half cash, balance to suit. Also sixty head graded cattle and eight head of horses for $1,000 or $9,000 for all. County. Other farms, large and small, to sell on easy terms. Write for printed list.

M. L. CHAMBERS & CO.,
310 Main st.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

SEVERAL GOOD FARMS to trade for grass and ranch lands. Write us what you have for sale or trade. We will endeavor to match it. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

RICE LAND, Oil land, fine cane plantation, choice lots and improved Houston property, well improved ranch of 2,600 acres in Harris county and a stock of hardware. All or part of above properties to exchange for improved ranch in West Texas, worth from $40,000 to $100,000. Will assume some incumbrance. No fictitious values considered. W. C. CORBETT, 307 1-2 Main st., Houston, Texas.

FREE—Our pamphlet of Texas ranches and farms. Write us your wants. List your property with us for sale or trade. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

MY 4,000 ACRES rich rice land prairie, Austin county, on Santa Fe railroad, between Wallis and Sealy, $12.50 per acre, one-third cash, balance six per cent. JOHN SLEEPER, Waco, Texas.

100-ACRE FARM in Bexar county, to trade for goats. Also house and lot in San Antonio, to trade for goats. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Tex.

FINE 300-ACRE FARM for sale; 210 acres in cultivation, good, new, improvements. All prairie, drains well; within three miles of Edna, county seat; price, $25 per acre. Part cash, balance negotiable notes. Write H. C. FRISTOE, Lock Box 117, Edna, Texas.

SEVERAL CHOICE FARMS for sale, near Troupe, Smith county, Texas, containing from twenty to 240 acres each; fine fruit and vegetable lands as any in the state. Write me for particulars. J. W. MELTON, Troupe, Smith county, Tex.

225-ACRE FARM in Caldwell county, Texas, near railroad, price $15.00 per acre. Well improved. Also 101 1-2 acres in same county. Well improved. Price $25 per acre. Will trade both of them for grass lands or ranch from 4,000 to 10,000 acres and pay difference. What have you to offer? GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

C. H. MARTIN at Jacksonville, Texas, is giving special attention to the buying and selling of orchards and tomato farms. Notary public, abstractor, draughtsman and surveyor in the office. Several men with teams employed to show land.

FARMS—570 acres Grapevine Prairie, 150 cultivated, balance pasture and meadow; fine grass and water; cheap at $20.00 per acre. 200 acres, 6 miles south of Dallas, well watered, $3,600. 200 acres heavy black waxy land near Wilmer, at $20.00 per acre. All in Dallas county. GILLESPIE & CULLOM, 285 Main st., Dallas, Tex.

I HAVE SOME improved farms for sale, besides Corsicana property, at interesting prices. For particulars address S. W. BOGY, Corsicana, Texas.

STOCK FARMS.

FREE GRASS, Government land, sunny, mild climate; artesian wells that flow 1,000 gallons pure water every minute, form a combination for stock raising found nowhere except in the Pecos valley. Irrigation insures crops. Write WILDY & SMITH, Real Estate and Live Stock Dealers, Roswell, N. M.

ONE OF THE FINEST belts of black land in North Texas is in Cooke county, north of Myra and Muenster, towns on M. K. & T. railroad. Five miles n.w. of Myra, and four miles n.e. of Muenster, in center of a magnificent farming community we have an ideal, blooded stock-farm. It contains 800 acres, all black and rich, productive soil, with as much as 400 acres of first-class, black-waxy farming land; the other 400 acres is in grass and it is extra good grass land; lays rolling and in places is broken, but there is no barren land or white, chalky hills on it. It will easily carry 200 head of cattle. There is plenty of timber along branch to furnish fuel. The land is all under fence, and is divided by cross fences into two pastures, a meadow of native grass and fields with 200 acres in cultivation. There is an abundance of excellent water for all purposes. Main dwelling is a frame of 7 rooms; there are two good 4-room tenant houses, with well at each; also well and windmill at main house. There is a large 1 1-2 story barn, 50x80 feet, with granaries, cribs, sheds for stock, etc. For a combination farm and stock-farm this place has no superior. A member of this firm made a careful, personal, inspection of above property, last week, and we are prepared to furnish those who ask for it a correct description and map, with price, terms, etc. Address, J. N. WINTERS & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

HORSES.

FOR SALE—Horses and mules, carload lots. Cow horses a specialty. Address BOX BROS., San Diego, Texas.

MULES.

FOR SALE—200 mules from 15 to 16 hands high. For further particulars write or see M. M. MOSLEY, Waxahachie, Texas.

MULES FOR SALE.—25 head of well bred yearling and two-year-old mules. Price $35 and $50. R. E. TRACY, Merkel, Taylor county, Texas.

FOR SALE—140 fine mules; 100 3s and 4s, and forty 2s. Prefer to sell all together, but will sell so suit purchaser. F. C. VADEN, Sherman, Texas.

TWENTY head of jacks and jennets, will exchange for land, town or city property; two imported jacks, balance half-breeds and three-quarters, all black. Parties interested address BOX 337, Farmersville, Texas.

SHEEP.

SHEEP FOR SALE—My entire herd of 1830 head fine graded sheep, consisting of 450 lambs, 500 wethers and 880 ewes. For particulars address H. WELGE, Sr., Cherry Spgs., Texas.

FOR SALE—Rams, 13 high-grade Dorsets, heavy. $120 bunch. E. J. FOSTER, Willoughby, Ohio..

FOR SALE—20 head of full-blood Shropshire ewes, from six months to eight years old. One full-blood registered ram, three years old. Will take $200 for the entire bunch, free on board cars. Ram alone cost $60. Also one fine trotting stallion, two years old, blood bay. Will make a horse 15 hands high. Can show a 2:40 clip, perfectly sound and gentle. I. B. CLARK, M. D., Schulenburg, Tex.

WISHING TO QUIT the sheep business, my entire herd of 10,000 head, large, smooth, Merino stock sheep are for sale at bargain. DICK SELLMAN, Richland Springs, Texas.

DOGS.

IRISH SETTERS for sale. Four pure blooded pups, $15.00 each. W. S. STANTON, 642 McKinnon ave., Dallas, Texas.

POULTRY.

PURE BRED White Brahma eggs. Per setting, 75 cents through summer season. H. BRADFORD, 367 Elm street Dallas, Texas.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Two registered Shorthorn bulls. J. A. HARRIS, Valley Mills, Texas.

FOR SALE—8,000 three and four-year-old steers, located near Muscogee, I. T. These cattle have been in the Territory one and two winters and were raised in country between Brownwood and San Angelo, Texas. This is a good bunch west Texas steers, plenty of quality and the best bunch of feeders in the Indian Territory. In fine shape and will sell worth the money. Address or apply H. B. SPAULDING, Muscogee, I. T.

FOR SALE—Four highly bred registered Shorthorn bulls from 7 to 10 months all red, and raised in this county. I sell them right. G. B. MORTON, Tarrant county, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE—750 head of bred native yearling steers, 80 to old steers. Also 100 well-bred native ling heifers, all good colors. W 100 well bred cows and heifers, t years old, all dry, all good co these cattle bred to full-blood E. TRACY, Merkel, Taylor cou

FOR SALE—40 head high-grade bull calves, 15-16 to full blood, delivery. T. M. HOBER, Nocona tague County, Texas.

FOR SALE—About 200 head we Durham stock cattle in Comanche ty. Fifteen yearlings and 40 two steers in the bunch. Price $14 Also about 100 head good smoo cattle (graded some) in Brown co $10 per head. T. A. DEATS, Comanche county, Texas.

A SON OF KING OF ST. LAMB $100, if sold at once. Dropped M 1897, at Anchorage, Ky. Bred Shallcross & Sons, of Louisvill Miss Menifee, one of Shallcros cows. As gentle as a horse, form. His daughters with fin will make the test. Name, Anch Lambert, No. 49844. HERSC Smith, Fulton, Ky.

WANTED—2,000 two-year-old steers t winter, either for cash or part of profit. Cattle must be in good condition to begin with. J. D. JEFFERIES, Clarendon, Texas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—200 two-year-old steers. All in pasture at Henderson, Texas. Call or write B. H. HAMBRICK, Henderson, Texas.

FOR SALE—550 choice, high-grade cattle, one of the best herds in Sterling county; with or without a choice, well improved pasture of twelve sections consisting of 6 3-4 sections railroad land leased, 4 1-2 sections school land leased, and 3-4 section bought. Cattle at $17 per head, ranch $4,100. For further particulars address J. W. TWEEDLE, Sterling City, Texas.

FEEDERS FOR SALE.—2,300 steers, 3s and 4s, good feeders, October deliv On good grass and plenty of water. For further particulars apply to or address MELTON & COUCH, Brownwood, Texas.

STEERS FOR SALE—Several hundred good Indian steers, threes and fours on M. K. & T., R. R. Good shippers or feeders, $27.00 and $30.00, 15 per cent cut. WM. M. DUNN, Atoka, I. T.

POLLED DURHAMS—I have for sale some choice Polled Durham Bulls and Heifers.—DICK SELLMAN, Richland Springs, Texas.

GOATS.

ANGORA GOATS—340 high-grades sale. B. F. PEPPER, Junction, Te

AMERICAN ANGORA GOAT BR ERS' ASSOCIATION. For full inf tion as to registering, etc., addres T. McINTIRE, Secretary, 277 Live Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

ANGORA GOATS—Only bucks which will be sold cheap. CHAS. NER, Cheneyville, La.

EDUCATIONAL

LADY WISHES POSITION as teacher a family. Can teach music, Englis drawing and painting. Address "MUSI TEACHER," care of Mr. Harrison, Yor Elk, Chaves county, New Mexico.

ROWE'S CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC seventh annual session begins Monday September 2. Three prizes will be awarded to student boarders at close of the session as follows: First prize, $60 in gold; second prize, $30 in gold; third prize, $15 in gold. Our graduates occupy excellent positions in leading schools and colleges in Texas. Circulars, testimonials, etc., mailed free. Address GEO. H. ROWE, Lock Box 257, Ennis, Texas.

WANTED—Young men to learn telegraphy and station work for immediate service; no charge if situation not secured. DALLAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Dallas, Texas.

FINANCIAL.

ATTENTION CATTLEMEN.

Unlimited money to lend on cattle. The National Live Stock Commission Company (formerly Chicago Live Stock Commission Company) offers unexcelled service at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City. Special rates on feeder loans. Address IRELAND HAMPTON, Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

POSITIONS.

WANTED—A position by a teacher of ten years experience. Ranch or town school. Latin, French, music, first-grade certificate. References given and required. Address MISS C. W., care GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATTLEMEN AND BREEDERS—We print letter-heads, cards and circulars in attractive style at lowest prices. Let us quote you prices. McMURRAY PRINTING CO., Dallas, Texas.

INVESTIGATE the merits of the Wonder Pumping Jack. The latest and best device for raising water. B. F. DARLINGTON, San Antonio, Texas.

WANTED—To sink 992 wells 18 to 500 feet. Address R. E. LEE, 327 Oak Grove Ave., Dallas, Texas.

DEWEY HAY PRESS—Three men and one mule can press 200 bales a day; price $65. Manufactured by W. C. GUNLOCK, Victoria, Texas.

THE ONLY KEELY INSTITUTE in the state for the cure of whiskey, morphine, cocaine and tobacco addictions. J. H. KEITH, Bellvue Place, Dallas, Texas.

$250 TO $275 WILL BUY splendid new upright piano with nice stool and cover. Bargain. Write us. BROOK MAYS & CO., the new piano house of Dallas.

APARTMENTS FOR FAIR—Persons wishing to secure premises before Fair opens, write or call at "Eagle Flats," Exposition avenue, near grounds.

LUMBER—If you want a car of lumber, write R. B. KUTEMAN, Pine Mills, Wood county, Texas.

WOVEN WIRE FENCES made to order for any purpose. Barb wire each four inches of height, if wanted. Freight paid to Texas and Territory points on orders for two miles or more. Prices lowest, goods best. DIAL WIRE FENCE CO., Sherman, Texas.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

LARGEST FACTORY in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 344 Main street, Dallas, Tex.

THE HOUSEHOLD

HIS GRAND ACHIEVEMENT.

You never hear of Dan'l Gregg, I don't suppose, but say,
I want to tell you there are few as great as him to-day;
He never held no offices, but just 'twixt me and you,
Ain't this here holdin' office something great men seldom do?
No, Dan'l he just farmed it—licked along through thick and thin—
Quittin' late and startin' early, meetin' trouble with a grin;
He didn't leave no millions, but again I wish to state
That, in my opinion, Dan'l should be numbered with the great.

He never done no fightin' on land or on the sea;
He wasn't no Napoleon nor a Grant, nor yet a Lee;
No doubt this Pierpont Morgan chould of skinned him in a trade,
And as far as eddycation is concerned, why, I'm afraid
That Dan'l wasn't hardly what you'd call A number one.
For he got his schoolin' mostly out beneath the shinin' sun;
The papers never bothered over Dan'l Gregg's affairs,
But a great man had departed when he ...glum..the golden stars.

He never wrote no poems, nor got up inventions so
The world would move on swifter than the good Lord made it go;
He couldn't preach a sermon nor lgs-pound the law to you,
But he raised two boys, by golly, that were decent through and through!
He taught 'em to be honest, and he taught 'em to be true;
He taught 'em to be manly, and that there's a lot to do!
He raised his boys to honor him, and so I wish to state
That in my opinion, Dan'l should be numbered with the great.
—Chicago Record—Herald.

PHOTOGRAPHS UNDER WATER.

The Italian navy department makes claim to possessing the finest submarine vessel in the world. The experiments, which were conducted at Spezzia, will have to be taken on trust, for only Italian naval officers were permitted to be present, and it is stated that the actual working crew of the submarine boat was composed for the occasion of men of commissioned rank in order better to guard the secret.

Engineer Albrizzi, however, stated that the submarine boat Delfino traversed at good speed under water the whole Bay of Spezzia and launched a torpedo against the side of the armorclad Verese, despite the fact that the latter had been warned to expect an attack.

The Denfino is fitted with an apparatus invented by Albrizzi, by which it is said the range of vision is extensive, and photographs can be taken under water for a distance of 100 yards.

DOUBTED HIS QUALIFICATIONS.

Max O'Rell, in his latest bright volume, tells the following story on himself: "I was announced to give a lecture on 'Women' to the students of a forge ladies' college in North Carolina. A couple of hours before the lecture three young ladies from the college called on me at the hotel where I was staying. I met them in the parlor. Three charming, bright, most intelligent looking girls they were. After looking at each other for some time so as to suggest that the other should speak, one at last made up her mind to be the spokeswoman of the little deputation. 'We have called on you,' she said, 'to ask if you would be kind enough to change the subject of your lecture to-night. Our lecture course is instituted for the instruction and general improvement of the students, and we thought we should like to hear you talk to us on a subject which you know something about.' I must say that I felt fearfully small."

SCHLEY'S BRAVERY IN A STORM.

"Rear Admiral Schley is as brave as a lion," said First Sergeant George Boyce, formerly of the United States marine corps, who drills the boys at the Brooklyn Truant school and Brooklyn Disciplinary training school. "I was master-at-arms aboard the Essex in 1879 and saw Schley under conditions fit to try the bravest man. He was in command of the Essex.

"We were on the way from Montevideo to Rio Janeiro when a typhoon struck us. Our shaft was broken and our bulwarks swept away. For three days the hatches were battened down and Schley was lashed to the bridge. Even coffee making was impossible and Schley lived on biscuit.

"When we got to the harbor outside Sugar Loaf mountain at Rio the weather fell dead calm and a tug came out to tow us in.

"'How much?' asked Scley.

"'Five hundred dollars,' sad the tugman.

"'Wait till 2 o'cock and we'll tow you in,' said Schley.

"He knew at 2 o'clock each day there is a breeze at Rio which the people there call 'the doctor.'

"Sure enough at 2 o'clock 'the doctor' came along and we gave the people of Rio the unusual spectacle of an American man of war under full sail. We sailed into the harbor in grand style and came to anchor as well as if we had the tug.

"Admiral Schley is beloved by the marines and bluejackets throughout the entire navy."

CURIOUS GIFTS TO ROYALTY.

Very curious, and often very inconvenient, are the presents given to royalty—given in many cases by perfect, but not always disinterested, strangers. About two years ago the king—then, of course, the Prince of Wales—received a cheque for £20,000 from an enormously wealthy merchant who had given up business, and who wished to get launched into the world of fashion.

The cheque, however, was accompanied by a letter in which the writer mentioned the fact that he had for years been a "humble and silent admirer of His Royal Highness.

"I have," said the writer, "heretofore admired your Royal Highness at a distance. Should your Royal Highness be pleased to honor me by dining at my house you would indeed be making happy your humble servant, J—."

This letter was replied to as follows: "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is pleased to know that Mr. —— has, for years, admired H. R. H. at a distance, and trusts that Mr.—— will, for years to come, still continue to admire him—at a distance."

The cheque, of course, was returned.

About six years ago an eccentric Birmingham lady, who was passionately fond of cats, died, leaving the Princess of Wales the sum of £23,500, her whole fortune, on the condition the princess would take charge of the whole of her feline collection—380 cats in all. The money came straight to the princess herself in the shape of Bank of England notes.

"Your Royal Highness," wrote the old lady, "is so generally beloved by all on account of your kindness of heart that I venture to hope you will be kind to the only friends I ever had during my lifetime." The Prince of Wales very soon decided the matter. "I don't mind the sound of the bank notes," remarked His Royal Highness, "but I object absolutely to the sound of the cats' notes." The money, needless to say, was not accepted—neither were the cats.

RICHES CAME WITH ROSE.

There are many tales of suddenly acquired wealth, but usually the facts leading up to such financial successes are dry and uninteresting. To get riches and get them in a manner that tinges of romance does not fall to the lot of many people, but there is one lady in Cleveland that has crossed the $50,000 mark in six months and is still adding to her wealth, says the Plaindealer.

Last Christmas, Mrs. M. B. Needham, a widow of 198 Dodge street, received as a gift from a friend, a solitary rose, made more beautiful by its loneliness; but attached to it was a strange-looking paper, which declared that the possessor was entitled to 200 shares of copper stock.

This friend was a western gentleman with whom the lady had been acquainted for years. He wanted to send something as a token of their friendship, and, maalike, couldn't think of a present that was suitable, so sent the stock certificates. Mrs. Needham laid the certificates aside, not thinking that they were of any value. A friend seeing them one day told her of the true value of them and excited her interest.

She looked into the matter and found that Amalgamated Copper was going up rapidly. Then the fever of speculation entered her veins, she scanned the stock reports daily and gleefully watched her stock soaring higher. In the meantime, she was diligently securing all the knowledge she could on stocks and securities, and the further she got into the mysteries of the game the more enthusiastic she grew. When copper got as high as, in her judgment, it would go, she sold out, and the foundation of her fortune was laid.

Most women would have been satisfied with as much as she had made, but not Mrs. Needham. The game was too fascinating, and she loved to experience the excitement it brought. She now understands the bewildering terms and while she didn't plunge, she dabbled quite extensively. At first she thought that the very orthodox folks among her friends would raise their hands in holy horror at the thought of her speculating, and all the transactions were carried on through agents outside of the city. Her courage, however, grew with her successes, and now she knows of no reason why the matter should be secret.

With part of her earnings since January 1 she purchased from the Cleveland Improvement company for $33,000 cash the Victoria apartment house on Dodge street, where she resides. Immediately after the purchaso she gave a five-year lease of the premises for a yearly rental of $3300, the lessors paying all taxes and insurance. She thus has an investment paying 10 per cent, without any worry on her part, and the property steadily increasing in value.

WOMEN GAIN RICHES IN THE KLONDIKE.

"Talk about new occupations for women;" exclaimed Mrs. Katherin Morrell, when asked regarding women in the Klondike, "there is no demand for them at Dawson. The women there find that there are fortunes to be made at the old occupations, and they are making them, and making them fast."

Mrs. Morrell, who has just returned from the Klondike, and who is now preparing for a trip to Honolulu, Russia, China, Japan, New Zealand and Australia, is a woman who is familiar with every city in the United States, and she declares that nowhere else can so much money be made in so short a time as in the Klondike, and especially commends Dawson.

"The stories one reads and hears told seem like fairy tales until you visit the country and see for yourself. Women make money up there in various ways. Some of them take up claims and work them themselves. One woman, the wife of a New York traveling man, filed upon a claim and in the five weeks before her husband joined her washed out $17,000 worth of gold. Another woman conceived the idea of searching for pearls along the Yukon, and her finds amounted to $30,000. Such work is not really difficult, and the hardships have been reduced to a minimum. It is a fact,' she added, "that one can travel from the States to Dawson, now that the railway has been constructed, quite as luxuriously, provided you have the money, as you can go to Chicago or New York.

"At Dawson it almost impossible to hire a washwoman, and young Mrs. Pullman of Chicaga, with many another tourist, found it necessary to wash out her own clothing if it was to be washed at all. Women who do the most ordinary work receive wages which seem incredible. A laundry has recently been started there by a woman, and, although the plant cost several thousand dollars, its owner expected to pay for her entire outay with her first two months' business.

"Any woman is upposed to be able to do plain cooking, and the woman who cooks for a camp of six in the Klondike receives $150 a month. All that is required of her is that she get the meals for six men, keep the camp clean and maintain her self-respect. A school teacher who had saved but little after years of teaching in California went into the Klondike and cooked for such a camp. She went in on the first boat and came out on the last, staying seven months, and she brought out $1000 net profit. If a woman hasn't the means to reach the Klodike she can engage as cook with a camping outfit at Seattle and have her way paid in. All that is really necessary is pluck. Menu can not always succeed in locating paying claims, but a woman can find lucrative employmet always.

"There is a big demand for nurses at Dawson at present. A nurse in the hospital is paid $300 a month and her board. Dressmaking is another line of work which is well paid. A dressmaker can make many times as much money there as in the States without working half so hard. The women of Dawson dress well, and are willing to spend money freely for what they want. Really, money is the most common commodity they have there, and if I were to tell you of the way in which the gold dust and nuggets are handled you would be incredulous. The women think little of paying $200 or $300 for a gown and novel articles of wearing apparel bring fabulous prices. It would pay a woman well to buy up pretty pieces of China silk and make it up into soft, fluffy garments, to supply herself with handsome silk skirts and with various novelties and striking garments and to take them to Dawson. She could dispose of them at an enormous advance in price. Jewelry, too, finds a ready market and if the tourist happens to possess fine diamonds which she is willing to dispose of she can more than make the expenses of her trip and replace the diamonds upon her return.

"The excess to which the wearing of silks and diamonds is carried in this mining region is something remarkable, and it reaches its culminating point, where it becomes a caricature, in the canneries. Do you know what a klutch is? No? Well, klutch is the Indian name up there for women, and those who work in the salmon canneries are all called klutches. The men catch the salmon and do all the river work, but the actual canning is done by the klutches, and they actually wear while at work silk dresses, diamonds in the ears and on their fingers and high-heeled French shoes, for which they paid $6 to $8 a pair, and which they never lace up! If you suggest the propriety of gingham or print dresses for such work they will tell you in very plain English that their dress is their own affair.

"The salmon canneries are among the most interesting industries of that region. The men who work in the river 'driving' the fish receive $40 and $50 a day. On the docks the salmon lie tub deep, and it is one of the sights of a lifetime. The men work throughout the season, but the actual canning occupies but a few weeks of each year.

"Of late people have heard less of Dawson City than of Cape Nome, but I believe Dawson to be the best camp of the entire gold country. The people there believe the same, and they do not attempt to advertise it to the outside world, since they are content with their present population and are all making money. The business men know that it i sa high-priced camp and want to keep it such. But as a place for women of pluck who want to make money and are not afraid to work for it I consider it the best place on the continent."

INDIGESTION.

Many things you fear about your stomach cannot be true. If you have had indigestion or dyspepsia for years it is natural to believe that the stomach itself is diseased. It is only the functions of the stomach that are impaired. This is the whole trouble in a vast majority of cases and the proof can be had by trying Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

Your stomach has many things to do, and failure to do any one of them leads to imperfect digestion. The stomach gets its nutriment and its digestive fluid from the blood. If the blood is impure or lacks the right proportion of strength-producing iron, the whole body suffers from a kind of breaking down process.

To restore health you must start at the source of life itself—the blood—and through that vital fluid build up the stomach and other vital organs.

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic has cured thousands of cases of indigestion and dyspepsia every year for the past forty-five years. It is the one remedy you can take with certainty of immediate improvement and a sure cure.

It is prepared with scientific accuracy and many eminent physicians prescribe it constantly. Faithful use of it will enable you to digest your food as perfectly as you ever have. Prepared only by The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio. Sold everywhere.

Take a dose of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS at night, when you go to bed, and you will feel bright and vigorous next morning. It will insure you a copious and healthy passage of the bowels, improved appetite and digestion and increased energy of body and brain.

It beats stimulating drinks because its relative influence is natural, hence permanent.

The fall term of the Alamo City Commercial College opens Sep. 3 and 4. Those desiring to avail themselves of the best advantages afforded for business training should not fail to communicate with this school. The Alamo City Commercial College is the foremost among the Business Colleges of the South, and the reputation it bears for high-grade and conscientious work is of incalculable value to its graduates. For catalogue, write, phone, or address the proprietors, SHAFER & DOWNEY, Box 1129, San Antonio, Texas.

NOW IS THE TIME

To go to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, situated on the Iron Mountain Route. Owing to its elevation among the Ozark Mountains, the climate of Hot Springs is cool and delightful in summer, which makes it the best time for treatment. Hot Springs is owned and controlled by the U. S. Government and has its endorsement for the cure of rheumatism, malaria, nervous troubles, chronic and functional ailments and a score more human ill. The Iron Mountain Route is the best way there, from the South, Southwest and East, offering unsurpassed equipment and superior service. Through Pullman sleeping cars, reclining chair cars and elegant day coaches. For illustrated pamphlets on Hot Springs, or full information in regard to time, rates, etc., call on or address J. C. Lewis, Trav. Pass'r Agent, Austin, Texas, or your local ticket agent. H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. St. Louis, Mo.

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MOORE'S HOG REMEDY and cure Mange and Canker, kill Lice and Fever Germs, remove Worms 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 1501 Genesee St. Kansas City, Mo.

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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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 stutterers and stammerers who failed to come to them last winter when they were in Dallas, curing hundreds who did come. We saw some of them after they were cured, and published letters from many more who wrote of their cure weeks after their treatment. We know these doctors personally and know what leading men and papers say of them, otherwise we would not publish this in the Advocate. They come highly recommended to us.—Texas Christian Advocate.

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

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SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR

OPENS OCTOBER 19,

Closes October 30, 1901.

FREE! TO LADIES! A trial box of Zeno, a new and harmless Cure for Female Diseases. Agents Wanted. Good Pay. Zeno Co., P. O. Drawer 1640, Milwaukee, Wis.

BOYS AND GIRLS

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

Struggle for Water In the Old Frontier Days

If the heat of the festern plains is terrific, not to be compared with the outbursts we occasionally feel, there is unsurpassed water everywhere for men and brutes that suffer. Only they must know how to find it. The Indians mastered the water secrets of the mountains and the deserts generations ago, but the white men have been slow in acquiring the same knowledge. A horse or dog set free on the worst waste of sand west of the Missouri will trail his way to water in no time, as will also the cattle on drouth-stricken ranges when uninterfered with by man. When the great heat swept over the Flathead ranges in 1888 and 1889, months later they found half-bred horses from these ranges in Wyoming, hundreds of miles away. They had taken the scent of the wind in their nostrils and gone where water was and necessarily grass. Indian children died by alkali ways for one drop of the stuff, but the horses fled the range and came to where springs gushed from between the rocks.

In the early part of the summer of 1888 a party of prospectors from Missouri and Arkansas entered the northeastern part of Montana looking for mineral claims. Some of the party while at Buford claimed to have information as to possible rich finds near the Canadian border, but this was scouted by the plainsmen and half-breeds at Buford, who knew every inch of the country to be traversed by the propectors. Nevertheless, the party left Buford, following the east bank of Cherry creek northward, and having a friendly warning to be courteous to any Indians they met. They had been gone about a week from Buford, when they came upon a small party of Indians from the Fort Peck reservation, a buck, two squaws and several young girls. They freely distributed whisky among the Indians, and later abused them shamefully. Then they pushed on, traversing the region through which flows Poplar river and the Porcupine. They had plenty of supplies, but found water scarce. The season had been dry, the creeks were low and filled with a muddy stuff that neither man nor beast could endure. It became quite evident in a short time that they must either give up their quest for gold and push southward to the Milk river or die of thirst. Already they had lost three of their twelve horses and were beginning to suffer themselves.

At this juncture they were surprised one morning to have ride toward them and from out of the wastes ahead a young Indian, whose friendly signals and fine appearance gave them to understand he would guide them to fresh water. They offered him whisky, but he refused it. He spoke a broken English and quickly understood what their trouble was. The men were gaunt-eyed, worn with heat and thirst; their horses were trembling in every limb.

"Water," said the Indian, "water—one day--two days--much water there," pointing straight ahead. "plenty there, heap gold. White man never come. Indian see often. Much water," stretching his hands wide to indicate the quantity.

In their minds the dried-up southerners saw a mountain stream gushing forth pearly drops by beds of gold. They pressed the Indian to guide them to the spot and promised him every kind of reward. He consented to lead them, and they took the trail at once. They followed, a miserable looking set of prospectors. The buck rode hard. He took them where there were slipping shale, white levels blistering with heat, wallows in which water had not run for a year. He seemed made of iron, and they were fast becoming as reeds. When night came three more horses were gone, and of the six men two could go no further. They died during the night, and in the morning but four rode on with the silent brave.

He pushed on, never touching the liquor offered him, apparently needing no refreshment. The way grew hotter and hotter, rougher and rougher. Two more horses went down, a third man dropped, and still no water.

"To-night," said the Indian, and kept on. The three behind him rode with death. It was almost sunset when they collapsed. They fell from their horses as if shot, beaten in the race for water. The buck did not halt for them. He only noticed that the horses followed him, three dust-covered, red-eyed beasts, loped easily and distended their nostrils. They knew as he knew that water was near.

When he knew he was safely out of sight of the stricken men the Indian turned sharply from his westward course and rode south. He came to where the rocks rose from the plain, where butte faced butte, and there were shade and coolness of their kind. He made for a narrow way that took him to a jutting shelf of rock, where splashed a thin stream of water, cool as from the ices of the northern world. He flung himself from his horse and plunged his head into the basin formed in the rock and that overran with water. His horse shoved in beside him, and galloping up came the three horse survivors of the prospecting party, and they drank like beasts who have fought long with each other.

It was just sunset when horses and brave lifted their heads from the pool and looked far away across the plain below. They could not see, but somewhere out there were the dead, who hours before had ridden with the Indian the blind chase for water he never intended to lead them to. Long he looked out to where they must be, and then he gave the wild "halloo" and call of triumph of his race. And the horses repeated it.

He had ridden well to avenge the insult given his people by the prospectors. He had betrayed those who would defile an Indian or an Indian's woman. He could return to Poplar river now and tell his story to those of his kind. He shouted again, and the horses cried out, and then all disappeared in the night on the homeward trail.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE RACE

Does not depend on the start but on the finish. It's staying power which carries many a runner to victory. It's like that in business. Many a man starts off in the race for business success with a burst of speed which seems to assure victory. Presently he begins to falter and at last he falls and fails. The cause? Generally "stomach trouble." No man is stronger than his stomach. Business haste leads to careless and irregular eating. The stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition become diseased. The body is inadequately nourished and so grows weak.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It strengthens the stomach and so strengthens the whole body which depends on the stomach for the nourishment from which strength is made.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Accept no substitute for the "Discovery." There is no medicine "just as good" for diseases of the stomach and allied organs.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has performed a wonderful cure," writes Mr. M. H. House, of Charleston, Franklin Co., Ark. "I had the worst case of dyspepsia, the doctors say, that they ever saw. After trying seven doctors and everything I could hear of, with no benefit, I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I am cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation

TRAVELING IN JAPAN.

In cold weather all Japanese travelers carry rugs, for the cars are heated merely by long steel cylinders filled with hot water and laid on the floor. Spreading his rug out on the seat—a Japanese never sits on anything not perfectly clean—the passenger shakes off his geta, or wooden clogs, and curls his feet beneath him.

The next move is a smoke, in which both men and women indulge. A tiny pipe is commonly used, which never contains more than a wisp of tobacco the size of a pea, and affords not more than one or two puffs to the smoker. The ashes are then knocked out on the floor and another wisp stuffed in and lighted from the smoldering ashes just rejected.

At every station there are venders of the little mandarin oranges. Every passenger buys a dozen or more and eats them in a short time, throwing the skins about the floor. Boys pass with tea in tiny earthen pots, a cup placed over the top. The price is three sen (a cent and a half). The teapot is left in the car.

The Japanese throw all sorts of refuse about, and the car soon presents a very untidy appearance, or would do so if it were not for the porters, who come in at odd stations and clean up.

AN AMERICAN GIRL AT A JAPANESE DINNER.

"I think probably the most entertaining experiences we had in Tokio," said Miss Lillian Griffin, not long since, in speaking of her travels in Japan, to a Baltimore Sun reporter, "was a Japanese dinner.

"We had been invited to dine at the Maple club, and at the entrance a bevy of small servants went down on all-fours in salutation, removed our shoes and escorted us to the dining-room, a small apartment, minus chairs, table, everything. We were expected to sit in native fashion on our heels on the floor, which was covered with faultlessly white mats. Our places were marked by a circle of small, flat blue cushions. Sitting upon one's heels is a difficult position for foreigners to assume, and almost impossible to maintain. With inward misgivings, but with a show of great ease, I subsided upon my cushion, and for fully five minutes my troubles seemed over. Alas! soon numbness attacked my astonished members, then paralysis; finally movement or inaction became alike torture. How long can I stand it? I thought uneasily as I looked toward my friend, and in her eyes caught an answering signal of distress.

"At that moment a troupe of little the dinner. First we were served with the dinner. First we were erved with tiny handleless cups of tea and most beautiful confectionery, shaped into pink and green maple leaves and delicate rose-tinted waxen mysteries. They were works of art, but I quailed before them, and for me that course was purely ornamental. Before each of us was then placed a lacquered table, about a foot high, holding several dishes. I have never been considered tall, but I felt awkwardly at that doll's table and those toy dishes.

"At first glance I did not recognize a single acquaintance among the delicacies, so I began to take an inventory of them. On a piece of glass were carefully arranged thin slices of raw fish and a small bowl of dark sauce. A plate was divided in halves by a slice of white and yellow cake made of sweet and Irish potatoes. On one side of this barrier was a small piece of boiled lobster, half a microscopic bird, preserved cherries and chestnuts; on the other two sugar-coated Irish potatoes, one white, the other red. I next uncovered a lacquered bowl. It was filled with a brown soup, in which floated pieces of fish. My neighbors were eating this with chopsticks. Tremblingly, I took up the bits of wood and tried to do likewise. With every movement those detestable chopsticks slipped in my fingers. I worked with desperate energy, but gradually the few solid portions of my soup crumbled to nothing. For fresh material I had to turn to a gelatinous substance called soy, on which rested a piece of broiled eel.

"Two little girls served sake, the rice wine of Japan, from slender, long-necked vases. Here was a fresh trial. The sake, which tasted much like diluted sherry, was served hot. I felt proud of my fortitude when I had swallowed some with an unmoved countenance. There are some very elaborate ceremonial rules for drinking this wine, which, it is needless to say, we did not observe.

"One after another new and curious delicacies were placed before me, until one signal was given and the musumes rose and retired to the end of the apartment. One side of the wall slid back and revealed a picturesque group of exquisitely dressed girls. They were the maikos, or dancing girls, and their accompanists, the geishas. At first the sight of painted, powdered, marvellously costumed dancers, trailing beautiful robes and waiving tinted fans, was charming, then the monotony of it impressed me. It was not really dancing, but posing, and such neat, exact posing, that I felt as though looking upon some mechanical toy, and expected every moment it would run down. All the while the wailing voices of the geishas rose higher and higher, while with an ivory stricker their delicate hands sounded the strings of the samisens, a most discordant instrument. As the last plaintive note ceased the screens were drawn and we resumed our dinner. Other dances followed at intervals until rice was brought us as a last course and the Japanese feast was over."

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave $25,000 to his Institute, so that Deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No D 5313, The NICHOLSON INSTITUTE, 780,8th Avenue, New York.

LOW RATES TO CALIFORNIA.

For Episcopal Church Convention to be held at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 2, round trip rate of $45.00 is offered from all points on the Houston & Texas Central railroad. Choice of routes; going and returning via Houston, San Antonio and El Paso, or going and returning via Fort Worth. Tickets will also be sold going and returning via different routes. Stopovers allowed on going trip, provided San Francisco is reached not later than midnight of October 2 and on return trip within limit of ticket. Connections will be made at Houston with Sunset Route, "Convention Special," a superbly appointed train leaving Houston about 11 p. m., Wednesday, September 25th, and running through to Los Angeles, with stop-over at San Antonio and El Paso. Dates of sale September 19th to 27, with limit for return November 15th.

For California literature, write to S. F. B. Morse, P. T. M., Houston, Texas; M. L. Robbins, G. P. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

SEPTEMBER DAYS

Are delightful in the north, and a vacation then can be enjoyed. Your enjoyment commences at once if you journey via the Great Rock Island Route, and you will notice that the rates are 'way down low.

September 7 and 8, round trip to Cleveland at $2 less than one fare, account G. A. R. reunion. Privilege of 30 days stay by depositing ticket, giving time to take in Buffalo Exposition and New York City.

September 19 to 27, round trip to San Francisco $45.00, variable routes. Los Angeles and Portland may be included by payment of only $14.00 more. Stop-overs going and coming, and a final limit of November 15th. This account Episcopal Church Convention.

Tickets on sale daily to Colorado common points, $30.00 round trip, limit October 31.

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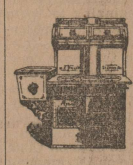

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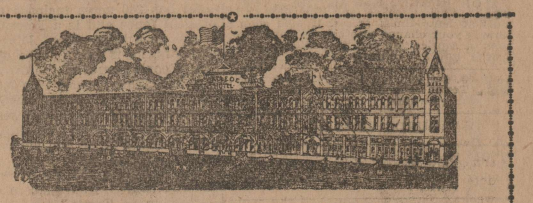

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PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS, FREE CHAIR CARS. KATY DINING STATIONS. MEALS 50 CENTS.

POULTRY.

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

THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS Dallas, Texas. Won 40 premiums at the Texas State Fair, 1900. Breeders of high class poultry, Single Comb White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, fine Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Leghorn eggs $2 per 15, $5 per 45, $10 per 100. White P. Rock eggs $3 per 15, $5 per 30.

E. EDWARDS IOWA PARK, TEXAS. Golden, White and Silver Wyandotte; Barred, Buff and White P. Rock; Black and White Langshan; Brown and Buff Leghorn; Silver S. Hamburg; Black Minorca and Pekin Duck eggs, 75 cents for 13. White Guinea eggs, $1.00 for 13. Buff Langshan eggs, $2.00 for 13. M. Bronze and W. Holland Turkey eggs, 9 for $1.00. Stock for sale. Roup and sore head cure, 15 cents and 25 cents a box by mail.

CAPITOL CITY POULTRY YARDS Austin, Texas. Wade M. Smith, proprietor, Breeder of Buff Leghorns, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins and Bronze Turkeys. Full blood and exhibition birds, also a few young stock for sale. Eggs per 15, $2.00. Won first prizes on all pens at Dallas and San Antonio. Winners everywhere.

L. P. DOUGLAS BEAVER, TEXAS. Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Lefflin, Hawkins & Davis strains direct. Eggs $1.50 setting, $2.50 two settings. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MACKEY FOWLS STILL IN THELEAD At N. E. Mo., show, Dec. 3-6, Mackey strain of turkeys were principle winners: 1st and 2nd pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 3rd yearling tom, 3d hen. Special, best pen old turkeys. L. Brahmas: 1st hen, 3d pen. B. P. Rocks, pen scored by Russell and Shellabarger from 91 1-2 to 93. B. Langshans, Felch and Robinson. Eggs and Stock. B. G. MACKEY, Clarksville, Mo.

EX. BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Vigorous, farm raised. Free range for young and for breeding stock. A fine lot of youngsters for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs $2 per setting. Correspondence solicited.

R. A. DAVIS, MERIT, TEXAS. Breeds prize winning, Barred and White P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, S. L. Wyandottes and Br. Leghorns. I have won more premiums on my stock in the last 5 years, than any man in the South. Send for circular giving winnings, matings, etc. Stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BOYS AND GIRLS

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

"BEYOND THE QUESTION OF A DOUBT."

The "Katy Flyer," via the M. K. & T. R'y., is the best train to take, if you are going to the Pan American Exposition, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Clean, up-to-date service, Buffet Sleepers and free "Katy" Chair Cars. The most comfortable and finest route from Texas to the North. Full information, as to rates, schedule, connections, etc., can be obtained by calling on, or writing any "Katy" agent, or W. G. Crush, G. P. & T. A., Linz Building, Dallas.

WANT T BE PUT OFF AT BUFFALO? For rates and particulars about the Pan-American Exposition call on any M., K. & T. Ry. Agent, or address W. G. Crush, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

POULTRY

The Fort Worth Poultry association will hold a show Dec. 3 to 7. John F. Henderson is president of the association and D. M. Owens of Athens, Tenn., was chosen last year as judge for the 1901 meeting.

LARGEST INCUBATOR IN THE WORLD.—According to a Sydney paper, Australia has the largest duck ranch in the world, and has just completed with most excellent success the largest incubator in existence. The incubator has a capacity of 11,440 duck eggs, or 14,080 hen eggs. The machine is built on the hothouse principle, and in fact it a hothouse. It stands in the open and is constructed of ordinary pine weather boards, with a corrugated iron roof. The egg trays each hold 130 duck or 160 hen eggs, and there are four of these end to end in eleven tiers, one above the other on each side of the room, making a total of 88. Moisture is supplied in pans beneath the bottom tier of trays. The heat is supplied by means of steam pipes from a boiler, which is kept constantly going to furnish motive power for the various works in connection with the establishment. The incubator is said to be working well and bringing out a large percentage of ducks. This season the machine has brought from 10 to 80 per cent, and the proprietor has about 500 ducklings. The incubator will be watched with much interest by the American incubator men.

SELLING PART OF THE BUSINESS. —To know when to sell, what to sell and where to sell is indeed a part of the poultry business, and, to the man who is in the business for profit, is quite a prominent part of the business. To be able to sell forty or fifty chickens when they weigh two pounds each, at which time they will sell at the best price per pound, is much better than to keep them later on until prices and conditions change so as to turn a profit into an actual loss, says Poultry Farmer. Fifty two-pound chickens, sold when the appetite is sharp for fried chicken at 15 cents a pound, will bring more than the chickens will ever bring again. The actual cost of raising chickens to about this size is not far from eight cents per head. On the same day the spring chickens are sold perhaps there is some breeder who has come to the conclusion that he is overstocked and he springs some five-pound hens on the market which sell for five cents per pound. He was led to the conclusion that his flock was too large from the fact that his hens have not been laying for some time, and it was about time to sell. Instead of costing eight cents per head in feed, perhaps these fowls have consumed nearer 80 cents worth of feed per head. Instead of being profitable, they have incurred an actual loss to the tune of about 35 cents per head.

We believe a great many lose money every year because they do not stop to think when is the time to sell. A great many chicks are hatched, fewer of them are raised, and instead of selling at a time when the profit is greatest, which is generally when they have reached two or three pounds, they continue to feed and hold them until the holidays, when the price is supposed to be good. Between the time they are ready for market and the holidays they have eaten the greater parts of their heads off, and their profits vanish into the atmosphere. Too many regard a fowl unfit for market until it is a year old. The same thing had to be learned in the swine business, and if it holds good for that industry it will certainly be worth observing in the poultry business. The market fowl should be sold the minute it is marketable. Only breeding birds should be kept a day longer, unless egg producing is a part of the industry.

PRODUCTIVE AND UNPRODUCTIVE HENS.—Some hens have a way of laying once in a while, coming to the end of the year with an output of forty to sixty eggs for the twelve months. I have had hens that laid two to three times a week, and others once once week and twice the next, says Fred Grundy, in Inland Poultry Journal, and in every case the eggs were splendid in shape and very large in size, but in market they brought no more than a small or medium sized egg. I have had hens that laid five or six times a week, and would continue four or five weeks, then rest a week or ten days, then begin again and continue four or five more weeks, coming to the end of the year with an output of 228 to 262 eggs. In every case the eggs of these prolific layers were quite small to medium in size. I have shipped quite a number of the eggs of the prolific layers to people in different parts of the country, and several of them kicked about the size. They wanted large, finely shaped eggs, they said, not medium or small. And at the same time they wanted the eggs to come from my most prolific layers.

They want something I can not supply. I have not yet found a persistent layer that laid large eggs, and not often have I found a slow layer that laid small eggs. The eggs that will win at an egg show come from the forty to fifty-egg hen. They are large and beautiful in shape and color. The hen that lays 200 and over would stand no chance of winning anything at a egg show. Her eggs check production of eggs. I can stop my hens from laying in a very short time by cutting down the supply of food or limiting them to a single article of food. It is much easier to stop the output of eggs than it is to start it again.

A prolific layer usually is quite active and rather inclined to be easily disturbed. Frightening her, by chasing her out of the garden, for instance, will sometimes stop her from laying several days. Changing her from one yard to another will do the same thing. Closing the nest she has been using a long time will stop her, as also will neglect to provide her with drinking water, shell, grit or comfortable sleeping quarters. The only way to obtain the best results from a hen in the mattter of eggs is to treat her gently all the time, keep her in the same quarters, keep her nest clean and free of mites and nest bugs, provide her with plenty of water, shell and a variety of food.

To obtain the very best results eighteen to twenty-five hens are enough for one flock. I know poultry keepers who keep only twelve to fifteen hens and get more eggs between October and March than others who keep fifty hens to one hundred. Hens must not be crowded. If one obtains grand results from a dozen hens he must not expect the same results from one hundred unless he keeps them under the same conditions as he kept the dozen. Paste that in your hat if you are going into the poultry business on a large scale.

SPACE FOR FOWLS.—Flocks of poultry on farms often reach to one, two and three hundred fowls. The range may be all that could be asked but the houses in many instances are wholly inadequate for accommodating such a number of fowls. As a rule fifty are about as many as can be housed in one place with safety, says the Homestead. Twenty-five will do better than fifty in most of the houses of which we have knowledge. Small flocks have more room and as a rule are better cared for than larger ones.

It is one thing to know that poultry do not have enough space in their houses and it is another to provide plenty of room. When people can be made to see the danger that threatens poultry when they are cramped for room and to know that much of the disease comes from this course, then, and not until then, will better provisions be made. There are those who will make a great barn of a house so as to furnish room for a large flock. It never occurs to such an individual that a better plan would be to make several houses or apartments so only a certain number may be kept in one house or apartment. It is far better to house a hundred chickens in four houses than it is in one, even though plenty of room is given them. The experience of those who have made a study and a success of the business is evidence of this fact.

A house can be built at one place for a flock of chickens and another at some other place on the farm. These may or may not be far distant from each other. Sheltered places should be selected for their location and one will be surprised at the absence of disease. It is so much easier to keep them healthy under such conditions.

Fowls should be given plenty of room in the house and out. The more room they can have consistent with winter and summer conditions the better. Roosting places must be convenient, and will have to be warm in winter. Hens like outdoor exercise and will take it very often if privileged to do so. The yards should be provided with shade in summer and scratching places sheltered from storms in winter. Too little importance is attached to the provision of plenty of fresh water. This is urgent if the flock are to be kept in good health. Rather than see how many fowls can be kept in certain quarters without loss, one ought to keep enough for safety, beyond which further shelter should be provided. The mistake is too little room, and not often too much.

DAIRY

WISCONSIN CREAMERIES.—An interesting review of Wisconsin's dairy industry is given by Hon. H. C. Adams, dairy and food commissioner, in his annual report recently issued, which serevs to call attention to what might be attained by judicious effort in Texas. Mr. Adams says:

The dairy industry in Wisconsin is steadily increasing in extent and constantly improving in the character of its products. The state not only contains 50 per cent more cows than ten years ago, but they average better in breeding and in economic milk-producing quality. We have more cow barns and better ones. The problems of feeding are being carefully and profitably studied. Modern methods and new dairy appliances and machinery are cutting down the percentage of waste in the manufacture of butter and cheese. The old-fashioned store butter that filled the groceries of the state with unhallowed odors, ten years ago, has largely given place to first-class creamery and dairy butter that has uniformity, good texture and flavor which will excite appetite rather than destroy it. The improved article is produced at less cost and sold for a higher price than the inferior product. Unprofitable cows are being weeded out, and the cow that can produce 300 pounds of butter per year is becoming a more familiar figure. The 1000 creameries of the state are turning out annually 60,000,000 pounds of butter that averages good. Private dairies produce 20,000,000 pounds more, of wihch 30 per cent or 6,000,000 pounds will grade with the average creamery product, leaving 14,000,000 pounds or something over 15 per cent of inferior quality.

The total value of the butter product of Wisconsin for the year 1900, is at least $16,000,000 in round unmbers.

The 1800 cheese factories of the state manufactured during the present year 60,000,000 pounds of cheese, of which 44,000,000 pounds were chedder cheese, and the remaining 16,000,000 pounds ing first, and no other state approxiWisconsin ranks second in the list of cheese-producing states, New York being rst, and no other state approximating the product of either. The output of our factories for the last twelve months was sold at an average of 10 cents per pound, or $6,000,000.

At least 800,000 people in the towns and cities of this state buy milk and cream. It is a conservative estimate, based upon the per capita consumption of Boston and New York, to assume that each person will consume annually 120 quarts of milk. The average cost to the city consumer is 5 cents per quart, $6 for each individual per year, or $4,800,000 for all the cities and towns of the state. Farm consumption averages much more, at least 150 quarts per annum for each person. Milk at the farm is worth at least 2 cents per quart, which would make annual value of farm consumption $3,-600,000.

The value of the annual increase of the 1,000,000 cows of the state can fairly be estimated at $2,500,000.

Grouping the various dairy products together with their values, we have the following statement for the year 1900

Butter, 80,000,000 pounds, worth $16,-000,000; cheese, 60,000,000 pounds worth $6,000,000; milk and cream consumed by our 2,066,000 people, worth $8,400,-000; increase of stock value $2,500,000; total, $32,900,000.

In the statement no account is made of the skimmed milk of creameries and private dairies, which is a large item of the manurial product of the cow, which is never estimated below $10 per head. Cows are kept upon 160,000 farms in this state. The capitalization of the dairy business is enormous, but is so mixed with other farm industries that it cannot be definitely stated. The 2800 creameries and factories of the state are worth $7,000,000. Wisconsin butter goes to all the great markets of the country. It has found its way to the West Indies and into the English market.

There are 1000 creameries in Wisconsin. The number is not exceeded in any state in the Union except Iowa. A comparativeiy small number are proprietary, the owners purchasing milk upon some fixed basis, taking their own risks and profits. A great number are co-operative in part, the manager of the creamery owing it, making and selling the product, deducting a fixed charge for making with other expenses, and dividing the remainder among the patrons.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

A BY-PRODUCT WONDER.

The little cottonseed, like the American hog, is not a "double purpose animal." From a by-product standpoint, it is a commercial miracle.

Take a ton of these little agricultural atoms. What does the much-talked-about cotton oil mill get from this 2000 pounds bulk? It gets about 750 pounds of meal, 950 pounds of hulls, 25 pounds of linten, and, on the average, 37 gallons or 275 pounds of cottonseed oil.

These are not all of the values found in cottonseed. The fertilizer factory finds that the seed substance, after the oil has been expressed, is worth about $13 for the ton in ammonia and about $5 for phosphoric acid potash. These are not all when it comes to working up the products from the oil, such as soap stock, oils for cottolene and lard compounds, butter oil, which is only made for use in oleomargerine, salad oils and the various grades of prime white and yellow oils, which are used in trade.

The cottonseed is a wonder. Its importance and profit-earning capacity in the mercantile world furnishes the base for the ramified movement now taking place in the oil mill line.—Chico Review.

Your local coupon ticket agent has been supplied with illustrated and descriptive literature showing the beauties of the scenery and resorts of Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. These books are free for the asking, and "The Denver Road" will be glad to give added assistance by correspondence in your choice of place to spend your vacation.

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REGISTERED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE Swine, full blood and high grade milk Durham cattle, B. P. Rock chickens, M. B. Turkeys, registered Scotch Collie dogs. Pigs not related. Write W. J. COOPER, Holland, Bell County, Texas.

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WINCY FARM— Headquarters for English Berkshires. I showed the prize litter of the South last year and deposited with Secretary Vicksburg Fair certified check for $100 to back them against any litter in the South, but no takers. I offer one boar from above litter at $50. Also offer Barred P. Rocks cheap; buy and sell Jersey cattle on commission. S. Q. HOLLINGSWORTH, Coushatta, La.

POLAND CHINA.

CEDAR VALE POLAND CHINAS. The ribbon eaters. Of the first thirteen prizes offered at Texas State Fair, 1900, Cedar Vale productions won 8. At San Antonio Fair, 1900, of the 12 firsts offered, Cedar Vale productions carried off 10 of them. We show our own breeding and breed the winners. Pigs at all seasons. Pairs and trios not akin. Bronze turkeys, Black Langshans and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. H. E. SINGLETON, McKinney, Collin county, Texas.

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T. B. HUDSPETH SIBLEY JACKSON county, Mo. Fox and wolf hounds of the best English strains in America; 33 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport. I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for circular.

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

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

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

SWINE

At the Wisconsin station experiments have been made in crossing the pure-bred Poland-China sows with "razor-back" boars which were found wild in the Indian Territory. The first results, it is claimed, have proven very favorable, resulting in a large increase in the number of pigs produced, one sow that had never produced more than three or four pigs at a litter bringing nine as a result of the cross. While the pigs have a longer snout and are less blocky than the Poland-China, they are called of a fine type and are of remarkable robustness and vitality. They also show good feeding qualities. If this introduction of wild or partially wild blood proves a success, they may produce the true type of bacon hog.

Hog raisers of central Texas fear that the failure of the corn crop will seriously affect their business. Some farmers who were beginning to breed hogs are reported as showing discouragement. More experienced breeders, however, do not take the same view. W. J. Duffel of Ross, McLennan county, the largest hog breeder in that section, says the way to avoid the ill effects of the drouth is to sow wheat, barley, rye and winter oats, and during the winter graze the hogs on those crops. They will graze on the growing small grain and thrive on it. Mr. Duffel has 200 acres inclosed under a hogproof fence and is a Poland China breeder on a large scale. Like all his neighbors, he is going to be short on corn in consequence of the drouth, but he is not a bit uneasy. He said: "I am getting ready to seed barley, rye, winter oats and wheat and will graze my hogs all the winter on those crops while they are green and vigorous. In the spring I will have plenty of hogs in fine condition to sell to the pork packeries, which, I am glad to see, are multiplying in Texas."

THE PIG AS A FACTOR ON THE SMALL FARM.—The small farmer as a rule is not looked upon as making much of a mark in furnishing the surplus that goes out to feed the world. It is the large producer that attracts attention. Yet it is an undisputed fact that hogs are not grown and fattened in as large numbers in some farming communities as formerly. This is owing ot the fact that the farmers have grown afraid of the large numbers on account of the cholera. But the small farmer that is disposed to follow mixed farming sticks to the pig as one of his products. The volume of his production is noticeable at this season of the year, when the attractive price has encouraged him to fatten them for market as quickly as possible. There are many farms where on account of the poor soil and its rough nature it would be folly for the owner to try to grow and fatten many hogs unless he expects to purchase about all the grain. But few men have sufficient faith in the business and the grit to undertake hog growing in this way, says John M. Foss in the National Stockman.

Still there is scarcely a farm where the cow has a place but that the pig can be brought in as a source of profit. Feeders are anxiots to buy stockers of these farmers that grow only a few each year, because they find them more thrifty and healthy than those grown on grain farms in large numbers. They often pay more for such per pound than fat hogs sell for. Six cents per pound sounds first rate to most small farmers that own lands adapted to grass, and that have but little home-grown grain. Especially is this true where the fat hog does not bring as much by 50 cents per hundred. An early spring pig grown on a wide grass range with a little skim milk and a small grain ration does not cost the grower much, and when sold to the feeder at about 100 pounds at such figures is a money maker.

The pig will consume much on small farms that would otherwise be lost. There is more or less fruit grown that is not all merchantable or else is too far from market to be of value. This the pigs readily put into marketable shape. No other stock can be kept that will put it in this shape quicker than the thrifty pigs. Recently a large part of the shipments of hogs made from this section have been gathered by the shippers in small lots and many of them bought from farmers that have their land mainly in grass and several miles from shipping point. The good price has added much to the income of the farmers. There is one encouragement to them to grow pigs, they are more apt with the small numbers to keep free from disease.

AVOIDING HOG CHOLERA.—We are coming near the season when hog cholera and swine plague begins its work, says Indiana Farmer. Extra pains should be taken to provide pure water and extra cleanliness for the hogs. If there is not good clover pasture for them to run to, occasionally at least, some other kind of succulent green food should be provided for on occasional ration. Access to wood ashes, and charcoal incident thereto are valuable. Charred corn cobs are good if there are no wood ashes convenient. All these things are not for curing but for throwing off disease germs, and if possible preventing disease. Pure water is mentioned first because the germs have seemed so often to prevail in impure water. Pure water means fresh water from the springs or wells, for under the hot sun and thus exposed water cannot long remain pure. Therefore, see that the water is furnished from the cool, pure source of supply, wherever the hogs have access to it.

TYPE FOR THE FARMER—In an address before the Iowa Swine Breeders' association, J. C. Wright said: The subject assigned me to define to this association is one that will be somewhat of a task, as it is conceded that very few men see alike or have the same idea in regard to the same thing. You may take at random ten men out of the number present and have each one write out a description of what would be a type of a hog for the farmer, and no two of them would be anything near the same. You may select at random from our association any number of swine breeders, and no two of them would be likely to give the same description of a pig were he written to by a purchaser. If breeders differ so much how would it be possible for a type to be given that would be satisfactory even to a farmer? True, every breeder has his idea of what constitutes a perfect pig, but we see great men and great minds differ. Write to a breeder a description of a pig you want to purchase as a breeder to head your herd, and be sure to state plainly all the different points you wish the pig to have, and also what points you don't want him to have, and about three-fourths of the answers would be that they could fill the description to the very letter. And when the pig comes, what? Perhaps the very opposite to what you sent for. So we see that we all differ as to what constitutes a model pig.

The farmer's hog should be of medium length, deep body, broad back, straight sides and short legs, also to stand well up on feet. He should have a quiet disposition and be inclined to be a little lazy, so after being fed he will lie down and get the good of his corn. He should also have a neat head well set on the body, so that when fat and butchered there would be as little waste as possible. In producing such a hog it is very necessary to pay particular attention to the parent stock. In the first place, the sows should be well bred and a little lengthy, with good, well developed bodies, good feet and limbs, and should also be good sucklers.

The boar should be a good thoroughbred, well-developed, compact animal of only medium length, and of great vitality and a good feeder, with good, medium bone, stand well up on his toes, but not of the long-bodied kind. The farmer wants a hog that will mature early, say, at six, eight or ten months, and average in weight from 200 to 350 pounds. The farmer is in the hog business for the money he can make out of it, and he wants a hog that will give him the greatest number of pounds of pork of the best quality in the shortest time and on the smallest amount of feed possible.

All farmers do not get good results from the hog. Raising hogs and making pork is a trade, and has to be learned by experience. About three-fourths of the farmers get the experience, but not the pork, and the other fourth make the pork and get the money.

Hot days followed by cool nights will breed malaria in the body that is bilious and costive. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is very valuable at this time for keeping the stomach, liver and bowels well regulated.

SPECIAL RATES VIA H. & T. C. R. R. To Coupon Agents: Account of Homeseekers' Excursion to California July, August and September, round trip homeseekers' tickets may be sold to all points in California as follows: Rate, one first-class limited standard fare plus $2 for the round trip. Date of sale Tuesday July 2, and 16, August 6 and 20, Sept. 3 and 17, 1901. Limit tickets for leaving destination 21 days from date of sale. Stopover privilege will be allowed on going trip with in transit limit of 15 days. No stop over will be allowed on return trip.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.

SHEEP---GOATS

Gus Meyers and Mrs. Brutinel of Pecos recently purchased 4600 head of sheep at Carlsbad, N. M.

R. S. Brennand has returned from a trip to Lubbock county, where he purchased 4500 head of sheep from Messrs. Edsall and Bledsoe, at about $2.25 around. Mr. Brennand recently purchased 4500 head in Schleicher county, and after holding them five weeks, sold at a profit of $1200. He says he will range his present purchase out toward the Pecos valley, and expects to market them at Angelo in February. Mr. Brennand says grass is finer on the plains this year than in any other portion of the state.—West Texas Stockman.

Nat Houston, of Kansas City, says that out of the 705 Angora does carried over this summer he had 797 kids, and out of a total of 2100 goats placed on pasture near south Omaha ninety days ago only four have died, and their death was the result of accident and not from natural causes. These goats were placed in a field containing a good deal of brush early in the spring, as well as a fine growth of blue grass. They did not trouble the grass, but started in first on the scrub oak sprouts or suckers growing from stumps. Then they took the shumach, stripping the bark from the bushes, leaving them standing bare and dead as if burned by fire. Next they turned their attention to the hickory, and after that to the cherry trees.

ANGORAS IN MISSOURI.—There are great possibilities for the Missouri farmer in the Angora goat, ays Farm and Fruitman. If used alone for clearing brush they are a good investment. Acres of valuable land can be transformed into a pasture by a herd of Angoras in two or three years. The fleece of the goats will pay the interest on the money invested in them and enough besides to pay for keeping them. If properly managed the flock will double itself yearly, enabling the farmer to sell his goats and come out with his land cleared and money in his pocket. A browser instead of a grazer, the Angora prefers weeds and brush to grass, and will kill the brush every time by eating off the leaves and bark. Once dead, the stems soon rot away and fall, removing the last hindrance to the growth of grass.

"Aside from its value in cleaning land, the Angora is a money-maker with a future in Missouri. It produces a fine quality of mohair, used in the manufacture of plush and fine dress goods, which can be sold readily, at a price ranging from 30 to 40 cents a pound. The pelts undressed bring from $1.50 to $3.50 each, according to the length and fineness of the hair. Angora pelts make a soft and beautiful robe that can be dyed any color. Angora meat—which is seen occasionally on the market as 'well dressed mutton' is without a trace of that woolly flavor which makes mutton objectionable. The foliage upon which the goat feeds gives to the flesh a taste which most resembles the venison of the deer, an animal which in its habit of life is very much like the Angora.

"The capital required to begin raising goats is small. The goats require very little attention. A herd of fifty high grade does is a good starter for an inexperienced man, and can be purchased at a price anywhere from $4.50 to $6 a head. A good, purebred buck costing $50, should be obtained at the same time, and by breeding up—eliminating and disposing of the lower grade progeny and retaining for feeding purposes those which approach the standard of the buck—a whole herd of pure bred goats will be evolved in a few years. On scrubby, brush infested land, which is the ideal location for the goat, the animal will provide for itself during the summer, and corn fodder, straw or coarse hay, with a little grain in March and April to strengthen them for the kidding season, is all that is required for them in winter. Their long hair protects them from dry cold, and the only shelter required is a shed open at the south and rain tight to protect them from snow or wet, which freezes on their heavy coat of hair and chills them.

KANSAS CITY GOAT SHOW.—Owing to the postponement of the Royal cattle show at Kansas City a week later than at first announced, the American Angora Goat Breeders' association has decided to change the date of its sale and show as to conform with the cattlemen. Instead of the Angora sale and exhibit coming off from Oct. 17 to 21, as before announced, it will be held from the 24th to 28th of the month, inclusive. The exhibition and sale will be held in sheep division No. 2, Kansas City stockyards. The first day will be consumed in awarding prizes, second and third days as sale days, and the last two as exhibition days.

The following are the rules with which exhibitors must comply:

1. No goats shall be exhibited in this show unless recorded in the records of the American Angora Goat Breeders' association.

2. No person allowed to offer for sale to exceed 100 head, either directly or indirectly, in this combination sale.

3. All goats must be entered for the exhibition of Oct. 9.

4. All animals intended for exhibit must be in the show pens by Oct. 23.

5. One thousand dollars and many handsome premiums will be awarded prize winners in this exhibition.

6. The designation of the premiums will be known by:

First prize, blue ribbon; second prize, red ribbon; third prize, yellow ribbon; fourth prize, green ribbon.

7. This exhibition shall begin on Thursday, Oct. 24, and all prizes will be awarded on that day. Sales will be held on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 25 and 26. No stock to be removed before the following Monday, Oct. 28.

8. Three practical goat men will be seclected by the executive committee to act as judges at this exhibition, to pass on the merits of the animals exhibited.

All goats that are to be exhibited to be shorn after March 1, 1901, same not to be stubble shorn. Affidavit required.

Awards will be made as follows:

Bucks—Best buck three years old and over, 1st prize $50, 2d prize $30, 3d prize $20, 4th prize $10. Best buck, two years old and under three, 1st prize $50, 2d prize $30, 3d prize $20, 4th prize $10. Best buck, one year old and under two years, 1st prize $50, 2d prize $30, 3d prize $20, 4th prize $10. Best buck kid under one year, 1st prize $50, 2d prize $30, 3d prize $20, 4th prize $10.

Does—Best doe three years old and over, 1st prize $50, 2d prize $30, 3d prize $20, 4th prize $10. Best doe two years old and under three, 1st prize $50, 2d prize $30, 3d prize $20, 4th prize $10. Best doe one year and under two, 1st prize $50, 2d prize $30, 3d prize $20, 4th prize $10. Best kid doe under one year, 1st prize $50, 2d prize $30 3d prize $20, 4th prize $10.

Best display of herd consisting of one buck, five does and five kids, 1st prize $50, 2d prize $30, 3d prize $20, 4th prize $10.

Best display of Angora wethers, Mohair and Angora venison to be basis considered, 1st prize $50, 2d prize $30, 3d prize $20, 4th prize $10.

Best display of fifty does of any age, owned by one man, 1st prize $50, 2d prize $30, 3d prize $20, 4th prize 10.

Sweepstakes: Best buck any age, prize a silver cup. Best doe any age, prize a silver cup.

GOATS.

R. H. LOWREY, CAMP SAN SABA, Texas. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

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A DOZEN PLAIN FACTS

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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-Helene.
Only 48 hours Denver to Spokane.
Only 62 hours Denver to Puget Sound.
This will be the main traveled road for passengers going via Denver to Northern Pacific Points.
TO DENVER, SCENIC COLORADO, UTAH, PACIFIC COAST: Two great daily trains from Kansas City, St. Joseph. Weekly California excursions, personally conducted.
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MARKETS

FORT WORTH.
(Reported by the Fort Worth Live-stock Commission Co.)

Fort Worth, Sept. 2.—The supply of cattle the past week has been very liberal, but the quality of the offerings has been very poor, as a rule. We sold two loads of cows straight through at $2.60, and they were common quality, but carried considerable flesh and weighed 863 pounds. Top heavy cows would bring $2.85 easy. There is very little inquiry for feeders, and no sale at all for yearlings or stock cattle.

We had a very liberal run of hogs the past week, there being thirty-one cars. They were badly mixed. The hog markets have advanced some, and top hogs are bringing on our market to-day $5.80, and something strictly choice and sorted would bring $5.85. The mixed hogs are not selling at very much stronger prices, bringing from $5.30 to $5.60. We quote our market as follows to-day:

Choice fat steers	$3.05@3.50
Medium fat steers	2.50@3.00
Choice fat cows	2.50@2.85
Medium fat cows	2.25@2.40
Bulls, stags and oxen	1.50@2.25
Canners	1.25@2.00
Choice sorted hogs	5.75@5.85
Mixed fat hogs	5.25@5.50
Prime packers	5.60@5.75
Lgiht fat hogs, 125 lbs up	3.75@5.00

DALLAS.
(Reported by the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Dallas, Sep. 2.—Receipts of cattle were again heavy last week, there being about 400 head sold on the market, which was more than we could take care of to advantage on top of the heavy receipts of the last three weeks. The market was very dull and sluggish and sales generally unsatisfactory. The demand for strictly choice butcher stuff of desirable weights was fairly good, but it was hard to dispose of the medium and half-fat stuff at any price. The bulk of receipts consisted of this class, and sales were fully 25c lower than the previous week. We notified shippers in last week's letter to hold back if possible, but a good many were forced to ship on account of shortage in feedstuff. It took strictly top cows to bring $2.50@2.75. One car of handy 745-pound steers sold at $2.75; something choice would have brought 3c or better. Lgst weight cattle are not in demand. We look for a better demand for feeders as soon as the oil mills open up. Good butcher stuff will be in demand during the state fair, which commences the last week in September. Hog receipts were light and quality poor. All we had were badly mixed with lightweights or half fat stuff, which hurt the sales of the loads. We were bid $5.75 for tops, but it would not do to sort the hogs. The market is 10@15c higher than last Monday and good hogs, weighing 175 pounds and up, would sell at $5.75@5.85; something choice would bring $5.90. The demand for stock hogs is limited, and we advise shippers to hold them back. It is not safe to figure on more than 3@3 1-2c for a good grade of stock hogs.

Our market is badly in need of more finished hogs, and this class will find ready sale at fancy prices. Quotations to-day were as follows:

Prime steers, 900 pounds up $3.00@3.25; choice steers, 700 to 900 pounds $2.75@3.00; stockers and feeders $2.25@2.75, fair to good cows $2.25@2.50, choice cows and heifers $2.50@2.75, medium fat cows $2.00@2.25, veal calves $3.00@3.25, stags and oxen $2.25@2.50, bulls $2.00@2.50, canners $1.00@2.00, sorted hogs, 170 pounds and up $5.75@5.90, choice hogs, 150 pounds and up $5.60@5.70, mixed packers $5.25@5.50, light fat hogs $4.50@5.25, stock hogs $3.00@3.50, choice mutton, 90 pounds and up $2.75@3.00.

SAN ANTONIO.
San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 31.—Quotations on livestock for to-day were as follows: Choice shipping beeves $3.00@3.15, common to fair $2.75@3.00, choice fat cows $2.50@2.75, common $2.00@2.25, sheep no demand, goats no demand, bulls $1.75@2.00, stags $2.25@2.50, yearlings $2.50@3.00, calves $2.50@2.75, heifers $2.50@2.75, hogs $4.75@5.00, feeder hogs no demand.

CHICAGO
Chicago, Ill., Sep. 2.—Cattle—Receipts 29,000, including 2,000 Texans and 4,500 Westerns; easy, 10@15c lower; good to prime steers $5.50@6.30, poor to medium $4.25@5.30, stockers and feeders $2.25@4.25, cows $2.75@4.00, heifers $2.25@5.00, canners $1.75@2.65, bulls $2.25@4.40, calves $2.50@5.50, Texas steers $4.00@4.70, Texas grass steers $3.50@4.00, Western steers $3.75@5.20.
Hogs—Receipts 32,000; 5@10c higher; good to choice heavy $6.40@6.55, light $5.55@6.60, bulk of sales $6.15@6.40.
Sheep—Receipts 26,000. Sheep steady; lambs 10@20c lower, good to choice wethers $3.75@4.00, fair to choice mixed $3.50@3.70, Western sheep $3.25@4.00, native lambs $3.00@5.00, Western lambs $4.50@4.90.

KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts 8,000 natives, 2,500 Texans, 1,000 calves. Steady to 15@25c lower. Choice export and dressed beef steers $5.40@5.90, fair to good $4.65@5.25, stockers and feeders $2.75@4.00, Western fed steers $4.25@5.40, Western range steers $3.00@4.25, Texans and Indians $2.70@3.65, Texas cows $2.25@3.25, native cows $2.40@4.00, heifers $2.75@5.25, canners $1.50@2.35, bulls $2.75@4.50, calves $2.00@5.25.
Hogs—Receipts 4,500. Market 5@10c higher. Heavy $6.35@6.47 1-2, light $5.75@6.25.

SAINT LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., Sep. 2.—Cattle—Receipts 7,000, including 300 Texans. Market steady; native shipping and export steers $4.90@5.90, dressed beef and butchers' steers $3.60@5.50, steers less than 1,000 pounds $3.00@5.15, stockers and feeders $2.10@3.85, cows and heifers $2.00@5.15, canners $1.00@2.25, bulls $2.35@4.00, Texas and Indian steers $2.65@4.20, cows and heifers $2.25@3.40.
Hogs—Receipts 4,200. Market strong, 5@10c higher. Pigs and lights $6.25@6.40, packers $6.15@6.30, butchers $6.45@6.85.
Sheep—Receipts 2,000. Market steady; native muttons $2.75@3.25, lambs $3.50@4.50, stockers $1.50@2.50, culls and bucks $1.75@3.25.

GALVESTON.
(Reported by the A. P. Norman Livestock Commission Co.)

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 31.— Good to choice beeves $3.00@3.25, common to fair beeves $2.50@2.75, good to choice cows $2.75@3.00, common to fair cows $2.25@2.50, good to choice yearlings $3.00@3.25, common to fair yearlings $2.50@2.75, good to choice calves $3.50@3.75, common to fair calves $3.00@3.25.
The supply of cows, yearlings and calves the past week has been equal to the demand, with a scarcity of beeves. Outlook good for this coming week.

HOUSTON.
(Reported by T. B. Saunders Commission Company.)

Houston, Aug. 30.—Choice beeves $2.85@3.25, medium beeves $2.50@2.75, choice cows and heifers $2.40@2.75, medium cows and heifers $2.00@2.25, bulls and stags $1.75@2.25, work oxen $2.00@2.25, choice yearling $2.75@3.00, medium yearlings $2.25@2.50, choice calves $3.00@3.50, medium calves $2.50@2.75, choice muttons $2.75@3.00, corn fed hogs, tops, 160 pounds and up $5.00@5.50, corn fed, lights and rough $4.50@4.75, mast fed hogs $3.00@3.50.
Stock on hand has been pretty well sold off, and the prospects for the coming week are good.
Top corn-fed hogs wanted.

NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, Aug. 30.—Receipts of beef cattle the past week show an improving trade, although not as large as it has been in past years during August. However small the increase, it gives hopeful encouragement for an active opening of the next commercial year. The run of business now is strictly confined to choice and medium, which vary little in prices, while the poorer grades will not sell as long as buyers find something better. Market closed healthy, with few good steers or cows, and quotations firm.
Calves and yearlings arrived freely, overcrowding the market. Choice calves remained steady, but ordinary and lower classes dropped to inside figures, and at this close the situation is unchanged.
Hogs and sheep continue quiet. Receipts very light. Prices strong.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Sep. 2.—
Receipts continue light. The market is off 3-4c since last week. All cotton brought in grades above middling, and the average price paid is 8c.
Galveston, Tex., Sept. 2.—Spot cotton market quiet. Ordinary 6 11-16, good ordinary 7 5-16, low middling 8 1-16, middling 8 11-16, good middling 8 15-16, middling fair 9 5-16.
New Orleans, La., Sep. 2.—Spot cotton steady. Ordinary 6 5-16, good ordinary 7, low middling 7 13-16, middling 8 5-8, good middling 9, middling fair 9 1-4.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, Sep. 2.—
Wheat, No. 2 78c.
Corn 72c.
Oats 48@52c.
Bran $1.10.
Chopped corn $1.35.
Corn meal, 35-lb. sack, 60c.
Flour, $3.00@4.00 per barrel.
Hay, prairie, new, $13.00@14.50, Johnson grass $7.00@9.00.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, Sep. 2.—
Quotations given are those made by dealers to the trade. Prices to producers are 25 to 50 per cent lower.
Cantaloupes, half-bushel 75c@$1.00.
Tomatoes, four-basket crates 75c@$1.00.
Watermelons, 60c@2.25.
Butter, fresh country, 12 1-2c@15.
Eggs, cold storage, guaranteed, 15c; candied 10c, uncandled 5c.
Poultry—Chickens, choice hens $2.50; medium hens $2.25, choice springs $3.00; ducks, large $2.50, small $2.00; geese are not wanted. Good demand for chickens.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, Sep. 2.—
Hides—Dry flint, 16 pounds and up 13c, 16 pounds and down 10c, dry salted heavy 10c, light 8c, green salted 40 pounds and up 7@7 1-4c, 40 pounds and down 6@6 1-4c, dead green heavy 6 1-2c, light 6c.
Wool—Bright medium 11@13c, heavy fine 7@9c.

CLOUDCROFT THE INCOMPARABLE.
Situated on the highest peak of the Sacramento Mountains in New Mexico just north of El Paso, at an elevation of 9000 feet, Cloudcroft is destined to become the Mecca, the veritable "breathing spot" of the southwest. Its pure and invigorating mountain air, laden with the healing aroma of the Rine, will again tinge the faded cheek of the invalid with the rose of health, while to those seeking surcease from the monotony of a commercial occupation, it offers a complete rejuvenation of flagging energies and the sufferer returns once more to take his place in the rank of commercial activity, filled with new life and vigor.
To the lover of the beautiful in nature, its magnificent mountain forests, traversed by delightful and grassy glades, present a picture of beauty which is enhanced by the grandeur of the surrounding mountain scenery, presenting to the eye "a gem of purest ray serene," a panorama of beauty unequaled on the American continent.
In preparations which have been made for the accommodation of its guests, Cloudcroft has assumed decided metropolitan airs. "The Lodge," a hotel modern in it appointments has been erected, furnishing accommodations for approximately 200 persons. A commodious dancing pavillion is one of the favored institutions in connection with this hostelry, while for those seeking recreation and exercise, golf links, and tennis courts have been provided.
Now a suggestion as to how to reach Cloudcroft. The Houston and Texas Central R. R., and the "Sunset Route," as the leading line of railways from Central and South Texas to the Mexican border, will best fill every requirement for a pleasant and interesting trip.
For rates, apply to local agent, or write S. F. B. MORSE, P. T. M.; L. J. PARKS, G. P. & T. A.; M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. & T. A.

FEATURES OF THE HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP SHOW.
A company of twenty-five of the famous Strathcona Horse, the Northwestern Mounted Police of Canada, will be at the Pan-American Exposition for the horse and cattle shows.
An immense round-up of cattle and sheep is to be made in the Canadian Northwest Territories, and a great consignment shipped to Liverpool; after this great herd is corralled, about fifty of the finest specimens of steers, the wildest, largest and most typical of the wild Northwest range of cattle, will be cut out and shipped to the Pan-American; after being exhibited at the Exposition they will be sent to Montreal, to join the others, and the whole shipment sent by steamer to Great Britain.
About one hundred representative wild range sheep will be sent to Buffalo and placed on exhibition in a similar manner. These sheep, like the cattle, will be carefully selected and will be the finest specimens of this kind; showing exactly what is produced on the great feeding grounds of the Canadian Northwest.
The steers will be here for the cattle show, the sheep for the sheep show, and the Strathcona Horse for the horse show. The Strathcona Horse, in addition to feats of daring on horseback, such as vaulting, bareback riding and other gymnastic exercises, have also trained their horses to perform to music. Daily exhibitions by these wonderful horsemen will be given as especial features of the Pan-American horse show.
In the same general manner every live stock show in connection with the Exposition will carefully demonstrate not only the best features of the best breeds known, but will exhibit the fancy features that have been so carefully worked up by enthusiasts in their special line.

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS.
You can ride all day on a Cotton Belt Parlor Cafe Car for only fifty cents extra; have your meals at any hour you want them, order anything you want, from a porterhouse steak or a spring chicken down to a sandwich; take as long as you please to eat it, and you will only have to pay for what you order.

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The South's Industrial Problem

E. G. SENTER.

The following paper, by E. G. Senter of Dallas, was presented at the meeting of the Farmers' congress:

The vital question for the South today is not what shall be done with the negro, but how it shall do without him.

Slavery was instituted, so far as the south was responsible for it, to solve an industrial problem. Slavery has passed; the problem remains. The immediate effect of the slave epoch has been to increase rather than to diminish the difficulties of that problem.

As a free man the negro is not a burden-bearer, but a burden. Wherever the negro population is dense enough in this country to affect the lives and fortunes of the people it is a millstone about their necks, and if it has not, as it has done in many places, produced a backward movement, social and material, it has everywhere choked and retarded the natural momentum of the Saxon race.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss, not the negro problem, but the white man's problem. The first and highest duty of every man begins at home. The condition of the southern farmer is not what it ought to be; not what it might be made. What is it? Take the average home, a house which offers shelter neither from the heat of the sun nor the fury of the storm, barren in its equipment, wanting in most of those things which make for ordinary comfort; the life of its inmates a daily grind of drudgery, fringed with no gayety and unrelieved by hours of thoughtful repose. Unceasing labor varies only in its forms, and care and misfortune press upon the heels of each other with such rapid tread that the symbols of deep anxiety are rarely missing from the conscious brow on its pathway from the cradle to the grave.

This condition is not due to a want of either thrift or industry; self-sacrifice and unceasing toil have done their uttermost to relieve it. It is not the result of causes general in operation, else the northern farmer would be as far below the station of his southern brother as his natural opportunities are below those of the south. But he abides in comparative luxury, while the southern farmer has succeeded to the work of the slave. The child of the slave celebrates his freedom by not only refusing to give the child of the master material assistance, but by demanding that he and his progeny shall be maintained and educated in what is virtually a state of universal idleness, punctuated with universal crime.

If there be a lingering trace in the minds of the southern people that the negro will ever voluntarily take up a useful mission among them and become a helpful factor in industrial progress it is time for them to abandon it in the face of the evident fact that in thirty-five years of freedom, surrounded by civilization which has made his its favorite protege, the negro has not only failed to advance one step, but has retrograded, first slowly, now swiftly, and within the knowledge of every man who sees him and understands him is relapsing into the savagery from whence he came. "Actions are more figure of speech; it is an appalling fact that speaks for itself wherever the African foot-print is found in the south. The thinkers of the north have begun to understand dimly that the negro has not come up to the minimum demands of citizenship, but they do not yet know the fearful truth, nor do we, with whom he lives, appreciate the full force and significance of it.

Dr. Barringer of the University of Virginia in a recent address which ought to be read by every thoughtful citizen of the union, said:

"Thirty-five years have passed since the negro changed from the condition of a slave to that of a freedman. In every part of the south it is the opinion of every man of unbiased mind that the second generation is infinitely worse than the first. So patent is this that I would be tempted to doubt the sanity of any man having fair opportunities to judge, who would declare the reverse to be true. The young negro of the south, except where descended from parents of exceptional character and worth, is reverting through hereditary forces to savagery. Fifty centuries of savagery in the blood can not be held down by two centuries of forced good behavior if the controlling influences which held down his savagery are withdrawn, as they have been in this case. The language and forms of civilization may be maintained, but the savage nature remains. It is the nature that makes the criminal and imperils a civilization, not the language, the skin, or the clothes."

In another lecture upon "The Sacrifice of a Race," Dr. Barringer said: "All things point to the fact that the negro as a race is reverting to barbarism with the inordinate criminality and degradation of that state."

The remedy which Dr. Barringer proposes for their lamentable condition is that the whites of the south shall take upon themselves the moral education of the negro, and attempt to personally lead him, as they did in the days of salvery, away from the habits and the tendencies of the African ancestors. The proposal appeals to the humanity of the southern people, and may point a duty for them. They can not much longer endure the burdens put upon them by its attempt to reach a condition of universal idleness.

The question for each farmer in the south is whether he is willing to let his own problems wait upon a settlement of the negro problem. If so, he and his descendants will have to wait forever. It is possible that southern farmers by a vigorous movement for their own protection may solve the negro problem by an industrial route.

The one thing lacking in the south is an abundant supply of intelligent farm labor. With that at its command it would speedily advance to a vantage ground of prosperity greater than it has ever enjoyed before. The marvelous events and the general progress of the world have created condition to take advantage of them. It is handicapped as Cuba is handicapped by a so-called working-class that will not work, and that stands as a barrier to the introduction of labor that is willing to work.

What availeth rich soil and favorable climate, if the soil be not suitably tilled and the climate is not utilized.

No less force than that which was exerted during slavery will ever make an efficient, reliable field toiler of the negro. You may run him through all the schools in Christendom; and when he has received his graduation papers the only honest, effective toil to which you can persuade him is a hunt for fish-bait. Cram him with all the learning he can absorb, whet his ambition as you will, and the only conditions under which he can be confidently relied on to follow the plow six days in succession are, when he is in stripes with a convict guard at his back, or when he is hungry and food can be had only by work.

If the farms of the south are to be brought to the highest state of production they must have workers who will not fall out of the ranks whenever their stomachs are well filled. Are they to be had? Yes. Do you want them? Then go after them.

It is strange indeed that the farm owners of the south did not long ago substitute for the inefficient labor of the black race which was grudgingly rendered, intelligent white labor which is amenable to reason, subject to the stimulating influence of self-interest, and capable of being brought into active alliance with the owners of the soil.

It is argued that such labor would be too expensive. The reply is that negro labor, worthless as it is, is the costliest labor that is to be had. It is costly to the individual who employs it, and upon the south as a whole it imposes a burden far greater than the total value of its product. It is easily susceptible of convincing proof that the negroes of the south are as a race not self-maintaining; that the cost of keeping them is more than the value of their service.

We have in Texas, side by side, many evidences of the comparative value of white and negro labor on the farm. Go into any community where German immigration has planted itself beside the old plantations on which negroes yet abide, and note how close progress and poverty may hug each other. See what the white labor has done for Comal and sister counties, and study the lethargic effect of negro labor upon the rich and fertile districts of the Brazos.

But it is hardly necessary to tell an assemblage of southern farmers it is not within the range of reasonable probability that the negro will ever do the work they have to be done. That you know full well. The question is, can you find a better worker in his place?

If the farmer of the north, whose land is less productive than yours, and who is in many respects less favorably situated than you are, can find and profitably employ white labor, why should you not do so?

The whole caucasian world lies before you. Let the call go out for help and the response will be hearty and immediate.

Thousands of Boers are today looking for homes beyond the domains of King Edward. Why not bring them to Texas? Do you doubt that as a producing factor one sturdy Boer is equal to twenty average negroes?

The eastern world and the eastern states of our own republic are crowded with people who are chained to pitiful conditions, to whom at present the severest toil brings no adequate reward and to whom life offers little of hope and opportunity, and would gladly come and take up the mild service required on the Southern farm.

The farmers of Texas are peculiarly equipped to start the movements suggested here. They are less dependent upon negro labor than the farmers of any other southern state. The open sea lies between them and myriads of trained and willing laborers who receive less for diligent and unremitting toil than the negro exacts for his spasmodic and careless service.

The substitution of white for negro labor is practicable because it is a plan which each farmer can adopt for himself and utilize to the extent that it meets his own necessities and conditions.

We have already seen a movement gain irresistible headway in this state to exclude the negro from some of the richest agricultural districts in the state. Every observing man knows that that movement was industrial in nature while racial in its form. Fortunate will it be for Texas, and particularly for the farmers of the state, if it is but the forerunner of a movement near at hand which will place on every farm labor able and willing to develop its uttermost resources.

HORSE.

The second Cresceus-Abbot race has been called off by Ketcham.

At St. Louis last week several stables of race horses were burned, several valuable animals being lost.

About 2800 head of horses for the British government have been shipped from San Angelo in the past fourteen months.

The English government accepted 600 horses at Polk Bros. stockyards at Fort Worth last week, which will be shipped to parties in the neighborhood of Kansas City before being shipped to South Africa.

OUTLOOK FOR RANGE HORSES.—There is every reason to believe that a change for the better is imminent in the market for range horses, and the dealers and all those interested in the business are working along that line, says the St. Louis Reporter.

For more than two months back, or since the drouth and its attendant scare with regard to the scarcity of hay became factors in the market, the range horse business has been languishing on a low and discouraging basis, fully $5 to $10 lower than the beginning of the year, and in some cases more. It even resolved itself into a lower market than the year before.

Range horses values having seen an advance on the western ranches, were at opposite positions with the market and the run had to cease—its continuance was against all laws of commerce. Eastern buyers did not want to put money into them for fear that feed would be too high for farmers to handle them, while out in the home of the broncho, grass was simply excellent. They were worth more on the ranges than at market.

Some few dealers have essayed since the break came to keep up a little activity in the business, but no secret is made of the fact that most of them in the majority of cases have lost money. They have either marketed a dear class of horses and met with comparatively little remand—one which was not strong enough to pay even the cost prices of their consignments, or in an effort to retrench on their outlays, they have bought a class which were too thin or too common for any purpose whatever.

The trade has simply been demoralized. This was not for the reason that range horses are not wanted, for they have come to be regarded with increasing favor all over the middle eastern and western states, but it was the problem of what to do with them when bought, which confronted the buyers.

While the general trade was in this unfavorable status, one of the only divisions of demand which held true to its former activity was that from New York state, and a few other of the surrounding Nek England sections. No change had come over the demand from that section through drouth effects and it was of normal volume, but the competition was so small that eastern dealers secured their purchases comparatively cheap.

But as concerns the improvement. Dealers who are in close touch with the trade daily, report the country conditions for the handling of them as having largely improved. The betterment has been coming gradually and appears to be reaching its climax. It has been shown through the heavy market receipts at all important points that hay is not so scarce after all, and many communities are known to have an abundance of feed with which to carry range horses over the winter. This is particularly true of the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indnana, which are among the best consuming states for the better classes. Buyers from these parts were out in force at the last sale, but following the then natural order of things, there was practically nothing for them to buy. Since then a few carloads which have come to the market in a drifting way, have been bought up by eastern dealers at firmer prices than for a couple of months past, the meanwhile signifying their desire to obtain more. Other sections, which, too, have felt a returning of confidence in the feed proposition, are being represented by purchases in the market, and the general outlook has taken on an air of encouragement and impending activity.

Acting on the expectation of the improvement which the near future promises to bring, local commission firms which are in the business of handling western branded horses are making arrangements to have large supplies for their approaching sales. Where for seven or eight weeks the quota of offering at special auctions has numbered from half a dozen to twenty carloads, these firms give out the information that they have arranged for supplies approximating thirty to forty carloads, which had usually been the average at dispersals of the character.

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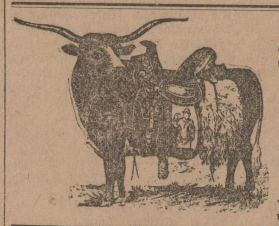
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TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES THE SHIRT WAIST.
The one thing that is sure to stir up the American Public is any radical departure from custom—anything that is not in style and lacks Dame Fashion's approval, no matter how sensible and full of service the new idea is—vide the shirtwaist man, for instance. In time, however, the merits of any worthy innovation impress themselves, and the distrusted theory becomes a fact—as in the case of the shirt waist, adopted at Austin, August 6th, by official vote, as the proper thing.
"THE DENVER ROAD" was the first to break away from the electro-slug method of display advertising, giving the people something to read, with frequent changes, and it worked well. This year in the interest of our "constant readers" we have put in a little time courting the Muse, also the Amuse, and—Has it worked? Well, the shirtwaist man realized that he had been flagged and backed into a blind siding when he heard the talk The "TALK" was what we were after—we thot the people a trifle slow in coming to a full understanding of what we were offering them.
Within the last three years "THE DENVER ROAD" has made several quite radical departures in the matter of regular daily equipment and service, viz: Pullmans with comfortable large dressing-rooms for ladies, Cafe Cars, meals a la carte. Day Coaches—of the most modern variety—a handsome, box-vestibuled train, run thru without change. These trains, as well as our individual advertising—both strictly "Poetry of Motion"—have attracted considerable attention, and we are doing a good business, which is a compliment to the intelligence of the people who are our guests.
W. F. STERLEY, A. G. P. A.
A. A. GLISSON, G. A. P. D.
CHARLES L. HULL, T. P. A.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
P. S.—Unless you go via "THE DENVER ROAD," you'll not get quite all you should for your money. Two Things to Remember: "Only One Road!" and "No Apology Necessary!"

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IS THE SHORT LINE
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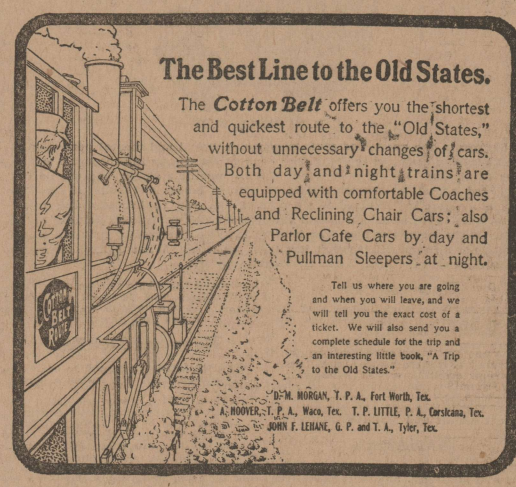
Between NORTH TEXAS and Southwest Tex.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The Cotton Belt offers you the shortest and quickest route to the "Old States," without unnecessary changes of cars. Both day and night trains are equipped with comfortable Coaches and Reclining Chair Cars; also Parlor Cafe Cars by day and Pullman Sleepers at night.
Tell us where you are going and when you will leave, and we will tell you the exact cost of a ticket. We will also send you a complete schedule for the trip and an interesting little book, "A Trip to the Old States."
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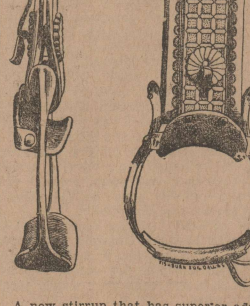
A new stirrup that has superior advantages over the ordinary stirrup heretofore used; in this, that it has an instep protector which adjusts itself to the angle of the riders foot. No more corns or bruises on your feet. You can run your foot jamb up without inconvenience or discomfort. For sale by all first class dealers. Insist on having the K—T Stirrup.
Sample pair, nicely finished and leather lined upon receipt of $1.50 per pair.
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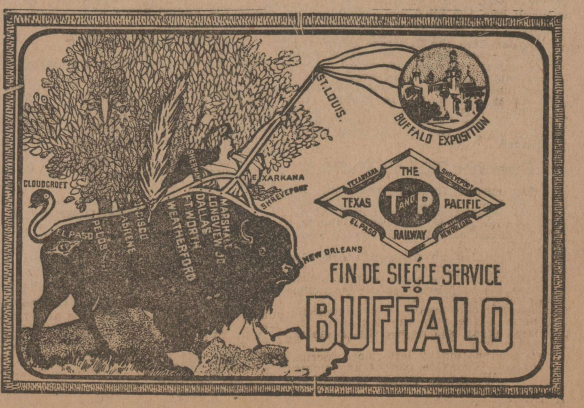

Things at Home and Abroad.

Damaged by Cloudburst.—A cloudburst at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1, caused a loss of $1,000,000 worth o property. There was no loss of life, but there were many thrilling escapes. All the streets of the city were flooded.

Texas Legislature.—Another session of the Texas legislature is assured, as the redistricting bills have not been agreed on, and the appropriation bill has not been passed. The senate finished its tee, and the appropriation bill has not been passed. The senate finished its appropriation bill, carrying appropriations in excess of the governor's directions, but the house shows no great disposition to accept it or to cut down any items and let it go through.

The house passed a resolution offered by Mr. McFall, asking the governor to submit to the house for consideration the platform demands of the Democratic party.

A petition bearing 40,000 names, and asking for an appropriation to establish three experiment stations in Texas, was presented to the house.

The senate passed a representative redistricting bill Friday. The bill was the house bill with several amendments tacked on. The house refused to concur, and the matter went finally to a free conference committee.

The senate also passed a senatorial reapportionment bill, which, in the main, left the present districts undisturbed. Ther is not a great deal of difference between this bill and the bill passed passed by the house.

The house senatorial redistricting bill, as engrossed by the house, is as follows:

First district—Bowie, Cass, Marion, Morris and Camp.

Second district—Red River, Titus, Franklin, Hopkins and Delta.

Third district—Lamar and Fannin.

Fourth district—Grayson and Cooke.

Fifth district—Collin, Hunt and Rains.

Sixth district—Dallas and Rockwall.

Seventh district—Van Zandt, Wood, Smith, Upshur and Camp.

Eight district—Harrison, Rusk, Panola and Shelby.

Ninth district—Navarro, Henderson, Kaufman and Gregg.

Tenth district—Ellis, Johnson and Hill.

Eleventh district—McLennan, Falls and Milam.

Twelfth district—Limestone, Freestone, Robertson and Brazos.

Thirteenth district—Anderson, Cherokee, Houston, Angelina and Trinity.

Fourteenth district—Nacogdoches, San Augustine, Sabine, Newton, Jasper, Tyler, Liberty, Hardin, Orange and Jefferson.

Fifteenth district—Leon, Madison, Grimes, Montgomery, Walker, San Jacinto and Polk.

Sixteenth district—Harris, Fort Bend and Waller.

Seventeenth district—Chambers, Galveston, Brazoria, Matagorda and Wharton.

Eighteenth district—Colorado, Lavaca, Fayette and Austin.

Nineteenth district—Washington, Burleson, Lee and Bastrop.

Twentieth district—Williamson, Travis, Burnet and Lampasas.

Twenty-First District — Gonzales, Caldwell, Guadalupe, Comal, Hays and Blanco.

Twenty-Second District — Jackson, Calhoun, Victoria, DeWitt, Goliad, Refugio, Bee, Live Oak, Karnes, Wilson, McMullen, Frio, Aransas and Atascosa.

Twenty-Third District — Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, LaSalle and Dimmit.

Twenty-Fourth District—Bexar, Medina, Bandera, Kendall, Kerr and Gillespie.

Twenty-Fifth District—Kimble, Menard, Schleicher, Sutton, Crockett, Tom Green, Coke, Sterling, Irion, Pecos, Brewster, Presidio, Jeff Davis, El Paso, Val Verde, Edwards, Kinney, Uvalde, Zavalla, Maverick, Mason and Reeves.

Twenty-Sixth District — Comancne, Mills, San Saba, McCulloch, Runnels, Coleman, Brown, Llano and Concho.

Tweny-sevent District—Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Bosque, Hood and Somervell.

Twenty-Eighth District—Palo Pinto, Stephens, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Glasscock, Midland, Ector, Winkler, Loving, Ward, Crane, Upton, Gaines, Yoakum, Terry, Lynn, Dawson, Borden, Garza, Kent, Scurry, Fisher, Stonewall, Haskell, Jones, Shackelford, Lubbock, Hockley, Cochran and Crosby.

Twenty-Ninth District—Jack, Young, Throckmorton, Clay, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Knox, Foard, Hardeman, King, Dickens, Bailey, Lamb, Hale, Floyd, Motley, Cottle, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Parmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Potter, Oldham, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman and Dallam.

Thirtieth District—Tarrant, Parker and Erath.

Thirty-First District—Denton, Wise and Montague.

Zapata County Famine.—Very sensational reports were sent out a few days ago concerning the conditions in Zapata county, where many people were claimed to be starving. Gov. Sayers donated $500, left in his hands from the Galveston flood funds to the relief of the sufferers, and contributions of food and cash were sent from San Antonio and Laredo. Later reports from the district are not so distressing.

In the Oil Fields.—Several new gushers at Beaumont have been brought in during the past week, there being now 42 in the field. The flowing of the Palestine-Beaumont well was finally stopped by a man in a diving suit, who closed the valve after three men had lost their lives by being overcome by the vapor. Another pipe line to Port Arthur has been completed.

South American Squabble.—Reports from Colombia are somewhat mixed, and it is difficult to determine the true state of affairs. A dispatch to the New York Herald from Willenstau, Curacoa, says:

"I have just returned from San Christobal and Maracaibo after an investigation of the situation on the Venezuelan frontier, during which I saw Gen. Davila, who is commander-in-chief of 9,800 soldiers.

"Gen. Davila is ready to attack Columbia in a few days by several roads. Many men are joining the army. None except chiefs of the army and the politicians believe that there is to be an invasion of Colombia. The soldiers are inexperienced, and if war begins it is likely that they will be quickly defeated.

"President Castro desires the absolute triumph of the Colombian Liberals, who assisted him when he began his revolution against the then President Andrade. He knows that the Colombian revolutionists can not triumph without assistance and concentration of such large numbers of men on the frontier can not be explained.

"There are Colombian troops near San Jose, on the frontier. The government is drawing 20,000 bolivars daily from the Maracaibo customs receipts, a scheme which it is believed will have a disastrous effect on the country. The aid to the Colombian revolutionists which President Castro is giving is having its effect on Venezuela's finances.

Famine in Russia.—Many of the people of Russia, it is claimed, will soon be threatened with starvation. Even vegetables, including potatoes, have been largely burned up by the scorching heat in some districts. The approaching winter will be one of the gloomiest Russia has ever seen. The government already has begun preparations for the feeding of the population in districts where starvation is threatening. By a law adopted some time ago, the Semesters, or district assemblies, are relieved from all responsibility in the matter, the famine relief funds being now turned over to the central government. Agents of the Ministers of the Interior are engaged in buying up grain, though the Russian press is forbidden to mention the matter. The precise object of this prohibition is difficult to divine. It can not be possible that the government thinks the grain speculators can be taken unawares and the secrecy with which the prices and the localities of purchases are invested can hardly be conducive to economy.

The latest trustworthy reports show the crop condition about Aug. 1: Excessive heat and aridity prevailed during the preceding six weeks. This cut off the development of the grain and unduly hastened maturity. Sufficient rainfall was observed only on the Western and Baltic provinces. The winter grains naturally suffered comparatively little from the weather and the harvest of winter grain will be good in the provinces of Kieff, Podolia, Bessarabia and Ehrson, in some portions of the Black Earth district, particularly the Provinces of Chernigoff, Poltava, Volthnia, Koursk, in the Provinces of Hinsk, Grodno, Kovno, Vitebsk and Smolensk, in portions of the Baltic territory in Finland and in a portion of the central region.

In the remaining portions of the empire the winter grains will shade off far below medium to very bad.

The harvest of spring grains will be "satisfactory" in the Southwest, the Vistula provinces and portions of the Northwest. It is bad throughout the immense Southwestern territory between the Dnieper and the Ural.

The Strike.—The steel workers' strike is still unsettled, but no ground has been gained by the strikers, and some of their leaders, including Vice President Hickey of the Amalgamated Association, admit that the strike is lost. Charges of improper representations by some of the officers of the association, it is said, will be made by Hickey.

SANTA FE SPECIAL RATES.

California—Account Homeseeker's Excursions, one fare plus $2, 1st 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.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Account Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O.O.F., one and one-third fare, Sept. 13 and 14, limited September 25, with privilege of extension to October 7.

Calvert—Account B. Y. P. U. and Sunday School conventions, convention rates, August 19 to 22, limit August 27.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Account National Baptist Convention (colored), one fare for the round trip, Sept. 9 and 10, limited September 21.

Norfolk, Va.—Account of Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos, one fare for the round trip, Sep. 5, 6, and 7, limited Sep. 18.

Cleveland, Ohio—Account G. A. R. encampment, very low rates, Sep. 7, and 8, limited Sep. 17, with privilege of extension to Oct. 8, by depositing ticket.

San Antonio—Account National Meeting Sons of Herman, and German War Veterans, convention rates, Sep. 16 and 18, limited Sep. 23.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston, Tex.

Kitchener is becoming more and more convinced that the Boers are in the fight to the finish—and the finish is apparently a long ways off.

WONDERFUL CURES

Are Being Made by Dr. W. E. Duncan, "the" Drugless Doctor of Fort Worth. Something About the Good Work Done.

A grateful patient cured by the system of combined science of which Dr. W. E. Duncan of No. 300 East Fourth Street is the originator, was so happy at being cured that her exhuberance broke forth in rhyme as follows:

And are these years of weary pain
Forever passed away?
These long, long years of dreary nights
Turned into endless day?

I sometimes think 'tis all a dream,
And I shall on the morrow
Wake up to all my aches and pains,
The old, old grief and sorrow.

Oh, no; 'tis true I walk abroad,
With peace and heavenly joy.
The sweet songs of the summer birds
No more my nerves annoy.

'Tis by thy aid, my gracious friend,
That I have found release,
For God has blessed your skillful work
And sent this heavenly peace.

Oh, may thy future life be crowned
With blessings from above,
And may you long be spared on earth
For the great work of love.

Mrs. M. J. Ovenfelt, 126 South Main, who had not walked for twenty-one years till cured by Dr. W. E. Duncan, Mrs. A. A. Glisson, wife of the general agent of the pasenger department Ft. Worth and Denver City Railway, residing here, and scores of others whose names can be given as showing the power over disease of almost any form or nature were cured by Dr. W. E. Duncan, 300 East Fourth Street. He can show testimonials and give references as to a hundred or more Texas cases where cures have been effected.

Many others wishing to rob Dr. W. E. Duncan of his professional popularity for curing every ill human flesh is heir to by representing that they can do the same while they, in fact, do not know anything at all about the body, or any disease, or the remedy to apply to cure. When you want a rapid and certain cure you should remember this and go to Dr. W. E. Duncan, 300 E. Fourth St., Fort Worth, and not be disappointed.

Sherman Reunion.—At Sherman last week thousands of people gathered for the Old Settlers' reunion which was in all respects a great success. One of the principal features of the meeting was the presentation of a sword to Gen. Luther Hare, U. S. V. The presentation speech was made by Senator Bailey.

Horrible Crime.—For several days posses have been hunting for a negro, Bossie Francis, accused of one of the most fearful crimes ever committed in Missouri. Miss Mary Henderson, aged 40 years, was murdered in cold blood and assaulted at Columbus, and the negro, it is said, committed the crime.

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Cheap California and Back

September 19 to 27, account General Convention of Episcopal Church, San Francisco.
Choice of direct routes returning; final limit November 15.
On the way visit Indian Pueblos, Petrified Forest, Grand Canyon of Arizona, Yosemite, San Joaquin Valley, Los Angeles.
The Santa Fe is the comfortable way to go—Harvey meals, best in the world; superb service of the California Limited; personally-conducted tourist-car excursions. Pullman Standard Sleeper through to San Francisco, September 19.
Ask for copy of "To California and and Back," and "Episcopal Church Convention Folder."
Rates and other information furnished by agents

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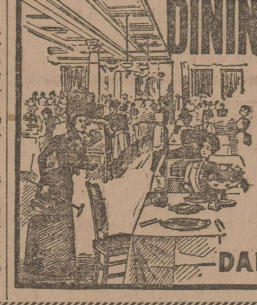

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Write for free samples of our "FROST PROOF MAY," the greatest yielding wheat grown. Makes double the amount of pasturage of any wheat grown. A soft wheat that stands the winter as well or better than any hard wheat. Write for our booklet "WHEAT GROWING ON RANCH 101." Address

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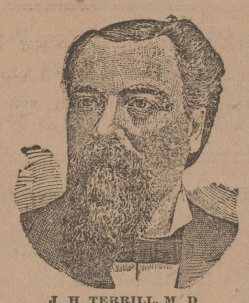

J. H. TERRILL, M. D.

To regain the great God-given power of physical and mental perfection is one unceasing desire of the man who has lost his grip on life through the ravages of disease. He often imagines himself incurable simply because he has subjected himself to inferior treatment without beneficial results. If this has your experience, my afflicted fellow man, I ask you to honestly and freely investigate my original treatment for diseases and weaknesses peculiar to the male. Of the legions of men who have recently been treated by me, not a single failure nor an unpleasant result has been reported. What I have done for others I can do for you. I am thoroughly sincere.

Varicocele

Under my treatment, which includes no cutting or pain, this insidious disease rapidly disappears.
Pain ceases almost instantly.
The pools of stagnant blood are driven from the dilated veins and all soreness and swelling quickly subside.
Every indication of Varicocele soon vanishes, and in its stead come the pride, the power and the pleasure of perfect health and restored manhood.

Stricture

My cure for Stricture is safe, painless and bloodless, and, therefore, free from surgery in any form.
It is the only cure that should ever be used, and the only one recommended by the legions of men who have been restored by it.
It dissolves the Stricture completely and removes every obstruction from the urinary passage, allaws all inflammation, stops every discharge, reduces the prostrate gland when enlarged, cleanses and heals the bladder and kidneys when irritated or congested, and restores health and soundness to every part of the body affected by the disease.

Specific Blood Poison

My special form of treatment for specific or contagious poison in the blood is practically the result of my life work and is indorsed by the best physicians of this and foreign countries.
It contains no dangerous drugs or injurious medicines of any kind.
It goes to the very bottom of the disease and forces out every particle of impurity.
Soon every sign and symptom disappear completely and forever.
The blood, the tissues, the flesh, the bones and the whole system are cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

Nervous Debility

My cure for weak men does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently.
It soon drives away all those distressing symptoms which so constantly remind one of his former folly.
It stops every drain of vigor and builds up the muscular and nervous system, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses and heals the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the liver, revives the spirits, brightens the intellect and, above and beyond all, restores the wasted power of manhood.

Reflex Diseases

Many ailments are reflex, originating from other diseases.
For instance, organic weakness sometimes comes from Varicocele or Stricture, innumerable blood and bone diseases often result from blood-poison taint in the system, or physical and mental decline frequently follow loss of manly power.
In treating diseases of any kind I always cure the effect as well as the cause.

Correspondence

One personal visit is always preferred, but if you can not call at my office, write me your symptoms fully.
I have the most perfect system of home treatment known to medical science.
I make no charge for private counsel, and give to each patient a legal contract in writing, backed by abundant capital, to hold for my promise.

Call or write. 100-page book free. J. H. TERRILL, M. D., 285 Main street, Dallas, Tex.
President Terrell Medical and Surgical Institute.

NEW MEXICO

Col. Head, of Watrous, recently sold to W. S. Hopewell a car of fine bulls, which were shipped to the Hopewell ranch near Eagle, N. M.

A. W. Tenant, well known in Silver City and at present engaged in mining at Steeple Rock, N. M., last week purchased the Santo Domingo ranch, near Ahumado on the Mexican Central road. He does not think he will move to the ranch, but will operate it unless it is sold to other parties whom he is now in correspondence with in the east. The Santo Domingo ranch contains 240,000 acres, and is well improved. The other property included in the sale was 8592 head of Hereford and Durham bred cattle, 100 broke horses, 100 bronchos, 24 work mules, all the wagons, farm implements and other supplies on the big ranch. The purchase price is kept secret.—Silver City Enterprise.

IRRIGATION WORK UNDER WAY.—Some time ago the irrigation commission granted to C. R. Burkdoll and associates of Chicago the privilege of erecting storage reservoirs, ditches and appurtenances on a tract of land lying on either side of the Mimbres river, in Grant and Luna counties.

The preliminary work on this immense irrigation enterprise has been under way for some weeks in the southern part of the Territory in the vicinity of Faywood Springs and Allison. The point is in the extreme northeast corner of Luna county. A considerable portion of the land to be reclaimed is in Grant county. The plans of the irrigation company, when carried out, will put in cultivation lands lying about Faywood railway station and the springs. The tract extends southeast on both sides of the railroad to a point about seven miles northeast of Deming.

It is well known that these lands in most parts are extremely fertile. The same people have arranged to lease and purchase 50,000 acres additional lands, standing to the credit of the various territorial institutions. They lie in the Mimbres valley immediately south of the body covered by the contract with the irrigation commission.

It is proposed, and the preliminary surveys have located the ditches to direct the waters from off the Mimbres from the principal reservoirs to a series of storage reservoirs, located on both sides of the river, in the valley lying among the lower hills.

The capacity of the reservoirs located will be approximately 25,000,000 gallons. The watershed which sends the floods through the canon, which will be dammed, constitues nearly 1000 square miles.

Weather bureau statistics show that the average annual rainfall in this mountain district is practically twelve inches, and it is estimated that between 80,000,000,000 and 100,000,000,000 gallons pass through the canon every year. Last year it is believed double that volume found its way to the lower country through this gap. It may be interesting to know that 80,000,000,000 gallons of water will cover 1000 acres nearly thirty inches deep.

To properly and safely store this tremendous body will require the expenditure of $600,000.

A LONG FELT NEED SUPPLIED.

For years Fort Worth and vicinity have felt the need of a scientific institution where those suffering from any form of disease, chronic or acute, might come and be cured without the use of drugs or being carved with the dangerous knife. Dr. Lucile Duncan and Prof. Chas. Holland, with their combined science methods of treating all diseases without drugs, have a beautiful, commodious home at 504 Lipscomb Street, Fort Worth, furnished with every modern convenience for the treatment and cure of patients which most completely fill this great need. And that men and women are coming to them, not only from over Texas, but also from adjoining States and Mexico, seeking relief from deformity and disease (which we are glad to state they have always found) is proof sufficient that the great work of these two specialists is appreciated by the afflicted.

In this institution, Dr. Lucile Duncan, the lady specialist, who has no equal in the South on diseases peculiar to her sex, has charge of the female department. Hundreds of suffering people, pronounced incurable by others, have come to her hopeless and discouraged only to go away in a few weeks rejoicing in restored health. Prof. Holland, a pupil of Dr. W. G. Anderson, of New Haven, Conn., light gymnastics; H. S. Anderson, Cleveland, Ohio, heavy gymnastics; Dr. W. J. Seaver, Yale, Anthropometry and medical gymnastics; Wm. Skarlstrum, Chautauqua, N. Y., Swedish treatment, massage, etc.; has charge of the male department. He has also had a thorough course in the combined science methods of treating without drugs, and has made a special study of men and their troubles.

Physical culture free to all patients. Fencing taught.

The completeness of their institution, where the pneumauxetor, electric massage roller, the latest improved health developer, grip machines, etc., are, is an advantage.

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It is a wise thing to know when to get off a train, but prudence would suggest that you get off when the train is standing still, as you would no doubt be worth more to your family by doing so.

Now let us help you decide WHERE TO GET OFF. If you are preparing to take your summer vacation, why not get off at Galveston, LaPorte, Seabrook or Port Lavaca. Our trains all stop at Houston and make close connections with G. H. & N. and N. Y. T. & M Rys. for points mentioned, and with the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway for Rockport, Corpus Christi and Aransas Pass.

All the hotels at these points are modern in their appointments, and you will find the SURF BATHING, BOATING and FISHING just what you need in the way of relaxation. Local Agents of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad will be glad to quote you rates, or you should write to S. F. B. Morse, P. T. M., Houston, Texas; M. L. Robbins, G. P. & T. A., Houston; A. G. Newsum, D. P. A., Dallas.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

SQUAWMEN'S CLAIMS OVERRULED—Judge Barnard of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, decided the case of Willis West vs. the secretary of the interior.

This is one of eleven cases recently brought by persons claiming right to allotments in the lands in Oklahoma Territory recently ceded by the Kiowa and other Indian tribes, the claimants being for the most part white men and women who have married Indians. They sought to secure writs of mandamus compelling the secretary to recognize their sections.

Judge Barnard sustained the demurrer of the secretary and ordered the dismissal of the petition. He said, in effect, that in such a proceeding as that involving the opening and allotment of Indian reservations, the law required the exercise of judicial discretion on the part of the secretary and that the court would not interfere with the exercise of such a privilege by an executive officer.

The court voluntarily remarked that if he had been in the secretary's position he would have pursued the same course that the secretary has pursued in refusing recognition to these claimants.

WOODS' CLAIM VALID.— In the contest case of J. L. Calvert against James R. Woods, from the Lawton (Ok.) land district and involving entry No. 1, the acting secretary of the interior has rendered a decision refusing to order a hearing of the case.

The decision holds that the selection and entry of land adjacent to the town of Lawton was not in violation of the letter or spirit of the law, and that the fact that there may have been alleged townsite settlers on the lands at the time he made his entry does not affect Woods' right of entry. The land was not subject to appropriation for townsite purposes, nor was any person authorized to enter upon it or occupy it for purposes of trade or business, and no such occupancy could operate to defeat his right to entry. It is further held in the opinion that Woods' entry is not invalid on account of the form of the tract embraced; that the special provisions of the act of May 20, 1890, do not control in this matter, but that the general provisions of the homestead law do.

The secretary says that under the act of June 6, 1900, making provision for the disposition of these lands, it is directed that they shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States, and that under this law Woods' location is valid.

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