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The Texas Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

VOL. XXI. No. 41. Established 1880.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1901.

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L. L. Gregg, … sale 50 bulls and … of age. Richly bred in … sired by Cruickshank bull … 132362. I defy competition in b… prices. Will sell all or singly. … see or write. Parties met by appo… at Oak Grove, Mo., on C. & A. R. R. 28 miles east of Kansas City.

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HOVENKAMP & M'NATT … Texas. Breeders … grade Shorthorns …

…over …e hap- …not the …ed that the agricultural bulletment at Washington was operated in the interest of the farmers, when, as a matter of fact, these monthly reports are being used as the basis of the rankest of speculation and against the interest of the producers. Strange to say, the market has rallied immediately after these sudden drops caused by 'bearish' bureau reports, which proves conclusively that the public places but little reliance in the correctness of such information. The producers are not to be caught so easily and the mills will soon realize that in order to lay in their supplies they must come into market fairly and pay the true value of the staple.

"The fact that this season's crop is short is too well known for holders to be deceived, and if the source from which the government secures its information is no longer reliable a change had better be made in the methods employed. If it were possible that the yield should amount this season to 10,000,000 bales the supply would still fall short of demand for consumption 1,000,000 bales, and the high prices should still continue to prevail:

"The European and eastern mills must have cotton. They can no longer pursue a temporary policy, and if the producers continue to stand firm they will receive the prices they are demanding. The fact is more apparent now than ever that the cotton producers of the South must effect some system by which concert and reliable information about the crop can be placed in their hands. They must come together and perfect a method based upon sound business principles, which will guard and protect their interest from the merciless imposition of the speculator.

"The experience of this season will have a powerful influence upon the future. The price of spot cotton for the balance of this season is absolutely in the hands of the producers, and they should not be influenced to sacrifice their holdings upon a bearish market and thus play into the hands of the … spinners. … the future market continue to … but force the buyers in the market to pay not less than 10 … for your staple. "HARVIE JORDAN, …Interstate Cotton Growers' Association."

Devon … for p… W. S. … C… Champion … males for … cows for sa… keys and P… sale. U. S. WE… Here… b…

GRAYSON COUNTY WHEAT—

The wheat acreage is about the same in Grayson county, Tex., as last year, and the plant is looking well, though rain is needed for future growth, there is little moisture in the ground, there having been little rain for the past two month. Cotton acreage will be greatly increased.

COTTON AT BRENHAM—

Up to January 1, 1901, the two compresses of Brenham had squeezed 62,700 bales, against a record of 123,400 for a corresponding date last season. The receipts last season were 147,550 bales. The largest record made by the two presses at Brenham was during the season of 1893-94, when 203,300 bales were handled.

SUGAR BOUNTY LAW INVALID—

The attorney general of Minnesota has rendered an opinion holding that the Minnesota law for the payment of a bounty upon beet sugar produced within the state is invalid because the legislature exceeded its authority. The law is not held to be unconstitutional, and it is said there is nothing in the constitution repugnant to such a bounty law. The opinion was rendered upon the refusal of the state auditor to issue warrants for $10,000 as bounty claimed to heve been earned.

NEW RICE COMPANY—

The Rice Growers' and Millers' association of Crowley, La., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $250,000. The officers are: L. E. Robinson of Welsh, president; C. A. McCoy of Lake Charles, vice president; A. B. Allison of Crowley, secretary; C. A. Lowrey of Lowrey, treasurer, and John Green of Crowley, general manager. The other directors are: J. P. Halser C. S. Morse and H. C. Lake of Jennings, Miron Abbott, J. Frankel, C. J. Freeland and A. B. Abbott of Crowley. The object is to handle clean and rough rice, rice machinery, make advances on rice crop and to conduct a general mercantile business. The prime object is to handle clean rice.

KANSAS HORTICULTURISTS—

W. H. Barnes was re-elected as secretary of the Kansas Horticultural society after a lively contest. Chandler, of Wyandotte, led him a lively chase. These other officers were also re-elected: President, Fred Wellhouse, Topeka; vice president, J. W. Robinson, El Dorado; treasurer, Frank Hoisington, Rosedale; trustees were elected as follows: E. J. Holman, Leavenworth; B. F. Smith, Lawrence; F. L. Kenoyer, Independence; George M. Munger, Eureka; William Cutter, Junction City; J. J. Alexander, Norton; G. W. Bailey, Wellington.

LOANS TO FARMERS—

The distress of the agricultural classes in Queensland, occasioned by the prolonged and disastrous drouth, is being dealt with in a commendable manner by the government, writes a Brisbane correspondent. By the terms of the agricultural bank act, which has just been introduced in the legislative assembly, the minister of lands is empowered to issue mortgage bonds for the purpose of making advances to farmers up to an aggregate of £100,000. in bonds of £10 and £25, and so on up to £800. The bonds will be redeemable in twenty-five years and bear interest not exceeding 4 per cent, while the farmers will pay 5 per cent interest for their advances, and repay the principal in fifteen years by half-yearly payments of £4 16s 4d per cent.

GERMANY'S SUPPLY OF CORN—

Consular Agent Harris, at Eibenstock, informs the department of state that the German Colonial association is soliciting the government to take steps toward introducing, and protecting on a large scale, the growth of Indian corn in some of the German colonies. The German empire imports about $32,000,000 worth of corn every year, the major part of which comes from the United States.

"If the soil and climate of any one of the colonies should be favorable to the growth of Indian corn," he says, "such a step would no doubt be of some importance to that particular colony. But should any of these colonies be able to produce the corn which grows in the Mississippi valley (which is not apt to be the case), it would be many years before the American farmer need fear competition from this source. The Woermann line, which plies between Hamburg and Togo, charges $9.50 per ton for freightage between these points. The North German Lloyd charges, on an average, $7.75 per ton from New York or Baltimore to Bremen. Very often, large quantities of corn from the United States are taken gratis, as ballast. Until Germany has better shipping facilities with her colonies, the freight on corn will amount to as much as the original price of corn per ton in America."

PLOW COMPANIES TO COMBINE—

Chicago reports say that a big combination of plow companies will be launched this week with a capitalization of $65,000,000. Chicago men, who have been prime movers in the preliminary negotiations, state that all obstacles to the consummation of the deal have been removed.

Charles R. Flint, president of the United States Rubber Company, it is claimed, is the financial power behind the combination, but it is said the presidency of the company will go to a western man of practical experience in the manufacture of plows.

Thirty-one firms are said to have agreed to enter the new concern, which probably will be called the American Plow Company. The promise is that the combine will be able not only to reduce the price of plows to the farmer, but also will turn into its own treasury a profit greater by $5,000,000 or more than the total at present accruing to the manufacturers under their expensive method of securing trade.

GOOD YEAR FOR FARMERS—

Dun's review, in its summary reviewing the business of the year just closed says regarding the leading markets:

The closing year of the century was a remarkable satisfactory one for farmers, notwithstanding the fact that some sections harvested smaller crops than in preceeding years. Spring wheat states lost much grain, but Kansas and other large winter wheat growers made big crops, and the average price was high. In fact, the cereals were all abnormally advanced until there occurred a natural loss in exports so Russian ports were able to secure much foreign trade that had belonged to American producers. Corn was put up within a fraction of 50 cents here, and speculative manipulations forced the Chicago price still higher. These operations had naturally deleterious effects on export and the foreing surplus countries secured the benefit from excessively inflated domestic markets.

TO GROW CASSAVA—

Experiments are now being made with a view of growing the cassava root commercially in Florida and some other portions of the United States. Cassava grows readily in tropical and subtropical countries with little or no cultivation. There are a great many varieties which have not been classified, though the two principal ones are well known.

Sweet cassava is a small bulbous root, fusiform, about the size of a potato. This is used by the natives in some sections as yams are used.

Bitter cassava is much larger, some roots weighing 100 pounds, and is used extensively in the manufacture of the different forms of starches such as tapioca and the common laundry starch. Brazil exports about $5,000,000 worth of these products annually.

TOO MUCH BEET SUGAR—

Reports to the state department from Coburg, Germany, sent by Consul Hughes, state that the extension of the beet sugar industry is glutting the markets of the world: The European producing lands are Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Switzerland, Italy, rGeece and Spain. Persia is just entering the field, and Egypt is waking up to the fact that her soil is adapted to the cultivation of the beet. The United States, says the consul, is pressing them all, with Argentina and Chili trying to follow in her footsteps. Spain of late years has taken great interest in the industry. In a special report on the sugar industry of that country Consul General Lay at Barcelona states that the output of the beet sugar mills of Spain for next season is estimated to be more than double the actual requirement for home consumption. The question as to whether the surplus can be advantageously exported without the help of government bounties is engaging serious attention.

CALIFORNIA WINE INDUSTRY—

The California wine industry to-day enters upon a new phase in its history, says a New Year's report from San Francisco. Several very powerful financiers from San Francisco have become heavily interested in the leading wine concerns in a manner to establish a community of interests as to the general direction of the trade, while leaving to each corporation or firm its independence of action in the details of its business. Among the capitalists in this combination, which controls seven-eighths of the wines of the state, are: I. W. Hellman, president of the Nevada National bank; Antoine Borel, of A. Borel & Co., and Daniel Meyer, the private banker. They have become interested in the California Wine association, the Italian-Swiss agricultural colony, Lachman & Jacobi and C. Shilling & Co., all of which in turn have become shareholders in each of the other concerns. The aggregate capital of these firms will be increased to $5,000,000. The tariff protection against foreign wines is held to be sufficient, but legislation will be sought from congress to prevent the manufacture of spurious wine in the east, and its being brought into competition with the pure vintage of California.

A PHILIPPINE STATION—

The announcement is made that the United States government is preparing to establish an agricultural experiment station in the highlands of Northern Luzon. Phelps Whitmarsh, a well-known writer of articles on the Philippines, is to conduct the investigations, which will be for the purpose of finding what fruits, vegetables and other plants can be successfully grown. Professor E. W. Hilgard, head of the agricultural college and director at Berkley, will ship to Manila on a transport seeds and plants from the University experiment stations, to be introduced into the Philippines and tested in this new experimental farm.

The station is to be located at Baguio, in the province of Benguet, about 150 miles north of Manila. Professor Bernard Moses of the Commission, in a recent letter about the experiment, tells about the place in part as follows:

"This province is an elevated, more or less broken, table land. Though lying within the tropics, it has a temperate climate, and many plants and trees peculiar to the temperate zone flourish there. There are extensive open forests of pine and other woods not usually found in the hot regions. Under the old regime the Spaniards planned to establish in Benguet a great sanitarium. We have discussed the records of the observations as to to the temperature, humidity, rainfall, etc., made by the Spaniards, extending over months, and we have established an observer in the province to continue these obseratlons. His reports confirmed the reports made by the Spaniards, and showed during the summer a temperature ranging from 62 to 74 degrees Fahrenheit. We have in mind to carry out, with certain modifications, the projects of the Spaniards, and to this end a surveying party is now in the field, locating a railroad between this province and the railrcad between constructed between Manila and Dagupan."

NEGROES TO PUT IN THE MILL—

The North Texas Colored Fair association has been reorganized for the season of 1901. The officers will be the same as heretofore, namely: President, J. G. Griffin; first vice president, William Sanford; second vice president, D. Rowen; secretary, H. W. Scott; manager and treasurer, J. E. Wiley. The latter said this week:

"It is proposed to make this season's fair a landmark in the progress and industrial advancement of the negro race and an objective review and summing up of their industrial advancement and material progress of the one-third of a century's freedom they have enjoyed. Improvement will be made in every department.

"But the main feature of improvement will be the equipment of our present two-story brick auditorium with a first class modern cotton mill of 3000 spindles. This will form the nucleus of what we hope will prove to Dallas a large and ever growing industrial and manufacturing enterprise, helping to swell her tin bucket brigade and furnish employment and training in a most useful calling for hundreds of colored youths now idle a greater part of the year. To the colored people it will be an earnest of their future development, a first step toward the acquiring of a permanent and honorable place in the industrial structure of American life; at length a useful, valued, much needed American citizen.

"I hope to leave for the East in a few days in the interest of this department. It will be known as the New Century Cotton Mills of Dallas, Tex., and if the citizens of Dallas will continue to extend to us the same confidence and business encouragement they have honored us with in the past our developing enterprise will surely prove a success, a valuable addidtion to the manufacturing interests of the city and a priceless boon to her colored citizens."

SHIPMENTS FROM IDAHO—

Idaho reports state that until next fall shipments of cattle and sheep will be small, but a good many horses will be shipped this winter and spring. The big improvement in the horse trade has revived the breeding in that section and the enhanced values are causing breeders to improve the grades of horses and give them more attention than has been the case in years. Colts are branded as are sheep and cattle and the same rules and restrictions are observed in the cattle and sheep branch of the stock business.

In Crockett county, Texas, C. N. Crawford sold to Charley Markwood 750 muttons at $2.40 per head.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR DEAD

HEAD OF THE GREAT ARMOUR INTERESTS DEAD IN CHICAGO AFTER LONG ILLNESS.

After two years of illness, during which he had visited many places in search of health, Philip D. Armour died at his home in Chicago at 5:45 p. m. last Sunday. As the head of great packing interests which do an annual business of over one hundred million dollars and owner of a great line of grain elevators Mr. Armour was an important figure in commercial circles in the United States. Besides his grain and packing interests, however, he was a large owner of railway stocks and other classes of securities.

The ancestral Armours were Connecticut people, but Philip Armour was not born until after the family had moved to Stockbridge, Oneida county, New York. His birth date was May 16, 1832.

The property interests for which Mr. Armour stood are estimated at $150,000,000. His personal share of this property is variously estimated at from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000. In works of charity Mr. Armour's monument will be found in the Armour Institute, to which but a short time ago he gave $750,000.

Mr. Armour married Miss Malvina Beall Ogden, daughter of Jonathan Ogden, of Cincinnati, in October, 1862. They have had two children—Philip D. Jr., who died a year ago, and J. Ogden Armour, who seems destined by character, training and circumstances to succed his father as the head of the Armour house.

SIDNEY POINTER.—W. H. Anderson, of Kempville, Ont., has purchased the fast pacing stallion, Sidney Pointer 2:08¾, by Star Pointer, 1:59¼, from A. McLarren of Ottawa. It was fully expected that this horse would pace close to two minutes, but he developed a temper and acted like a mad horse. Trainer John Kelly, who drove Directum to his champion record of 2:05¼, trotting, could do nothing with him. He would kick, bite and do anything but race. As a last resort a Canadian farmer, who bred him and broke him, was sent for, and the raging tiger became as quiet as a cat.

Sterling Capps of Cleburne, marketed a carload of mules in Waxahachie this week.

LIVESTOCK.

MEXICAN RANCH SOLD—

The large ranch situated on the border of Lake Chapala, state of Jalisco, has been sold by Cuesta Gallardo for $1,200,000. The purchaser was Diego Moreno, who represented Chicago capitalists.

PACKERIES IN DALLAS—

The amount of sales of packed meats in Dallas in 1899 reached $1,000,000. They ran up to $1,500,000 for 1900. These packeries are successfully competing with the great establishments in this line in the western cities and are keeping at home money that was wont to go into the coffers of Kansas hog raisers and Chicago packers.

SHORTHORN SALE IN IOWA—

At Indianola, Ia., Dec. 27, F. P. McAdoo sold 40 head of shorthorns for $5995, an average of $149.87. There were only six bulls sold and they averaged $171.65. E. S. Donahey bought the pick of the offerings at $460 and also the next highest in price at $310. The red herd bull, Douglas, went to A. B. Carter of West Bend at $265.

ROPING CONTEST AT SHEFFIELD

A two-days roping contest was held at Sheffield, Tex., during the holidays. A first prize of $40 and second prize of $10 was offered the first day, and a prize of $40 for first man on the second day. Results were as follows:

First day—Jno. McClain, 39 seconds; Sam McClain, 43¾ seconds; Sam Murray, 59 seconds.

Second day—Jno. McLain, 25 seconds; Sam McLain, 27 seconds.

BIG RANCH IN ARIZONA—

A special from Phoenix, Ariz., says: Meyer Jacob of Tacoma, the principal heir and M. Goldman, the administrator, have concluded negotiations with a Chicago syndicate for the sale of 10,000 acres, included in the old Wormser estate. The amount of the purchase is $225,000. A. C. Bartlett is the head of the Chicago syndicate. The new owners propose to convert the tract into one of the greatest stock ranches in the world The land is under irrigation and will pasture thousands of head of stock. It is located near Phoenix.

AGAIN IN BUSINESS—

The revival of business at Galveston since the great storm of Sept. 8 has been phenomenal. All classes of business men have seemingly redoubled their efforts to make Galveston greater than it was before the advent of the great disaster. One of the old reliable firms of the Island City which has held the confidence and good will of the stockmen of the state for many years is the A. P. Norman Livestock Commission company, which announces its resumption of business at the old stand, inviting the patronage of its friends. The ad. of the company will be found elsewhere in the Journal.

AFTER PRAIRIE DOGS—

The destruction of prairie dogs in the short grass country is the burning issue at the Kansas capital. Every member of the legislature from that section says it has become a serious question and that something must be done to exterminate the dogs or the country will be no earthly good for grazing or any other purpose. Prairie dogs are multiplying there by millions and they are overrunning everything and destroying vegetaticn. It has about reached that point where the cattlemen or the paririe dogs must leave the country and the cattlemen have asked their representatives to get the state to help them out.

CATTLE FAMINE IN FLORIDA—

According to the Jacksonville papers a serious condition confronts the cattle industry of Florida. It has recently developed that the remarkable demand for beef and dairy cattle in Cuba has about stripped Florida of her supply of those animals—especially the better grades of them. It seems that the island was completely depleted of cattle by the various armies during the long war period and every range and farm is now getting back its stock as fast as it can procure the cattle. Many are consumed as fast as they arrive, while the better bred animals are preserved for breeding purposes. Florida's ranches have been drawn on very heavily to meet this demand, and the result has become very noticeable.

FINE CATTLE AT EL PASO

A report from El Paso, Tex., says: The finest lot of cattle ever unloaded in the yards of El Paso were received here today direct from the Riverside farm in Nebraska, and are here for exhibition at the midwinter carnival this month. There are seventy head of fine registered thoroughbreds and heifers, every one as fine a specimen of the breed as was ever seen at any cattle exhibit. The entire herd is valued at over $20,000, and not one of them is worth less than $200. The second consignment of cattle for the carnival will arrive here from Midland on the morning of the 14th. They are all Durhams and Herefords, about thirty in number. The third lot will be eleven head of grass raised cattle from the H. L. Newman ranch in El Paso county. These will probably be the only range cattle in the exhibit. The fourth lot are fifty head of high-grade Herefords from the ranch of E. H. Estes at Midland. He will have the second largest lot in the exhibit which will be the second largest collection of thoroughbred cattle ever seen in any city in Texas.

LIGHT HOG RECEIPTS—

The five western markets last week had 305,600 hogs, a falling off from the same week last year of 71,300. Of this enormous decrease Chicago contributed 52,700, St. Louis 22,500, St. Joseph 3900. Kansas City shows an increase of 3900, Omaha an increase of 3900. The trade at Chicago is now figuring on a decrease of 100,000 for the month at that markte. Cattle receipts at the five markets last week were 102,500, a falling off from last year of 10,500. There was a unanimity of decreases this week, all markets showing a falling off from last year. The decline at Kansas City was 1600, Chicago 6000, Omaha 1300, St. Louis 300, St. Joe 1300. Sheep receipts were very light, being only 81,000 head, or 20,000 below a year ago.

GOOD YEAR FOR SWIFTS—

The business of Swift & Co. was in excess of $70,000,000 in the fiscal year ended September 29, 1900, and the company made a net profit of $1,919,622 Out of this amount $1,400,000 was paid as 7 per cent dividends on $20,000,000 capitol stock and $519,622 was carried to surplus. The net earnings for the year figure 9.59 per cent on the capitalization. The amount of business done was $10,000,000 greater than in 1899 and $20,000,000 greater than in 1898. At the annual meeting held a few days ago the following officers were elected:

President, Gustavus F. Swift; first vice-president, Edwin .C Swift; second vice-president, Louis F. Swift; treasurer, Laurance A. Carton; secretary, D. L. Hartwell; general counsel, Albert H. and Henry Veeder.

STOCK IN MONTANA—

The total cattle production of Montana according to the report of the state board of stock commissioners, which was filed last week, was 180,000 head. Sixty thousand were slaughtered for home consumption, a decrease from last year's output of 12 per cent. The commissioners say that while the range industry is on the decline, the number of small herds is increasing at a rapid rate. During the year 70,000 Montana horses were shipped out of the state. Ten thousand cattle were shipped from Montana to the Pacific coast, the first shipments made west from the state. Seventy thousand cattle were imported into the state during the year. The stock-growing industry is said to be in a flourishing condition.

APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT—

The government proposes to appeal to the United States supreme court from the decision of the United States district court of California in the case affecting the right of congress to delegate its authority to the secretary of the interior to make rules and regulations as to grazing upon forest reservations and to grant permits and to fix penalties. The commissioner of the general land office, while holding the authority given to the secretary of the interior to be ample without further legislation, believes it would be well to settle the disputed question, as recommended to congress by the secretary. This recommendation is that there should be a special act passed which shall definitely determine the question and define the rights of the public upon the United States forest reservations, and as to the conditions under which the secretary may issue permits for grazing purposes when the tax may justify.

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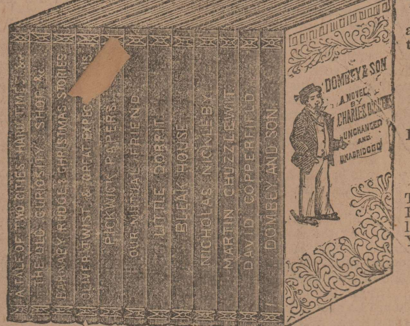
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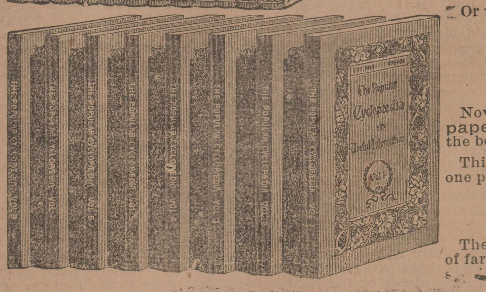
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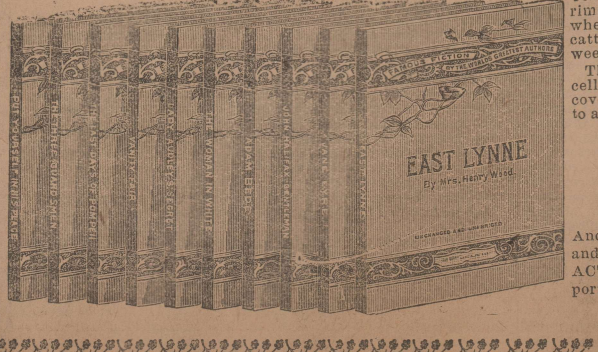
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NUBS OF NEWS

Bay City, Tex., hopes to secure a rice mill. Capitalists have been looking over the ground.

The necessary amount of capital to build and operate a canning factory has been raised at Sherman.

Many settlers have reached Orange county, Texas, during the past few days for the purpose of growing rice.

Reports from the wheat belt of Texas are to the effect that rain is needed to prevent damage to the wheat crop.

A company is being organized to build a flour mill at Tioga, Tex. A large amount of wheat is grown in that section.

R. L. Battle, recently sold his farm of over 1000 acres, located in Milam county, for $27,000. There were ten purchasers.

Cotton pickers are still in demand in Lamar county. Farmers are offering from 75 cents to $1.25 per 100 pounds for cotton picked.

The board of directors of the Gonzales Cotton mill recently let the contract for the building of the mill which is to cost $43,000.

On New Year's day forty-five sacks of fresh cabbage were shipped from Corpus Christi to interior points. Several smaller shipments had been previously made.

The farmers of the Lampasas country report that the wheat which was sown in the early fall is doing well, and will soon furnish good pasturage for their stock.

Railroad commercial agents state that the March cabbage harvest in the Corpus Christi district alone will aggregate 1400 carloads. The shipments will be principally to New York, St. Louis and Chicago.

Eagle Lake, Tex., has a rice mill in course of construction and expects to get a $250,000 sugar refinery and cane mill. The acreage of rice in that vicinity will be increased to about 12,000 acres for the next crop.

Advices from northern Mexico state that crops all over that republic are heavy this year, owing to a prolonged season of damp weather. Reports that there is financial depression in certain sections of Mexico are denied.

Cabbage growers in the Corpus Christi country are using shotguns and poison to destroy rabbits which eat the cabbage plants. In some cases wire netting has been put up around cabbage fields to keep out the pests.

J. F. Todd of Dripping Springs, Grayson county, speaking of a successful crusade he made against Johnson grass, said: "I pastured it for three or four years and the stock never allowed it to go to seed. I then plowed it up and planted it in watermelons. I noticed one or two small tufts of the grass, and this I grubbed up. The next year the grass did not appear at all."

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Waxahachie Cotton mill last week General Manager R. K. Erwin stated that the mills had 690 bales of cotton to begin work on, and that over $18,000 had been paid in on the capital stock.

A prominent New York grain-house predicts a revival of speculation in wheat. In the trade the price is considered low as compared with the crop yield and the foreign demand. Reports say the farmers in the southwest are not in a hurry to sell, and in this territory the big crop was made.

The Nebraska experiment station, which has probably given larger attention to the subject of the so-called cornstalk disease among cattle than any other in the country, has collected a great many of observed cases and in some finds that chinch bugs were present on the stalks, but in others the fields were entirely free from the pest. The cause of the disease will have to be sought elsewhere.

The Matagorda County Rice an Irrigation company held its annual election a few days ago and chose the following directors: D. P. Moore, N. M. Vogelsang, F. Huebner, L. Huebner and Andrew Huebner. The directors then met and elected D. P. Moore president, F. Huebner first vice president, L. Huebner second vice president and N. M. Vogelsang secretary. Mr. Moore was also elected treasurer.

C. A. Andrews of Sherman, a manufacturer of cotton products, said a few days ago: "The official reports will show that Texas has this year produced about one bale of cotton for every person—white and black, old and young—in the state, and that means at least $45 per capita. Add this to all the money diversification has placed in the hands of the people, and one can understand the phenomenal individual deposit reports of the banks."

THE CHRONICLE'S REPORT.—The New York Chronicle, in its issue of January 5, says: "Our telegraphic advices this evening indicate that the weather has been unfavorable as a rule in the South the past week. Rain has been general and over considerable portion of the belt, particularly Atlantic and Gulf sections.

"The precipitation has been rather excessive. As a result of the unsatisfactory conditions the marketing of cotton has apparently suffered interruption."

IN COLEMAN COUNTY.—The farmers prospered last year as never before and a number of instances have come to our notice where they have made as much as a bale of cotton to the acre, but the best showing yet made, so far as we can learn, says the Coleman Voice, is that by G. A. Bruton right here in the corporate limits of the town. He has gathered fifty-one 500-pound bales off of forty-two acres, and, in addition, has gathered 400 bushels of corn and fattened and killed three 500-pound hogs. He has done this by himself, without any help except in picking cotton.

FRUITS FROM TEXAS.—The Cotton Belt railroad has issued a statistical report for the year 1900 of the fruits and vegetables carried during that period out of Texas; also from other states which its lines traverse. The reports show a very large increase in its traffic within the past few years. During 1897 but thirty-one carloads were shipped from Texas, while 335 carloads were sent out during the past year. The latter shipments include 153 carloads of peaches, 83 carloads of tomatoes and 50 carloads of potatoes.

HESTER'S REPORT.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued January 4, shows a decrease for the week of 1316 against an increase of 8816 last year and an increase of 75,487 year before last.

The total visible is 4,077,077 against 4,073,393 the previous week, 4,303,292 last year and 5,642,279 year before last. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,356,077 against 3,406,393 the previous week last year and 4,932,279 year before last, and of all other kinds including England, Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 716,000 against 667,000 last week, 726,000 last year and 703,000 year before last.

PARKER'S COTTON CROP.—The Weatherford Republic says of the cotton crop in Parker county: At the close of business, Dec. 27, this year Weatherford had receive 28,670 bales of cotton. By the 1st day of March next, it is safe to calculate these figures will reach 30,000. This cotton has been sold at an average of about $50 per bale (lint and seed), making the total money yield $1,500,000 for this crop alone. Wherever there are cotton mills in the South, as for instance in Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas, these mills have been paying on an average of one cent per pound or $5 per bale more for cotton than other buyers have been paying or can afford to pay. If Weatherford had had a $150,000 cotton mill plant this season, and had paid the farmers one cent more per pound than they received in the general market, they would have had enough surplus money to have paid for the plant this year without any outside assistance.

THE ANNUAL SEED FAKE.—A Washington report says: The largest annual seed distribution ever made by the government will begin this week by the shipment of garden seed to farmers of the southern states, and will continue until every part of the country has been reached. The southern states, where planting time comes earliest, will be served first, and the northern states last.

In the past Representatives have found it necessary to purchase seeds to supply the demands of their constituents, and, as a consequence, the appropriation was increased at the last session of congress from $130,00 to $170,000. This will allow an increase in each representative's quota of seed of over 3,000 packages, each package containing five or six varieties of seeds.

While the agricultural department is charged with the enormous yearly task of getting these seeds ready for shipment through the mails under the frank of members of congress, it has been the custom to let the contract for furnishing and packing the seeds to private individuals or firms. Last year a California planter secured the contract, but the distribution just to be made and the one for next year will be executed for the government by the New York Market Garden association. This firm has leased a large building in Washington, and is establishing a plant of machinery with which to do most of the work of packing.

Speaking of the seed distribution, Secretary Wilson said:

"The distribution of garden seed is not a matter of particular pride with the agricultural department, but it is one of our duties, and we endeavor to discharge it. All the seeds sent out will be tested for germination, purity and variety. The work will be constantly under the surveillance of inspectors from this department, and everything will be done to have the distribution satisfactory."

WINTER WHEAT OUTLOOK.—The following statements relating mainly to winter wheat have been forwarded by state section directors of the climate and crop service of the Weather Bureau, and are based upon a large number of special reports collected near the close of the month in the principal winter wheat states:

Texas—Weather of first decade favorable for seeding and germination of wheat, but dry weather latter half month unfavorable in several localities; seeding generally completed; late seeded not yet up, early sown up to good stand, growing rapidly and being pastured; scattered complaints of fly, but no damage reported.

Arkansas — Moderate temperature and good rains were favorable for wheat; frost did but little damage; the stand of early sown wheat is exceptionally good for December; late sown not so good, but it is looking fair; Hessian fly doing some damage to early sown.

Tennessee—With generally favorable weather prevailing late wheat made good growth, although rather small for the season, as most of the crop was sown late; early sown wheat badly injured by fly, mostly in eastern and middle divisions; in the western division the crop is generally promising; for the state the condition is much below average.

Kentucky—Wheat in fair condition; conflicting reports of damage by fly, but condition of crop as a whole is but slightly below average for time of year; weather conditions have been entirely favorable during December for all the crops.

Missouri—Month remarkably pleasant and exceptionally favorable for wheat; aside from some damage by fly to early sown in eastern and southern counties, the crop is in excellent condition.

Illinois—Favorable weather for wheat, which is generally in very good condition; there has been considerable damage in the central and southern districts by Hessian fly, though it is serious only in a few localities; absence of snow covering caused slight damage from freezing in a few localities.

Indiana—Weather mild and dry; rain or snow needed; rye and wheat have made some growth and look green; fly injured some early sown; clover and timothy look well; tobacco stripping has begun; corn most all cribbed, much corn fodder shredded; plowing and other farm work well advanced.

Kansas—Comparatively dry, mild month, favorable for farm work; much plowing for spring seeding being done, wheat in fine condition and being pastured in central and eastern counties, but germination and growth stopped by long drouth in extreme western portion.

Oklahoma and Indian Territories—Month mild and pleasant, with light precipitation; wheat in fine condition and has made healthy growth; stock in fine condition and being pastured on wheat; plowing for spring crops in progress; moisture still plentiful.

Washington—Mild and unusually wet month has been favorable for fall-sown wheat, which is reported in excellent condition; there is no covering of snow to protect the wheat should there be a cold spell; considerable plowing has been done.

Oregon—December weather very favorable for seeding, germination and stooling, and winter wheat is generally in excellent condition; acreage in Willamette Valley slightly below average; about usual amount sown elsewhere; but little damage done by insect pests.

California—Recent cold weather and heavy frosts were beneficial to wheat, which made excellent growth during the month, and is in splendid condition in central and northern portions; in Southern California there is deficiency in moisture, but elsewhere it is in good condition and sowing is nearly completed; large acreage of wheat in all sections north of Tehachapi.

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Charters were granted to thirty-one new mills in 1900, with an aggregate capital of $4,850,000. The capital of twenty-one of those mills ranged from $100,000 to $600,000, fourteen of them being $200,000 and upward.

During the year fourteen established mills increased their capitals—the increase running from a minimum of $50,000 to $850,000, and the aggregate being $2,945,000—making the total investment in mills chartered, with a total capital of $510,000; in 1899 the number chartered was eleven, with $3,275,000. This included the Olympia, at Columbia, with $1,500,000 capital.

Twelve mills with a combined capital of $1,495,000 were commissioned in 1900, but have not yet applied for charters. A number of them will begin building in the early spring, as it is certain they will soon qualify for charters.

To sum up the cotton manufacturing situation: In the first twenty-four months forty-two new mills have been chartered and thirty have been largely increased, and the capital thus represented is $13,495,000—a greater amount was invested in all enterprises entered by the state during the fifteen years. No other union has such a record. ments this past year ass metto State passing Rhode 1901 and taking her place next Bay State in cotton manufacturing.

It is notable that both in 1899 and 1900 the increase to the capital of established mills was large. They were in almost every instance made to build additions or entirely new mills adjoining the old ones. Of the fourteen mills to increase their capitals the past year, one was for $50,000, another for $70,000, the other twelve for $100,000 or more. The most notable increase was in the Lancaster mill, which had a capital of $150,000, and increased it to $1,000,000. The extensions are made to almost all oil mills out of the surplus. No additional stock is issued, and the stockholders pay out nothing.

Despite the fact that cotton has advanced and the manufacturers of some classes of coarse goods made for the China trade have had some difficulty in disposing of their stocks, the year has been a very prosperous one. Not many mills were affected by the China war. Those having no machinery of a finer grade are preparing to install it, and the indications are that more attention will be paid to finer goods than heretofore.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON MILLS.

Some very conservative persons expressed the fear more than a year ago that South Carolina might be "overdoing" the cotton manufacturing business. The progress in that direction made in 1898 was considered remarkable, while that of the succeeding year far surpassed the hopes of the most enthusiastic advocates of manufacturing. The idea of South Carolinians investing millions in manufacturing or anything else would, five years ago, have been considered chimerical. Yet for the year just closed the cotton mill building is calculated by the millions, where two years ago it was figured by the fifty thousand. Two of the thirty-one mills built the past year employ as much capital as all those constructed in 1898. The addition to the capital of one mill in 1900 required one and a half times the investment in the six mills built two years ago.

LOCAL OPTION IN TEXAS.

The temperance movement is having a steady growth in Texas. There are 224 organized and nineteen unorganized counties in the state. Of the 243 counties 107 contain no local option districts. Thirty-six are now entirely prohibition; in 100 counties local option prevails in part; in thirty-seven of the 100 no liquor is permitted to be sold in more than one-half of the county, leaving sixty-three with one or more local option precincts. In many counties the sale of liquor is prohibited, except at the county seat. Local option now prevails over fully one-third of the area of the state.

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REWARD FOR KIDNAPPERS.

At a special called meeting of the Omaha city council, that body adopted concurrent resolutions offereing a reward of $25,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the desperadoes who abducted Edward Cudahy, Jr., on the night of Dec. 18. For the arrest and conviction of one, the resolutions provide a reward of $8000; for two $15,000 will be paid, and the whole amount is offered for the three principals. The votes by which the resolutions were passed were unanimous. The council also asked Mr. Cudahy to withdraw his offer of a reward of an equal amount for the capture of the criminals. The object of the city's offer is largely to relieve Mr. Cudahy and his family of the fear of reprisals from the bandits. Mr. Cudahy a few days ago received a letter threatening the life of his son if the reward offered by him was not withdrawn

The Journal Institute

RESULTS OF A CROP OF RAPE.—The present time is the harvest season of experience for all who are engaged in the culture of the land or in the feeding of cattle, but most of all to the careful, intelligent shepherd, writes Henry Stewart in the American Swine Breeder. And of all the experimental knowledge gained in recent times, that in regard to the growth and uses of rape is just now the most valuable.

This crop is a standard one in all the European countries, especially in England, and the other parts of Great Britain in which sheep are thicker on the ground than in any other country in the world, and rape is the main fall and winter feeding, along with turnips. It has got a good start here on this side of the world, but it is only like the first pale glimpse of the coming dawn compared with the bright fullness of the noonday sun. For by and by it will be found on the majority of the farms, as well as on the ranges wherever the climate will admit of its growth, and the cheapness and value of it will be so fully recognized that sheep will be seen on every hand and their plaintive bleating will be heard from east to west, as the sunrise glows across the vast expanse from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and starts the sheep to feeding, in one continuous pleasing harmony.

But while this has its poetic point of view and thought, the material results will be astounding. As the culture of the turnip and of rape for the feeding of sheep is the commonly admitted foundation of the prosperous culture of the soil, by which two distinct profits are made and gained from it, one going to support in comfort the millions of farmers who occupy the land as tenants, and the numerous proprietors who represent the enormous money capital invested in the land, in the crowded islands of Great Britain and Ireland; so it will be on this side of the ocean, but with far more satisfactory results, for the American farmer is his own landlord and gains in each hand the income from his thought and skill and labor, with that which represents the interest on his capital invested in his farm, and which the economists call rent, or profit for uses, and distinct from that for labor, thus deriving himself all the profits of his capital invested and those from his business enterprise and personal labor. With the culture of rape one most valuable restorative crop is added to the common rotations, one, too, which may be made the most profitable in itself of all that are grown; and at the same time is necessarily so greatly improving to the land that the present low yield of the crops may be doubled without any added expense except the pleasant one of gathering them. It is this which makes the sheep of such vast importance to our agriculture, and while at present the large majority of the flocks are found ranging over the apparently boundless Western plains, yet before long we shall surely see the fields covered by the verdant crops of rape, and dotted all over by the farm flocks kept solely for the fertilization of the land first of all, but no less profitably for the money they bring in from their fleeces and their fattened carcasses.

The farmers do not seem to realize this. It seems as if the voice of one crying in the wilderness of the shepherds, and the melodious bleating of the millions of sheep scattered over the plains—on which one at night may see the stars shining from the horizon to the zenith all around and overhead, one boundless canopy of brilliance—must be needed to awake the enterprise of the farmers and stimulate them to undertake the work of improving their lands and increasing their income meanwhile by adding a flock of sheep to their present farm live stock and growing rape to feed them on.

HINTS ON WHEAT GROWING.—The South Carolina experiment station makes the following suggestions in regard to wheat growing:

Character of Soil.—Wheat delights in a comparatively compact soil, and hence selection of such soils should be made, where available, for this crop.

Thorough drainage is necessary for best results. Many soils are sufficiently drained naturally. Clay loam is to be preferred. Sandy loam underlaid by clay subsoil will give good results, especially if the clay is broken by using a subsoil plow behind the turn plow as the land is broken.

If sandy soil must be used, it should be rendered compact by the incorporation of an abundant supply of humus, or in the absence of this, by heavily rolling at the time of sowing and again in early spring. If practicable, a heavy crops of peas should be grown upon the land intended for wheat. Except upon stiff, clayey soils the crop of peas should be harvested for hay, since turning them under would render sandy soils too porous for this crop.

Preparation of the Soil.—Satisfactory crops of wheat cannot be reasonably expected upon poorly prepared soil. Deep and thorough preparation, involving subsoiling if necessary, and a very complete pulverization of the surface, will invariably be followed by increased production. See the results of the tillage experiment in this bulletin.

Time to Sow.—Success in wheat culture depends in a large measure upon properly guarding against its enemies. If sown early enough for the seed to vegetable before frost, the plants are liable to the attack of the Hessian fly. This fly deposits its eggs upon the leaves. As soon as these hatch the larvae crawl down toward the bud and there live upon the juices of the plant, often destroying the crop. To avoid this, the grain should not be sown until the usual season for the first frost. If sown earlier it should not appear above ground before frost.

The next danger is from winter freezing. If the seed are sown late upon poorly prepared soil or where the drainage is imperfect the free water in the surface freezes, expands and lifts up the surface and breaks the roots of the plants.

If early varieties are sown too early and spring weather is favorable for growth before danger of frost is over, the wheat joints, forming hollow stems, which burst under the effects of a late frost, causing either death or serious injury to the plants.

Smut.—All varieties are liable to the attack of "stinking smut," unless all fungus germs which may be attached to the seed are destroyed. This is done either by soaking the seed before planting in a solution of blue stone or copper sulphate (the same chemical which is used in the fungicide, "Bordeaux mixture,' 'in spraying fruit trees and vines). One pound of blue stone dissolved in water will treat five bushels of wheat. If this solution is made too strong, or the seed exposed to it too long, there is danger of injury to the germ of the grain. Hot water treatment is equally as effective and less liable to injure the germ of the grain.

Rust.—If late varieties are sown, and very warm, moist weather precedes the ripening of the grain, the blades and stems of the wheat become affected with a parasitic fungus known as rust. Early ripening varieties are less liable to this disease.

Depth to Cover the Seed.—Experiments have demonstrated that seed sowered deeper than three inches vegetate feebly, if at all. The vitality of the plant is weakened and sometimes destroyed by its struggle in overcoming the resistence of such thickness of soil.

Plants from deeply planted seed are more injured by the freezing of the surface during winter than those from shallow planted seed.

The wheat plant has two distinct sets of roots, viz.: The coronal and seminal systems. Our soil seldom freezes deeper than three inches. If the seminal roots are below the frost line and the coronal above it, the latter are lifted by the expansive force of the ice, while the seminal, being below, are held in position, and the connection between the two severed. If the seed are covered very shallow, both sets of roots will be in the frozen part of the soil and will both be lifted together.

Fertilizers.—If wheat is sown upon land deficient in organic matter, it is wise to use a complete fertilizer, containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

If it follows a legume, such as peas or clover, the nitrogen may be omitted, and if the soil contains much clay potash may not be needed.

All fertilizers applied to wheat should be sown broadcast during the preparation of the soil and very thoroughly incorporated with it. Excessive use of nitrogen is injurious, causing too succulent growth resulting in rust or lodging, or both.

Cotton Seed Meal as a Source of Nitrogen.—This ferments very actively when mixed with moist soil. If the seed come into contact with it during such fermentation the germ will be injured. It should, therefore, be applied long enough before sowing the wheat to allow this fermentation to pass its most active stage.

If wheat shows an unhealthy appearance in early spring, especially upon sandy lands, an application of seventy-five pounds of nitrate of soda will prove beneficial, provided there is enough phosphoric acid in the soil to co-operate with it to make the grain.

FOR SALE, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.—50 head of registered Shorthorn bulls and heifers, all immunes, raised on my farm about 10 miles north of Fort Worth. Will sell at public auction at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, Feb. 13 and 14. J. W. BURGESS, Fort Worth, Texas.

DAIRY

It may be through custom rather than a physiological reason that a cow requires salt, says Prof. Short. But whatever the reason she has now come to that state, that salt is a necessity rather than a luxury, and if deprived of it, or if given at irregular intervals, the result is seen in diminished milk yield, as well as a general falling off in the bodily health.

CLEANLINESS.—Only men with cleanly instincts should be permitted to have a part in drawing the milk from the cow or handling it at any time, says an exchange. If dirty men are to be retained on the farm they should be put to some other than that that directly affects the milk. We hear about men that dip their fingers into the milk when they want to moisten the teats of the cow they are milking. It has never seemed to the writer that the facts as reported could be possible, but the preponderance of testimony seems to be that there are such dirty milkers. That being the case, the dirty man must be recognized as existing and he should be prevented from contaminating the milk supply. But he is not always easy to find. His dirty tricks are kept by him in the background as much as possible. He must be run down. Perhaps the best way to find him is for the cow owner to give his milkers general instructions against such methods. When the ditry man is the proprietor himself the case becomes more difficult to handle, and until something like the curd test for dirt is adopted by the creameries and cheese factories there is little chance of finding him out. It should not be forgotten that the dirty man stands in the way of the maker of both butter and cheese. The dirty man can bring to naught the finest skill in the world. If we would build up from the foundation we must eliminate dirt in men and methods. Cleanliness in all things is the first step in our upward progress.

SELECTING A DAIRY COW.—Having decided what kind of a cow is wanted on the place, or what the cow is wanted for, the next thing is to select the individual cow for the purpose. The shape and style of the cow being the first thing to take the eye, fix in mind the type of a good cow for milk, says the American Cultivator.

Without going into the detail of points, as given by some writers, which might be varied also for different breeds, remember that the good milker is wedge shaped, when looked at directly in front, that is, with slim, flat neck, rather thin through the shoulders, thick and deep in the body, to give abundant room for her digestive organs and the food they contain and broad across the hips.

The head should be carried well up, or not drooped when not feeding, broad between the eyes and rather long and narrow below them down to the nose, with the eyes large, full and clear looking, but not staring, as if scared. The wild-looking eye denotes a wild cow, not always pleasant to handle, possibly cross, while the dull, watery eye is a sign of lack of vigor, if not of actual sickness at the time.

The forelegs large above the knee and small below; the thighs thin and flat and well spread apart behind by the udder, the hoofs not too large and of a clean, waxy look, and well set on the ankles. Beware of a long ankle, particularly if not erect, less it result in bone all, or "cripple all," which disease has been variously attributed to in-breeding and to lack of bone-forming material in the food, and, as I think, is the result of the latter cause, seldom occurring on a limestone soil or among herds where wheat bran is liberally used for food.

The udder should be the main point of observation. This should be large, and run well forward, as well as broad behind, with the teats well spread apart, and the latter should be of convenient size to grasp well in the hand. In the Jerseys it is more apt to be too small than too large. The udder should be soft and skinny rather than fleshy when empty. Too much or too long hair on the udder is considered a defect, though some very good cows have more hair there than some poor ones. It is an indication of coarseness rather than of poor milking capacity, and such cows do not usually respond quickly to a change in feed, whether for the better or worse.

A fine, soft and silky coat of hair on the body is usually an indication of what is called an easy feeder, that is, one which will quickly show by an increase in amount of milk or the thickness of the cream, or by taking on fat, when she is being well fed. Of course the harsh, wiry hair indicates the reverse under the same conditions, but it may be only proof that the animal has not been well fed or well cared for. Cold and exposure to cold storms may cause wiry hair, long and standing out, unlike the smooth, slick coat of the well fed animal in a warm stable, and it may be a symptom of an unthrifty condition, if not of actual sickness.

Such a cow may improve greatly under an improvement of her care, but the novice would do well to pass them by, and let those more skilled in the care of cattle handle them.

If the cow submits quietly to being handled, she is of a quiet disposition, and the udder should now be handled and the teats tried. If she is a bad kicker she will be apt to let you know it, and it is better that she should kick you once before you buy her, than twice a day afterwards. See that she milks easily. Some cows milk so hard or give so fine a stream that it is worth nearly the value of the milk to get it from them.

Look at the fences when buying a cow and see if they have been made extra high and strong to keep in the herd, or if they have been frequently broken down and mended. Even though she may not be the rogue that has done such mischief, one breaking cow in a herd soon teaches others to follow her example, and when they have once learned the trick of breaking bounds it is not easy for them to forget it.

It is seldom well to buy a cow of one who has pastures much better than your, or who feeds more liberally than you intend to. The old Quaker who sold the cow that did not give as much milk as he claimed, said to the buyer, "Thee should have bought my pasture too."

A cow from a large herd will often run more quietly alone than one which has been kept with only one companion. I never like to buy an animal of an ill-tempered man. He is apt to soon make them as ill-tempered and fractious as he is.

The cow is in her prime when from six to nine years old if she has been were cared for, and if I were to buy a cow for family use I should prefer to buy her when fresh after her first calf, that by care I could establish the habit of keeping up her supply of milk until she was nearly ready to drop another. Then for three or four years she would be growing more valuable each season.

These hints are intended for the new beginner rather than for the experienced farmer, but there are some who have fed cows and milked them for years who really know but little more about selecting a good cow or herd of cows than the daily passenger on the railroad would know about selecting a locomotive. They have learned to do their part of the work each day, as they were directed, but know but little of the reason for doing the one way or some other way. They had imitated, but not learned.

The Illawarra district of New South Wales has long been famous for its dairy stock, and in no part of Australia has greater attention been devoted to the development of milk and butter-yielding capacity. The cows maintained by the south coast farmers are bred and reared solely for their milking qualities, and so carefully have the lines of breeding choice dairy stock been followed, that the Illawarra strain of cattle are now recognized as a distinct breed.

A system regulator is a medicine that strengthens and stimulates the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a superior system regulator. It drives out the unhealthy conditions, promotes activity of body and brain, restores good appetite, sound sleep and cheerful spirits.

W. S DAY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
Manufacturer of the famous
BOIS D'ARC WHEELS AND WAGONS.
The best Wagon sold. . . Write for prices

RODS for locating Gold and Silver positively guaranteed. A. L. Bryant, Box 10G, Dallas, Tex.

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Manufacturers of Galvanized Steel Tanks for storage, stock watering, creameries, dairies, milk coolers, and dipping tanks, all sizes and shapes. Also feed cookers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for wholesale prices. DEPT. A.

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WITH TEN DAY'S FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 30 ailments. GUARANTEED CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad out and mail to us.
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THE Little Giant Corn Sheller
It shells PERFECTLY CLEAN. Whether the ears of corn are large or small. EVERY FARMER realizes the value of perfect seed corn. The Little Giant is the only sheller that will not injure the seed. IT TURNS SO EASILY that any child can use it. IT IS HANDY and VERY SIMPLE. Nothing to get out of order and will last a life time. WE HAVE SOLD THOUSANDS of these shellers, and every year the demand is increasing. WE GUARANTEE every sheller to give satisfaction or money refunded. PRICE prepaid 50c; $3.00 per dozen. AGENTS WANTED. Home Novelty Mfg. Co., (Dept. 213A), P. O. Box 518, Chicago.

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Established 1869. Incorporated 1892.
Builders of
FINE CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND HARNESS.
QUINCY - - - ILLINOIS.
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Has 6 8 in. lids, oven 17x21x12, 15 gallon reservoir and warming closet, lined through-out with asbestos; burns wood or coal. This special induce ment is offered for a limited time only Mention this paper.
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SHORTHORNS.

LOUIA B. BROWN, SMITHFIELD, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle.

...SON & LITSEY HARRODSBURG KY. Closing-out sale. We will crate ...rthorn bulls at $32.00, and heifers at ..., 5 months, weight 400 pounds. Beau... ...reds and guaranteed to live in Tex-...

...ADOW BROOK HERD of Shorthorn Cattle, property of ... Gregg, Hicks City, Mo. Have for ... bulls and 10 heifers 6 to 12 months ... Richly bred in Cruickshank blood, ... by Cruickshank bull Consul Chief ... I defy competition in breeding and ... Will sell all or singly. Come and ... write. Parties met by appointment ...k Grove, Mo., on C. & A. R. R., ...s east of Kansas City.

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...GERS HILLSBORO, TEXAS. ...derers' Creek. Herd of Regis... ...thorns. Ranch near Chillicothe, ...tains 32 head of high class cat... ...he cattle for sale. Will sell two ... more bull calves.

...ENKAMP & M'NATT FT. WORTH, Texas. Breeders of registered and ...gh grade Shorthorn cattle. One and two year old bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

D. P. NORTON DUNLAP KANSAS. Choice bull and heifer calves for Sale. Prices, quality considered, defy competition.

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

W. P. STEWART JACKSBORO, TEX. Shorthorn cattle. Bulls and females for sale at all times, at ranch, in Jack county.

WM. & W. W. HUDSON, GAINESVILLE Texas. Exclusive breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle.

HEREFORDS.

W. E. RAYNER, RAYNER STONEWALL County, Texas, Breeder of very high grade Hereford Cattle. 40 young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings past.

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

J. H. MILLER PER... INDIANA, Indiana, Po... ...rhams of Scotch ...le of this b... ...largest collection ...lled Du... ...world. More ...nd more cattle ...s domestic and ...ny other herd.

...H TEXAS ...gistered Here... ...s and heifers ...ld 2nd 86139, ... go and see ... few plums ...ere is none

FRED COWMAN--LOST SPRINGS Marion county, Kas. Registered Herefords. 200 in herd. Herd bulls, Anxiety Wilton A. 45611 and Marmion 66646. Thirty bulls for sale, 6 to 18 months.

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

JOHN R. LEWIS SWEETWATER TEX., Hereford Bulls for sale. 5 choice Bulls, 1 and 2 years old; 6 Texas raised Bulls, from choice cows, 10 months to 2 years old; 10 unregistered full blood Bulls, 1 and 2 years old; all these will be sold upon their own merit for just what they are worth. Have 30 head three-fourths Herefords at $50.00 per head. Also, 60 head of mules, from 3 to 5 years old, from 14 to 16 hands high, will be sold close

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

W. S. IKARD, MGR HENRIETTA, TEX. Champion herd headed by the Champion Warrior 80177. Bulls and females for sale, also one carload of grade cows for sale at $50 per head. M. B. turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens for sale.

U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS TEX Breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. All Panhandle raised. Only first-class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality, kept in service. Inspection solicited.

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

HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1868. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale this spring and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

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

LOWELL & DEWITT, DENVER COLO Union Stockyards. Pure bred cattle. Owners of the Ridgewood herd of Herefords (400 head), and general dealers in high class breeding cattle. Bulls now doing service in the herd are: Imported Randolph 79236, 3 years old: Imported Soudan 75136, 3 years old: Star Wilton 18th 33254; Hesiod 20th 61362, 4 years old; and Tom Beau Monde—son of Wild Tom—No. 71126, 2 years old. Three hundred breeding cows. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at all times. Also handle grade Herefords and Shorthorn bulls.

O. H. NELSON KANSAS CITY, MO. Room 232 Exchange Building, Stockyards. Breeder of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, and the largest dealer in the world in thoroughbred and high grade Herefords and Shorthorns for the range. 100 high grade one and two-year-old bulls and 100 high grade heifers for sale in Hall county, Texas, near Memphis. 300 thoroughbred Hereford bulls, one and two-year-olds, near Kansas City, Mo. Cattle of both breeds for sale at all times.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

L. K. HASELTINE—DORCHESTER— Greene county, Mo. Red Polls raised in Southwest Missouri, from imported stock. We are so far South there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

J. H. JENNINGS MARTINDALE, TEX. Camp Clark Red Polls. Texas raised and acclimated Red Polls for sale. Six miles from San Marcos.

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

P. G. HENDERSON SONS & CO. Central City, Linn county, Iowa. Consolidated Red Polled herds. 300 head. Seven herds combined. Four imported bulls in service. Twenty-five bulls on hand, up to 15 months.

B. W. LANGLEY & SON—DENTON, TEX Registered and high grades for sale; also inoculated northern cattle by November, 1900.

J. C. MURRAY MAQUOKETA IOWA Combination sale Red Polled Cattle. All persons desiring to learn the particulars of the Fifth Combination Fort Worth, Dec 5 and 6, address J. C. MURRAY, Maquoketa, Iowa.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

ALLENDALE HERD, ALLENDALE. Allen county, Kansas. Thos. J. Anderson, manager; Anderson & Findlay, Lake Forest, Ill. Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Oldest and largest herd in the United States—established in 1878. Males and females always on hand, for sale; all registered. Nearly all the popular families represented in the herd and the animals are never pampered or over-fattened. Imported from Scotland in 1899 and now at head of herd. Erica bull Elburg 34804, from the Queen of England's herd: Erica bull Elberfield 34799, from Sir Geo. McPherson Grant's herd; Pride of Aberdeen bull Pacific 34821, from Col. Geo. Smith Grant's herd; Blackbird bull Monitor of Glamis 34816, from the Earl of Strathmore's herd, etc. Arrangements can be made to have animals inoculated against Texas fever, if for shipment south of the fever line. Allendale is two miles north of La Harpe, on the Missouri Pacific railway, seven miles east of Iola, on Southern Kansas branch of A., T. and S. F. railway, and about 100 miles south of Kansas City.

PERSONAL.

The following stockmen were among the week's visitors at Fort Worth:

W. A. Briggs, Waxahachie.
A. G. Boyce, Channing.
G. S. White, Weatherford.
Col. W. L. McGaughey, Tolar.
E. W. Clark, Midland.
J. H. P. Jones, Childress.
Juel Weaver, Rockwall.

Among the cattlemen in San Antonio during the week were:

W. P. May, Uvalde.
T. J. Moore, Llano.
F. M. Turner, Kerr county.
R. H. Mosley, Llano.
R. B. Pumphrey, Taylor.
J. S. McLymont, Del Rio.
Henry Staud, Kerr county.
B. B. Gayle, Kimble county.
F. J. Carpenter, Dilley.
Eugene McKenzie, San Angelo.
J. W. McCutcheon, Fort Davis.
Dr. C. F. Simmons, Oakville
Gus Jones, Gonzales.
T. H. McNelly, Uvalde.
W. L. Crawford, Dilley.
A. L. Easterling, Floresville.
F. F. Pugh, Dinero.

Irregular bowel movements lead to chronic constipation. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a reliable system regulator; cures permanently.

CATTLE SALES.

Max Winkle of Concho sold to Prof. King 50 cows at $18.

At San Saba, Tex., Dave O'Neal bought of Forest Edwards 30 cows at $17.

Dick Sellman recently sold to C. E. Moore of San Saba, 32 Polled Durham yearlings, 10 bulls and 12 heifers.

W. F. Thomson, of Pearsall, has purchased from W. A. Matthews of Encinal, 300 steers, which will be fed at San Antonio.

S. W. Grimes of Corsicana, bought of S. E. Townsend of Midland, 125 heifer calves at $14 and 6 bull calves at $25.

In Midland county, G. W. Wolcott sold to Slaughter & Day 280 head of stock cattle at $20 around.

W. F. Thompson of Pearsall, recently bought of Mike Shiner about 100 head of steers to be fed at San Antonio.

Scharbauer Bros. of Midland, sold to John M. Cowden and Walter Cochran 17 bull calves from the Lone Star Hereford herd at $150 each.

In Midland county, Liddon Cowden recently sold to Sam McClure 150 head of stock cattle, dry cows at $20 and cows with calves at $30.

H. M. Trueheart of Galveston, has bought the entire ranch and stock of N. Mursfelder of Fort Davis, paying $10,000 for the ranch and $20 per head for the cattle. This is one of the most desirable ranches in Jeff Davis county.

G. R. White of McCulloch county, sold to T. M. Harkey of San Saba, 225 steers, coming threes, at $25.50, and 28 bulls at $22.

R. F. Halbert of Sonora, sold to J. J. Ellis of Edwards county 8 Hereford-Devon bulls at $50 each.

Geo. Mapes of San Angelo, bought in Sutton county recently 30 cows from James Barksdale; 30 from D. B. Cusenbury; 25 from W. A. Glasscock; and 8 from Bob Wyatt.

Wm. White has sold to F. E. Rankin of Midland, twenty-one sections of improved pasture lands at $3000, 543 stock cattle at $20 around, and 16 bulls at $40 around.

S. E. Townsend of Midland, sold to J. C. Smith of Big Springs, 20 of the Figure 2 bull calves at $25 and 10 calves from the 7D herd at $40 around.

R. F. Halbert, one of Sutton county's breeders of fine cattle, recently sold nine head of bull calves of his own raising for more than $40 per head.—Devil's River News.

Recent purchases of B. R. Russell in San Saba were: From W. E. Campbell 250 two-year-old steers at $20; from S. W. Walker 65 Aberdeen Angus stock cattle, 48 cows, 12 two-year-old heifers and 5 yearling heifers, at $20; from T. J. Moore 67 coming yearlings.

W. H. Huggins of Sutton county, recently bought of J. C. Henderson of Waelder, Tex., 2300 acres of ranch land at $1.25 per acre. The land is a part of the Huggins ranch.

B. R. and F. Stine, of Baylor county, Tex., have purchased 26 sections of choice grass land on the head of Sweetwater, in Wheeler county. They will bring 1500 head of good cattle to their Wheeler county ranch about May 1st.

F. E. Rankin of Midland, sold to R. E. Whittaker, sixteen sections of improved pasture lands at $1800, and 163 head of high-grade stock cattle at $23.33⅓ around.

Hugh Clark of Missouri, sold to F. E. Rankin of Midland 5 Shorthorn bull calves at $50 and to H. E. Crowley of Midland one calf at $35.

S. E. Townsend of Midland, recently sold to W. D. Cowan of Pecos, 52 bull calves from the Figure 2 herd of Herefords. The price was $25 around.

W. E. Ingram of Robert Lee, has finished buying a bunch of 200 yearlings for M. B. Pulliam of San Angelo.

Geo. E. Baugh bought of Thomson Bros. of Ballinger, 170 steers at private terms. The cattle will be fed at Belton.

At Ballinger, Tex., Chas. Gallagher sold to Sam Brookshire a full blood Hereford bull calf for $75.

E. M. Teel recently sold his ranch twelve miles southwest from Fort Stockton to A. S. Gage of Brewster county.

Wood & McGill of Coke county, sold to T. H. Shaw of Runnels county 225 two-year-old steers, spring delivery, at $22.

Jackson & Quinn of San Angelo, sold for John and Tol Cawley to Robert Metcalf, of Ozona, 200 head of cattle, cows, heifers and steers, coming spring twos at $17.50.

In Runnels county Jack Guy sold to J. C. Swift 30 had of stock cattle at $16 around.

Ed Ketner of Table Mountain, Runnels county, sold to J. P. Lewis 40 steer calves at $12 around.

D. K. Furnish has sold for May delivery all his steers from yearlings up about 1500, to West & Bennett, who will place the cattle on their ranch near Spofford.

Rob Greenwood of Del Rio, has purchased the interest of his partner, S. G. Broadbent, in the ranch and cattle formerly owned by them. The ranch, which is about twelve miles from Del Rio, contains about 30,000 acres, and the number of cattle is given as 2000 head. The deal in the aggregate amounts to about 14,000.

Ben P. McMahan of Sheffield, Tex., recently sold the old Sheppard ranch near Sheffield for $3500. He bought the ranch less than a year ago for $2000.

John W. Clampitt of Runnels county, sold to Joe Childress of Temple, 150 three-year-old feeder steers at 3¼ cents per pound gross. The cattle averaged in price $28.70 around.

W. H. Collyns has sold his 40-section pasture in Sterling county for $6000.

John Ball of San Diego, has sold to Chittim & Parr for their Santa Rosa ranch in Cameron county 1500 yearling heifers at $11.

It is reported that Gunter & Jones have sold 3000 head of two-year-old heifers to J. B. Armstrong of Cameron county.

SOLD OUT INTEREST.—Shortly after delivery, S. E. Townsend disposed of his interest in the purchase of the headquarters division of the Crosstie ranch. This deal comprised twenty-one sections of improved pasture lands to C. L. Davis at $3880; to G. H. Purcell ditto; to J. V. Stokes, 100 head of heifers at $22.50 around, 4 bulls at $22.50, two bulls at $25, and 50 cows at $25; to O. A. and Mrs. J. T. Willingham, 150 cows and 6 bulls at $25 around. J. T. Pemberton bought, cash deal, 100 cows and five bulls at $22.50 around. Chas. O'Neal bought 257 cows and 12 bulls at $25 around and two small calves at $20 each. L. C. Wall, 150 steer calves at $14, and Dan D. Watson, 109 heifers, 25 cows and 6 bulls at $22 around. The total deal aggregates forty-two sections of land and improvements at $7730, and 1120 head of cattle, average of the Crosstie herds, at $30,130. Total $37,860.—Midland Reporter.

HOW'S THIS.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Waldin, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WINCY FARM.

Headquarters for Registered Berkshires, Champions of the South by the records.

Winners at Dallas.
Winners at Natchez.
Winners at New Orleans.
Winners at Vicksburg.

Winners of 165 first and champion prizes in five years, including "Grand Sweepstakes" over all breeds at Vicksburg, Mississippi, three years in succession.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, farm raised.—S. Q. HOLLINGSWORTH, Coushatta, La.

MAVERICKS.

The South Texas Live Stock association will meet in Houston Jan. 16.

At a stock law election held in Hunt county last week, several precincts voted in favor of the law.

Scharbauer & Wall recently shipped a carload of bulls from the Crosstie ranch to the Corsicana feed pens.

J. P. Wilson of Alpine, recently received at Bird's ranch a number of cattle purchased for his Green valley ranch.

About 8000 acres of the K. O. pasture, leased by W. M. Kuykendall & Son, was recently swept by fire which was started on a rice farm near by.

J. E. Moon of Sherwood, recently sold out his cattle to Claud Hudspeth of Ozona, and will go to Kansas to manage a ranch for Gen. McKenzie.

F. H. Jackson & Co. of Winchester, Ky., is distributing samples of their Kentucky stock labels for cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. The labels are of aluminum, made in one piece, simple and easy to put on wtih the pliers supplied for the purpose.

V. O. Hildreth was recently offered $1200 for a Shorthorn bull calf only eleven months. At the last State Fair at Dallas Mr. Hildreth took eight premiums, including the sweepstakes. In a display with twenty cattle in the ring he took first and third premiums.

P. R. Clark, the beautiful and accomplished cattleman of Newburg, has developed into a first class farmer. A Chief reporter pumped him this week for a little agricultural information and learned that he gathered thirty-nine bales of cotton off of thirty-three acres of land, the bales averaging 525 pounds each. That makes as good a showing as any yet received at this office.—Comanche Chief.

D. P. Norton of Dunlap, Kan., writes us of the safe arrival of his new Canadian bred Scotch bull. He is well pleased with the calf, but says he can hardly agree with its breeder, Mr. Douglas, who prophesies that the young fellow will considerably excel Mr. Norton's main herd bull, British Lion. We have not yet seen the young one, but if he is as good as British Lion "he's a beauty."—Live Stock Indicator.

W. W. Davis of Marfa, Tex., said recently, in regard to shipments of cattle from Arizona to Texas: "Yes, a great many are being shipped from the vicinity of Wilcox for pasturage, as the ranges are not able to support them in Arizona. Then, too, some are being purchased there and brought to Marfa. We—that is, my mother-in-law, Mrs. Crossn, and myself—purchased recently some 400 head in Arizona. The stock is among the best to be found, far ahead of any Texas cattle. They have none but registered bulls and the grades of stock are excellent. The Charicau Land and Cattle company has been shipping quite a lot of cattle from Tombstone to Marfa for feeding."

HORSE.

LOMO ALTO FARM DALLAS TEXAS. Henry Exall, manager. Electrite, at 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 2:13 1-4, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas; Elrod 2:13 1-2 and 36 others in 2:30 or better. Season of 1900, $100 with return privilege next season. Palisades, magnificent stallion, $25.00 the season, and other stallions at reasonable rates. Stallions, mares in foal, race horses and road horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

BELGIAN HARES.

FORT WORTH BELGIAN HARE CO. Fort Worth, Texas. Importers of pedigreed Belgian hares. Rabbitry, 322 South Boaz st.; downtown office, room 506, Board of Trade Building, cor. 7th and Houston, sts. 50 very fine breeding does kept on hand. Young stock for sale. Reference, Farmers & Mechanics Nat'l Bank, Fort Worth, Texas. Correspondence solicited.

DALLAS BELGIAN HARE RABBITRY— A. H. Peacock, prop. Largest in the South. Texas raised hares of the finest breeding. Free from disease; that will not die on your hands. Write for descriptive price list.

RAMONA RABBITRY, SAN ANTONIO, Texas. W. H. Gray, Mgr. Belgian hares bred in California, have the lead at this time. But we have established ourselves in Texas with 500 of the finest California product with a view of bringing Texas Belgians to the front. We can supply you with breeding stock in any number and at any price. Nothing but standard bred pedigreed stock; hare by Prince William, score 94 1-4, service free $15. Being among the pioneers of this industry in California, we can supply you a foundation stock which will not disappoint you.

DOGS.

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.

STOCK MARKS.

F. H. JACKSON & CO., WINCHESTER. Kentucky. Kentucky Aluminum stock label. The best, most secure, easiest put on and the cheapest. Send for description and sample.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No pay. Price 25 cents.

A mutual insurance company filed articles of incorporation in Colorado recently for the purpose of insuring crops against hail. A provision of the articles is that the company shall at no time incur a total indebtedness of more than $10,000.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Best Breeding and Quality. Catalog. By Depot. ... miles from Indianapolis. S. B. ... & SON, Brooklyn, Ind.



MAKE HENS LAY when Eggs are high. You can do it. This Priceless Secret of Success with Poultry is fully told in our New Poultry Book which is sent Free as a Premium with our Poultry Paper 3 mo's for 10 cents. Address, W. P. CO., Clintonville, Conn.

POULTRY BREEDERS

...TEXAS. ...superiors, ...in season.

...DS ...premiums ... Breeders ...nb White ...ack Leg... ...ocks, fine ...ces. Leg... ...10 per 100. ...5 per 30.

...K, TEXAS ...Rocks, 25 ...Wyandottes, ...Leghorns, 10 ...ngshans, 20 ...ucks. All for ...eed.

...GORDONVILLE ...xas. Mammoth ... young stock; ...k chickens and

...TIOGA TEXAS. ...t of Golden Wyan... ...ery show. Cockrels ...s $1.25 to $2.50 per ...s' eggs $1.25 per set... These are fine all

...FARM, RUSSELLVILLE ...B. Doak, prop. Poland ...ed to registry, $10 a pair. ...king strain, $9 a pair. 300 ...n's breeders, 75c. to $3, all ...t one-third their worth. ...y half price; $1.25 per thir... ... thirty, $6.00 per 100, out of ...atings; some 75c per 13, $1.50 ... per 100, good ones. B. P. ...V. Wyandotte incubator eggs,

...WARDS, IOWA PARK TEXAS ...olden silver and white wyandottes, ... white and buff P. rocks, and white ...ack langshans and light brahmas, ...1.25 per 13, buff and brown leghorns, ... S. hamburgs, black minorcas, Pekin ... langshans, $2.00 per 13. M. bronze ... white Holland turkey eggs, 13 for ...50. Toulouse geese eggs, 6 for $1.00. ...tock for sale. Roup cure, 15c and 25c per box by mail.

W. R. MICKLE, SHEPTON, COLLIN County, Texas, Fine poultry, Bronze Turkeys, some choice young ones to spare from forty-pound yearling Tom. B. P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Toulouse Geese and Pekin Ducks. We won on 12 fowls 16 premiums in 1899 and 15 on same number in 1898. Eggs for hatching. Write your wants.

J. W. PITTMAN, BENBROOK, TEXAS, Benbrook Poultry Farm. Breeder of M. B. Turkeys, Toulouse Geese (show birds). Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, $2 per setting 13 eggs; Turkey Eggs, $3 for 11; Goose Eggs, $3.00 per dozen. Correspondence solicited. No trouble to answer questions. Mention the Journal.

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.

PLEASANT HILL POULTRY YARD. New Holland, Ills. Niewold & Trenkle, proprietors. Breeders of Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Mammoth Pekin ducks. Fine stock for sale at all times, and eggs in season at $3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write to us.

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. A few young stock for sale. Eggs per 15, $2.00. Won first prizes on all pens at Dallas and San Antonio. Winners everywhere.

POULTRY

SOFT SHELLED EGGS.—When hens lay soft-shelled eggs it is attributed to an insufficiency of lime in the food, the hens being too fat, and the inability of the hen to retain it long enough for its full development. A soft-shelled egg is a prematurely laid egg. It shows a weakness of some kind on the part of the hen. Hens which lay them should be watched and given treatment, or sent to the pot.

In four cases out of five it is due to an over-fat conditon and is easily remedied, says Poultry Farmer. Hens so afflicted are put in a coop by themselves, and the food allowance reduced so as to cause a reduction in fat, and at the same time may be such that she will keep up laying. Unless a hen is very valuable for some special characteristic we do not try to cure them, but mark them for the pot. When too many soft-shelled eggs appear it is safe to conclude that the method of feeding the whole flock should be changed, and a change should be made at once.

UTILIZING BAD EGGS.—Waste eggs—that is, heated or spotted eggs—unless they are absolutely black, are utilized for the preparation of a tanning solution known as salted egg yolk. This is used largely by tanners of America and Europe in preparing fine skins. The eggs are first broken in a churn, in which they are rapidly revolved for about twenty minutes. The albumen rises to the top in the form of foam and is skimmed off, leaving the yolks. Next 30 per cent by weight of salt and 1 per cent of powdered boracic acid is added, and the churning continued, the skimming being again repeated. This compound is then stored in barrels.

Crystallized eggs are made from the broken eggs and surplus stock. These are largely used on shipboard, but increasingly of late by bakers, as well. Good eggs are broken and churned, thoroughly mixing whites and yolks. The liquid is then dropped on slowly revolving stone cylinders, through which arms of the same material extend. Over these cylinders is passed a strong current of warm, dry air, evaporating the moisture from the eggs. After being thus dried the egg is scraped off by means of a stone scraper. The resulting powder is known as crystallized eggs. When hermetically sealed they may be kept indefinitely. For use they are merely moistened with water and beaten up to the natural consistency of their original state.

EGG PRESERVING MACHINE.—A new egg preserving machine has just been introduced in the English market. By means of this machine Mr. Christianson, the inventor, claims fresh eggs can be preserved in good condition during twelve months' storage. The principle of the apparatus is based upon the fact that so long as the yolk of an egg is kept from resting upon the shell the sound quality of the egg is maintained. The problem, therefore, has been to devise a simple apparatus by means of which a large number of eggs can be given the requisite movement without the expenditure of much time and labor. It consists of a substantially made framework, supporting a series of perforated metal trays, so placed and equipped with fittings that their angles of inclination can be varied by one turn of a handle in a central position at the side of the framework. The eggs are placed in perforations in the trays, each tray holding 120 eggs. The trays vary in number according to the size of the machine, various sizes being designed, the largest of which is capable of holding as many as 15,000 eggs, all of which can be turned simultaneously by a single movement. These movements must be given once within a stated period, in order that the yolks shall be retained in the desired position. It is obvious that a machine of this nature, by which great numbers of eggs may be preserved practically wtihout cost of labo or materials, is of the greatest importance to all dealers and users in the trade.

PREPARING FOR MARKET.—In the first place poultry should be well fed and well watered, and then kept from 18 to 24 hours without food before killing. Stock dresses out brighter when well watered and adds to the appearance, writes P. H. Sprague. Full crops injure the appearance and are liable to sour, and when this does occur, correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than obtainable for choice stock. Never kill poultry by wringing the neck.

To Dress Chickens.—Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines nor crop. Scalded chickens sell best to home trade, and dry picked best to shippers, so that either manner of dressing will do, if properly executed. For scalding chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without boiling; pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down three times; if the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick; the feathers and pin feathers should then be removed immediately very cleanly, and without breaking the skin; then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water; hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out of the body. To dry pick chickens properly, the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break or tear the skin.

To Dress Turkeys.—Observe the same instructions as given for preparing chickens, but always dry pick. Dressed turkeys, when dry picked, always sell best and command better prices than scalded lots, as the appearance is brighter and more attractive. Endeavor to market all old goblers before January 1, as after the holidays the demand is for small, fat hen turkeys.

Ducks and Geese.—Should be scalded in the same temperature of water as for other kinds of poultry, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some parties advise, after scalding, to wrap them in a blanket for the purpose of steaming, but they must not be left in this condition long enough to cook the flesh. Do not undertake to dry pick geese and ducks just before killing for the purpose of saving the feathers, as it causes the skin to become very much inflamed, and is a great injury to the sale. Do not pick the feathers off the head; leave the feathers on for two or three inches on the neck. Do not singe the bodies for the purpose of removing any down or hair, as the heat from the flame will give them an oily and unsightly appearance. After they are picked clean they should be held in scalding water about ten seconds for the purpose of plumping, and then rinced off in clean, cold water. Fat heavy stock is always preferred.

Before packing and shipping, poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but not frozen; the animal heat should be entirely out of the body; pack in boxes or barrels; boxes holding 100 to 200 pounds are preferable, and pack snugly; straighten out the body and legs, so that they will not arrive very much bent and twisted out of shape, fill the packages as full as possible to prevent moving about on the way; barrels answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys or geese; when one kind in a package, mark kind and weight of each description on the package and mark shipping direction plainly on the cover.

First be sure and not kill them until crops are empty, and that they are fat. A thin capon is not as good as an ordinary chicken, because if not large or a proper capon they are not wanted as capons or chickens either Leave feathers on tail and half way up the back. Leave feathers on legs from knee joint two-thirds up the hips. All the rest of the feathers come off.

ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so, NEVER DESPAIR Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases. Tutt's Liver Pills an absolute cure.

The Bonham Mill and Elevator company has decided to increase its elevator capacity in order to handle the large wheat crop that is coming on. Several large steel elevators will be erected in addition to the already large elevator room, thus more than doubling the present capacity.

SWINE

A petition signed by 123 citizens has been filed for presentation to the county commissioners asking that an election be held in all of the fifty election districts of Grayson county to decide whatever or not a hog law shall prevail. Grayson has a hog law, but it simply provides for estraying and selling hogs running at large and has no penalty for the owners.

CURES HIS OWN MEATS.—A press report from Denison, Tex., says: J. W. Scott, a substantial farmer, living six miles east of the city, is a breeder of fine hogs. He has recently undertaken the raising of the Tamworth hogs, imported from England and reputed to be the finest swine in the world for bacon and hams. He has one now at 8 months old, weighing 280 pounds. It has been one of Mr. Scott's lines of crop and farm diversification to raise hogs, not only for his own consumption, but for sale, and he has always found it very profitable. "I raised enough hogs last year to sell a good many and make my own meat. I find no trouble whatever in saving hams and bacon from year to year, and I believe every farmer in north Texas should have his packinghouse at home," said Mr. Scott.

"The farmer may as well raise his hogs, save his meat, cut it himself, make his own lard and all that sort of thing, and next year sell his meat to those who need it, as to sell his hogs to a packinghouse for about half what the meat will be worth to him next summer. I have never seen the time when the farmers could not sell all the meat they had on hand, if they wanted to, and get just as good a price for it as a packinghouse, and I don't see why it would not be good business for the farmer to cure his meats and sell them next summer at from 10 cents to 15 cents a pound, instead of selling the hogs at 2½ cents to 3 cents. Of course he will not have near as much weight to sell, but he will get more than 8 cents for his hogs."

SYMPTOMS LIKE THESE—

BELCHING,
BAD BREATH,
BITTER TASTE,
BLOATING After Meals,
HEARTBURN,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIZZINESS,
NERVOUS WEAKNESS,
LOW SPIRITS,

indicate bad digestion, a disordered system and failing state of health.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

Is a positive and speedy cure. It clears the body of poisonous secretions, cleanses the blood, aids digestion, strengthens the kidneys, purifies the bowels and imparts renewed energy to body and brain.

DRUGGISTS SELL IT Price $1.00

HOGS FROM HORSEMEAT.—It may be a money-making scheme, but the average American would prefer to have his hogs fattened on corn and alfalfa. A special from Deadwood says: Over the line in Wyoming a rancher and farmer has made a brilliant discovery. There are a great many wild horses on the range, which have no especial value. They are small and of inferior breed. Their hides are worth about $2, and the Indians sometimes catch them and kill them for their skins. This farmer commenced buying all the horses he could get from the Indians at $1.75 each. He sold the hide for $2 and fed the carcass to his hogs. It is stated that he has in the past three years purchased 500 of these horses, which have all been fed to his increasing herd of swine.

IS THE FIRST 100 POUNDS OF PORK THE CHEAPEST?—Recently C. H. Herr wrote the Ohio Farmer as follows: Our local stock buyers are paying $4.35 per cwt. for good fat hogs. If any one wanted to buy good shoats weighing 100 pounds each for feeding they could not buy them here for less than $5 or $6 a head, and many farmer would price them at still higher figures.

We often see it stated that the first 100 pounds of hog can be made cheaper than the second 100 pounds. Yet there are very few farmers who like to sell their hogs until they weigh 200 pounds or more. If the statement is true that the first 100 pounds is the cheapest to produce, and the risk is less than for the second 100 pounds, farmers are making a mistake by not breeding more sows and selling the pigs when they will weigh 100 pounds each.

For one, I think the farmer who feeds until they weigh 200 pounds or more is pursuing the right course. I am so well satisfied that I can make the second 100 pounds for less cost than the first 100 that I would like some one who thinks the other way to locate near me and we will raise hogs in partnership. I will agree to take 100 head every year, of an average weight of 100 pounds. I will feed these until they will average 200 pounds, then we will sell them and divide the proceeds equally. When some one will go into an agreement of this kind I will sell my sows and will have no hogs to care for only when finishing a bunch for market. If the hogs are frnished in two bunches of 50 head each, more than half of the year I will have no hogs on the place, as the 100-pound shoat will gain 100 pounds in two months if well cared for.

Of course if the hog raiser is willing to donate the feed for his brood sows and his time in caring for them and the use of the male, the first cwt. is the cheapest. Occasionally some farmer has good success in raising a large number of pigs from a few sows. One of my neighbors had four sows that raised 36 pigs this spring, an average of 9 to the sow. A breeder of fine Poland China hogs in Boone county, this state, had 8 sows that farrowed 64 living pigs; of these he raised all but one. This breeder raised but one litter a year from a sow.

One year I had two sows that raised 17 pigs in the spring and the same number in the fall—one raising 18 and the other 16 in the two litters. Another year three sows raised 25 spring pigs. While some may surpass these records, they are above the average. This year I had five sows bred for spring pigs and they raised but 26 pigs. They lost but few pigs, but had small litters. This fall I had four sows bred; one had her pigs a week too soon and lost all of them. The others had eight, seven and four pigs, or 19 from the four sows bred. This makes 45 pigs from 9 litters of spring and fall pigs. The fall pigs are from the same sows that raised spring pigs. I think five or six pigs is an average for a sow. Not only should the expense of keeping the sows that have pigs be charged to the first 100 pounds of pork, but the keep of the sows that abort or fail to get with pig.

As to the risk being greater on the second 100 pounds, I think this a mistake, and the risk of losing pigs is much greater when small. The first two months of a pig's life are the most critical periods as far as disease is concerned. Thumps, scours and being smothered by the sows, and many other risks of the period before weaning are less common as the pigs get older. The greatest risk of the 100-pound shoat is from cholera or some other contagious disease. These are just as fatal to the young pig.

A pig requires no better care to gain the second 100 pounds in two months than it needed to make it weigh 100 pounds at the age of four months. Therefore there is twice the danger of loss if the two periods in the life of the pig were the same in regard to risk from disease. This being greater when the pig is small, it might be said that the risk is three to one in favor of the second 100 pounds. Of course when the large pigs die the loss is more than when a small one is lost.

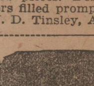
TEXAS EXCITED.

Much excitement is caused all over Texas by the cure of so many stutterers and stammerers at the St. George Hotel, Dallas, Texas, by those noted specialists, Drs. Randolph & McCullough of St. Louis. They are curing many people that they can not tell who they are or where they lived. No fake about these men. We advise all stutterers to see them at once.

If you are going to California this winter, or expect to visit Arizona or Northern New Mexico, it will pay you to make the trip via the Trinidad Gateway, using the unequaled service of "The Denver Road" in connection with the Santa Fe through service to the coast

SWINE.

HILL COUNTY HERD OF POLAND China Swine. Pigs for sale at farmers' prices. Description guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Write your wants to J. D. Tinsley, Abbott, Texas.



ED L. OLIVER COOPER TEX. Fancy Berkshire pigs. The very best quality, by Black Prince 2d 33343, winner of first and sweepstake prizes at Dallas. Show pigs a specialty. Brown Leghorn Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

MORRIS & CO., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Office 302 E. Crockett street. Two fine litters of pigs for sale at reasonable prices. They are of the Stumpy and Longfellow strains and away up in quality. Just what you are looking for to improve your herd. Also, Scotch Collie pups of best strains.

W. J. DUFFEL, ROSS M'LENNAN CO Texas. Oak Hill herd of registered Poland China swine. The great American hog represents the best families of the breed. Pigs not related. Farm between two railroads. Satisfaction guaranteed.

STOGNER & HAMMOCK, BOLIVER Texas, Breeders of Poland Chinas. Young stock for sale.

CEDAR VALE HERD OF POLAND Chinas, McKinney, Collin county, Texas. H. E. Singleton, proprietor. The home of such sires as M's Black U. S., No. 26369; Double Wilkes Model, No. 49261; Chief Marshall, No. 45927; Advance, No. 49259. Sows of all the leading strains. Up-to-date breeding. Stock of all ages for sale. Pairs and trios not akin. M. B. turkeys, Black Langshans and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens.

TOM FRAZIER—KOPPERL—BOSQUE county, Texas. Duroc-Jersey Pigs. Choice registered; now ready to ship. Artesia Farm.

W. R. MICKLE, SHEPTON COLLIN County, Texas. Poland Chinas. Whisper 2nd. No. 29073 and Double Wilks, 2nd, No. 37759, head the herd. Choice individuals at moderate prices. Write your wants.

L. M. BARKLEY, BIRDVILLE, TEXAS. Lon Barkley's herd of Poland China swine. Herd headed by Catcher Sanders No. 16425. Family connection Wilkes and Shortstop. All leading strains represented. Few choice boars and young sows for sale.

AMERICAN MARINES TO LAND.

American marines will be landed to protect the property of the New York and Bermudese Asphalt company in case the Venezuelan government should attempt to dispossess the agents of that corporation. In further instructions given to Minister Loomis the state department has made it plain to him that he must spare no effort to urge the Venezuelan government to refrain from taking action against the New York and Bermudese company until the supreme court has announced its decision on pending suits.

Commander C. T. Hutchins, commanding the Buffalo, the senior officer in command, has been instructed to cooperate with Minister Loomis and he has been advised of the character of the instructions forwarded to the diplomatic representative.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.

If you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emissions or any private Disease, get our book, "A WARNING VOICE." It tells you all about them. Sent free for 2c. stamp. DR. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE JOURNAL

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Coming Sales.

JANUARY 17, 1901—J. J. Dimrock, White Cloud, Kas., Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.

FEBRUARY 26-27-28 and MARCH 1, 1901—C. A. Stannard, W. S. Van Natta & Son, Scott & March, Herefords, Kansas City.

JANUARY 22-23-24-25, 1901—T. F. B. Sotham and others, Herefords, Kansas City.

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.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

In this week's issue of the Journal is given the complete list of prize winners in the census guessing contest conducted by the Press Publishing association of Detroit, Mich. An examination of the list readily shows that the 1000 successful estimators were scattered throughout the entire union and several were from Canada. When the wide extent of territory embraced is taken into consideration, the proportion of prize winners from Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and New Mexico seems to indicate that in comparison with the people of other sections, the Journal's readers are pretty good guessers.

Some of the guesses made were remarkable in their accuracy and all of the winners guessed within the figures 76,036,735 to 76,085,533, while the exact population of the states and territories was placed by Census Director Merriam, at 76,061,128.

The awards of prizes were made by a committee consisting of Hon. Wm. C. Maybury, mayor of Detroit; Hon. Joseph W. Donovan, circuit judge, and Mr. Clarence Gould, wholesale grocer of Detroit, who certify to the correctness of the list of prize winners.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN 1900.

Commercial reports show that in 1900 failures were slightly more numerous and liabilities were somewhat greater than in the preceding year. This, however, is not regarded by the commercial agencies as an unfavorable symptom of trade. The expanding trade of the year has been so great that the failures are far more than counterbalanced by the increased liability to financial embarrassment due to new ventures. The percentage of failures due to general conditions was no greater in 1900 than in the previous year.

There were 9913 failures, with liabilities of $127,185,705 and assets of $60,119,895 reported to Bradstreet's in 1900, a gain of 2.8 per cent in number over 1899 and an increase of 6 per cent, or about twice the former percentage in liabilities, but assets only equalled those of the preceding year. With the exception of 1899 the failures were the smallest in number since 1887, being only 15 per cent fewer than in 1898; 24 per cent smaller than in 1897, 34 per cent smaller than in 1896 and 36 per cent smaller than in the panic year 1893. The liabilities were the smallest with one exception since 1892.

The gain in numbers at the south is 6 per cent, and in the west it is 3 per cent. The falling off in the Territories of 40 per cent is a remarkable one. As regards liabilities the heaviest gain is in the northwest, 68 per cent, while the middle states gain 45 per cent, the southern states 38 per cent and the western states only 1.3.

Speaking of the failures and business conditions in North Texas, the district manager for R. G. Dun & Co. says:

"A review of the failure statistics for the year 1899 and 1900, in view of the generally accepted prosperous conditions now prevailing in North Texas, is somewhat misleading. It is shown that during the year 1899 there were 156 commercial failures in Texas in the district north of the thirty-first parallel, with liabilities of $695,811, while in the same district in 1900 with 151 failures, five less than 1899, the liabilities amounted to $927,670.

"That the business community at large was never in easier financial shape than at the present time is a fact generally acknowledged, and no better evidence of the existence of these conditions is needed than the oft-recurring statement of the large wholesale houses to the effect that they were receiving payments on accounts which they had long since charged off their books as practically worthless. When such a thing as this happens, it can only be because the community at large is in possession of an unwonted supply of ready money.

"Analysis of the failure returns shows that exactly one-third of the total number were of small merchants, employing a capital of less than $1000; one sixth had a capital of between $1000 and $2500, and one-eighth had a capital of between $5000 and $10,000. The causes of nearly all of these failures lie either in incompetence or inadequacy of capital, the latter being the main contributing cause, the instances of dishonest practice being unusually few. None could be attributed to local conditions, such as bad crops or contractions of values.

"The outlook for the coming year could scarcely be better. The prices realized for farm products during the past two years, added to the large crops which have been made, has enabled the thrifty husbandman to take up the mortgage on his farm, or at any rate to retire a part of it besides laying away something for the day of adversity, or adding to or improving his holdings; he has paid off his score at the store, a score which in two many instances had been carried over for several years, and in doing so he has enabled the merchant to reduce his obligations to his jobber, so that the condition of the average country merchant is to-day 50 per cent better than ever before.

"There has been a large increase in the number of traders reported in the North Texas district, the actual gain for the past year being 1595 names in a total of 18,419. No statistics are available by which it can be determined how much actual capital is represented by this increase in the number of traders reported, but when it is remembered that during the past year there have been some eight or nine cotton mill enterprises inaugurated, each capitalized for an average of $100,000, besides several packeries, oil and flouring mills and large trading concerns, it is safe to say that the addition to the vested capital represented in the manufacturing interests of this section during the past year has been in the neighborhood of $10,000,000."

TORRENS LAW UPHELD.

A recent decision of the United States supreme court has settled the validity of the Torrens land law in both Illinois and Massachusetts. On an appeal from the Old Bay state the court dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction, thus referring the question of constitutionality to the supreme court of the state. The supreme courts of Massachusetts and Illinois having already upheld the law the question of constitutionality may be regarded as settled, as far as those states are concerned, and it is fair to presume that the United States supreme tribunal will adhere to the precedent and refuse to hear any cases of the kind from any state. This leaves each state free to adopt the Torrens law when not in violation of the state constitution, and by a comparatively simple method of registration to do away with the cumbersome and costly abstract system which prevails in most commonwealths.

Twenty years ago there were but 180 cotton factories in the south, and they employed 668,000 spindles and 14,000 looms. Now there are in operation in the southern states 663 cotton factories employing 6,267,000 spindles and 122,000 looms. Two decades ago southern mills consumed 233,000 bales of cotton; now, 1,600,000 bales annually go to mills in the south. Until five or six years ago Texas failed to catch the spirit of industrial progress which animated some of the other states, but she has at last awakened from her apathy and more has been accomplished in the way of industrial development during the past two years than during all the other years since 1880. The mills which are ready to open, or in course of construction throughout the state, indicate that Texas will not long remain behind Georgia and the Carolinas in industrial enterprises.

As she has done more than once in years' past, Texas led all the other states in railway construction for the year 1900. During the twelve months 319 miles of new track were laid in Texas. Pennsylvania came next with 277 miles and Iowa, Minnesota and West Virginia followed in the order named. The total number of miles built in the United States during the year was 4322, a decrease of 266 miles from the record of 1899. From the general business conditions of the country it would seem reasonable to expect a heavy increase in 1901, but the largest total ever reached, 13,000 miles, was reached in 1887, a year which was not particularly noted for its business activity, so that the state of trade may not be a very safe barometer by which to judge the possibilities of railway building for the present year.

One of the questions which will probably be brought up for consideration at the forthcoming convention of the National Livestock association is the reduction of the tariff on wool, and the association will be called on by western sheepmen to adopt a resolution opposing such reduction. Woolen manufacturers in the east are trying to secure changes in the wool tariff, which western wool growers say would be disastrous to the sheep growing business. The advocates of low tariff assert that the duty on wool has not stimulated wool growing east of the Mississippi, and that the sheep raising interests of the west are not large enough to justify the maintenance of the present tariff rates.

No wonder Mr. Bryan keeps the politicians guessing! The Dallas News of Jan. 4 reports the Nebraskan as delivering a lecture at Palestine, Tex., and passing through Pensacola, Fla., en route to Tallahassee on the same evening. A man who makes jumps like that is likely to appear suddenly from any point of the compass.

A car of dressed turkeys and half a car of dressed rabbits were shipped from Bonham, Tex., to northern markets a few days ago Texas has enough and to spare of many of the good things of life, and she is gradually learning what to do with her surplus products.

Strawberries fresh from the vines, and apples just picked from the trees, were Christmas dainties at Alvin and La Porte, Tex. If any one is looking for a perpetual garden-spot he can find it in Texas.

Nearly all of the New England cotton mills paid good dividends during the past year. This is encouraging news for the new mills which are now being built in various parts of Texas.

The empress dowager has named a new emperor with as much sang froid as though the representatives of Kaiser Wilhelm and the powers were not running things in China.

If Aguinaldo reads the accounts of hazing at West Point, all hope of his ever surrendering to the American army will have to be abandoned.

STOCKS OF WOOL IN THE COUNTRY.

In presenting its annual wool review the American Wool and Cotton Reporter makes reference to it as follows: The showing is in some respects one of the most extraordinary which we have ever had occasion to lay before our readers. The striking feature of the situation, a feature which will perhaps excite a great deal of surprise, is the enormous stock of wool which is being carried over from 1900 to 1901 in the United States. The total stock of wool in the country today is 352,247,389 pounds, against 157,398,878 pounds a year ago; part of this is foreign wool, but taken altogether the stocks carried over are about 25 per cent larger than a whole year's domestic clip. A little rough figuring will convince any one of the substantial correctness of our figures. The domestic yield was about 16,000,000 pounds larger in 1900 than in 1899; we have imported about 79,000,000 pounds more from abroad than last year; and the sales in the three principal markets of the United States have fallen off about 278,000,000 pounds. The total of these three amounts is 373,000,000 pounds. The estimates presented elsewhere in this issue are of course not based on such loose figuring as this, but the foregoing is the best kind of corroborative evidence of the soundness of our conclusions.

In most of the wool centers of the United States the holdings are phenomenally large—the heavy surplus shown by the country as a whole is not concentrated in comparatively few hands. A year ago the stocks that were being carried over from one year to another were to a very noteworthy extent in the hands of manufacturers who had purchased very liberally in 1899, but had not reached their highest level. The manufacturers have pursued an opposite policy in 1900. They have drawn as liberally as their needs required on the stocks with which they began the year, but their new purchases of raw materrial have been of the meagerest description. The result is that the bulk of the surplus wool in the United States at the close of 1900 is in the hands of the wool merchants or the wool growers. The existing stock in the Boston market is abnormally large, amounting to 130,000,000 pounds, including the amount in bond, or about 95,000,000 pounds, excluding the amount in bond. There has also been a noteworthy increase in the holdings in such markets as Chicago, St. Louns and San Francisco.

On the whole, perhaps the most striking feature of the whole situation is the extent to which the wool growers are carrying the enormous surplus of wool that now exists in the United Stats. For instance, there is in the State of Ohio to-day about 13,500,000 pounds of wool, against 2,500,000 a year ago. In Michigan, there is 6,800,000 pounds, against 1,800,000; in Wisconsin, 4,000,000, against 300,000; in Texas, 5,400,000, against 1,600,000; in Colorado, 4,000,000, against 450,000; in Idaho, 7,800,000, against 150,000; in Oregon, 16,400,000, against 1,100,000; in Washington, 5,500,000, against 320,000. These are returns from some of the better known wool growing States, but the entire list is but one long series of comparatively enormous increases."

EMACIATED IMMIGRANTS.

A New Orleans report, dated Jan. 3, says: The steamship Arkadia arrived this evening from Porto Rico with 400 Porto Rican immigrants bound for the Hawaiian sugar plantations. They will be admitted to-morrow morning, passed as American citizens and taken out on a Southern Pacific special for San Francisco.

A more wretched, disgusting lot of human beings were never seen than these immigrants from Ponce, Porto Rico. They are a sorrowful looking set, all suffering from anaemia, due to the want of food. They come from the interior of the island, where thousands are in destitute conditions. There were three deaths on the voyage, but none from any contagious or infectious diseases. It was a pitiful sight to witness these poor creatures lined up on deck to pass muster and inspection by Drs. Thomas and Aby, the cold affecting them greatly. It is said that 8000 or 10,000 of these people are to be transported to the Sandwich Islands to work on the sugar plantations there, but from the physical condition of these it will take months of good feeding to prepare them for work. One ablebodied cornfield negro could easily do the work of ten of them.

Dr. A. J. Fulton of New York, and Mr. Oppenheimer, came on the Arkadia with the immigrants. Carl Wolters, representing the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' association, came here from San Francisco to meet them. All will cross the continent with the sickly cargo.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

MARY, DeLeon, Tex.—The Passion Play is presented very ten years by the peasants of Oberammergau in the Bavarian Alps.

* * *

DALY, Whitesboro, Tex.—Mary Mannering, the actress, is the wife of James K. Hackett. She is not an American but came to this country from England.

* * *

PARTRIDGE, Chandler, Tex.—A white belt will exaggerate the size of your waist. Yes, grey continues in high favor, but blue, in the new shades, is the preferred color.

* * *

DESPAIR, Alpine, Tex.—How can you attract the young man you love so dearly? Get a magnet—if he is made of the right sort of metal, this will work like a love-charm.

* * *

DAD'S GIRL, Midland, Tex.—Your question in regard to raising Belgian hares is outside of my sphere. However, you might try the solution made famous by Seven Superb Sisters.

* * *

NELLIE BLY, Kemp, Tex.—Laura Jean Libbey is a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y. I am unable to inform you where her education was completed—have you any evidence that it has reached completion?

* * *

BLUE EYES, Chico, Tex.—If your complexion is fresh and clear, you may wear almost any color. The becomingness of a color depends more upon the complexion than upon the color of the eyes and hair.

* * *

MINNIE M., Cuero, Tex.—Ruth Ashmore is dead. She was Mrs. Isabel Mallon, writer of fashion articles, and also the author of "Bab's" letters, so widely differing from the style of Ruth Ashmore's talks with girls.

* * *

R. W. T., Goliad, Tex.—Mix cinnamon, cloves, ginger and orris root and sprinkle clothes in putting away. This mixture will serve as well as camphor balls to keep moths away and is much less disagreeable. Most insects dislike pungent odors.

* * *

POET, Weimar, Tex.—Besides the glory due his position, the poet laureate receives a pension of two hundred pounds a year. Considering the limited amount of mental work Alfred Austin finds necessary to the position, the "salary" is munificent.

* * *

I. T., Whitewright, Tex.—It was in the Crimean war that Florence Nightingale gained her fame as a nurse. Since that war many women have gained distinction as nurses, one of the best known among them being Miss Clara Barton president of the Red Cross society.

* * *

CLOVIS, Ben Franklin, Tex.—Yes, the wife of the viceroy of India was an American girl. She was Miss Leiter of Chicago, and at the time of their marriage Lord Curzon was a young English politician whose success was yet to come. His rapid advancement, it is claimed, has been largely due to the efforts of his wife.

* * *

BOOKWORM, Meridian, Tex.—The author of Eben Holden is Irving Bacheller. He is credited with being the originator of the newspaper syndicate, and in this way made a fortune which he has since lost. Mr. Bacheller is now the Sunday editor of a New York paper. Eben Holden is considered by critics equal to David Harum.

* * *

PASTEL, Amarillo, Tex.—Write to the New York School of Applied Design for Women, or the Women's Art School of Cooper Union. From three to seven years of hard work are necessary to form the finished professional artist, so I hardly think six months' study would enable you to set up a studio and start a bank account.

* * *

DUCHESS, Guthrie, Okla.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is twenty years of age. She is to marry Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The queen has been called "Wilful Wilhelmina" because she refused to abide by royal custom and allow such an important household necessity as a husband to be selected by those whose choice might differ from her own.

* * *

JUNE, Beeville, Tex.—A remedy often recommended to remove tan and sunburn is made by mixing two ounces of lime water, ten grain of borax and one ounce of oil of sweet almonds. Apply every night. Bags filled with almond meal, oat meal and orris root, if used in bathing the face, will render the water milky and have a softening and whitening effect on the skin.

* * *

FLORA, Ballinger, Tex.—If within shipping distance of a market, flower culture will prove as profitable as it is fascinating. Among the plants easy of culture and sure of a ready sale are Easter lilies and violets. The former, last Easter, in Texas cities brought 25 cents a blossom, about $1.50 for the average plant, and the florists were unable to supply the demand. During the Christmas holidays carnations sold at $2.50 a dozen. The market for violets is always firm and steady. As a general favorite, the violet has held sway so long it seems natural to class it with the daily necessities. The Italian gardener of San Francisco who introduced a large, single violet which proved popular cleared in one year from this flower $40,000.

* * *

CURLY, Waxahachie, Tex.—Curling irons, when properly used, do not injure the hair. Never apply them without first testing the heat. If curly hair is necessary to your peace of mind, and nature failed to do her duty, I would certainly use the irons in moderation in preference to wearing the hair in paper wads or kid curlers. These may be "knobby," but they are never becoming.

* * *

HILDA, Roff, I. T.—Since the death of her husband, the Emperor, Napoleon III, the brilliant bu unfortunate Empress Eugenie has lived in retirement in England. She eis rarely seen outside of the precincts of Farnborough where she now resides. She is 74 years of age but is said to retain much of her former beauty. She is in good health and cherishes the belief taht she will pass the age of one hundred years.

* * *

READER, Alice, Tex.—Some of the latest popular novels are Red Pottage, by Mary Cholmondeley; The Redemption of David Corson, by Charles Frederic Goss; To Have and to Hold, by Mary Johnston; Via Crucis, by Marion Crawford; Eben Holden, by Irving Bacheller; Eleanor, by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, and Quisante, by Anthony Hope. No, it is not necessary to read all the popular novels to be considered well read. One would have little time for the affairs of real life if she kept so thoroughly in touch with the world of fiction.

* * *

FLEDA, Cameron, Tex.—As I am not on confidential terms with Helen Gould, I cannot tell you what style of girl she would prefer, neither can I tell you what tale of woe would be most likely to touch her sympathetic heart. However, Miss Gould is a woman of sense, and knows a bargain when she sees it, so doubtless she would appreciate the opportunity to adopt such a model of perfection as you describe yourself to be. Be sure to advise Miss Gould that you are a blonde and prefer your boudoir colors to be blue and gold.

* * *

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The best way to keep sweet potatoes is to bury them in dry sand.

To prevent lamp chimneys from cracking, place in cold water and bring slowly to the boiling point. Allow the water to cool before removing them.

A thin coat of varnish applied to straw matting renders it more durable and also adds to its appearance.

Add a little soda to the water used in washing windows. Wipe dry with old newspapers and polish with tissue paper.

Coarse salt and ashes make an excellent mixture for brightening iron and tin ware.

* * *

FASHION NOTES.

Shirt waist luncheons are the latest fad with Gotham's girls.

The makers of French artificial flowers are working over time to supply the demand due to the popularity of the flower-decked evening gown.

The many shades of red which are still much worn furnish cheerful bits of coloring to a dull winter day, but it's to be hoped the rage for glowing red will wear itself out before another summer.

The newest sleeves are a trifle fuller at the top.

The fur now most popular for trimming is "breitschwang," more commonly known as "broadtail." It is the skin of the baby Persian lamb and bears a close resemblance to moire plush.

The familiar combination of black skirt and colored waist is not seen on fashion's devotee. Separate waists are now worn with skirts of the same shade, though differing in material.

* * *

FOR THE NURSE TO REMEMBER.

In the January Puritan, Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, tells of a girl who, on returning from a visit which she had been forced to spend in bed, made the following entry in her diary: "I have been nursed by Angels in Paradise, but I hereby pledge myself, that whenever any one is sick in my house, I will remember—

"Not to sit on the bed, nor kick it every time I pass.

"Not to worry and beat and tussel the pillow, but to change it for a fresh one.

"Not to rock in a rocking chair.

"Not to wear rustling gowns, nor plaid waists with stripes that do not match.

"Not to whisper to the doctor in the hall.

"Not to ask the invalid what he would like to eat.

"Not to make it a personal grievance if the patient cannot eat what I have with infinite pains prepared.

"Not to tell visitors all the patient's symptoms when his only social pleasure is to tell them himself."

TO KILL PRAIRIE DOGS.

A dispatch from Washington says:

Many of Representative Stephens' constituents are writing to him for poison with which to exterminate prairie dogs, the erroneous impression being that the government furnishes such poison. During the last session of congress Mr. Stephens got an amendment to an appropriation bill providing for experiments for destroying prairie dogs. Gen. Wilson furnishes the results of the experiments as follows:

"During the past season the biological survey has given much attention to this matter as the limited appropriation at its disposition would permit. A man was sent to Henrietta, Tex., where experiments in destroying the prairie dogs were carried on during the month of August. As a result of these experiments it was found that prairie dogs may be exterminated economically either by the use of bisulphide of carbon or by a mixture of strychnine and cyanide of potassium, according to the formula of Prof. Peters of the Nebraska state experiment station. Directions for the use of bisulphide and strychnine poison is herewith inclosed.

"I am informed by the chief of the biological survey that bisulphide can be used to best advantage immediately after a rain when the ground is saturated, as at such times the fumes are less readily diffused through the earth surrounding the burrow and consequently are much more effective.

"Poisoning is most effective in winter or early spring when the natural food of the prairie dog is scarce. In late spring and summer when food is relatively plenty the animals take the poisoned grain less freely. Nevertheless in August when our experiments were made it was estimated that from 50 to 60 per cent of the animals in the area covered were destroyed by the poison."

"The expense of both methods is very moderate. It was estimated that where the moles average twenty-five per acre, the cost of destroying the animals by bisulphide of carbon is only 25 cents an acre, and in the case of the other poison only 10 cents an acre."

The directions for destroying prairie dogs are as follows: Bisulphide—Pour a tablespoonful of crude bisulphide on a piece of horse manure, a lump of dirt or other absorptive matter, push this as far as possible down the burrow and close the orifice immediately. Bisulphide can be used to best advantage after a rain, when the inner spaces in the soil are filled with water so that the fumes are less readily diffused into the surrounding ground.

Poisoning—Following is the formula recommended by the Nebraska agricultural experiment station: Dissolve three ounces strychnine and half pound cyanide of potassium in one quart of boiling water. Add two quarts of molasses and one teaspoonful of anise. Pour this mixture over a bushel of wheat and stir well, at the same time sprinkling in four pounds of finely ground cornmeal. A tablespoonful of this poisoned wheat should be sprinkled within the entrance of the burrow, or if in localities where there is no possible danger to cattle or horses, it can be scattered about the mouths of the burrows.

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 Farm Journal;
The Texas Stock 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.

FARMS AND RANCHES.

IF YOU WANT to sell your land, list it with us. FOSTER & MURRAY, 109 Poydras St., Dallas, Tex.

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.

A MEXICAN BARGAIN.—For sale, 16,000-acre coffee hacienda, located in a valley between mountains. Altitude 1,800 feet. Situated about 100 miles west of Tampico, Mexico, in the best coffee, vanilla and orange district. All tropical fruits grow wild in the woods. Has 118,000 coffee trees now bearing. This year's crop will be 100,000 pounds of coffee. The crop will double next year. This place is worth $200,000 gold, but for a quick sale will let it go at $60,000 gold or U. S. money. Half cash and the balance on time. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

DO YOU WANT A RANCH of any kind? If so, you will be interested in our revised list of Ranches, just out and which describes, fully, 52 choice ranches and stock farms in various parts of Texas. It's free to those who write for it.
WILLIAMS & WINTERS,
Fort Worth, Tex.

RANCH in Wheeler county, 4,500 acres, 6 miles from Mobeetie, well improved, well grassed, plenty of living water; good protection. There are two sets of ranch houses, 200 acres hay meadow, 10 acres alfalfa, good bearing orchard, two cultivated farm tracts of 50 acres each. Bargain in this. Write for maps and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Fine ronch in southwest New Mexico; 2 1-2 miles water. Covering range of over twelve townships. Adapted to sheep and cattle. Trade for cattle or sheep. J. P. CASEY, JR., 202 Olive St., El Paso, Tex.

NEAR Amarillo, Texas, is an ideal cattle ranch of 12,000 acres, solid body; all patented, perfect titles and clear of incumbrance. It combines all of the good qualities of plains land, and in addition has perfect natural protection, together with abundance of living, running water. Fully 7,000 acres of the land is agricultural; good as any land in the Amarillo country. It is all well grassed, practically no barren land on it, the grasses are mesquite, gramma and sedge. Fenced into three main pastures, has ranch house and other improvements. It is located within 12 miles of Amarillo. The owner really wants to sell and has priced the ranch accordingly. Can take a good farm at cash value in part payment. Write us for maps and further particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

NORTH of Clarendon 23 miles, 5 miles from Boydston, in good neighborhood, near line of Donnelly and Gray counties, we have a small ranch for sale at a bargain; $3,500 will buy the ranch. There are 200 good stock cattle for sale with it. Write for maps and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Tex.

RANCH IN ROBERTS COUNTY on railroad and near Miami. Contains nearly 7,000 acres, of which 2560 acres are owned subject to 97 1-2c per acre owing to the State of Texas at 3 per cent, 37 years time; balance is leased for a term of years. The ranch is well improved, has good grass of several kinds, fine protection, some timber and plenty of water. This is a choice little ranch and a bargain at $4,200. Send for map. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort, Worth, Texas.

PASTURE FOR LEASE—26,000 acres in the Caddo Reservation, Oklahoma Territory, four miles from "Caddo Switch" on Choctaw railroad. Good grass and water. New range, never been stocked. Price 20 cents an acre, or I will run 7000 head of cattle at $1.25 per head, and give plenty of room. GEORGE B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, agents for G. B. Withers, Lockhart, Tex. Contract No. 479.

RANCHES AND CATTLE FOR SALE—We have some fine bargains in ranches in Brown, Coleman, McCulloch, Concho, Runnels, Tom Green, Menard, Kimble, Schleicher, Sutton, Crockett and Sterling counties. If you want a ranch of any size, with or without stock, write us. We have several lots of good feeders. Also several thousand Territory steers for spring delivery. Address MELTON & McGHEE, Brownwood, Texas.

640 ACRES seven miles south of Grand Prairie; 400 acres in cultivation, four tenant houses, permanent water, no Johnson grass; near postoffice and gin; price $26 per acre. Will subdivide. J. J. COLLINS, 305 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

WRITE N. A. DODGE, Attorney, Fort Worth, Tex., if you have a lapsed life insurance policy; costs nothing to investigate. Your policy may be valuable.

BLACK WAXY LAND—Write for complete list of the famous Hill county black waxy farms for sale by.
SIMMONS & GILLIAM,
Hillsboro, Texas.

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

1 3-4 SECTIONS land 4 miles of Amarillo. Running water. Special bargain. Write for description. M. W. CUNNINGHAM, Amarillo, Texas.

SOMETHING WE CAN RECOMMEND—830 acres four miles from Sutherland Springs, Wilson county, Texas, about 25 miles from San Antonio. All fenced. Two good houses. Well and wind-mill. Has 170 acres in cultivation. Balance of the land has the best of timber for cord wood. Estimated it will yield wood enough to more than pay for the land. All of the land can be cultivated. Best of sandy soil for crops. Can be cut into eight miles from land. Can be cut into eight farms; readily saleable at $10 per acre. Price $4700. Terms $2000 cash and the balance on time. GEORGE B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

IF YOU WANT a good stock farm cheap, write at once to J. S. WILLIAMS, Terryville, Texas.

RANCH in Gray county, 14 miles from Miami, 9,000 acres, part leased, well improved, good grass, splendid protection, plenty of living water, 5-room frame house, 100 acres hay meadow. The deeded land, 5,280 acres, is in solid body. A big bargain is offered. Write for maps and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

"THE LANDS that have made Haskell county farms" are the beautiful and productive Wild Horse prairies. A. C. FOSTER, Agent, Haskell, Texas.

HIGHLY IMPROVED STOCK FARM of 1,280 acres in Coryell county, in excellent neighborhood. There are 650 to 700 acres of first-class black land with nearly 500 acres in cultivation; produced this year nearly 200 bales of cotton, 2,500 bu. corn, 1,000 bu. oats and other crops. Land not in cultivation is well grassed. There is plenty of living water, sufficient timber, three good dwellings and sets of improvements, fine bearing orchard, etc. Will sell cheap. Send for map and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

E. G. PENDLETON, real estate agent, Amarillo, Texas. City property, improved and unimproved Panhandle lands. Ranches with and without stock.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE—Improved stock farm of 3,500 acres on Big Wichita river, 30 miles south of Wichita Falls, 5 miles from nearest railroad town, in good neighborhood, with school house just across the road. There are 1,200 to 1,500 acres of smooth, rich river valley, the very finest of farming land, 600 acres in high state of cultivation. Grass is good, abundance of living water, sufficient timber for fuel, good improvements. As a combination farm and ranch it can not be beat. Send for map and particulars. WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

DO YOU WANT A RANCH of any kind? If so, you will be interested in our revised list of Ranches, just out and which describes, fully, 52 choice ranches and stock farms in various parts of Texas. It's free to those who write for it.
WILLIAMS & WINTERS,
Fort Worth, Tex.

BARGAINS IN RANCH AND CITY PROPERTY. No trouble to answer to answer questions. Write me. M. W. CUNNINGHAM, Amarillo, Texas.

REAL ESTATE—Farms, ranches and city property. We have 100 farms and 25 ranches listed with us for sale. Write for particulars. H. C. McGLASSON, J. J. LORY, Wichita Falls, Tex.

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

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Registered Durham bull, 5 years old, blood-red, Texas raised. Also 10 pure bred Durham bull calves, tops out 20 head. My own raising. Address J. W. DOWNORD, Gainesville, Texas.

STOLEN from the ranch of the undersigned in Woodward county, O. T. Two hundred head of two and three-year-old steers in the followin brands: [brand] left side, and F left hip. H-S anywhere on the left side. 3P anywhere on the left side. f anywhere on the left side. [brand] any where on the left side. S, left side of the neck and [brand] left shoulder or side and thigh. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the cattle and for the arrest of the thieves. J. R. STINSON, Woodward, O. T. Attest, J. C. Loving, Secretary Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas.

WANTED TO CONTRACT for spring delivery, 1,000 yearling steers at $9.50, 500 two-year-old steers at $12.50, and 250 cows ages 3 to 10 years at $15. These are all East Texas Cattle and are good stuff. We have a party who wishes to make a contract as above stated. He will give bond if desired. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—82 head Registered Hereford cattle, all of best blood, with ranch containing 7 sections, 4 miles south of Amarillo. The best improved ranch in Panhandle. Coming calf crop 55 calves, start to come this month. This property pays better than any 3 ranches of its size in the Panhandle. Will sell half of cattle and part of land. Plenty of feed. Amarillo now has 3 railroads with prospect of 2 more in 1901. LIGHTBURNE & CO., Amarillo, Texas.

300 HEAD OF FEEDERS for sale, three and four-year-olds and past, all in good condition. Price $26 if taken at once. Cattle 12 miles south of Merkle. Address SAMUEL BUTMAN, Nubia, Texas.

FOR SALE—About 80 head high grade Hereford cattle, also two registered bulls. For particulars appy to J. A. HOVENCAMP, Keller, Texas.

WANTED—Contract to buy from 200 to 500 head of good cattle. T. M. TURNER, Terrell, Tex.

WANTED.—To pasture 1000 head of cattle in southern portion of Presidio county. Plenty of grass and water. Parties will take care of cattle if desired. Good winter protection. 10 cents per head per month. Address F. CLANSEWITZ, Dysart, Texas.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—40 registered Shorthorn bulls, 25 registered heifers, good colors, good individuals. S. PARKER, Aullville, Mo.

ANY BREEDER—Wanting to buy 15 or 20 well bred registered Angus Bulls at one-half their value will do well to correspond with C. H. AUSTIN of Jefferson, O. T.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE—Full bloods and high grades, calves, yearlings and twos, all by finest registered bulls. Choice lot in good shape to select from. Come to see them at stock farm, 8 miles southeast of Gainesville, or address J. I. CARTWRIGHT, Reed, Texas.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred and high grade Hereford bulls, 35 registered, and 40 grades. The grades are from J. J. cows and registered bulls. WALLACE BROS., Newlin, Texas.

LIVE STOCK.

SWINE FOR SALE—2 choice registere[d] Poland China brood sows at a bargain taken by Jan. 15, 1901; also, a very fi[ne] lot of October pigs at prices farmers ca[n] afford. D. M. MORGAN & SON, Saginaw, Tarrant county, Texas. Located on C. R. I. & T., G. C. & S. F. and Ft. W. & D. C. Rys, 7 miles from Fort Worth, Tex.

BELGIAN HARES FOR SALE—Fine import[ed] prize winning stock. Also common meat st[ock] Flemish Giants, Hymalayas, at lowest sale rates. Agent Queen Vic. Rabbitry East 4th St, Ft. Worth Texas.

BELGIAN HARES.—Does scoring $6; 93 1-2, $7; bred to imported buc[k] ing 95 1-4. A. M. RICHARDSON, Kansas.

WANTED—Live pigeons at all ti[mes] birds. Address ALF GARDINER ham, Texas.

500 MISSOURI MULES for sale. & Menefee of Sedalia, Mo., have of well broke 3 to 6 year old m[ules for] sale. They consist of cotton, su[gar and] draft mules; all from the best Kentucky and Missouri prod[ucing] mules were selected with great the farmers who raise them. be to the interest of dealers an[d] to come and see them before and buy from first hands.

MULES, BULLS AND JACKS lots. Choice 2 and 3-year-old bulls for sale. For further address J. W. SHEPARD, Pla[...]

FOR SALE—Jacks and sta[llions] trotting horses, either sex. ence solicited. JEFF EARL Fort Worth, Texas.

FINANCIAL.

FARM LOANS at 4, 4 1-2 and on ten years' time, with privileg[e of pay]ing the whole or any part therec interest day. No commission. ST DEMMON & CO., Title and Trust Bu[ild]ing, Chicago.

NO COMMISSIONS—Money to loan on cattle in amounts to suit. The investor pays the commission. Address, PADDOCK-GRAY CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

MONEY to loan on cattle. Special rates given to feeders on short time loans. Apply to J. W. FIELDS, 602 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE BUY low-grade wheat. Send us sample and get our bids. Cleaning and conditioning low-grade grain a specialty. THE HANNA & LEONARD ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE CO., Galveston, Tex.

WANTED TO PASTURE 35,000 to 40,000 head of cattle in Caddo country. Good water, plenty of grass. Price $1 per season, or $1.50 and care for them, salt and return them to railroad. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

"DONT SEND AN AGENT," wrote two merchants, last month, who insured by mail in Penn Mutual Life. W. E. BROWN, Genl. Agent, Dallas, Tex.

FRUIT TREES and ornaments direct from nursery; express prepaid; catalogue free. Alvin Fruit and Nursery Co. (Incorporated) capital $15,000. R. H. BUSHWAY, manager, Alvin, Texas.

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PRINTING [...] men, nurser[ymen,] fruit growers [...] Try our wor[k ...] billheads, st[...] delivered t[o ...] commercial [...] prices on [...] PRINTING [...] Texas.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

THE SHINIEST DIME.

One little girl had five little dimes;
She had counted them over a good many times,
And again and again she had left her play
To plan how to spend them for Christmas day.

For papa and mamma and baby boy
And grandpa and grandpa would all enjoy
Her little gifts as much as a score
Of other presents that cost far more.

Four of the dimes were dull and old,
But one was shining and new. I'm told;
And once the little girl said to a friend,
"This new one is almost too pretty to spend."

But at last the Christmas shopping was done;
The dimes were spent, yes, every one;
And Annette seemed the happiest girl alive
As she hurried home with her parcels five.

She had a secret for mother's ear,
"I bought a nice present for papa, dear,
And for grandpa and grandma and baby, too;
But I spent the shiniest dime for you."
—Jessie L. Britton, in St. Nicholas.

STORY OF MR. WHISTLER.

One of Mr. Whistler's art students at the schools in Paris the other day asked the master very seriously if he thought that she might paint Nature exactly as she saw her. Mr. Whistler very promptly replied: "There is no earthly reason why you should not paint Nature exactly as you see her, so long, my dear lady, as you do not see Nature exactly as you paint her!"

RUSSELL SAGE'S TRUST.

Russell Sage was asked the other day what he would do if he had to start in life with only 10 cents in his pocket. The man who has more money than any other financier in America, replied:

"So long as I have Providence with me and my health and strength, I should feel like a man already rich. If I had to take my choice of beginning again either with $1,000,000, or with Providence, I should choose the latter. The $1,000,000 would not last much longer than a 10-cent piece, but with Providence to look out for me and suggest ways and means I should soon be able to look a roll of money squarely in the face."

TRIGONOMETRY IN SURGERY.

"Few people know," said Dr. J. C. Egelston, while performing an operation at a Kansas City hospital recently, "that it takes trigonometry to locate a bullet in the body. But in every X-ray operation in which the bullet or foreign substance is deeply imbedded, a mechanical computation is necessary to show just how deep the bullet is. The X-rays make the flesh transparent, leaving only the bones and foreign substance visible, so that you see just where the bullet is and yet you don't know where it is. You know its latitude and longitude, so to speak, but those measurements are surface measurement and you don't know how deep the object is beneath the surface. The point on the surface of the body beneath which the bullet is can be readily located, but how far beneath that point is the bullet?

"This is the question that trigonometry has to answer and by knowing the answer a great deal of unnecessary cutting may be saved and what might otherwise be a difficult and dangerous operation may be rendered comparatively safe and easy. If the bullet enters one side of the body, for instance, and lodges within an inch or two of the skin on the other side, the other side of the body would be the one from which to operate."

WHY ALLEN ISN'T THERE.

A number of prominent men in congress and otherwise in public life were gathered at Chamberlin's last evening, says the Washington Post, and the conversation turned to the ups and downs of politics. In the party were Private John Allen of Mississippi and Senator Shoup of Idaho, both of whom have just concluded unsuccessful senatorial canvasses of their respective states.

"What's the matter down in Mississippi and out in Idaho?" some one asked Representative Allen, "that two such brilliant men as you and Shoup do not seem to be wanted in the senate?"

"Well, now," drawled the Mississippian of famous wit, "Idaho is a long way off, and I can't tell you much about why Shoup got left; but I can tell you about Mississippi; I know all about it." Then, in a confidential whisper and with an air of imparting some startling secret, he added: "Mississippi isn't sending her best men to the senate this year."

KANGAROO HUNTING.

Kangaroo hunting, in addition to being both a novel and exciting form of the chase is exceedingly profitable, as there is a bonus paid for the ears and nose of the animal. The business requires a good horse, as most of the shooting is done from the saddle. The bush horse for this purpose is preferable, as he is very swift and full of endurance. The hunters, who generally go in parties of three or four, are called "scalpers." The small bore Winchester rifle is the favorite weapon as they are sharp-sighted and extremely light-triggered.

When the scalper desires to realize on his scalps, he takes the evidences of his pelt destruction to a "reserve," for which receipts are given in return, and such acknowledgments are as good as a check.

Skinning a kangaroo is most deftly carried out by the scalp-hunters. After being ripped open with the knife, the skin is punched back, the hands are placed around the animal's back, inside, and the hide is peeled off the carcass in a moment or two. The skins are stretched out with wire pegs sharpened at one end and driven into the ground one inch apart round the skin. An arsenic solution is then rubbed into the hide as a protection against weevils.

The greatest quantities of exported kangaroo skins are shipped from Sydney and other Australian ports to this country, where "kangaroo" has become a popular fur.

Scalpers and skinners are not likely, for a long time yet, to bring about anything like the extermination of the kangaroo. In one year in New South Wales alone the butchers' bill of these hunters stood at nearly 2,000,000 kangaroos and wallabies (the latter a smaller species of the former), and yet there must remain throughout Australia many millions of these fast multiplying creatures.

SERMONS BY MACHINERY.

Sermons preached by machinery are the latest. The instrument used is of brass, and is called a "monsterphone." It performs pieces of music for the entertainment of the congregation, and varies its program with an occasional address. It has been introduced with the hope that it would play upon the curiosity of the populace and attract crowds to the services. Already has the hope been justified, for St. Mary-at-Hill, the church in which the monster machine has been placed, now resounds on Sundays, with the tramp of many feet, instead of being left to its usual desolate emptiness. Introducing this modern and highly sensational crowd-attracting method into this five-centuries old church has, withal, a touch of pathos. Into an interior which carries one back to ages long since dead, has this "monsterphone" been put. In addition to it there is a magic lantern in the loft, which throws pictures on the screen stretched across the middle aisle. These pictures illustrate the text of the machine sermon. A skilled pianist presides at the grand piano, a numerous-stringed orchestra ranged before the altar performs pieces of music that are known in every household, the bass drum booms and echoes through the venerable pile, and an earnest preacher tells his congregation some plain home truths—no subtle, theological, hair-splitting, no didactics, but straight rhetorical blows from the shoulder.

It is a novel method of bringing the people to church, but it has succeeded, for the congregation, numbering once barely a dozen, is now over 600. At midday the workmen, in their toil-stained clothes, spend part of their dinner interval listening to the "monsterphone" or looking at the magic lantern pictures, and the Sunday congregation is just as homespun in its character.

HERMANN'S TRICKS EXPLAINED BY ASSISTANT.

Hudson Everett, a former assistant of Hermann, the great magician, while under arrest at Detroit, explained a number of the necromancer's feats which have puzzled audiences all over the continent. His explanation of one of the great "Strobika" tricks is as follows: The audience is shown a small platform about four by six feet. This is suspended several feet from the floor. The audience can see all about it. A committee is sent up from the audience, which, by the way, is a genuine committee, without any knowledge of the trick. A man, picked from the audience, is stretched out on the platform, handcuffed, a steel band is placed about his neck and locked, and his feet are placed in stocks and locked, all by the committee. The committee retains the keys Curtains are drawn for an instant. They are opened and the man is gone. In his place lies Mme. Hermann, or whoever the assistant may be, as securely locked as was the man. The committee has to use its keys to release her. The committeemen, during the time the curtains are closed, are able to see entirely around the platform, above, below and on all sides. The committee is really as much puzzled as the audience.

"That's easy," chuckled Everett recently. "The man who does the act is paid in advance. He is laid out on the platform and shackled by the com- When the trick is to be played Mme. Hermann takes her place on the platform. There is a post in each corner from which the curtains are strung When the trick is to be played Mme. Hermann steps into a stirrup on the left hand post. The curtains when opened fold around her and hide her. The minute the curtains are drawn she hops down and releases the man with a key which opens all the locks at once. The man takes her place and she lies down and drops the locks over her arms and neck. The curtains are opened and hide the man.

"One of the prettiest tricks that 'the old man' ever played," said Everett, "was the one where he grew a beautiful rose bush from a seed on a table in full sight of the audience. The tables are about three feet high. In front they are covered to within a short distance of the floor. The backs are open and a rose bush is ready prepared on each table. The magician drops a seen on the table in a little pile of dirt. Then he takes a big tube and puts over the seed, and makes some passes. When he picks up the tube a twig is shown. Then he shows the empty tube again and carelessly sets it down at the back of the table. He is putting it over another tube, which sets on the table below the level of the audience's gaze. This tube contains a full-grown rose bush. The professor takes the tube containing the plant up and puts it on another table for an instant. 'This is growing faster, I think,' he says, and jerks the tube off. The roses drop to their natural position, waving about and make a pretty sight. While the audience is watching them the professor is picking up a third tube and bringing out another rose bush, for the other table.

"The famous 'swing' trick that the 'old man' used to do with the madame is easy, too. Mrs. Hermann, you know, was put on a chair and raised up on a swing into the air. Hermann fired a pistol, and the madame disapepared, the chair dropping to the floor. That's done with a black background. You can do anything with a black back, you know.

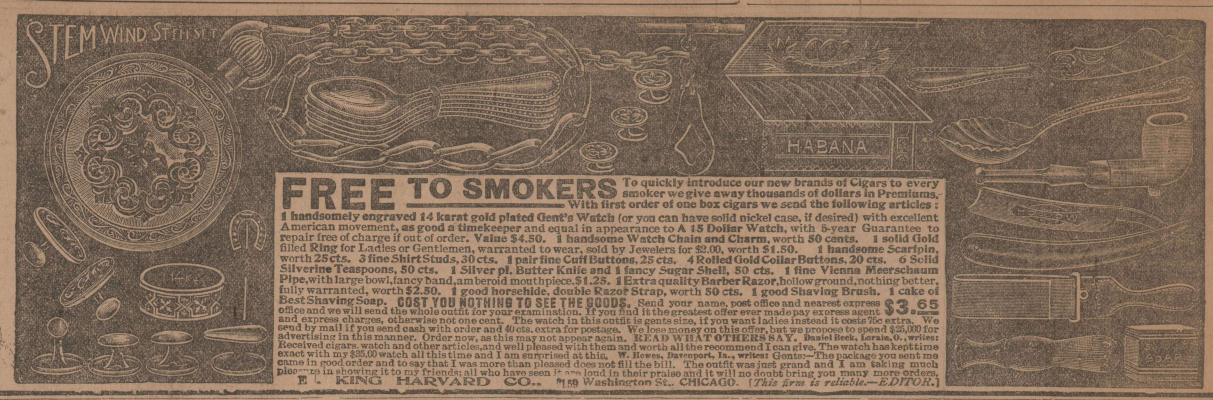
"Mrs. Hermann is dressed in white, and shows very plainly against the black back. When she sits in the chair she is sitting on a false bottom. The ropes that raise her pass under the false bottom, but they are not fastened to the chair. When they commence to raise her she holds the chair with her feet, and when the shot is fired drops it. She is not lifted up into flies, as some people think, because her light dress would show where she is going. Instead, when the shot is fired it holds the attention of the audience for an instant, and in that brief space of time a couple of black curtains are pulled over the madame's light dress. The audience thinks she has dissolved, and cheers when the professor runs down to the footlights with the empty chair.

"The 'Trilby' trick done by Herrmann, Jr., shows a man mesmerized and laid out on an ordinary plank. The plank is placed on two chairs. Herrman, Jr., waves his wand and one end of the plank raises and rests on thin air. He waves it again and the other end raises. He takes the chairs away and walks around the plank, showing that there is nothing supporting it. With a stick he strikes through the air above, below and at all sides. The audience is tickled to death. You know it is easier to fool an audience of cultured people who have studied spiritualism and mesmerism, and all that, than a lot of ignorant persons.

"As a matter of fact, when the plank is placed on the chairs an iron bar about an inch thick is run from the background and slipped into a slot in the center of the plank. Machinery in the back of the background raises the plank and the man. The illusion is done by the professor. When the audience thinks he walks clear around in back of the plank, he only goes up to the iron bar, which is covered with red, and doesn't show against the red background, and leans against it. Then he goes around to the other side and does the same, and the audience has brain fag trying to figure it out.

"'The Escape from Sing Sing' always worried the audience. In that two cages were shown. Herrmann called for a prisoner and the guard brought one. Herrmann threw him into a cage, and drew the curtains around the cage for an instant. Then he fired a pistol and raised the curtain. The prisoner was gone and the guard stood in his place. The prisoner immediately ran down from the back of the audience. Herrmann cried: 'You won't get away this time,' and put him into the second cage. This was raised clear up to the ceiling before the shot was fired. Instantly the curtains drop from the first cage on the floor and the prisoner is there. The cage in the air is shown empty.

"This is the trick: The stage is set for a prison scene, with gray background, barred cages, etc. The two cages are made with screens, the same color as the background of scene, running down their centers. There are two prisoners made up alike. The guard is standing in the back half of the first cage when the prisoner is first put in it. When the curtains are drawn down in the cage for an instant he changes places with the prisoner, and pulls the dividing screen down again. The outside curtains are raised and the audience sees the guard in the cage, and thinks it sees clear through the cage to the background, but in reality only sees the gray screen which hides the prisoner. The second prisoner comes running down from the audience—the audience thinking him the first—and is put into the second cage. When this is closed and drawn up to the ceiling he is getting into the back half of the cage, drawing the gray curtain. The pistol shot is fired, the cage opens and he is gone, apparently, the audience thinking it sees through the cage, while he is really still in it. The duplicate prisoner is shown in the first cage on the floor."



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THE GENERAL'S FORGIVENESS.

By Joseph A. Altsheler.

We looked before us and then to left and right, and everywhere we saw the smoke of the enemy's musketry extending like fire in a field of dry grass, while the little bullets sang like a swarm of bees, cutting down our ranks and driving the survivors into a huddled mass. It is one thing to fight the foe in an open plain, where you can see his face and the chances are even. It is another thing to charge him in his chosen position, with the flag waving over you, the drum beating you on and the hot blood singing in your veins, but it is a very difficult thing to have him rise up from the woods and thickets all around you when you did not know of his presence and envelop you in a fire that burns and blinds you.

The torrent of the British musketry grew alike in sweep and volume. Our surprise was complete, overwhelming and terrible. We had marched into the ambush as if that were the only road in the world, and our shattered lines recoiled farther and farther. We were shouting to each other, firing random shots at the enemy whom we could not see and bending to the hail of bullets which reduced our numbers so fast. Our colonel was swearing at the men and striking some with the flat of his sword in vain attempt to restore order, and then I saw a grayish color overspread his face. He stopped quite still for a moment, as if he had been stricken with sudden paralysis, the sword dropped from his outstretched hand, and he pitched forward on his face.

"Our colonel's killed! Our colonel's killed!" ran a wailing cry through the regiment. We loved Colonel Carruthers, and well he deserved our love. He had led us through a dozen battles, sometimes in victory and sometimes in defeat, but always he had been the same brave, patient, kindly man, watching over us like a father. When the bullet struck him down, we felt as if we had received the lead in our own bodies, and the wailing cry was followed by one great groan, coming from us all together.

But the fire that converged upon us grew hotter and hotter and deadlier and deadlier. The bushes seemed to spout death, innumerable little flashes of flame appeared among them, marking the activity of the flitting sharpshooters, and the shrill hiss of the bullets never ceased. Our numbers melted rapidly, and although some tried to restore order and reform the ranks they wasted both threat and appeals. We were veterans, but we had been thrown into a panic. It was not the fire of the enemy, it was the surprise, the ambush, and our routed regiment, a mob of fugitives, streamed backward, leaving behind it the trail of its dead and wounded.

"Good God, Gordon, did I think that I would ever see such a sight!" And we boasted that ours was the finest regiment in the army too!" groaned Captain Hunter to me. There were tears on his face, and he struck a fugitive across the head with the flat of his sword. But the man, paying no attention to him, ran on.

I looked back and saw the British pressing forward in a swarm, their red coats gleaming in the dazzling sunlight and their sharpshooters showing the same deadly activity that had marked them in the beginning. But rank and file and sharpshooters alike no longer sought concealment. There was no need of it now. They saw that we were beaten, panic stricken, and they crowded upon us, pouring into us a fire that added to our confusion and the desire to run faster.

We were firing, too, but in a wild and scattered way, and I fancy that few of the bullets found a British mark. The smoke of the musketry hung over us and at times obscured our sight, but always we beheld through it the red and hostile uniforms pressing down upon us in closer and heavier columns. I knocked suddenly against some one, and then when the smoke cleared away a little I saw it was Captain Hunter again.

"Can't you do something? Can't you do something, Gordon?" he cried in despair. "Oh, that such a thing should happen to this of all regiments!"

He raised his sword again to strike a man, but the arm dropped back to his side, shot through by a musket ball. Yet he still shouted to them and sought to hold them back and form a line of resistance. I will confess that I had suffered from the panic terror at first when the volleys leaped from the muskets of the hidden sharpshooters in the bushes, feeling that sudden impulse to run away, to escape the bullets that were cutting us down, the animal instinct, I think, but now my pride began to take control of my feelings. I turned my face more than once toward the enemy, and I found that it emboldened me. The danger that I saw was less terrible than the danger at my back. Then I used both entreaties and threats to make the men turn, but they did not hear or if hearing they did not heed. The rout went on and the smoke cloud and our disgrace alike infolded us.

"To the hills yonder! To the hills!" shouted the men, and they looked longingly at the broken ridges that lay before us a mile away. They knew that our main army was there, and the thought in all their breasts was of refuge behind its numbers. We reached a little brook and plunged across it in such a huddled mass that the water flew up in a shower, and then in an instant all of us were on the other side. There we paused a moment. A great man on a great white horse stood across the path.

I shall never forget the look of that man as he sat there on his horse before us, horse and man alike motionless and the eyes of each seeming to blaze with fire, as if they were one and the same being. Every line of his large, strong features showed in the dazzling sunlight, and I remember that I noticed even then, although I had seen him many times before, how massive and powerful was the jaw and how clear and penetrating the eye. His hand, larger than the average man's and grasping the bridle rein, lay upon his horse's neck.

It was General Washington, the commander in chief.

The horse did not move. The rider was motionless in the saddle. He merely sat there regarding us with that calm, icily cold gaze which we feared more than bullets.

We recoiled as if the enemy were before us and not behind us, and for the moment we forgot the fire that had driven us on. Then he spoke:

"May I ask what this regiment is doing?" he said.

His tones were calm, icily cold, like his look, but full of scorn. We heard them distinctly amid the crackling fire from the British, although he had not seemed to raise his voice. We made no reply, merely looking at one another, each waiting for some other to speak.

"May I ask what this regiment is doing?" he repeated, but in a louder voice, and then he continued. "is this the regiment that I commended after Princeton in the presence of the whole army for extraordinary gallantry in the face of the enemy? Is this the regiment that showed even greater bravery at Germantown?"

There was a cry in the rear of our huddled crowd. The fire of the enemy had grown hotter and had come closer. It was scorching, terrible, and the regiment by an abrupt convulsive movement heaved forward directly toward the general. The flight was about to continue in spite of him.

But he rode suddenly toward us, his face red with wrath, and he shouted in a voice that rose far above the crash of the British musketry: "Where is your colonel? Where is Colonel Carruthers?"

"The colonel is killed. He fell early in the attack," replied some one.

"And his body—where is it? What have you done with it?" shouted the general.

"It is back yonder," I replied, "among the bushes on the hilside. He was left where he fell."

"Do you mean to say that you have abandoned your colonel's body to the enemy?" shouted the general to the whole regiment rather than to me. "Does any American regiment abondon its officers dead or alive in such a manner? A retreat before superior numbers can be pardoned, but not that. So great a disgrace cannot be endured. oG back and bring away your colonel's body!"

His voice was large, like everyting else about him, and its tones rolled among us like thunder. The men wavered and turned fleeting glances toward the enemy. They thought of the body of our beloved colonel lying back there among the bushes and in the hands of the foe. He was not alone the colonel, but the father of the regiment, and it would be repeated by every other regiment in the army as long as any of us lived that we had abandoned him.

They still hesitated, and Captain Hunter, running among them, shouted, "For God's sake, men, turn back and bring off the colonel's body!" Then we junior officers, inspired again by his example, took up the cry, and presently the soldiers themselves began to shout it. It swelled among us like a refrain, "Save the colonel's body!"

"Come, Gordon!" shouted Captain Hunter to me. "The way is not there, but here. This road takes us to the colonel's body!" And turning about he ran toward the British. I followed him, and suddenly our men, wheeling, too, ran upon the British vanguard, still shouting that refrain: "Save the colonel's body! Save the colonel's body!"

There is something terrible in the wrath of men who have been thrown into a panic terror and then, under the influence of a sudden and great emotion, recover completely from it. They have so much to atone for that the natural courage in them burns like fire. Our turn was so quick, our rush so fierce, that the British were as much surprised as we had been. Their vanguard was crushed in an instant, swept entirely from the field, and then, giving their main force our second volley we drove at it with the bayonet, and always above the crackle of the rifles and muskets and the clash of steel rose that somber batttlecry: "Save the colonel's body! Save the colonel's body!"

We had fled a full mile, and the colonel lay somewhere near the beginning of the rout. That was our objective point now, and we rushed back upon our own path, fighting as our regiment, famous in the whole army, had never fought before, pressing heavily and more heavily upon the British and driving them before us. I think that no troops in the world could have held us back then, and shouting our battle-cry, we pressed on toward that fatal spot on the hillside where our beloved colonel's body lay. The smoke of the firing blew in our faces, the enemy's bullets stung us, some of the men fell, but only the dead, the wounded fighting like the unwounded, and we still drove straight for that spot among the bushes on the hillside.

The British recoiled before such a shock and we swept on faster than ever. Then we began to climb the hillside, and the men shouted: "Here is where he fell! Here is where he fell!" But the colonel himself, pale and bloody, rose up among the bushes and said in a weak voice; but heard clearly by us: "I knew that my brave lads would come back for me! I knew that they would not leave me to the enemy! On, lads, and sweep them from the hills!"

He led us himself, wounded as he was, and we hurled ourselves directly upon the whole British army, while we heard to left and right the long, rolling fire of our own army as it pressed forward to the battle which we had been chosen to open.

* * * * * * *

That night, when the victory was won, our regiment, silent, subdued and humbled by a memory, marched past General Washington and his staff and our own colonel, who was still pale and weak, wearing a great bandage around his head.

"General," said Captain Hunter to the commander in chief, acting as our spokesman, "is it possible for the regiment to obtain forgiveness?"

"Captain Hunter," he replied, "the regiment has earned its forgiveness already. It brought out its colooner, and it has the chief credit of the victory today."

Then we gave a great cheer and went to our quarters, happy once more. But I reflected as I walked along that great men find many ways to do their work.

SARA BERNHARDT'S FAMOUS COLLECTION OF SHOES.

Mme. Sara Bernhardt has one of the most interesting collections of shoes of any person in the world. Shoes are her fad, and with every dress she has shoes and silk stockings to match.

The shoes to the number of 120 pairs are of fancy leathers, silks and satins, richly embroidered in gold.

In "L'Aiglon" she also wears a riding boot of black patent leather crinkled two-thirds of the way to the top. This top has a red kid head with a pink strip of morocco on each side and a center of white silk. The soles are so pliable that they can be rolled in a ball. The boots are always kept on boot-trees when not in use.

In "Camille" she wears a slipper of morocco, with a square toe and straight sides. The heel is high. On the tongue of the slipper is embroidered in gold and silver a butterfly, with small diamonds scattered on the wings.

For "L'Aiglon" she had purchased hunting boots of old rose and white satin, with a handsome floral pattern in leaves and flowers on the sides. The front is decorated with designs in green and silk.

As Roxane she wore a slipper of light blue satin, with a darker tinge about the edges. The top was finished with a blue silk ribbon plaited in shell plaits and finished with a gold buckle. On the toe was painted sprigs of green, with leaves and stem delicately traced.

One pair of slippers is of white satin, on which are embroidered Parma violets in gold and silver. The top is trimmed with fur about an inch wide and ornamented with the head of a bird, around which are three loops of white lace. The toe is sharp and the heel covered with white kid.

Her shoes are carried in two enormous traveling trunks, separated in small compartments. Each pair of shoes is numbered and catalogued for the convenience of her maids. With all her shoes, Bernhardt never walks in the streets or in the park. She does not have a pair of walking shoes. Her cast-off shoes are sent to Paris convents.

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.

SENATOR CULLOM'S PUMPKIN PIE

Senator Cullom is still a lover of old New England fare, though he has been separated from the home of his fathers for many years, relates a Washington correspondent. The other day he took two ladies to luncheon. "This restaurant is famous for its pumpkin pies," he said; "real, genuine pumpkin pie. Waiter, wtih our luncheon we shall want some pumpkin pie."

They had some oysters and some fowl, and then the man who looks like Lincoln turned to the waiter: "Now, three pieces of that fine pumpkin pie."

The waiter brought three pieces of golden-hued pie. Mr. Cullom looked at them in ecstasy. "That is pumpkin pie such as mother used to make," he said. "It is genuine pumpkin pie. Waiter, where do you get the pumpkins this pie is made from—in old New England, I'll bet."

"'Deed, I dunno, sah," the waiter replied, "but dat ain't pumpkin pie, sah. Pumpkin pie was all out, so I brought you sweet pertater pie instead, sah."

CANNOT LEARN RUSSIAN.

The czarina has the greatest difficulty in speaking her husband's language, and the words come but slowly and laboriously, despite the many lessons given her by the czar. Privately the czar and czarina speak frequently in English, but their conversation is generally carried on in French.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS cures the kidneys, regulates the liver and purifies the bowels. A valuable system tonic.

AN EXPENSIVE FLAG.

The most expensive flag in the world is a copy of the stars and stripes and is the work of a New York jeweler. The white stripes are composed of 300 diamonds, while the red stripes are made up of the same number of rubies. The blue field is shown by 300 sapphires, white 42 large diamonds occupy the place of the stars. This costly pennant measures only 28 square inches, but it is valued at the enormous sum of $21,875.

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For weeks the presses have been busy turning out the enormous edition of Dr. J. Newton Hathaway's new book—"Manliness, Vigor, Health"—necessary to satisfy the public demand. Dr. Hathaway has reserved a limited number of these books, and these he has specially arranged to send free by mail to all readers of this paper who send names and full address to him.

For 20 years Dr. Hathaway has confined his practice almost exclusively to diseases of men, and during that time he has restored more men to health, vigor, usefulness and happiness than any ten other doctors in the country combined.

Dr. Hathaway treats and cures by a method entirely his own, discovered and perfected by himself and used exclusively by him. Loss of Vitality, Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning in its different stages, Rheumatism, Weak Back, all manner of urinary complaints, Ulcers, Sores and Skin Diseases, Brights Disease and all forms of Kidney Troubles. His treatment for unstrictoned men restores lost vitality and makes the patient a strong, well, vigorous man.

Dr. Hathaway's success in the treatment of Varicocele and Stricture without the aid of knife or cautery is phenomenal. The patient is treated by this method at his own home without pain or loss of time from business. This is positively the only treatment which cures without an operation. Dr. Hathaway calls the particular attention of sufferers from Varicocele and Stricture to pages 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of his new book.

Every case taken by Dr. Hathaway is specially treated according to its nature, all under his general personal supervision, and all remedies used by him are prepared from the purest and best drugs in his own laboratories under his personal oversight.

Dr. Hathaway makes no charge for consultation or advice, either at his office or by mail, and when a case is taken the one low fee covers all cost of medicines and professional services.

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

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First Premium at Texas State Fair,

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It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, ½ lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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The fact that Dr. Terrill has been established longer than any other specialist, demonstrates a number of very important things. Other specialists have practiced some for a few months and some even for a year or two, but Dr. Terrill is the only one of all the number whose practice has been continuous for over twenty-five years.

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He has made no promises which he could not fulfill.

He has fulfilled every promise he has made.

He has cured more cases than all other specialists in his field combined.

He has cured more cases of loss of Manly Vigor.

He has cured more cases of Varicocele.

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He has cured more cases of specific Blood Poisoning in all different stages.

He has cured more cases of all manner of Urinary and Sexual Complaints.

He has cured more cases of all manner of Chronic Diseases.

And he has cured all these cases to stay cured.

These are the reasons why Dr. Terrill has continued with a constantly growing practice while others have been forced to leave the field.

He depends upon his cured patients to tell others who are like afflicted of what he has done and what he can do.

Dr. Terrill wants all sufferers from Chronic Diseases to call at his office or write him. Unless they are convinced after an interview that he can cure them, they are under no obligations to take treatment. Consultation at his office or by mail is free. He will also send free, postpaid, in plain wrapper, the new edition of his 100-page book.

285 Main St. DR. J. H. TERRILL Dallas, Texas.

MARKETS

Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Tex., as second class mail matter.

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

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 7.—Our hog market made a healthy advance the past week and we sold hogs at $4.30, which was 10c above our quotations in our market letter a week ago today. We are quoting tops today at $4.90 and if the Northern markets do not decline in the next few days we will be able to get over that for something choice. We have very few hogs in sight for this week and do not look for any decline from today's quotations. The receipts for the past week were 28 cars, not near enough to supply the demand. Our cattle market continues active and strong and anything desirable in the beef line finds ready buyers at quotations below. We quote our market as follows:

Choice fat steers $3.25@3.75, medium fat steers $2.75@3.00, choice fat cows $2.75@3.00, medium fat cows $2.35@2.75, bulls, stags and oxen $2.25@2.50, canners $1.75@2.00, choice fat hogs, 175 pounds and up, $4.70@4.90, mixed fat hogs, 165 pounds, $4.60@4.75, rough heavies $4.40@4.60, light fat hogs $4.00@4.25.

DALLAS.

Dallas, January 7.—Live stock receipts are still light. A. C. Thomas' stockyards quote:

Hogs, choice packers, 200 to 300 pounds, $4.70@4.85, stock hogs $3.45@3.50, choice steers, 800 to 1,000 pounds, $3.50@3.75, fair to good steers $3.25@3.50, common steers $2.75@3.25, choice fat cows $2.75@3.00, fair to good cows $2.50@3.00, common cows $1.50@2.25, choice fat heifers $2.75@3.00, fair to good heifers $2.40@2.70, veal calves, heavy to light $3.00@3.75, bulls $2.00@2.50, choice mutton, 90 to 110 pounds $3.25@3.50, choice mutton, 70 to 85 pounds $3.00@3.25.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 7.—Cattle receipts 7,000 natives, 900 Texans and 150 calves. Market steady. Native beef steers $4.30@5.20, stockers and heifers $3.25@4.50, butchers' cows and heifers $2.75@4.40, canners $2.25@3.00, fed Westerns $4.00@4.70, Texans $3.30@4.10, calves $4.00@6.25.

Hog receipts 10,000. Market 5@10c higher. Heavy $5.12 1-2@5.22 1-2, light $5.00@5.15, pigs $4.25@4.90.

Sheep receipts 2,300 head. Market strong. Western lambs $5.30@5.50, Western muttons $4.00@4.25, ewes $3.25@3.75, culls $2.00@2.50.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 7.—Cattle receipts 19,000 head, including 700 Texans. Market strong, but choice stock and Texans steady. Good to prime steers $5.20@6.10, poor to medium $3.75@5.20, stockers and feeders, good to choice $2.90@4.40, cows $2.65@4.25, heifers $2.75@4.70, calves $4.00@6.25, Texas fed steers $4.00@4.90, Texas grass steers $3.30@4.10, Texas bulls $2.50@3.50.

Hog receipts 37,000 head. Market 10c higher. Mixed and butchers $5.00@5.40, good to choice heavy $5.15@5.40, rough heavy $5.00@5.10, light $5.10@5.32 1-2, bulk of sales $5.15@5.30.

Sheep receipts 23,000 head. Market steady to 10c lower. Lambs 10@15c lower. Good to choice wethers $3.75@4.70, fair to choice mixed $2.40@3.80, Western sheep $3.75@4.60, Texas sheep $2.50@3.50, native lambs $4.00@5.75, Western lambs $5.00@5.65.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7.—Cattle receipts 4,100 head, including 2,800 Texans. Market 10c lower. Native shipping and export steers $4.70@5.85, dressed beef and butcher steers $4.25@5.30, under 1,000 pounds $4.25@4.90, stockers and feeders $3.40@4.50, cows and heifers $2.00@4.75, canners $1.25@2.75, bulls $2.00@4.00, Texans and Indian steers $3.40@4.55, cows and heifers $2.30@3.40.

Hog receipts 9,700 head. Market strong to 10@15c higher. Pigs and light $5.05@5.30, packers $5.10@5.25, butchers' $5.25@5.32 1-2.

Sheep receipts 7,000 head. Market slow and lower. Native mutton $3.75@4.35, lambs $4.25@5.05, culls and bucks $2.50@3.25, stockers $2.00@3.00.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Jan. 5.—Receipts of good to choice butcher cattle have fallen short of the requirements for the past week. The market closes today practically bare of anything like choice. Demand is fair and prices firm.

No corn fed hogs left over, demand good, choice qualities selling fully up to quotations. No good sheep on the market. Enquiry limited. Folowing is today's range of prices:

Texas and Western cattle—Beeves, choice, $4@4.50, fair to good $3.25@3.75; cows and heifers, choice $3.25@3.75, fair to good $2.50@3.00; bulls and stags, bulls $2.25@2.75, stags $2.25@2.75; yearlings choice, 350 to 500 pounds $3.50@4.00, fair to good, per head $10.00@12.00; calves, choice, 200 to 300 pounds $4.25@4.75, fair to good, 100 to 200 pounds, per head $7.00@10.00.

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 5.—The following were quotations on live stock today:

Choice shipping beeves $3.25@3.40, common to fair $2.75@3.00, choice fat cows $2.50@2.75, common cows $2.25@2.50, bulls $2.00@2.25, stags $2.25@2.50, yearlings $2.75@3.00, calves $3.25@3.75, heifers $2.50@2.75, hogs $4.25@4.50, feeder hogs $3.00@3.50, sheep $3.00@3.50, goats $2.50.

HOUSTON.
(Reported by the Box-Saunders Commission Company.)

Houston, Jan. 4.—Choice beeves $3.00@3.25, medium beeves $2.75, choice cows and heifers $2.75@3.00, medium cows and heifers $2.50, bulls and stags $2.25@2.75, work oxen $2.25@2.50, choice yearlings $3.00@3.25, medium yearlings $2.75, choice calves $3.50@3.75, medium calves $3.25, choice muttons $3.50@3.75, corn fed hogs, tops, 160 lbs. up $4.50@4.55, corn fed, lights and rough, $4.00@4.25, mast fat hogs $2.75@3.00.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, January 7.—

Spot cotton quotations are as follows:

Low middling	8 3-4c
Strict low middling	8 7-8c
Middling	9c
Strict middling	9 1-8c

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 7.—Spot cotton firm and unchanged.

	Today.	Saturday.
Ordinary	8 1-16	8 1-8
Good ordinary	8 7-16	8 5-8
Low middling	9 3-16	9 1-8
Middling	9 5-8	9 9-16
Good middling	10	9 15-16
Middling fair	10 1-4	9 13-16

New Orleans, La., Jan. 7.—Spot quotations: Ordinary 7 15-16, good ordinary 8 9-16, good middling 8 13-16, low middling 9 3-16, Middling fair 10 1-4.

New York, Jan. 7.—Spot cotton dull and unchanged. Good ordinary 9 3-16, low middling 9 13-16, middling 10 1-4, good middling 10 9-16, middling fair 11, fair 11 3-8.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, January 7.—

Carload lots—Dealers charge from store 5@10c more per 100 pounds on bran, 2@3c per bushel on oats and corn, and 10@15c per 100 pounds on hay.

Bran 75c.
Chopped corn 95c.
Corn—Per bu., new 49@50c.
Oats 27@30c.
Hay—Prairie, new, $8.00@10.00; johnson grass $6.00@7.00.
Grain bags, bale lots—5 bu. oat bags 8c, 2 1-2 bu. corn bags 6 1-2c, 2 bu. wheat bags 7 3-4c, 3 bu. 6-ft., wool bags 25c.
Wheat—No. 2 62c.
Broomcorn—Per ton, $40.00@80.00.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Cash quotations were as follows:

Wheat, No. 3 70 1-2@73c, No. 2 red 76@78 1-2c.
No. 2 corn 37 1-4@37 3-8c, No. 2 yellow 37 1-4@37 3-4c.
No. 2 oats 24 3-8@24 1-2c, No. 3 white 26 1-2@27 3-4c.
No. 2 rye 54 1-2c.
Good feeding barley 45@52c, fair to choice malting 54@59c.
No. 1 flax seed $1.56, No. 1 northwestern $1.57@1.60.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, January 7.—

Poultry—Chickens, per dozen, old hens $2.50@2.75, cocks $1.20@1.60, fryers $2.50@2.75, broilers $1.75@2.25; ducks $2.25@3.00; geese $4.00@5.00, turkeys (per pound) 5@6c.

Eggs—Fresh 15@16c, jobbers' prices 12@14c.

Butter—Per lb. 15@16c.

Cotton seed oil—Prime crude, per gallon, 21 1-2c; market more active; off crude 19@20c.

Cotton seed meal—Per ton, delivered at Galveston, $20.75@21.00; market dull.

Cotton seed—Quotations nominal, with very little buying.

Kansas City, Jan. 7.—Eggs lower; fresh Missouri and Kansas stock 18 1-2c, cases returned.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, January 7.—

Hides—Dry flint, 16 lbs. and up 13 1-2c, 16 lbs. and down 11 1-2c, dry salted 9c; green salted, 40 lbs. and up 6@6 1-2c, 40 lbs. and down 5@5 1-2c; dead green 1c less than green salted.

Furs—Raccoon 25@75c, skunk 25@40c, mink 20@75c, opossum 5@10c, fox 20@40c, wildcat 15@25c, prairie wolf 25@75c, timber wolf 50c@$1.50; deerskins, pound 20c.

Wool—Bright medium 15c, heavy fine 7@10c.

Boston, Jan. 5.—The Commercial Bulletin says of the wool market: The Boston trade has passed and signed resolutions against the publication of statistics in detail of the Boston market. Prices have dropped 2c a scoured pound on fine medium territory and the improvement hoped for has not come except in Australian wool, which is firmer, Queensland combings having advanced a shade to 65c. The business done this week, though large for other American markets, is smaller than that of any week in 1900 except the week ending September 15. The sales for the week were 1,000,000 pounds domestic and 250,000 pounds foreign, a total of 1,250,000 pounds against a total of 2,856,000 pounds the corresponding week last year. The receipts to date show a decrease of 701 bales domestic and a decrease of 3,798 bales foreign, against last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 1,214,000 pounds domestic and 8,000 lbs foreign.

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For twenty years Dr. J. Newton Hathaway has so successfully treated chronic diseases that he is acknowledged to-day to stand at the head of his profession in this line. His exclusive method of treatment for varicocele and stricture, without the aid of knife or cautery, cures in 99 per cent of all cases. In the treatment of Loss of Vital Forces, Nervous Disorders, Kidney and Urinary Complaints, Paralysis, Blood Poisoning, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Diseases peculiar to women, he is equally successful. Dr. Hathaway's practice is more than double that of any other specialist. Cases pronounced hopeless by other physicians readily yield to his treatment. Write him to-day fully about your case. He makes no charge for consultation or advice, either at his office or by mail.

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SANTA FE ROUTE.

—TO—

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Annual Convention National Livestock Association January 15-18, 1901. One fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. Tickets limited to February 3d, 1901, for return.

Ask Ticket Agents about it or write

W. S. KEENAN,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
Galveston, Texas.

SHEEP---GOATS

Several sales of fall wool have been recently made at San Angelo. Only 200,000 or 300,000 pounds still remain at that point.

David Adams, of the Llano country, bought from Sam Hunter, of Mason county, sixty head of fine shearing goats at $2 per head.

Charles Schreiner of Kerrville, sold the following spring clips of wool: M. V. Smizzen's, Henry Wetjen's, Mat Karne's, R. A. Williamson's, M. B. Atkinson's, Mrs. V. Thomason's, John and J. McKee's, H. Sharp's, Lum Adams', at 13½ cents; H. M. Tankersley's O. T. Word's, J. M. Baugh's, J. T. and J. S. Moss', J. A. Parker & Co.'s, John Galloway's, Wm. Adams', Hop Wood's at 13¼ cents.—Devil's River News.

ANGORA WETHERS AS BRUSH EXTERMINATORS.—The heavy demand for Angora does has enhanced their value to such an extent that they are now beyond the reach of the average farmer, says E. H. Jobson in Breeders' Gazette. It is lamentable that such is the case, because the average farmer represents two-thirds of this class of labor and deserves the greatest benefits to be derived from this wonderful animal. While Angora does are naturally more desirable than the wethers, the farmer should not refuse to buy the wethers simply because they will raise no kids. That is a great mistake, and those who contemplate clearing land next spring are beginning to realize that wether goats will do it at a profit, although not as much so as the does will, and as long as does remain at the present value the wether goat will be cheaper from the fact that you can clear three times as much land with the same capital invested with wethers that you can with does. You can buy three yearling wethers with the money it takes to buy one doe and you will get four times as much mohair (as it is well known that a wether grows better and more mohair than a doe), which would give you a net income, at the present price of mohair, of $1 per head, or, in other words, you would get $3, and with good, full-grown wethers you would get $4 worth of mohair from the three wethers. This in itself is a profit of 33⅓ per cent, taking wethers at $3 per head; and that says nothing of the amount of brush they will clear out for you during the season.

The one great objection to wethers is that they must be fed during the winter or sold in the fall of the year. There are a great many people who cannot realize that the wether produces enough mohair to defray his feeding expenses, but taking it for granted that he does not there is no reason why he could not be shipped to market and sold for food purposes. You can do this at a profit and fatten them on your brush land. If it is desired to do this, it is best to fence off one-third of the land it is desired to clear so the goats cannot get to it, and after they will have thoroughly cleaned out the other two-thirds you may turn them in on the remaining portion, and in connection with their brush feed allow them two ears of corn each per day. By the time they will have cleaned out the brush they will be in prime condition for the market, where they will bring as much if not more than you paid for them. This, in reality, is clearing brush land at almost no cost at all; and when goats clean land it is done so thoroughly that you need not look for sprouts in the spring.

EARLY MATURITY IN SHEEP.—Formerly it was the custom to keep sheep until they were of mature age before fattening them, and, naturally, this was the proper way to do; having attained full growth, there was a chance, seemingly, to get the most possible out of them then. Owing to the ever-changing whims of the market, however, says Fred O. Sibley, this no longer holds true. Both the butcher and shipper nowadays demand young animals and light weight; and unless the producer conforms to these requirements as near as he can, the probabilities are that he will be out greatly from what he otherwise would, when he comes to figure up the general profits.

The first requisite to consider is early maturity. This is best secured by using an immature sire, not too young, but in fine condition and growing rapidly. In point of fact, a good sire in growing condition, full of blood, new and fresh, will transmit these conditions much better than an old one which, though equally good, has come to a standstill. The desirable age, generally speaking, is one year old.

Next comes the care and feeding of the ewes. These must be kept in a vigorous condition, for if the ewes are all right they will have milk at the lambing time, and if they have milk and a reserve of flesh then, they will certainly care for their lambs. Regular feeding, frequent changes of food, plenty of exercise, good water, proper ventilation of their quarters at night, and salt ever in their feed boxes, are some of the things best conducive to this. Feeding clover hay, roots, wheat-bran and the like, with regular fodder (namely, oats, oat-straw, fine hay, etc.) for a basis, is excellent, while if a little linseed meal is used now and then, it makes a fine addition to the ration. Of course, it is always of the most vital importance to be on the watch for ticks; these mites are the bugbear of sheep husbandry, and once a hold is obtained by them, may work a world of mischief ere they can be eradicated.

As soon as the lambs do begin to appear, quietness should prevail about the ewes' quarters. They should be fed to maintain the original flow of milk, and, if necessary, increase it. It is also a good plan to feed the lambs a little as soon as they can be taught to eat, that the mother's milk may be supplemented. Good bran is the best "baby food" for this, and by having pens in sunny locations, which the ewes cannot enter, the bran may be fed to the lambs in troughs with complete success.

As the lambs get older, they should have green feed—rye, wheat, clover, blue grass or the like, and if it is yet too early for any of these, a little silage will be found a very good substitute. In connection with this, they should have a grain ration consisting of one part oil meal, by weight, and two parts cornmeal.

Fed and cared for in the above manner, lambs, if nothing unforeseen sets in, may be marketed as early as eight weeks old; and if a lamb can be marketed at that age, and is in "season," it commands, in a compensative sense, the highest price per pound it ever will. For, while it is true that lamb not meeting the requirements of the market at that period may not necessarily have to pass into a cheaper class, it will nevertheless have to wait until another "season" opens which calls for a lamb three to five months old, in order to bring what it might have sold for in the first place, and that, taking into consideration the extra expense of keeping, must certainly be at a less price per pound.

Hence it is that lambs sold at four months of age do not, as a rule, give as much profit as those sold at two months old. But their age be doubled or trebled, however, and the chances are that the market into which they must go will be such that, despite their gain in size, they will bring little if any more per head than they would at two months old.

Now, sad though it is to relate, there is an impressive lesson in this that has not yet found general application in the growing of mutton. The lesson is not, of course, that all mutton should be marketed in the form of eight weeks' old lambs. No, indeed. Why? Because not all sheep raisers are rightly situated respecting market, or equipped in skill or stable accommodations for producing this class of mutton. But this teaching is of universal application, that the younger a sheep can be marketed when grown under the most economical conditions for meeting a certain market of choice form, the greater the profits realized therefrom will be.

HORSE.

About 700 horses for South Africa were inspected at Fort Worth last week.

Sterling Capps of Cleburne, marketed a carload of mules in Waxahachie this week.

The entry list for this year's horse show, which will be held in Madison Square Garden, is the largest in the history of the organization. It had 1300 entries last year, nearly one thousand five hundred this season and the exhibitors have increased from 244 to 360.

The census shows that there are 2,333,877 horses in towns and cities. They are not connected with farms, and hay and feed for them is bought. An average of two tons of hay per year is not high for such horses, but that means a demand for 5,667,765 tons for these horse boarders. That seems like a vast quantity, and yet the single state of New York produced last year 6,419,462 tons of hay, while Iowa surpassed even this record with 7,908,159 tons.

The $26,500 paid for The Abbott was the highest price ever paid at auction for a trotting gelding. The late Robert Bonner bought two geldings for higher prices, Rarus for $36,000 and Dexter for $35,000, but both sales were made privately. The Abbot is said to be so well broken that when confronted by thousands of people in Madison Square Garden the day he was sold, all clapping their hands and gesticulating, he never moved a muscle, but stood with head and ears erect awaiting the command of his driver, Geers.

SIDNEY POINTER.—W. H. Anderson, of Kempville, Ont., has purchased the fast pacing stallion, Sidney Pointer 2:08¾, by Star Pointer, 1:59¼, from A. McLarren of Ottawa. It was fully expected that this horse would pace close to two minutes, but he developed a temper and acted like a mad horse. Trainer John Kelly, who drove Directum to his champion record of 2:05¼, trotting, could do nothing with him. He would kick, bite and do anything but race. As a last resort a Canadian farmer, who bred him and broke him, was sent for, and the raging tiger became as quiet as a cat.

HORSES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.—The British government is buying a large number of horses from Americans. The following classes of horses are those they are in quest of: "Gunners, troopers and charges for the most part. A gunner is a horse of some quality, not less than 15.3 hands high, weighing anywhere from 1250 to 1500 pounds. The lighter and more active gunners go into the horse artillery, while the heavier ones are for the field batteries. A trooper is a horse weighing about 1150 pounds, and standing, say, 15.3 hands high. He must have all the points of a good saddle horse, with good flat bone, and not too much daylight under him. The pick of the troopers are classed as chargers, and are supplied to the minor officers, who do not buy their own horses. For gunners the remount department will pay anywhere from $160 to $175 or perhaps a trifle more. For troopers the prices run up to $250 or more. A great many gunners are taken from the London 'buses in emergencies, such as the breaking out of the war in South Africa."

EVOLUTION OF THE HORSE.—Thirty years ago there were 100,000 mustangs in Texas, says an exchange. Even 15 years ago they were plentiful enough. From that time until the present their decrease has been steady and rapid. They have vanished as the buffalo, though not from the same cause. As late as 1885 fairly good horses could be bought in Texas for $5 a head, but a man could not capture enough of them to make it worth his while. After that time there was a sudden and high rise in horse prices. Common unbroken stock on the range came to be worth $20 a head when it could be profitably herded, penned and shipped. The mustang consequently was worth something and the money-makers camped steadily on its trail. The country was not fenced then and much of it is unfenced now, but the world horse was doomed. When the pursuit began there were bands of mustangs in every county in the southwest. The habits of each of them was known and they could be found without trouble at any time of the year. What occurred in Texas has also transpired in Colorado, only on a smaller scale.

NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH.

The stomach is the vital center of the body. It is the organ from which all other organs are fed. A weak stomach means a weak man. There never was a strong man with a weak stomach. What is called "weak stomach" is in general a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, which prevents the proper digestion of the food which is taken into the stomach, and so reduces the nutrition of the body. When all food is taken away the body starves. When the food eaten is only digested and assimilated in part it only nourishes the body in part, and so the body is partly starved. And this starvation is felt in every organ of the body dependent on the blood which is made from food.

The great variety of the cures performed by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is due to its remarkable power to heal diseases of the stomach and allied organs. It cures through the stomach diseases seemingly remote, but which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and the other organs of digestion and nutrition. "Weak" heart, lungs, kidneys and weakness of other organs is cured with the cure of the weak stomach.

Mr. Thomas A. Swarts, Box 103, Sub-Station C., Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I was taken very sick with severe headache, then cramps in the stomach, and food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble, and my back got weak so I could scarcely get around. The more I doctored the worse I got until six years passed. I had become so poorly I could only walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I got so thin I had *given up to die*, thinking that I could not be cured. Then one of my neighbors said, 'Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me so I thought I would get another, and after I had taken eight bottles I was weighed and found I had gained twenty-seven (27) lbs. in about six weeks. I have done more hard work in the past eleven months than I did in two years before, and I am as stout and healthy to-day, I think, as I ever was."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.



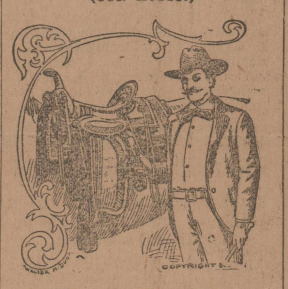
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ITS NEW LINE,
Denver-Northwest via Billings.

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-Helena.
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.

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

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

Nothing superior to the "Sunset-Central Special" or Pullman Standard and Excursion Sleeping Car Service, connections, to Ilapintos mfwyfwypfwyprd nections, to all points

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S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY CO.,

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We show nearly 100 Styles of Saddles in our new : :

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GRAND DRESS GOODS CLEARANCE.

The Dress Goods of 1900 that must give place to those of 1901—we clean up the old to make room for the new. On Monday we will present for your consideration many bargains at clearance prices, including our finest imported fabrics, that were $3.00 and $3.50 a yard, in fancy stripe pebbles and broche effects, never such values offered, at choice for, per yard......$1.00

Big lot of Camelshair and Zibeline fancies that were imported to sell for $2.00 and $2.50, for the January clearance we offer you pick of a great assortment street shades at, per yard...... 50c

54-inch Homespuns and Zibeline broken plaids that cannot be excelled for service, good value at $1.25, and the January clearance price is only, per yard...... 65c

44-inch All Wool Peplins and All Wool Whipcords, and shades that sell all the year—this $1.00 fabric will doubtless attract the buying public at our clearance price...... 55c

38-inch Albatross, all the desirable pastel shades for waists, sacques and gowns, at, per yard...... 50c

Peasant Suitings in a complete range of colorings, rose, castor, gray, red and reseda, suitable for dress, blouse waists and children's dresses, good value at 40c per yard, at...... 25c

54-inch Astrachan, for coats, capes and jackets, in garnet, blue, black, red and white and a variety of shades, our $1.50 line, the clearance price will be just half...... 75c

Flannels for shirt waists—we make the New Year's broom sweep clean and offer you 60c French Flannels for...... 35c

Cashmere Flannels, in flowers, stripes and fancies, value 75c per yard, at the cut price of...... 55c

SANGER BROTHERS,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

A prairie fire in the Choctaw nation last week destroyed much fencing and did considerable damage.

OKLAHOMA COTTON MILL.—At Oklahoma City a tract of land consisting of 90 acres was recently purchased for $45,000. This tract has been bought by a coterie of Texas and Oklahoma City capitalists and they will at one begin the erection of a 5000-spindle cotton mill that will be in operation by Oct. 1. The company has made contracts for the laying of five miles of cement sidewalks on the property and will macadam nearly three miles of streets and will sell the property to operatives of the cotton mill, whom they propose to bring into the city.

PAYMENT ON TOWN LOTS.—J. Blair Shoenfelt, United States Indian agent at Muskogee, I. T., has issued the following concerning payments on town lots in the Indian Territory:

"Acting under instructions from the department, notice is hereby given all persons who make remittances to the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., on account of payment on town lots in Muskogee, I. T., that before doing so it would be well if they would call at this office and receive instructions relative to said remittances. The necessary blanks to accompany the remittances, the data in reference to the lots, and such other information as will enable the remitter to make the payment proper will be given. All remittances to the assistant treasurer of the United States must be made in St. Louis exchange, payable to his order. It is thought that if this plan is successfully carried out it will to a large extent reduce the chances of making errors and facilitate the work of this office, as well as that of the assistant treasurer of the United States."

CLEARING RESERVATIONS.—It is reported from Anadarko that Indian Agent Randlett is clearing the Kiowa and Comanche reservation. Under the terms of their leases the cattlemen must leave upon ninety days' notice. The notices are being given and the large herds will soon be on the move. Most of the cattle will be shipped to the market and sold. The owners of some of the herds will seek new pasturs in the Panhandle country of Texas and other localities, but the bulk of the cattle now pastured on these rich lands will be taken to the slaughter pen. An order is also expected soon for the removal of the white population upon these Indian lands. There are many settlers there who have to leave while the work of allotting the lands is being completed.

RAILROAD FROM OKLAHOMA.—A railway company named the Oklahoma & Western filed incorporation papers last week with a capital of $2,000,000 with the secretary of the territory for the purpose of constructing a railway from this city 140 miles in Oklahoma and to Amarillo, Tex. The directors of the company are: James Campbell, William F. Reed, John P. Newell and Festus J. Wade, all of St. Louis; D. G. Lewis, J. L. Wilkin and E. E. Brown of Oklahoma City. The road will be built from Oklahoma City through the following counties in Oklahoma: Oklahoma, Canadian, Washita, Roger Mills, to a point on the boundary of Amarillo, Tex., the ultimate terminus of the road, a total of 185 miles in length. The local directors state that the road will have a corps of surveyors in the field in a few weeks and the line will parallel the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf for a few miles in this county and then will run northward until it reaches the territorial line and then to Amarillo.

GOV. JOHNSTON'S MESSAGE.—The Chickasaw legislature was called to meet in Tishomingo, capital of the Chickasaw nation, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, but on account of there being no quorum, the legislature was not called to order till Thursday, when Gov. Johnston's message was read.

The governor's message makes some very important recommendations to the legislature. The first is that the legislature pass an act setting the date for the closing of the Chickasaw rolls. It is the judgment of Gov. Johnston that the rolls should be closed next May, as the lands in the Chickasaw nation are rapidly being prepared by the surveyors and platting forces ready for allotment, and there can be no allotment till the Chickasaw and Chocaw rolls are closed.

The message touches the finances of the Chickasaw nation, and recommends that steps be taken at once to collect moneys in the United States treasury due the Chickasaw nation for royalties, etc.

One of the important matters dwelt on is the Chickasaw schools. The governor recommends that finances be arranged for the conduct of the schools, and that they be maintained at the highest possible standard.

The collection of the 1eper cent internal revenue tax of the Chikasaw nation is urged, and the legislature is asked to pass an act to aid the collector in pushing the collection of such taxes.

NEW MEXICO

Gilbert O'Neal of Roswell, N. M., sold this week to G. A. Beckett his entire stock of sheep, the deal also including the ranch on North Seven Rivers, known as the old Gardner place.

The consignment of high grade cattle, consisting of Shorthorns and Herefords, purchased by the college and experiment station at Mesilla Park during the last summer, recently arrived.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. C. Baca, in his annual report, makes a recommendation for the prohibition of the playing of football in the Territorial institutions and the public schools. He regards the game as more brutal than prizefighting. He has gathered statistics showing that last year fifteen boys were killed and 200 seriously injured in the United States while playing football.

E. P. Turner, general passenger and ticket agnt of the T. & P. railway, says that extensive improvements will be made this year at Cloudcroft, N. M.; that a new hotel will be erected, the grounds beautified, places of amusement provided for and considerable money spent in arranging for the accommodation and pleasure of visitors. Mr. Turner says the Chataqua will commence in 1902, when the very best attractions will he had and nothing left undone to make it a great success.

An interesting, and not widely known cure for alfalfa bloat in cattle was recently tried at the college at Mesilla Park, when one of the cattle bloated. This remedy consists of giving large doses of linseed oil internally, to induce belching. It the case referred to no linseed oil was at hand, and the matter being urgent ordinary coal oil was given with the desired result, the cow recovering rapidly.—Roswell Register.

SHEEP GRAZING RESTRICTED.—Superintendent of Forest Reserves I. B. Hanna has received final orders from the secretary of the interior not to permit any sheep or goat grazing on the Gila forest reserve for 1901. The interior department is taking up reserve after reserve and is investigating conditions on them in reference to the grazing question. Thus far the Grand Canon Reserve in Arizona and the Gila reserve in New Mexico have been examined in the Southwest and the grazing of sheep and goats prohibited on them. There are about 200,000 sheep on the Gila reserve and several thousand goats for which a new range has to be found, or they must be disposed of by their owners.

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED.

We have a sure cure which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C., Chicago.

STOCKMEN ALL GOING.

The fourth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association at Salt Lake promises to be the largest and most interesting gathering of stockmen ever held in this country. Salt Lake City is going to cover itself with glory in the manner in which the visitors will be entertained. The convention will be held in the Assembly hall of the Mormon church and a grand concert will be tendered the delegates and visitors in the Tabernacle on the first evening. The programme of the entertainment committee contemplates events for each evening of the convention and after the convention adjourns, there are excursions to the mines and elsewhere. Colorado is going to send a large delegation and the Denver & Rio Grande railroad will run a special train, leaving Denver Sunday, January 13, which will reach Salt Lake City the next day in time for the committee meetings. The fare for the round trip will be $18 from Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and one fare from other points in the state. Those contemplating going should engage sleeping car accommodations at once. Write to S. K. Hooper, general passenger agent, Denver, or see any Rio Grande ticket agent. It will be a delightful midwinter trip, and no stockman who is interested in the industry can afford not to attend the meeting.

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.

POULTRY BOOK FREE—64 pgs illstd with 3 mos' trial subn's to our paper 10c. Belgian Hare Book 25c Inland Poultry Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.

WHY SOME FARMERS FAIL.

C. L. Newman, Arkansas Experiment Station.

There is probably no class of men so persistent in their adherence to opinions, practice and habits of the past generation as the average farmer, and more than one generation is often necessary for his adjustment to the change of condition and requirements incident to modern progress. The average farmer has just enough credulity to be easily defrauded by the fruit tree peddler, enough prejudice to follow the teachings of grandfather, and too much superstition and planting than to the signs of the zodiac. Nor is he averse to believing that the tariff or the money question, or Pacific Islands exercise greater control over the yields and prices of his crops than good cultivation or the law of the survival of the fittest.

The greatest mistake made by the farmer is that he does not study his profession as do lawyers, doctors, preachers and merchants. He fails to recognize or appreciate the difficulties he has to overcome or to realize how much tact, education, experience and good judgment are essential to his success. Daniel Webster said that it required greater talent, more knowledge and labor and better judgment to be a good farmer than to be a great statesman. There is no vocation subject to a greater variety of modifying influences, and no profession demanding a greater variety of knowledge than farmnig. Among the farming class that are most in need of instruction there is great prejudice against science applied to agri. This prejudice is largely due to ignorance of the meaning of science. The average farmer construes science to mean theory, thinks it something undetermined, something guessed at, and does not know that science means truth and knowledge.

The true farmer is he who can discover or recognize the truth of principles and practices of everyday life, and possesses the knowledge which enables him to apply them. The farmer of the cotton states makes many mistakes which he readily acknowledges to the realization of his ability to overcome or correct them, or if awakened, he either does not discover the means of remedy or fails to put them into execution.

"Two of the most potent principles of agriculture are diversity and rotation. They are the broad foundation upon which successful farming rests, and go hand in hand, each facilitating the other. Both are too frequently neglected and often totally disregarded. Their neglect is the natural accompaniment to a one-crop system of farming. In the South, where the staple crop is one given clean culture, the neglect of rotation and diversified cropping is a mistake of the greatest importance, since the presence of humus in the soil is the most essential prerequisite to ample crop production, and the prevailing methods of farming have a tendency rather to destroy than to produce humus. The predominating character of Southern soils is light sand, and the presence of a large and constant supply of vegetable matter in the soil is necessary to the maintenance and increase of its fertility; while the physical nature of the soil, together with the long and hot summers, conspires to bring about not only a rapid denitrification, but a general depletion of the soil's fertility.

Rotation necessitates more or less diversity and diversity facilitates the practice of rotation and enhances its profit. In devising a system or plan of rotation there should be added such crops as will find ready sale, or that may easily and profitably be converted into live stock, and preferably both, and at the same time satisfy the home demand for the product grown and grow the products demanded. On many of the large cotton plantations only a small per cent of the hay and meat consumed are produced on the plantation, practically no flour and not all the corn, while thousands of horses and mules for farm work are shipped to them from Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas. Mutton and beef are luxuries, while poultry and butter are not infrequently inadequate for the needs of the planter's family.

The farmer is more lax in applying thought, judgment and well-directed labor to his business than the man of any other professoin, and too frequently leaves future plans entirely out of his calculations. He is too frequently content to follow practices of the past without regard to reasons for following them or to past results. He does not enter into his work with that vim, determination and persistence that are necessary to the observance of the innumerable details so essential to success. He is not only inclined to put off till to-morrow the things that should be done to-day, but either does not do them at all or only half does them. He is content to adhere to practices and tools that he can make do, and thinks it pays to keep a cow that averages six qarts of milk for half the year and is dry the other half. He rarely compares the cost of production with prevailing market prices and plants his crops without due regard to supply and demand.

C. L. NEWMAN.

T. & P. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

"The passenger business for the Texas and Pacific road for the past year was larger than for any year in the history of the road," said General Passenger Agent E. P. Turner a few days ago. "Our passenger earnings amounted to over $2,000,000, a record breaker, and we feel very proud of this very satisfactory showing. Our equipment is in fine shape and we are looking forward to a tremendous business this year. We all realize that Texas is in a most prosperous condition, that trade is excellent and that everything is favorable for the biggest year of business the state ever had."

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Stockers and Feeders bought and sold. Write us. See Market Letter in this issue. Stock Yards, S. St. Joseph, Mo.

EL PASO MID-WINTER CARNIVAL.

Those interested are not exaggerating in the least when they assert that the Mid-Winter Carnival at El Paso will be one of the grandest jollifications eved held in the Southwest.

In addition to numerous attractions which have originated in the minds of the promoters and deduced from suggestions of friends, the enthusiastic management has given a heedful ear and observant eye to the successes of the Mardi Gras of New Orleans, the Kaliph's pageant at Dallas, La Fiesta de Los Angeles, and various other carnivals, with the hope that no features productive of mirth, instruction, or interest will be omitted.

The Sons of Montezuma parade will be gorgeous, glittering and grand, eclipsing all former efforts in the history of historical pageants.

The volcanic eruptions of Mt. Franklin will afford a thrilling novelty in spectacular illumination.

The bull fights, introducing native Spanish toreadors, will continue each day during the Carnival.

Bands of Indians will give their native dances daily.

Cattle roping, rough riding, prize roping contests between cowboys of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico and the vaqueros of Old Mexico, and various other "Wild West" features.

Reproductions of Mexican life.

International turnament between golf and tennis clubs of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Mexico.

Street Fair and Midway entertainments.

Splendid Mexican music.

In fact, nothing has been neglected. Across the Rio Grande from El Paso is the city of Juarez, with its Mexican costumes and customs still unchanged, and the city in itself is productive of unflagging interest.

A few days could not be spent to better advantage than in El Paso during this Carnival. It opens January 17th, 1901, and continues three days. The hotel accommodations will be of the best and prices reasonable. The Texas & Pacific Railway will sell round trip tickets at unusually low rates. This is a trip for everyone. See any ticket agent, or write for particulars to H. P. HUGHES, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex., or to E. P. TURNER, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam



A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of SYPHILIS, GLEET, GHONORRHEA, OR BLOOD POISONING which my remedies fail to cure. Young, old, middle aged, Single or Married Men, and all who suffer from the effects of LOST MANHOOD, Nervous Debility, Unnatural Losses, Failing Memory, Weak, Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs, should send for his FREE MEDICAL TREATISE, which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from private diseases. CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. This offer is backed by $25,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send stamp for symptom blank. Address DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 1015 Congress Ave., Houston, Texas.

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Operate the only Live Stock Market Center in the Southwest. The only Market in Texas where you can secure

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Every day, regardless of how many head are on the market.

PLANT HOGS. WE MUST HAVE MORE HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.

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Ship your cattle and hogs to the National Live Stock Commission Co., Ft. Worth Stock Yards, Ft. Worth, Tex. Correspondence solicited. Market reports free on application. Liberal advances made to our customers.

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Consign your cattle and hogs to Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co., Fort Worth, Texas. We have the best connections in all the markets. Market reports free. Correspondence solicited. Liberal advances made to our customers.

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PREMIUMS AT FORT WORTH

FULL LIST OF AWARDS TO BE MADE AT THE FAT STOCK SHOW NEXT MONTH.

The premium list for the fifth annual Texas Fat Stock Show, to be held at Fort Worth, February 12th, 13th and 14th, has been completed and it is as follows:

Beef cattle—(Beef standard will apply in determining quality of cattle entered in the beef class).

Three-year-old and over steers—Best car Texas raised and fattened steers, 3 years old and over, $125; second best car Texas raised and fattened steers, 3 years old and over, $75; third best car Texas roised and fattened steers, 3 years old and over, $50.

Two-year-old steers—Best car Texas raised and fattened steers, 2 years old and under 3 years old, $125; second best car Texas raised and fattened steers, 2 years old and under 3 years old, $75; third best car Texas raised and fattened steers, 2 years old and under 3 years old, $50; best car Texas raised yearling steers, $50.

Single steers, 3 years and over—Best steer raised and fattened in Texas, beef standard, $25; second best steer raised and fattened in Texas, beef standard, $15; third best steer raised and fattened in Texas, beef standard, $10.

Two years and under 3 years—Best steer raised and fattened in Texas, beef standard, $25; second best steer raised and fattened in Texas, beef standard, $15; third best steer raised and fattened in Texas, beef standard, $10.

Single cows—3 years old and over: Best grade cow bred and raised in Texas, beef standard, $25; second best grade cow bred and raised in Texas, beef standard, $15; third best grade cow bred and raised in Texas, beef standard, $10.

Special—one thousand dollars in premiums on registered Shorthorn cattle, $500 subscribed by the American Shorthorn Breeders' association and $500 by the citizens of Fort Worth: Best Shorthorn bull, 3 years and over, $35; second best Shorthorn bull, 3 years and over, $30; third best Shorthorn bull, 3 years and over, $25; fourth best Shorthorn bull, 3 years and over, $20; fifth best Shorthorn bull, 3 years and over, $15; best Shorthorn bull, 2 years and under 3, $30; second best Shorthorn bull, 2 years and under 3, $25; third best Shorthorn bull, 2 years and under 3, $20; fourth best Shorthorn bull, 2 years and under 3, $15; fifth best Shorthorn bull, 2 years and under 3, $10; best Shorthorn bull, 1 year and bull, 1 year and under 2, $20; third best bull, 1 year and 2, $20; third best Shorthorn bull, 1 year and under 2, $15; fourth best Shorthorn bull, 1 year and under 2, $10; fifth best Shorthorn bull, 1 year and under 2, $5; best Shorthorn bull calf, under 1y ear, $20; second best Shorthorn bull calf, under 1 year, $15; third best Shorthorn bull calf, under 1 year, $10; fourth best Shorthorn bull calf, under 1 year, $20; second best Shorthorn bull calf, under 1 year, $4.

Cows—Best Shorthorn cow, 3 years and over $35; second best Shorthorn cow, 3 years and over, $30; third best Shorthorn cow, 3 years and over, $25; fourth best Shorthorn cow, 3 years and over, $20; fifth best Shorthorn cow, 3 years and over, $15; best Shorthorn cow, 2 years and under 3, $30; second best Shorthorn cow, 2 years and under 3, $25; third best Shorthorn cow, 2 years and under 3, $20; fourth best Shorthorn cow, 2 years and under 3, $15; fifth best Shorthorn cow, 2 years and under 3, $10; best Shorthorn cow, 1 year and under 2, $25; second best Shorthorn cow, 1 year and under 2, $20; third best Shorthorn cow, 1 year and under 2, $15; fourth best Shorthorn cow, 1 year and under 2, $10; fifth best Shorthorn cow, 1 year and under 2, $5; best Shorthorn heifer calf under 1 year, $20; second best Shorthorn calf under 1 year, $15; third best Shorthorn heifer calf under 1 year, $10; fourth best Shorthorn heifer calf under 1 year, $6; fifth best Shorthorn heifer calf under 1 year, $4.

Sweepstakes—Best Shorthorn bull, any age, first $25, second $15, third $10.

Best Shorthorn cow, any age, same premiums.

Aged herd—Best one bull and four cows, 2 years and over, first $30, second $20, third $10.

Young herd—Best one bull and four heifers, all under 2 years, first $20, second $10, third $10.

Eight best get of one bull, first prize, $20, second $15, third $10, two best products of one cow (either sex), over 1 year, first prize $20, second $15, third $10.

One thousand dollars premiums on registered Hereford cattle, $500 subscribed by the American Hereford Breeders' association and $500 by the citizens of Fort Worth. Animals to be eligible to compete must be recorded in the American Hereford Record. Best Hereford bull, three years and over, $25, second best $20, third best $15, fourth best $10, fifth best $5; best Hereford bull, two years and under three, $25, second best $20, third best $15, fourth best $10, fifth best $5; best Hereford bull, one year and under two, $25; second best $20; third best $15; fourth best $10; fifth best $5; best Hereford bull under one year $25, second best $20, third best $15, fourth best $10, fifth best $5; best Hereford cow, three years or over $25, second best $20, third best $15, fourth best $10, fifth best $5; best Hereford heifer two years and under three, $25, second best $20, third best 15, fourth best $10, fifth best $5; best Hereford heifer, one year and under 2, $25, second best $20, third best $15, fourth best $10, fifth best $5; best Hereford heifer under one year $25, second best $20, third best $15, fourth best $10, fifth best $5.

Sweepstakes—Best Hereford bull, any age, $37.50; best Hereford cow, any age, $37.50; aged herd, consisting of one bull, two years or over, one cow, three years or over, one female, two years old and under three, one female, one year and under two, one female, one year old, first prize $37.50, second $25, third $12.50, fourth $7.50, fifth $5; young herd, consisting of one bull and four females, all under two years old, first prize $37.50, second $25, third $12.50, fourth $7.50, fifth $5; best two animals of either sex, product of one cow, $20, second best $15, third best $10; best four animals of either sex, get of one bull, $25, second best $15, third best $10, fourth best $5; best pair (one bull and one heifer), under one year, $20, second best $15, third best $10, fourth best $5.

Hogs—Car lots. Not less than fifty head will be considered a carload. Best carload Texas raised and fattened hogs $75, second best $50, third best $25.

Hogs—Wagon lots. Not less than ten head owned and fed by one individual will be eligible to competition in this class. Where there is doubt, judges may require affidavits. Best wagon lot Texas raised and fattened hogs $25, second best $15, third best $10.

Hogs—Single. Best Poland China sow, registered, 1 year and under 2, $7; second best, $5; best Poland China boar, registered, 1 year and under 2, $7; second best $5; best Berkshire boar, registered, 1 year and under 2, $7, second best $5; best O. I. C. sow, registered, 1 year and under 2, $7, second best $5; best O. I. C. boar, registered, 1 year and under 2, $7, second best $5; best Tamworth sow, registered, 1 year and under 2, $7, second best $5; best Tamworth boar, registered, 1 year and under 2, $7, second best $5; best Red Jersey sow, registered, 1 year and under 2, $7, second best $5; best Red Jersey boar, registered, 1 year and under 2, $7, second best $5.

Sheep—Best buck and four ewes, Shropshire, registered, $25, second best $15, third best $10; best buck and four ewes, Cotswold, registered, $25, second best $15, third best $10.

A TEXAS JUNGLE STORY

H. T. FUCH OF TIGER MILL, TEXAS, HAS SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT WOLVES.

Tiger Mills, Burnet Co., Tex.

To the Journal:

What shall we do about the wolves? Shall we let them have it all their own way? Shall we continue to raise young calves, lambs, kids, pigs and turkeys for them? Shall we be able to raise enough of such nice, tender flesh as suits their taste? Let us make a calculation to get some idea about the near future of our great state of Texas.

We know that there is an old wolf and an old she wolf, between two mountains, up the creek. They raised a healthy litter of young wolves; there are about four females and three males among them. Across the mountain there are two more such families and down in the valley, near a deep hollow there are three more similar wolf families. This makes six families in that neighborhood. Family No. 1 will go to the top of a hill about sundown and the members of the whole family will all assist in singing a melodious (?) evening song about the sweets of their rural life, and the charms of a feast or banquet in a bed full of new-born pigs or young calves or lambs or kids, etc. Wolf family No. 2 will answer on one of the neighboring hills, and all the other families will soon join in this "heart-rending" evening song. The grown folks "will then proceed in leading the hopeful youths to a bunch of sheep or goats or pigs or a new-born calf (whose mother has just gone to the creek to drink), and the whole crowd will soon be engaged in killing off the farmer's or the stockman's property; just to reduce his taxes. By a plentiful meal of nice, tender meat, every night, the youngsters of the six wolf-families are enabled to soon reach their growth at which they begin to think of raising happy families of their own, and we soon find it difficult to keep posted in the relationship and anti-kinship among all these families and their respectable descendants of nobilities and royalties. But the farmer or the stockman considers it a necessary evil that he must feed the honorable wolf and his posterity. The farmer raises a number of dogs which he feeds, so they have strength enough to keep up a pretty lively barking during the night and part of the day, to scare his neighbor's children and their pony, when they come by on their way to school; or to show his neighbor that he is also able to feed a number of dogs, even if his pigs must starve. Of course, the stockman must show the wolves that his dogs can bark fully as loud as the wolves can howl, etc. It looks like it's about time that some one gave the farmer and the stockman some good advice in this matter. Like the wolves and the wildcats are increasing, so also the thorny brush and the cactus are increasing everywhere. To get rid of the wolves and wildcats we need a hog that will eat up all the young wolves as soon as they are born and to get rid of all thorny bushes and all the cactus, we need hardy cattle and goats, that will eat up all the thorny bushes and all the cactus, and against all rascality in this world we need a kind of new patent chaffmill, run by gas, to blow out all the chaff.

But as we cannot get all this it might be well to try to do something by which we get rid of wolves and wildcats and thorny bushes and cactus and chaffy men. How to do this is what I now will proceed to tell you:

In the first place we must go to work and kill the wolves and the wildcats by putting a tax of fifty cents per year on every dog (more than one) owned by anybody in Texas; and all the stockmen who live in any part of Texas where there are any wolves or other kinds of "varmints" that kill stock of any kind, should be taxed sufficiently to raise money enough to pay a fair price for the scalps of wolves and other such animals. I think that $3 each for wolf scalps is sufficient and 50 cents for wildcat scalps, and from $5 to $10 for the scalps of panthers and Mexican lions. To get rid of all kinds of brush and cactus we need more Angora goats and to get rid of the "chaff" among human beings we need more self-control and liberty and liberality.

H. T. FUCHS.

PUBLIC SALE—HEREFORDS.

Two Hundred Head from Leading Herds and Guaranteed the Peer of Any.

The attention of the beef cattle breeders of the country, especially those that have a preference for the better class of registered Herefords, is called to the star illustrated announcement found elsewhere in this issue. Therein the reader will find that the 200 head that will be sold without reserve or by-bid, have been selected out of the most famous herds in this country. The Weavergrace herd, founded and owned by T. F. B. Sotham, contributes 24 young bulls and 26 heifers that are considered the superior of any equal number ever sold from the herd.

The Riverside Hereford Cattle company's herd, founded and managed by its vice-president, William Humphrey, and now the largest registered herd in the world, send into this sale 75 head of specially picked animals. Among the offerings will be 64 head topped out of the noted Shadeland herd, whose foundation animals cost more money in Herefordshire, England, than has any like number that ever came to America. It is safe to state that no herd in the world now has more strongly bred or more high-priced herd bulls or better bred cows than has the Riverside Hereford herd.

The very successful breeder of extra good ones, Clem Graves, of Indiana, comes into the combination with 20 head, which includes his entire show herd with three exceptions. To Mr. Graves belongs the honor of breeding and owning the $7,500 breeding and prize-winning bull, Dale, and other undefeated prize winners. Those familiar with the show yard history of American Herefords, will find that Mr. Graves' offering, both in breeding and individuality, is the peer of any. The afore-mentioned breeders have contributed the sale cattle from their respective herds, believing that the progressive beef cattle breeding public will appreciate it. In order to have an offering commensurate with the beginning of the twentieth century, and of a sufficient number to afford the greatest number of buyers possible an opportunity to a wide range of blood, other breeders will contribute some of their best, among whom is the Egger Hereford Cattle company, that will send in 24 head of their very tops, the get of Chillicothe, a show ring champion over all beef breeds. Then that old reliable firm, Makin Bros., who made a very successful show at the World's Fair in 1893, will offer ten head of their best individual animals.

They in turn will be followed with a few of the best they have from A. F. McCarthy, George W. Dennis, J. C. Adams, D. W. Black and George B. Conley, all favorably known to the Hereford breeding fraternity of this country. It is evident that all the offerings must be good ones, coming as they do under the sanction of the sales manager, Mr. Sotham, whose Hereford standard is of the highest order of merit and individual excellence. Consult the announcement and write for further particulars and a free copy of the sale catalogue.

W. P. BRUSH.

OKLAHOMA OPPORTUNITIES.

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

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

CHEAP ROUND TRIP RATE TO HAVANA.

The Sunset Central Lines have established a low round trip rate from all points on the H. & T. C., via Houston and New Orleans to Havana, Cuba. A rate of $70 has been placed in effect with a thirty day limit, which includes steamer transportation from New Orleans to Havana and return, with berth and meals en route. This rate applies on the Sunset route as far west as San Antonio.

The opportunity afforded to visit one of the most interesting cities in the New World should not be disregarded by the readers of this paper in considering a possible outing this winter. The Morgan Line Steamers are first-class in every respect and sail from New Orleans every five days. For additional information consult local ticket agent or address,

S. F. B. MORSE,
Pass'r Traf. Mrg.
L. J. PARKS,
G. P. & T. A., G. H. & S. A. Ry
M. L. ROBBINS,
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TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

200 THOROUGHBRED PEDIGREED Iowa and Missouri Shorthorn bulls from 2 to 4 years old in lots to suit purchaser. Prices very low. Bulls have been in Texas 4 months. Come or write at once. Can be seen one mile from Memphis. JACK SERRUYS, Box 102, Memphis, Texas.

PAINT YOUR BARNS, fences, etc., with Paintolene at one-tenth cost of paint. Perfect, lasting protection, waterproof. Any color, recipe for $1 bill. A. YOUNG, Downing, Texas.

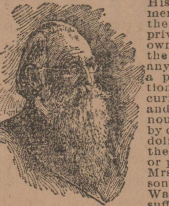
HOME CREEK HEREFORD RANCH.

I have 75 choice bred Steers, also 75 Heifers, all my own raising, for sale; also 200 well bred Cows with Calves by registered bulls, from three years to eight; also about 100 Bulls, from 3-4 to 31-32, from six months to one year old.

William Anson, Coleman, Texas.

A WONDERFUL HEALER.

Hundreds of People, Suffering from So-called Incurable Diseases, Permanently Restored to Health.

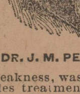


DR. J. M. PEEBLES.

Dr. J. M. Peebles has done more for the afflicted than any man known to history. His Home Treatment which cures the patient in the privacy of their own home without the knowledge of anyone, is creating a profound sensation because it is curing the hopeless and those pronounced incurable by doctors, and it is doing this without the use of drastic or poisonous drugs. Mrs. J. W. Henderson, of St. Johns, Washington, who suffered for years with pain in the ovaries and uterine weakness, was entirely cured by the Peebles treatment. Mrs. C. Harris, Marionville, Pa., says she cannot express too much gratitude for the results received through Dr. Peebles' treatment. She suffered for years from falling of the womb. Francis Wavering, Seattle, Washington, suffered for 20 years with a severe case of catarrh; completely cured through the psychic treatment. Geo. H. Weeks, 53 Minerva St., Cleveland, O., sends heartfelt thanks for restoration of health after suffering from nervous prostration and insomnia; says he now enjoys restfulness and sleeps sound every night. Mrs. Mary A. Clair, Lexington, Ky., after thirty years' continual suffering from epilepsy and trying to be cured by eminent physicians, writes: "Two months of your treatment has made earth almost a heaven to me." To all the sick Dr. Peebles makes this liberal offer: Don't send any money, simply ply your name and address, also leading symptoms, and through his psychical power he will diagnose your case; you will also receive, free of any cost whatever, special instruction and his wonderful books, which mean health and strength to you. Address Dr. J. M. Peebles & Co., Dept. 42, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Teaches His Profession Dr. J. M. Peebles teaches his noble science to others. It is the greatest and best paying profession of the age. Taught by mail. Full instructions free. Address Dr. J. M. Peebles, Dept. 42, Battle Creek, Michigan.

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Nearly 2,000,000 successfully treated in U. S. and Canada during the last 5 years. Cheap, safe and easy to use. Pamphlet with full particulars, official endorsements and testimonials sent FREE on application.

Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago.

BRANCHES: St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, Ft. Worth, San Francisco.

LIST OF CENSUS CONTEST WINNERS

The Press Publishing Association of Detroit, Mich., has made the following announcement of the list of winners in the Census Guessing Contest:

The population of the United States and territories on the mainland of North America is 76,061,128, as is shown by the following certificate:

Census Office, Washington, D. C.

I, William R. Merriam, Director of the Twelfth Census of the United States, do hereby certify that the total population of the states and territories of he United States, situated on the mainland of North America, is Seventy-six Million, Sixty-one Thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight (76,061,128), according to the official count of the returns of said census.

Given, under my hand and seal of the Census Office this Nineteenth day of December, A. D., 1900.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, Director of Census.

On receiving the above certificate the Press Publishing Association turned all of its coupons over to the committee on awards, consisting of the Hon. Wm. C. Maybury, of Detroit; Hon. Joseph W. Donovan, Circuit Judge, and Mr. Clarence Gould, Wholesale Grocer. Before submitting the coupons to the committee on awards they were carefully tabulated and numerically arranged by expert accountants. After a careful examination of the work of the accountants, the committee on awards concluded that the persons named in the appended list were entitled to prizes, as is shown by the following certificate:

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 27th, 1900.

Press Publishing Association, Detroit, Mich.:

Gentlemen—The committee appointed by your Association to award the prizes in your Census Guessing Contest, respectfully submit that the following persons are entitled to prizes and in the order named.

Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. MAYBURY, Chairman.

Following is the list of prize winners, with their guesses:

First Prize—$15,000—Geo. Mohn, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa., guess 76,061,126
Second Prize—$5,000—W. A. McLaughlin, Detroit, Mich., guess 76,061,121
Third Prize—$1,000—W. J. Harrison, Tuscola, Mich., guess 76,061,120
Fourth Prize—$500—August Bierbaum, Femme Osage, Mo. 76,061,117
Fifth Prize—$300—A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,060,976
Sixth Prize—$200—Miss D. E. Ledoux, Glen Falls, N. Y. 76,061,312
Seventh Prize—$100—J. W. Dorsey, Rutherford, N. C. 76,060,934
Eighth Prize—$90—W. P. Johnson, Gadsden, Ala 76,061,391
Ninth Prize—$80—N. Simmons, Hetland, South Dakota 76,060,760
Tenth Prize—$75—Leroy Monroe, Darien, Connecticut 76,060,750
Eleventh Prize—$60—L. A. Guthrie, Munice, Ind. 76,061,573
Twelfth Prize—$50—Alson Brubaker, Fargo, N. Dakota 76,061,608
Thirteenth Prize—$40—Eben Stock, Douglass, Kan. 76,061,623
Fourteenth Prize—$35—Geo. W. Holmes, Cincinnati, Ohio 76,061,654
Fifteenth Prize—$30—J. D. Rhodes, Knoxwood, Alabama 76,060,560
Sixteenth Prize—$25—J. F. Fogelsong, St. Edwards, Neb. 76,060,550
Seventeenth Prize—$20—C. M. Smith, Cheyenne, Wyoming 76,060,430
Eighteenth Prize—$15—S. A. Floren, Lakota, N. Dakota 76,061,827
Nineteenth Prize—$15—A. J. Harris, Fordsville, Kentucky 76,061,851
Twentieth Prize—$15—O. L. Jones, Maywood, Kentucky 76,060,400

NEXT 180 PRIZES OF $5 EACH.

Guess.
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,060,321
R. C. Watson, Antigo, Wis 76,061,937
J. H. Dorsey, Athens, Ga. 76,061,959
J. H. Dorsey, Athens, Ga. 76,061,960
Elmer Diller, Bluffton, Ohio 76,062,110
Job M. Fruit, Richland City, Wis. 76,060,117
Kate Krataegus, Wilkinsburg, Pa. 76,062,156
L. G. Evans, Selig, Ohio 76,062,164
W. H. Townsend, Birmingham, Ala. 76,062,173
John E. Parker, Beloit, Wis. 76,060,066
D. L. Freeborn, Knoxville, Pa. 76,062,222
E. S. Van Kirk, Hartord City, Ind. 76,062,240
Lillian M. Blauvelt, East Las Vegas 76,060,000
Aug. Riekke, Ely, Minn 76,060,000
J. P. Cameron, Carrollton, Ky. 76,062,259
H. H. Warren, Hobbs, Ind. 76,059,979
James F. McCarey, Roswell, Ga. 76,062,333
Chas. Fields, Sadieville, Ky. 76,062,354
J. W. McHenry, Carmi Ill 76,062,373
Lizzie L. McElroy, Zions Mills, Va. 76,059,882
A. J. Siebert, St. Genevieve, Mo. 76,062,411
Geo. Bostie, Jr., Kahoka, Mo. 76,059,793
W. B. Hidges, East Patchogue, N. Y. 76,059,789
J. H. Drexelius, Covington, Ky. 76,059,789
Job M. Fruit, Richland City, Wis. 76,059,784
Billy Smith, 216 W. 12th St., Elwood, Ind. 76,059,766
David Watson, Yankeetown, Ind. 76,062,499
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,062,541
N. Herrig, Leavenworth, Kan. 76,062,582
Mrs. Laura Green Rice, Ashland, Mo 76,062,600
Samuel S. Smith, Nat'l Soldiers' Home 76,059,628
Mrs. Alice Wright, Bristol, Va. 76,059,544
J. J. Brevard, Sharon Grove, Ky. 76,062,723
Geo. Hale, Haslett, Mich. 76,062,752
Wm. Evans, Uvalde, Tex. 76,059,473
Walter V. Hortenstine, Laredo, Mo. 76,062,854
K. Kittelson, Hawley, Minn. 76,059,442
M. E. Key, Granville, Mo., box 74 76,059,428
Catharine Briggs, Lampasas, Tex. 76,062,859
Ole J. Gilboe, Ettrick, Wis. 76,059,391
Samuel G. Hoffman, Painted Post, N. Y. 76,059,331
V. O. Hobbs, Trenton, Mo. 76,059,351
Nelson B. Gardner, Monroe, Ia. 76,059,241
J. B. Pearce, Erlanger, Ky. 76,063,057
Luther Flory, Clinton, Ark. 76,063,058
F. T. Icenbarger, Dayton Ohio 76,059,123
Job M. Fruit, Richland City, Wis. 76,059,123
Edward Crank, Sturgeon, Mo. 76,059,106
O. G. Beach, Remson Corners, Ohio 76,063,215
O. F. Buell, Menominee, Mich. 76,063,215
E. M. Jackson, Marystown, Tex. 76,063,271
A. Anderson, Birch Tree, Mo. 76,058,958
A. Anderson, Birch Tree, Mo. 76,058,958
F. R. Sanford, Newark, N. J. 76,063,321
R. R. Campbell, Hughes, Ga. 76,058,923
H. A. DeBoos, Columbus, Ind. 76,058,921
W. D. Bower, State Center, Ia. 76,063,345
W. P. Owen, Winchester, Ky. 76,063,369
Clarence Payne, Belvidere, Ill. 76,063,401
W. B. Buford, Nicholasville, Ky. 76,063,411
Frank Hamman, Kingsley, Ia. 76,058,772
Mansel Brogden, Searight, Ala. 76,058,772
F. T. Icenbarger, Dayton, Ohio 76,058,765
J. Space, Darien, Ga. 76,058,678
Achory Berry, Freemont City, Ohio 76,058,634
Job M. Fruit, Richland City, Wis. 76,058,629
J. S. Frank, Chester, Ohio 76,058,531
Frank E. Phister, Carrollton, Mo. 76,063,741
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,058,512
John Underwood, Clinton, Ark. 76,063,783
J. Thompson, Cincinnati, Ohio 76,058,420
Alva M. Mottoe, Port Jefferson, Ohio 76,058,413
B. A. Fledderjohann New Knoxville, O. 76,063,846
T. B. Atchison, Newton, Kan. 76,063,924
Charles R. Young, Livonia, Ind. 76,063,947
E. A. Harold, Georgetown, Ill. 76,058,280
Chas. Smith, Fountaintown, Ind. 76,058,233
S. V. Hartsock, Spring Valley, Ohio 76,058,221
J. W. Seward, Oak Ridge, Mo. 76,058,218
Sallie E. Osburn, Sebree Ky. 76,058,177
Geo. E. Denny, Old Alberquerque, N. M. 76,064,082
Geo. E. Denny, Old Alberquerque, N. M. 76,064,083
Geo. E. Denny, Old Alberquerque, N. M. 76,064,083
Geo. E. Denny, Old Alberquerque, N. M. 76,064,083
Geo. E. Denny, Old Alberquerque, N. M. 76,064,083
Job M. Fruit, Richland City, Wis. 76,058,128
M. S. Toner, Lee's Creek, Ohio 76,058,094
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,058,092
W. R. McRoberts, Monticello, Mo. 76,064,213
Bert Wilson, Wilson, W. Va. 76,058,000
M. T. McGavran, Aurora, Neb. 76,058,000
A. B. Briney, Botland, Ky. 76,057,986

Guess.
J. C. Jones, Mish, Ga. 76,064,281
L. F. Stowe, Concord, N. C. 76,057,872
Mrs. Ida M. Hennis, Vincennes, Ind. 76,057,871
Joe M. Prince, Antreville, S. C. 76,066,414
H. A. DeBoos, Columbus, Ind. 76,057,819
Dr. J. C. Lewis, Indianapolis, Ind. 76,057,817
James M. Kennedy, Hiram, Ga. 76,057,792
Carrett O. Driscoll, Indianapolis, Ind. 76,057,783
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,057,774
L. W. Miller, Wawpecong, Ind. 76,057,772
Carl Masters, Lane, Tex. 76,057,772
John R. Basney, Starrville, Mich. 76,057,772
Frank H. Kemper, Cincinnati, Ohio 76,057,772
E. E. Jennings, Wetmore, Colo 76,057,772
Geo. P. Mathis, Mansfield, Ohio 76,057,772
H. P. Newlin, Haviland, Kan. 76,057,772
A. B. Trimble, Catoosa, Ind. Ter. 76,057,772
Mrs. Mary McLean, Whittemore, Mich. 76,057,772
E. W. Carter, St. Paul, Minn. 76,057,772
Clara Aud, Herald, Ill. 76,057,772
Chas. Schultze, Defiance, Mo. 76,057,772
J. L. Rowland, McKinney, Ky. 76,057,772
Warren A. Shoemaker, Bridgeville, N. J. 76,057,772
Aaron B. Gault, St. Peter, Minn. 76,057,772
E. S. Nutt, Crawfordsville, Ind. 76,057,772
W. I. Drummond, Horse Creek, Ala. 76,057,772
G. E. Mallory, Crooked Creek Ala. 76,057,772
Guss B. Cusic, California, Md. 76,057,763
M. N. McCoy, Poplarville, Miss. 76,064,497
Job M. Fruit, Richland City, Wis. 76,057,719
I. I. English, Wrencoe, Tenn. 76,057,717
O. N. MilliganChoccolocco, Ala. 76,057,676
O. N. Milligan, Choccolocco, Ala. 76,057,676
F. R. Sanford, Newark, N. J. 76,057,672
P. E. Heaton, Goddells, Mich. 76,057,642
Flora L. Metheny, Epsom, Ind. 76,057,575
John G. Logan, Allegheny City, Pa. 76,057,572
N. C. Berger, Read, Colo 76,057,564
W. E. Miller, Conneaut, Ohio 76,064,723
E. B. Seeley, Bowling Green, Ky. 76,057,532
J. B. Lee, Panasoffkee, Fla 76,057,467
Roy B. Simpson, Dallas, Tex. 76,064,220
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,057,432
Cyrus W. Bigler, Auburn, Ill. 76,057,429
J. L. Roberts, Lynn, Ky. 76,057,423
J. J. Forgarty, Florence, S. C. 76,057,394
F. M. Jones, Mendota, Mo. 76,064,874
H. S. Robinson, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 76,057,364
J. B. Montgomery, Troy, Neb. 76,057,219
Job M. Fruit, Richland City, Wis. 76,057,217
A. B. Cashman, Union Star, Ky. 76,065,049
J. T. Saunders, Rushville, Ind. 76,065,034
H. O. Hodges, Oconee, Ga. 76,065,092
Charles G. Schelke, Madison, Ind. 76,157,149
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,057,148
Peter W. William, Hillsboro, Ind. 76,057140
D. T. Baker, Chicago, Ill. 76,057,135
E. Webb, Iowaville, Kan. 76,057,133
F. T. Icenbarge, Dayton, Ohio 76,057,129
T. D. Boone, Saltsburg, Pa. 76,057,121
W. E. Stout, Covena, Ky. 76,057,118
W. H. Hinton, Barbeton, Ohio 76,057,051
Nellis Mehl, Fremont, Ohio 76,057,017
D. D. Miller, Brazil, Ind. 76,057,011
W. R. Vandyke, Baxton, Iowa 76,071,001
J. M. Cartwright, Center, Tex. 76,056,973
Mrs. Calvin Fuller, Bancroft, Mich. 76,056,936
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,056,912
F. D. Heresey, Trenton, Mo. 76,056,900
F. D. Heresey, Trenton, Mo. 76,056,856
Harvey Clark, Gentryville, Mo. 76,056,846
Walter V. Hortenstine, Laredo, Mo. 76,065,425
E. D. Hutchinson, Colebrook, N. H. 76,056,829
S. A. McCausland, Lexington, Mo. 76,056,825
John S. Kellman, Catskill Station 76,056,824
Chas Smith, Fountaintown, Ind. 76,056,820
Dr. E. W. Ludlow, Urbana, Ohio 76,056,819
D. D. Miller, Brazil, Ind. 76,056,819
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,056,819
J. L. McLane, Talladega, Ala. 76,056,819
Chas. C. Driskill, Highland, Ohio 76,056,819
Walter V. Hortenstine, Laredo, Mo. 76,056,819
Job. M. Fruit, Richland City, Wis. 76,056,819
F. D. Hersey, Trenton, Mo. 76,056,819
S. A. McCausland, Lexington, Mo. 76,056,819
Jas. Kramer, Troutville, Pa. 76,056,819
Frank Myra, Cleveland, Ohio 76,056,819
H. A. Deboos, Columbus, Ind. 76,056,819
Wm. N. Upson, Hubbardson, Mich. 76,065,444
David Wilcox, Dresserville, N. Y. 76,056,809
G. W. Crews, Myrtle Creek, Ore. 76,056,809
G. W. Crews, Myrtle Creek, Ore. 76,056,809
John Maddox, Westport, Ky. 76,056,786
W. D. Rivers, Covington, Tex. 76,056,777
O. L. Jones, Maywood, Ky. 76,065,480
Alfred Johnson, Dixie, W. Va. 76,056,775
Alfred Johnson, Dixie, W. Va. 76,056,772
John Husted, Ovid Mich. 76,056,772
Walter V. Hortenstine, Laredo, Mo. 76,056,759
Chas. E. Moody, Newburyport, Mass. 76,065,502
G. E. Starnes, M. D., Dunkirk, Ohio 76,065,720
Walter V. Hortenstine, Laredo, Mo. 76,056,719
Walter V. Hortenstine, Laredo, Mo. 76,056,719
Mrs. Harry Thomas, Hastings, Neb. 76,056,717
J. B. Milbourn, Leesburg, Va. 76,065,540
N. L. Goolsly, Canal Winchester, Ohio 76,065,555
F. D. Hersey, Trenton Mo. 76,056,700
John Putoff, Versailles, Ohio 76,065,556
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,056,673
E. A. Jeffords, Gainesville, Fla. 76,065,666
W. S. Flinn, Cincinnati, Ohio 76,065,706
L. B. Flippen, Carthage, Tenn. 76,065,742
H. C. Law, Klemme, Iowa 76,065,775
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,065,480
C. M. Ridle, Rippey, Iowa 76,065,780
John L. Nall, Harper's Cross Roads, N. C. 76,056,381
C. B. Wheeler, Almyra, Ark. 76,065,924
Michael Terschluse, Clover Bottom, Mo. 76,056,294
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,056,277
Hilliard Ecker, Glanford, Ont., Can. 76,065,243
J. G. Crabbe, Ashland, Ky. 76,056,219
S. J. Becker, West New Brighton, N. Y. 76,066,066
Mary S. Clove, Deimar, N. Y. 76,056,187
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,056,142
Gemini Lucas, Wapakonet, Ohio 76,056,138
W. R. Vandike, Baxter, Iowa 76,056,090
R. H. Clayland, Bridgeport, Ohio 76,066,171
J. A. Givens, Mt. Sterling, Ill. 76,066,211
J. N. Porter, Blum, Tex. 76,056,036
James A. Fugit, Mesquite, Tex. 76,056,034
Willie Norman, Johnstown, W. Va. 76,056,032
B. F. Grace, Screven, Ga. 76,055,955

NEXT 100 PRIZES OF $4 EACH.

Geo. M. Bostic, Medill, Mo. 76,066,314
Ernest Parkinson, Eramosa, Ont., Can. 76,066,325
Geo. Tyler, Mechanicsville, Mo. 76,066,325
Job M. Fruit, Richland City, Wis. 76,055,927
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,055,927
H. Horschler, Lela, Oklahoma Territory 76,066,334
H. Hirchles, Lela, Oklahoma Territory 76,066,354
W. S. Murdock, Laurel, Iowa 76,066,370
Geo. L. Stephens, Dingler, Tex. 76,055,852
Emma McClow, Cincinnati, Ohio 76,055,825
Wm. Kessner, Jackson, Ohio 76,055,819
C. A. Venable, Marysville, Ga. 76,055,782
Frank Feese, Braymer, Mo. 76,055,772
Walter S. Cowart, Lucedale, Miss. 76,066,510
H. A. DeBoos, Columbus, Ind 76,055,732
A. J. Waldron, Kenney, Ill. 76,066,580
Mrs. M. McFerren, Hoskinsville, Ohio 76,066,603
Nils Chr Lunde, Ridgeway, Ia. 76,066,606
Clifford F. Howlett, Jonesville, Ga. 76,066,606
Nils Chrlunde, Ridgeway, Ia. 76,066,606
J. P. Kelley, Topeka, Kan. 76,066,616
R. C. Peters, Ribbins, Ohio 76,066,662
John Hemphill, Bellefontaine, Ohio 76,066,666
Sarah J. McGuire, Clevilas, Va. 76,055,575
W. Edgecombe, Knoxville, Pa. 76,055,555
Mrs. Maggie McCracken, Young America 76,055,555
T. E. Williams, Chicago, Ill. 76,066,694
W. L. Holdcomb, Arcadia, Wis. 76,066,716
Mrs. G. W. Stuckert, Whiteside, Mo. 76,055,530
F. G. Shurtiff, Palo, Iowa 76,055,515
Cary Nichols, Sheridan, Mich. 76,066,748
Wm. Schweiker, Streator, Ill. 76,055,472
Lawrence Broadwell, Needmore, Ark. 76,055,436
W. A. McCarl, Ames, S. D. 76,066,856
C. E. Pilbro, Central City, Neb. 76,055,375
Thos. J. Clark, Allentown, Pa. 76,066,932
C. B. Johnson, Palo, Mich. 76,066,937
R. S. Link, Abbeville, S. C. 76,055,306
G. W. Wolfe, Ridgeville, Ga. 76,055,294
O. L. Jones, Maywood, Ky. 76,055,285
James R. McConnell, WolfCale, Ohio 76,055,250
S. F. DeWater, Oil Springs, Ont., Can. 76,055,250
E. B. James, Connelly Springs, N. C. 76,055,245
Samuel Pence, Scottsford, Va. 76,055,225
B. C. Carter, Brick, Ala. 76,055,194
Oscar Nelson, Eagle Bend, Minn. 76,067,067
Walter V. Hortenstine, Laredo, Mo. 76,055,166
A. B. Crutcher, Madison Station, Ala. 76,055,166
Job M. Fruit, Richmond City, Wis. 76,055,138
Albert Pennell, West Gray, Me. 76,055,127
Thos. J. Fox, Falmouth, Ky. 76,055,124
Perry Bowman, Dayton, Ohio 76,055,124
Thos. A. Collins, Orvyhee, Ore. 76,055,087
Godfrey B. Weber, Cincinnati, Ohio 76,067,176
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,067,236
Jos. E. Schulez, Wells, Minn. 76,055,010
A. H. Tennant, Mayville, N. Y. 76,055,010
I. W. Woods, Shelton, Wash. 76,067,247
R. L. Lewis, Waddill, Mo. 76,055,008
F. C. Behner, Conrad, Iowa 76,055,007
C. A. Nickum, Spokane, Wash. 76,055,000
A. G. Craig, Charlotte, N. C. 76,067,313
M. J. Garver, Hamilton, Ohio 76,067,317
Jas Harrison, New Creek, W. Va. 76,054,896
Jas. M. Vaught, Somerset, Ky. 76,067,431
Jas. M. Vaught, Somerset, Ky. 76,067,431
S. B. Feemster, Milo, Tex. 76,054,793
Job M. Fruit, Richland City, Wis 76,054,789
Geo. Mohn, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa. 76,054,765
J. C. Lee, Rome, Ind. 76,054,722
S. B. Elder, Warsaw, Ohio 76,054,722
R. W. Riddle, Ashland, Ala. 76,054,718
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,054,712
David Clark, Headsville, W. Va. 76,067,555
Joshua L. Chick, Wells Branch, Me. 76,054,691
S. H. Little, East Whitman, Mass. 76,054,686

Guess.
W. S. Flinn, Cincinnati, Ohio 76,054,619
Wm. Wright, Parnell, Oklahoma, Ter. 76,054,606
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,054,562
B. F. Hanes, Sheldon, Mo. 76,054,523
W. V. Morris, Liberty, Ky. 76,067,733
Evans and Ewards, Jackson, Ohio 76,067,746
Addie Daugherty, Indian Diggins, Cal. 76,054,473
W. M. Parrish, Crooksville, Ohio 76,054,321
Miss Mabel DeTurk, Martinsville, Ind. 76,054,275
M. A. McCoy, Flat Rock, Ill. 76,054,258
A. L. McKeown, Philadelphia, Pa. 76,054,257
J. R. Cotton, Stark, Kan. 76,054,180
C. H. Kribs, New Lothrop, Mich. 76,054,176
S. K. Winans, Stanfordville, N. Y. 76,054,123
Vassar Crenshaw, Augusta, Ark. 76,054,121
M. F. Hagenbook, Brumfield, Pa. 76,054,121
Chas. E. Burch, Rapid River, Mich. 76,054,000
Job M. Fruit, Richland City, Wis. 76,053,987
W. S. McCollum, Eagleville, Mo. 76,053,971
L. P. Ohlinger, Wooster, Ohio 76,053,967
Mrs. John Glass, Lewiston, Idaho 76,053,879
F. P. Sanborn, South Standish, Me. 76,068,402
C. L. Vickers, Ash, Tex. 76,068,421
W. A. Love, Magowah, Miss. 76,053,795
W. A. Spain, Sylvan, Ala. 76,068,463
Mike Carroll, Mannington, Ky. 76,068,476
Jacob Schaefer, Hamilton, Ohio 76,053,767
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,053,744
J. F. Seebeck, Peninsula, Ohio 76,053,721
J. H. Watrous, Ridgeway, Ohio 76,053,721
Wm. T. Smith, Bellefontaine, Ohio 76,053,669
D. C. Johnson, Beweyville, Ky. 76,053,573
Wm. A. Walker, South Boston, Ind. 76,053,571
T. O. Marken, Kragnes, Minn. 76,068,696
W. B. Chastain, New Port, Ark. 76,068,714
Wm. F. Pierce, Valparaiso, Ind. 76,053,531
Mrs. F. M. Fuller, Homer, N. Y. 76,068,782
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,068,801

NEXT 100 PRIZES OF $2.50 EACH.

H. C. Scanland, Annandale, Va. 76,068,821
L. B. Smith, Grotten, Mass. 76,053,421
C. R. Walker, Hillsboro, Ind. 76,053,421
G. N. Turner, Lawndale, N. C. 76,053,382
N. F. Rape, Rose Hill, Ohio 76,053,354
Creed F. Hobbs, Morristown, Tenn. 76,053,333
L. A. Guthrie, Muncie, Ind. 76,068,965
Geo. Bostic, Jr., Kahoka, Mo. 76,053,273
James B. Williams, Fort Dodge, Ia. 76,053,271
Alson Brubaker, Fargo, N. D. 76,053,243
John W. Walsh, Burlington, Ia. 76,096,066
A. M. Bigler, Auburn, Ill. 76,053,183
A. E. Edgecome, Knoxville, Pa. 76,069,137
Job. M. Fruit, Richland City, Wis. 76,053,117
D. W. Fite, Hamersville, Ohio 76,069,145
F. W. Munch, Argenta, Ill. 76,069,154
Edith Radabaugh, Versailles, Ohio 76,053,035
Geo. Zurcker, Cable, Ill. 76,052,984
Cyrus W. Bigler, Auburn, Ill. 76,069,307
O. C. Dickerman, Gainesville, Tex. 76,052,936
Ed. M. Larason, Newark, Ohio 76,052,922
J. W. Cox, Green Ridge, O. 76,052,901
A. R. Rain, Dometts Pen, Ky. 76,052,883
J. W. Cox, Greasy Ridge, Ohio 76,052,819
T. W. Nichols, Williamsburg, Ohio 76,069,453
W. V. Fox, Sac City, Iowa 76,069,543
W. B. Russell, Riverside, Cal. 76,052,760
Job W. Fruit, Richland City, Wis. 76,052,729
J. B. Montgomery, Troy, Neb. 76,052,713
John Welor, Bangorville, Ohio 76,069,575
Wm. Osmanson, Fort Dodge, Iowa 76,052,650
John T. Hilts, Rose, N. Y. 76,069,666
Napoleon Wilkins, Nashua, N. H. 76,052,500
A. B. Grimes, Avondale, Miss. 76,069,780
E. M. Barber, Fayetteville, N. Y. 76,069,781
W. Herrig, Leavenworth, Kan. 76,052,472
Griff Cornell, Peck, Mich. 76,052,226
O. L. Jones, Maywood, Ky. 76,052,430
J. W. Cox, Greasy Ridke, Ohio 76,052,421
Bernard J. Goldstein, N. Y. 76,069,999
J. L. Benson, Waldron, Ind. 76,052,250
Edward Schulze, Bark River, Mich. 76,052,464
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,052,198
David Thompson, Dorchester, Ill. 76,070,070
J. L. Mason, Isla, Tex. 76,052,150
M. L. Moran, Colosse, N. Y. 76,052,132
Jos. H. Hess, Belvidere, N. J. 76,070,182
Frank Moran, Sedwick, Me. 76,070,229
Raymond Albright, New Salem, N. 76,052,021
Mrs. Maggie Thornton, Carmi, Ill. 76,051,970
O. L. Jones, Maywood, Ky. 76,070,342
J. F. Laytham, Duncan's Bridge, Mo. 76,051,903
J. W. Robinson, Arabia, Ohio 76,051,898
J. B. Gracey, Turney, Tenn. 76,070,159
J. W. Cox, Greasy Ridge, Ohio 76,051,775
L. A. Guthrie, Munice, Ind. 76,051,788
David Wilcox, Dresserville, N. Y. 76,051,745
Billy Smith, Elwood, Iid. 76,070,542
R. P. Day, Central City, Ky. 76,051,675
W. J. Hopping, Miami, Ohio 76,070,590
G. E. Pullen, Benton Harbor, Mich. 76,051,663
Mrs. Rilla Moran, Alton, Mo. 76,051,620
E. A. Marlar, Waldo, Ark. 76,070,717
M. S. McDonald, Newport News, Va. 76,051,536
Alson Brubaker, Fargo, N. D. 76,070,745
John W. Hance, Holmdel, N. J. 76,051,515
Alson Brubaker, Fargo, N. D. 76,070,745
James S. Bennett, Epsom, N. H. 76,051,489
Job. M. Fruit, Richland City, Wis. 76,051,487
David Pattee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. 76,070,770
W. T. Smith, Brooklyn, Ia. 76,070,843
F. G. Betz, Ligonier, Pa. 76,070,876
E. B. James, Connelly Springs, N. Y. 76,070,890
A. S. Church, National Military Homt, Ky 76,070,906
Albert J. Carr, Koshkonong, Mo. 76,051,312
S. Jeffery, Cleghorn, Ia. 76,070,955
Alice Helfrick, Cincinnati, Ohio 76,051,224
E. D. Coburn, Manchester, N. H. 76,051,243
John F. Jones, Elisnore, Mo. 76,051,230
E. L. McGregor, Ringos Mills, Ky. 76,071,077
C. C. Horton, Utica, Miss. 76,071,071
Frank W. Cooney, Baducah, Ky. 76,071,144
Spruce M. Cox, Cox, Mo. 76,051,128
E. M. Garner, Farmington, Mo. 76,051,041
W. G. Snow, Ada, Minn. 76,051,025
S. A. Loring, Kentland, Ind. 76,071,255
P. A. Curtis, Jesup, Iowa 76,051,000
S. B. Patterson, Sullivan, Ill. 76,051,000
John Bowman, Sr., Culberson, Ohio 76,071,321
James Seamark, Waterford, Mich. 76,050,909
W. W. Laraway, Bradford, Pa. 76,050,901
M. C. Williams, Osceola Mills, Pa. 76,050,862
Mrs. R. L. LeCampte, Remus, Ok. Terr. 76,050,827
W. Harness, Keokuk, Iowa 76,050,824
F. G. Blegen, Warden, Minn. 76,050,800
Miss Blanche Woodward, Wild Rose, Wis. 76,050,800
L. N. Perkins, Lenoir, N. C. 76,071,478
John W. Williams, Powell Siding, Mo. 76,050,770
John W. Williams, Powell Siding, Mo. 76,050,770
Eva Neely, Marion, Ill. 76,050,717
J. M. Clark, Yoakum, Tex. 76,050,715
J. C. Johnson, King William, Va. 76,050,707
David Funk, Brunswick, Mo. 76,050,685
J. H. Ball, Edmonston, Ky. 76,050,672
W. H. Magers, Knoxville, W. Va. 76,050,586
Edward Dunham, Fulton, Mo. 76,050,570
P. W. Newlon, Portersville, Ohio 76,050,565

NEXT 200 PRIZES, $2 EACH.

H. S. Conrad, Leipsic, Ohio 76,071,701
Mrs. R. K. Hitchcock, Kingsville, Ohio 76,050,550
J. C. Miller, Waelder, Texas 76,050,522
Milford Burton, Mount Lebanon, Ky. 76,050,505
Geo. Leake, Sturgis, S. D. 76,050,500
H. A. Czeschin, Bland, Mo. 76,050,500
Chas. D. Bryan, Montezuma, Iowa 76,050,500
Joseph Rodgers, Poortith, N. C. 76,050,500
James McCurdy, New Albany, Ind. 76,050,500
J. B. Whitmore, Buchtel, Ohio 76,050412
O. L. Jones, Maywood, Ky. 76,050,409
Sol. Rhoades, Oshkosh, Wis. 76,050,405
W. F. Gibson, Bissell, Mo. 76,071,852
Geo. Coon, Angola, Ohio 76,050,392
W. J. Moss, St. Johns, Mich. 76,071,876
F. Jean Curtis, Jacksonville, Ill. 76,050,344
Mrs. W. Frazier Hurst, Hopeside, Va. 76,050,333
Robert Mills, Piqua, Ohio 76,050,288
W. A. Thomas, Archibald, Pa. 76,050,280
John W. Griffith, Coal City, Ind. 76,050,228
S. H. Ussery, Marble Falls, Texas 76,050,225
A. J. Toalson, Kyle, Texas 76,050,218
Mrs. Clara A. McCarthy, Mt. Sterling, Ill. 76,050,210
J. L. Behrens, New Hope, Texas 76,050,202
A. J. Smith, Bloom Center, Ohio 76,050,150
Rufus Goss, Anderson, Texas 76,050,150
J. L. Rhodes, Rhodesville, Ga. 76,050,127
E. M. Choat, Monroe, Mich. 76,050,127
L. B. Phillips, Orwell, Pa. 76, 050,125
C. W. Griffith, Martinsville, Ill. 76,072,123
S. F. Glick, Leacock, Pa. 76,050,121
E. G. Schumacker, Little Falls, Wis. 76,050,120
Nathan L. Ramsey, Morning Sun, Ohio 76,050,110
Joe M. McKibbon, Wetmore, Kan. 76,050,109
J. E. Gafford, Greenville, Ala. 76,050,101
C. B. Holmes, Beloit, Wis. 76,050,100
John Cerny, Manning, Iowa 76,050,060
G. P. Waite, Kettle Falls, Wash. 76,072,176
Minnie Riley, Baker, Kans. 76,050,072
Mrs. A. White, Richland, Kan. 76,050,057
W. L. Smith, Helena, Mont. 76,050,050
S. J. Becker, W. New Brighton, N. Y. 76,050,050
Wm. H. Foust, Barnegat, N. J. 76,050,050
J. F. Sprague, Rockland, Me. 76,050,307
D. L. Freeborn, Knoxville, Pa. 76,050,025
E. Bruner, Francis, Fla. 76,050,020
Mrs. Mollie Bridgforth, Pleasant Hill, Mis 76,050,019
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,050,017
J. F. Deloney, Leighton, Ala. 76,072,244
W. F. Williamson, Union, Texas 76,050,000
Albert M. Peterson, Gowen, Mich. 76050,000
Wm. F. Seelye, Geneva, N. Y. 76,050,000
C. V. Baugh, Carthage, Texas 76,050,000
M. L. Haccock, Johnson, N. Y. 76,050,000
M. A. McKee, Lawton, Mich. 76,050,000
Thomas Cole, McDonald, Kans. 76,050,000
Jos. Page, Horse Cave, Ky. 76,050,000
S. Gum, Raus, Tenn. 76,050,000
Grace Smith, Carleton, Neb. 76,050,000
Marvin A. Townley, Chamois, Mo. 76,050,000
J. C. O'Dell, Ruble, Mo. 76,050,000
Fred Waldschlager, Haw Creek, Mo. 76,050,000
Mrs. L. B. Parsell, Closter, N. J. 76,050,000
Eugene Clark, Brooklyn, Mich. 76,050,000
B. M. McGuire, Beattyville, Ky. 76,050,000
J. C. Ross, Newark, Mo. 76,050,000

Guess.
J. O. Weeks, Clendenin, W. Va. 76,050,000
G. W. Ferre, Sidney, Ohio 76,049,963
Henry Wilner, M. D., Jane Lew, W. A. 76,072,337
Mary J. Dennis, Rosenburg, Ky. 76,072,419
Calaway Sharp, Mineral Spring, Mo. 76,072,450
R. R. Page, Parowan, Utah 76,049,764
W. H. Lee, Itasca, Texas 76,072,514
W. F. Moose, Mt. Pleasant, N. C. 76,049,731
H. F. Shively, Rushtown, Ohio 76,072,528
Martin Roth, Madison, Minn. 76,049,701
Florence A. Jones, Iowa Falls, Iowa 76,072,610
A. G. Griswold, Clinton, Ark. 76,049,624
Miss Jennie Willax, Enochville, N. C. 76,072,695
Joe Hales, Sorgno, Ky. 76,072,711
Wm. H. Brinnix, Noble, Ill. 76,072,750
Aug. Reikki, Ely, Minn. 76,049,500
W. H. Wright, St. Helens, Ky. 76,072,770
J. H. P. Woodard, Springfield, Tenn. 76,049,482
L. L. Sidden, Bluffton, Ohio 76,049,450
L. B. Flippen, Carthage, Tenn. 76,049,431
Mrs. Marie D. Pooler, Pierson, Mich. 76,072,830
O. P. Jenson, Banks, Minn. 76,072,830
Geo. Bostic, Jr., Kahoka, Mo. 76,072,834
H. A. Kinkey, Elderidgen, Tex. 76,049,413
W. J. Kemp, Brownsboro, Ky. 76,049,356
O. A. Bissell, New Milford, Ohio 76,049,347
C. G. Wakeley, St. Augustine, Fla. 76,049,315
Franklin Hendricks, High Bridge, Mich. 76,072,922
James T. Hale, Bear Lake, Mich. 76,072,922
A. C. M. Crozier, Port Royal, Pa. 76,049,291
C. O. Kelly, Dunlap, Kans. 76,049,236
G. W. Metzger, Henryville, Ind. 76,049,212
Sylvester Oversmith, Woodland, Mich. 76,073,023
Chas. Fisk, Knoxville, Pa. 76,073,073
E. B. Barnes, Tinkling, Va. 76,049,122
J. W. Bartholow, Hebron, Ohio 76,073,150
Walter P. Tierney, Arnprior, Ont., Can. 76,049,100
A. J. Kinnaird, Standish, Mo. 76,049,095
Thomas Collier, Jamestown, Tenn. 76,073,182
Mary Tom, Albany, Ohio 76,073,187
Mary Tom, Albany, Ohio 76,073,187
Enos D. Smith, Holyoke, Mass. 76,049,051
H. H. Kopies, Ogden, Ill. 76,049,000
Billy Smith, Elwood, Ind. 76,048,986
James Young, Dreyfus, Ky. 76,073,321
J. A. Guthrie, Leeville, Tenn. 76,048,912
Solon Moore, Somerton, Ohio 76,048,857
Jas M. Harrison, Columbia City, Ind. 76,073,423
G. T. Bach, Cincinnati, Ohio 76,073,498
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,073,500
Walter Stuart, Craigmoor, W. Va. 76,073,509
H. A. Morrison, Hopewell, Ohio 76,073,509
Jas. P. Holdt, Cincinnati, Ohio 76,073,529
J. W. Cunningham, Clarence, Mo. 76,073,530
W. J. Walsh, Rosemont, Minn. 76,073,540
Geo. Fickler, Shelby, Ohio 76,048,590
J. Woodman, China, Me. 76,048,525
Jacob Hoff, Pilot Grove, Mo. 76,048,522
Lenoir Johnson, E. Holden, Me. 76,048,520
Walter V. Hortenstine, Laredo, Me. 76,073,766
W. Brown, Neelyville, Ohio 76,048,480
Geo. W. Byers, Springdale, Wash. 76,073,790
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,048,452
H. J. McKittrick, Jackson, Ohio 76,073,808
J. W. Bartholow, Hebron, Ohio 76,048,350
W. D. Hunter, Savannah, Mo. 76,073,972
A. J. Nelson, Rochester, Ky. 76,074,009
J. L. Freeman, Fort Smith, Ark. 76,048,220
Cyrus W. Bigler, Auburn, Ill. 76,048,192
N. Prather, Canby, Ky. 76,074,151
Wm. H. Foust, Barnegat, N. J. 76,074,111
Walter V. Hortenstine, Laredo, Mo. 76,074,112
E. Harris, Scio, N. Y. 76,048,127
J. R. Bryson, Glenville, N. C. 76,048,107
Miss M. C. Mercer, Austin, Tex. 76,048,031
A. M. Bigler, Auburn, Ill. 76,074,275
Allie M. Slater, Aurora, Ind. 76,074,347
Leroy, Halverson, Hazel, S. D. 76,047,862
Mrs. F. A. Moore, Alliance, Ohio 76,047,772
A. H. Kellogg, Randolph, Wis. 76,047,762
S. H. Croft, Fairport, Ia. 76,047,762
Jesse Tackett, Alliance, Ky. 76,047,747
Mrs. Mary L. Conover, Wyoming, Ill. 76,047,717
M. A. Johnson, Deerfield, Mont 76,047,676
R. F. McKenzie, Waverly, Ohio 76,047,676
Thos. E. Farmer, Strant, Ill. 76,047,673
L. A. Dix, Shelburn, Ind. 76,074,596
P. C. Palmore, Waynoka, Ind. Ter. 76,047,640
W. E. Hudson, Indianfields, N. Y. 76,074,652
Jno. Manhart, Stewardson, Ill. 76,074,714
Mike Sheely, Plymouth, Ohio 76,047,520
L. Ludham, Willacoochee, Ga. 76,074,742
Mrs. M. E. Thompson, Sidnaw, Mich. 76,047,830
Herman J. Spechthold, Cincinnati, Ohio 76,047,422
E. B. James, Connellly Springs, N. C. 76,047,418
Mrs. Emma Lee, Louisburg, Kans. 76,047,327
S. K. Werner, Fall River, Kans. 76,074,975
Wm. F. Seelye, Geneva, N. Y. 76,075,000
Matt Felten, Blooming, Wis. 76,075,000
R. West, Williamstown, Ky. 76,075,000
Wm. Koch, Holton, Kans. 76,075,000
James F. Frost, Missoula, Mont. 76,075,000
C. W. Griffith, Martinsville, Ill. 76,075,000
D. D. Bixler, Dalton, Ohio 76,075,000
J. C. O'Dell, Ruble, Mo. 76,075,000
W. K. Gautz, Troy, Ohio 76,047,243
C. H. John, St. Helens, Ore. 76,075,020
T. J. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio 76,075,033
A. R. Dodge, Knoxville, Pa. 76,075,053
J. W. Roop, Rockford, Ohio 76,047,195
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,075,065
Augustus Lacer, Dixie, Okla. 76,075,075
M. M. Baker, Plymouth, Ill. 76,075,077
E. A. Warren, Donnellson, Ill. 76,047, 150
Robt. M. Conover, Miamisburg, Ohio 76,047,136
Mrs. Levi G. Copeland, Thomaston, Me. 76,075,125
Otto W. A. Radloff, Myrtle, Minn. 76,075,125
Nellie Wolf, Coalton, Ky. 76,047,123
Wm. Redfern, Shawnee, Ohio 76,047,115
John Knoth, Macedon, Ohio 76,075,148
L. A. Guthrie, Munice, Ind. 76,075,150
Kate Kratatargus, Wilkinsburg, Pa. 76,075,150
J. B. Drysdale, Portland, Me. 76,075,159
Ada L. Davis, Pilot Point, Texas 76,075,175
Alson Brubaker, Fargo, N. D. 76,046,917
Jno. N. Cheney, Winchester, Ind. 76,075,240
Jno. Bowman, Locust Point, Ind. 76,075,250
Jno. Bowman, Locust Point, Ind. 76,075,250
J. H. Philips, Burnside, Ky. 76,075,251
Mrs. S. C. Galley, LeRoy, Minn. 76,075,310
J. W. Darrow, Chatham, N. Y. 76,075,313
Roan Smith, Americus, Ga. 76,075,337
T. J. Welch, Minden, Texas 76,075,365
W. Berry, Erie City, Pa. 76,075,369
A. J. Toalson, Kyle, Texas 76,075,393
Geo. Zwicke, Cable, Ill. 76,075,395
Mrs. B. A. Price, Cumberland, Iowa 76,075,196
W. A. Love, Magowah, Miss. 76,075,397
A. Bruner, Garfield, Ky. 76,075,410
A. J. White, South Perry, Ohio 76,075,422
John Gauth, New Market, Ky. 76,075,429
John Gauth, New Market, Ky. 76,075,429
Theodore Swanson, Esdaile, Wis. 76,046,822
Will Evans, Charleston, Miss. 76,075,459
G. C. Colebank, Octavia, Nebr. 76,075,467
Geo. W. Brown, Vandalia, Ill. 76,046,784
Mrs. Lucy Reno, Versailes, Ind. 76,075,504
Geo. Bostic, Jr., Kahoka, Mo. 76,046,752
W. F. Manley, Pomona, Ga. 76,046,724
M. Spurr, Colleysville, Minn. 76,046,717
A. L. Culbertson, Greeley, Iowa 76,046,707
Mrs. C. R. Shivers, Atlanta, Ga. 76,075,550
O. L. Jones, Maywood, Ky. 76,075,560
Mrs. Narcissa Rose, Fairfax, Iowa 76,075,580
James F. McCarey, Roswell, Ga. 76,075,643
J. C. Miller, Waelder, Texas 76,075,644
Mrs. S. Whitcomb, Council Grove, Ky. 76,075,675
John Wells, Lowell, Mich. 76,075,707
E. B. Scott, Alpha, Texas 76,075,730
J. R. Martin, New Hartford, Iowa 76,075,737
Mary H. Wyckoff, Adair, Mich. 76,075,750
S. J. Stroop, Clifton, Texas 76,046,494
W. M. Vogel, Sandstone, Minn. 76,046,489
Isaac Sours, Bellefontaine, Ohio 56,057,777
R. E. Babbitt, Northville, Ky. 76,075,800
J. L. Roberts, Lynn, Ky. 76,075,847
S. S. Smith, Nat'l Soldiers' Home, Va. 76,075,850
Mrs. S. E. Dissler, Juno, Texas 76,075,933
R. M. Henderson, Nashville, Ind. 76,075,948
Mrs. Matilda Rose, Vermont, Ill. 76,075,950
J. M. Bullard, Eatonton, Ga. 76,076,000
W. S. Flinn, Cincinnati, O. 76,076,009
R. S. Slocum, Hamble, N. D. 76,076,033
Jos. Forbes, Lakeland, Fla. 76,076,033
Jas. W. Williams, Sr., Elkhorn, Tenn. 76,076,033
R. H. Barber, Russurn, Miss. 76,076,033
Mrs. Hettie White, Nelsonville, Mo. 76,046,212
G. E. Vanness 76,076,072
Cyrus W. Bigler, Auburn, Ill. 76,076,076
T. D. Boone, Saltsburg, Pa. 76,076,076
E. H. Cox, Huntington, Utah 76,076,076
E. E. Atkinson, Salesville, Ohio 76,076,076
Nathan Read, Carson, Iowa 76,076,076
C. A. Wiltsie, Kingston, N. Y. 76,076,076
G. W. Lawhead, Zanesville, Ohio 76,076,076
J. W. Davidson, Bedford, Iowa 76,076,076
Miss Rose Lawrence, Sherman, Ky. 76,076,076
P. W. Grindstead, Lexington, Ky. 76,076,076
Frank Mullen, Crawfordsville, Ind. 76,076,076
J. Eston Snyder, Bullittsville, Ky. 76,076,076
W. E. Hutchinson, Tennessee, Ill. 76,076,076
T. M. Thorpe, Oaklette, Va. 76,076,076
W. O. Zollars, Napoleon, Ohio 76,076,076
E. F. Dolan, Gilbertson, Pa. 76,076,076
A. W. Summers, Kettle, W. Va. 76,076,076
J. M. Jones, Benton, Texas 76,076,076
A. D. Dickson, Wainwright, Mo. 76,076,076
Sol. A. Mitchell, Derby, Ind. 76,076,076
Peter Wolff, Columbus, Ind 76,076,076
W. H. Stratton, Schuyler, Mo. 76,076,076
Chas. I. Bowen, Durand, Ill. 76,076,076
Miss Etta Bryant, Flat Creek, Tenn. 76,076,076
James Gordon, Oakland, Calif. 76,076,076
Mrs. Sue Stephenson, Georgetown, Ohio 76,076,076
A. C. Morton, Warrenville, Ill. 76,076,071

NEXT 400 PRIZES—$1 EACH.

S. A. Loring, Kentland, Ind. 76,046,150
C. Malcom, Waldron, Ark. 76,076,141
W. O. Greer, Flat Woods, Va. 76,076,150
Wm. H. Baust, Uniontown, Md. 76,046,100
Mattie Young, West Point, Texas 76,046,092
Mrs. A. E. White, Richland, Kas. 76,076,170
Geo. E. Denney, Old Albaquerque, N Mex 76,046,083
Geo. E. Denney, Old Albaquerque, N Mex 76,046,083

Guess.
Geo. E. Denney, Old Albaquerque, N. Mex 76,046,083
D. L. Freeborn, Knoxville, Pa. 76,045,067
Aug. Nelson, Silver Lake, Minn. 76,076,205
Wm. F. Pierce, Valparaiso, Ind. 76,076,217
E. L. Copeland, Maitland, Mo. 76,046,026
W. S. Nichols, Elmwood, Tenn. 76,076,266
Edward J. Young, Portland, Me. 76,045,984
Walter B. Smith, Pissfield, Mass. 76,076,305
J. H. Watrous, Ridgeway, Ohio 76,076,327
F. R. Sandford, Newark, N. J. 76,045,920
J. J. Fogarty, Florence, S. C. 76,045,907
Daniel H. Mitchell, Holstein, Neb. 76,076,370
A. Schuteknecht, Chelsea, Mass. 76,076,371
Chas. B. Adams, Okolona, Miss. 76,045,871
Alex. Service, Fairfield, Was. 76,045,856
Willis Ward, W. Baldwin, Me. 76,076,437
W. S. Flinn, Cincinnati, O. 76,045,804
G. A. Babbitt, Brownsboro, Ky. 76,045,785
D. A. Hanks, Centerville, N. Y. 76,076,496
R. A. Wood, Pridemore, Va. 76,045,756
Thos. Herrin, Newton, Ky. 76,045,727
R. B. Baird, Hackney, Kansas 76,045,709
W. I. Warner, Pendleton, Ark. 76,045,652
Mary Coleman, Chicora, Mich. 76,076,626
Jos. J. Magner, Buffalo, N. Y. 76,045,624
E. L. Thomas, Lima, Ohio 76,045,617
S. E. Wilson, Gainsboro, Tenn. 76,076,676
John Stewart, Hadley, Mich. 76,045,566
Frank T. Metcalf, Plesantville, Iowa 76,076,706
W. T. Page, Clarksville, Tenn. 76,076,717
W. D. Burton, Thorp, Wash. 76,076,760
Eugene H. Robinson, Hinton, Ky. 76,076,770
W. B. Carey, Algonia, Iowa 76,076,776
Miss Ida C. Holman, Ultima Thule, Ark. 76,076,776
O. Watts, Crawford, Station, Mo. 76,076,776
Andrew Gillburg, Kerrick, Minn. 76,076,776
F. M. Kimes, Barber, Ark. 76,076,777
Randel Shafffer, Brandt, Ohio 76,076,777
Fred'k. G. Miner, Watseka, Ill. 76,045,430
Magdelena Doll, Indianapolis, Ind. 76,076,850
O. L. Jones, Maywood, Ky. 76,045,400
Vasser Crenshaw, Augusta, Ark. 76,076,857
Mrs. S. S. Hubert, Meridian, Miss. 76,076,858
Katharyn Dawson, Janesville, Wis. 76,045,332
C. W. Hair, Lebanon, Ind. 76,076,899
D. S. Guthrie, Charleston, W. Va. 76,045,319
J. E. Waters, Navajoe, Okla. 76,076,948
J. E. Waters, Navajoe, Okla. 76,076,948
C. W. Hair, Lebanon, Ind. 76,077,000
Nellie Mehl, Fremont, Ohio 76,077,017
J. H. Arnold, Rogers Store, N. C. 76,077,030
Claud Boughner, Greensboro, Pa. 76,045,213
Sarah K. Smith, Lexington, Ky. 76,077,069
Thos. McLaughlin, Williamsburg, Mo 76,077,077
H. C. Osborn, Blain Ky. 76,045,142
S. K. Fausler, State Road, Ohio 76,077,118
Frank G. Lillibridge, Unadilla, Neb. 76,077,137
Miss G. Swartwood, Lenora, Minn 76,077,137
M. A. Skaggs, Celery, Ky. 76,077,127
G. W. Beauchamp, Falls of Rough, Ky. 76,045,114
E. P. Wycoff, Adair Mich 76,077,148
James F. Hildreth, North Fork, Ky 76,045,107
Lizzie Bowers, Vandercook, Ill 76,077,177
Ralph M. Wells, West Liberty, W. Va. 76,045,055
F. R. Sandford, Newark, N. J. 76,077,207
C. T. Jones, Dubuque, Ia. 76,045,048
Mrs. E. Sartell, St. Cloud, Minn. 76,045,031
John Wortman, Topeka, Kas. 76,077,277
Mrs. Ed. M. Estes, McKinney, Ky. 76,077,248
Mrs. C. R. Campbell, Wellston, Ga. 76,077,250
Arch McEwen, Coleman, Texas 76,077,250
A. L. Lyman, Goddard, Kansas 76,045,001
Mrs. Alta R. Stanley, LaFayettee, Ind. 76,046,000
J. H. Eichenberg, Tatamy, Pa. 76,044,903
Arthur Christopher, Milford, O. 76,044,902
Ross D. Fowler, Barnesville, O. 76,077,426
Wm. Forrest Howell, Arrow Rock, Mo. 76,077,433
Eph Smith, Big Sandy, Mont. 76,077,480
John Wyss, Shelton, Nebraska 76,044,732
Henry K. Wilcox, Middletown, N. Y. 76,077,531
Earl Smith, Willow Grove, W. Va. 76,077,549
N. B. Tuttle, Valley Junction, Wis. 76,044,660
John W. Kill, Sardis, Ky 76,044,655
Chas. Niskern, Colo, Ia. 76,077,666
C. A. Hallam, Aurora, Mo. 76,077,68-
Chas. K. Grinstead, Miller School, Va. 76,077,707
Mrs. W. H. Hughes, Hogan, Mo. 76,077,723
J. W. Rizer, Eureka, Kas. 76,077,729
D. A. Robertson, Troy, Texas 76,044,522
Jeff Dedrick, Pulvers, N. Y. 76,044,506
D. D. Henry, Chariton, Ia. 76,044,500
Frank Ingalls, Westerlo, N. Y. 76,077,762
Henry Gervise, Nichols, Ia. 76,077,770
A. A. Chandler, Dover Hill Indiana 76,077,773
M. B. Hoback, Wise, Virginia 76,077,777
M. B. Hoback, Wise, Virginia 76,077,777
John M. Shaney, New Market, O. 76,077,777
Lysander Howard, Baldwinsville, Mass. 76,077,777
A. E. Taylor, Sibley, Iowa 76,077,777
W. C. Simond, Poland, Ohio 76,077,777
R. W. Riddle, Ashland, Ala 76,077,777
John W. Wilkins, Battle Creek, Michigan 76,077,777
Chas. M. Smith, Cheyenne, Wyo. 76,077,777
Conroy Morris, St. Helens, Ky 76,077,779
J. W. Root, Londonville, O. 76,077,789
W. P. Johnson, Grandview, Texas 76,077,793
Frank Estep, Larke, Pa. 76,044,463
A. H. Johnston, Buford, Ga. 76,044,438
G. C. Bangel, Atlanta, Ind 76,077,874
R. W. Rumbaugh, Bales City, Missouri 76,044,380
A. H. Johnston, Burford, Ga 76,044,346
G. E. Konkel, Grenola, Kansas 76,077,922
Jacob M. Sutherland, Niverville 76,077948
M. H. Matts, Homewood, Kansas 76,77,948
M. W. Ritter, Union, Ia 76,077,950
Mrs. Lillard, Wagon Mound, N.M. 76,077,999
F. M. Hughest, St. Clair, Nevada 76,078,017
J. C. Camahan, Donnels, Tenn. 76,078,078
W. A. Luman, Cedron, Ohio 76,044,141
W. J. Hopping, Miami, Ohio 76,078,153
D. S. Biller, Tiffin, Ohio 76,078,253
P. J. Hackett, Waterbury, Conn. 76,043,873
Ella Morton, Daisy, Mo. 76,078,422
L. R. Boyd, Washington, Pa. 76,043,829
O. L. Jones, Maywood, Ky. 76,043,810
J. W. Sikes, Lumber Bridge, N. C. 76,043,789
Chas. C. Kaufman, Seymour, Indiana 76,043,763
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,043,753
T. H. Merill, Michigantown, Ind. 76,043,747
Jos. B. Snively, Williamsburg, Pa. 76,078,516
J. M. Folsom, Elizabethtown, Tennessee 76,078,603
Chester L. Cotton, Brighton, Mass 76,043,638
K. C. Bergan, Hanson, Minnesota 76,078,622
Mrs. W. C. Hanson, Washington, Ind. 76,043,580
Fred W. Barrett, Williamsburg, Kansas 76,043,561
Lonnie Lucas, Bristow, Ky. 76,078,715
W. T. Grover, Jr., Sardis, Ky. 76,078,717
E. B. James, Connelly Springs, N. C. 76,078,717
J. M. Cartwright, Center, Texas 76,043,532
F. U. Sipe, Alta, Ia. 76,043,525
J. T. Pair, Eolian, Tex. 76,078,787
C. W. Price, Roseville, O. 76,043,446
Mrs. A. E. Reese, Johnson City, Tenn. 76,043,379
W. I. Varner, Pendleton, Ark. 76,078,893
B. F. Hanes, Sheldon, Mo. 76,078,894
P. M. Hill, Manley, S. D. 76,043,347
Mrs. Mary Kee, Brinly, Tenn 76,078,940
Levi Sappenfield, Corydon, Ind 76,079,000
L. B. Flippen, Carthage, Tenn. 76,078,031
Shaklee & Tarleton, Caldwell, Ohio 76,043,213
B. O. Gaines, Georgetown, Ky. 76,043,207
John G. Pingel, Rockford, Ill. 76,043,207
J. C. Carnahan, Donnels, Tenn. 76,079,079
A. Lamb, Ballance, Kentucky 76,043,135
Chas. W. Abbey, Bingham, Me 76,079,125
Wm. Harvey, Robinson Creek, Ky. 76,079,127
C. C. McGintey, Cadley, Ga. 76,079,159
B. F. Brubaker, Ashland, Ohio 76,043,064
J. W. Cox, Greasy Ridge, Ohio 76,079,216
C. E. Wood, Waterford, Ohio 76,079,232
J. A. Adams, Salem, Indiana 76,013,020
R. E. Wing, Gladbrook, Ia. 76,042,987
K. Kittelson, Hawley, Minnesota 76,079,318
Colby Ludlam, Chapman, Ala. 76,079,319
S. P. Bard, Chicago, Ill. 76,079,321
C. P. Nixon, Clinton, Arkansas 76,079,323
B. A. Fledderjoohann, New Knoxville, O. 76,079,342
Geo. Bostic, Jr., Kahoka, Mo. 76,079,355
P. B. McWhirter, Dover, Tenn 76,042,871
P. Simons, Hetland, S. D. 76,042,850
John F. Mullaney, Caledonia, Minn. 76,042,832
A. N. Lawrence, Elba, Ohio 76,042,821
Thos. Shelcut, Grennsburg, Ind 76,079,465
M. C. Gillis, Grand View, P. E. 76,042,761
J. W. Robinson, Arabia, Ohio 76,042,716
Viola A. Reno, Versailles, Ind. 76,079,554
A. J. Siebert, Ste. Genevieve, Mo. 76,042,617
Geo. A. Benton, Carlisle, Ky. 76,042,590
John C. Shields, Cleburne, Texas 76,042,586
C. E. Fulton, Cooper, Texas 76,042,540
A. Rosenblume, Clinton, Indiana 76,079,728
Chas. F. Adams, Clinton, Ind. 76,79,728
Geo. L. Brisley, Otterville, Mo. 76,042,500
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,078,760
Mrs. Hanna A. Stitzel, Smartville, Neb. 76,079,771
J. M. Campbell, Lyman, Texas 76,079,790
J. G. Muse, Muse's Mills, Ky 76,042,463
H. T. Vose, Griffithville, Ark. 76,042,405
N. Herrings, Leavenworth, Kas. 76,042,342
M. L. Morgan, Colosse, N. Y. 76,042,315
G. W. Durkee, Orchard, Ohio 76,042,287
J. B. Zeng, Logan, Minn. 76,080,000
Edward Keeke, Bushong, Kas. 76,080,000
Ed. Sawyer, Austin, Texas 76,080,000
C. W. Gray, Allentown, Ohio 76,080,000
John Montague, Howenstein, O. 76,042,253
S. A. Loring, Kentland, Indiana 76,080,025
J. H. Tanner, Wayland, Michigan 76,080,033
Paul Petty, Spartansburg, S. C. 76,042,222
W. C. Bon Waterbury, Conn. 76,052,198
A. B. Hale, Sharon, O. 76,042,198
A. F. Newton, Lawnsdale, N. C. 76,042,188
N. E. Miller, Partridge, Kan. 76,080,080
Geo. M. Glading, Newago, Mich. 76,080,090
E. S. McClanahan, Rural, O. 76,080,111
H. A. Claridge, Cook, O. 76,080,111
Jasper Turner, Geneva, Ga. 76,080,120
L. M. P. Griswold, New England, N. D. 76,042,122
Henry Tubbs, Osceola, Pa. 76,080,135
W. W. Litsey, Lebanon, Ky. 76,042,048
B. Piesinger, New Prague, Minn. 76,080,152
Lewis Wolter, Salemville, Pa. 76,042,025
James W. Perry, Coahoma, N. C. 76,042,017
Bland Miller, Cooper Hill, Mo. 76,080,246
H. H. Nickell, Silver, Wash. 76,042,004
L. A. Guthrie, Muncie, Ind. 76,042,004
Mrs. W. J. Waters, Dunnellon, Fla. 76,042,000

Guess.
John Cunningham, Valpariso, Neb. 76,041,983
L. J. Dietz, New Bedford, O. 76,080,291
M. W. Piper, Kenduskeag, Me. 76,080,317
A. L. Lowe, Jane Lew, W. Va. 76,080,340
J. S. McWhorter, Jane Lew, W. Va. 76,080,428
John England, Whittenberg, Wis. 76,041,821
Kate Lynan, Atlanta, Ga. 76,080,449
J. H. Thomas, Tabor, Tex. 76,080,450
A. M. Bigler, Auburn, Ill. 76,041,759
Frank Cerny, Manning, Ia. 76,080,500
John Markham, Van Horn, Ia. 76,080,52
Wesley Smith, Pierce, O. 76,041,73
O. L. Jones, Maywood, Ky. 76,080,5
W. Thomas, Pontiac, Mich. 76,041,7
Louise Mootz, Portsmouth, O. 76,080,
T. D. Boone, Saltsburg, Pa. 76,041.
Joe M. Prince, Antreville, S. C. 76,041
Gideon Miller, Falls of Rough, Ky. 76,04
Geo. Kelbaugh, Eagle, Kan. 76,08
J. B. Phillips, Ethel, Ark. 76,08
I. S. English Wrencoe, Tenn. 76,08
Thos. Bolger, Springfield, O. 76,04
Vasser Crenshaw, Augusta, Ark. 76,04
A. M. Bigler, Auburn, Ill. 76,08
C. B. Johnson, Palo, Mich. 76,04
A. D. Fite, Cottage Home, Tenn. 76,04
Chas. Bowlsby, Adams, Neb. 76,0
D. V. Poston, Valley Mills, Tex. 76,0
Mrs. Florence Frasier, Luffman, S. D. 76,04
John Huber, Knolls, Tex. 76,08
Jas. Cockrel, Kinmundy, Ill. 76,041
Mrs. A. R. Staley, LaFayette, Ind. 76,041
M. F. Howard, Eagle Springs, Tex. 76,041
Wilson S. Adams, Grand Rapids, Mich. 76,041
C. R. Hair, Lebanon, Ind. 76,041
D. L. Freeborn, Knoxville, Pa. 76,041,
S. B. Cline, Vancluse, Va. 76,081,
D. Brunken, Columbus, Neb. 76,091,
Cherley Baker, Youngstown, N. Y. 76,081,0
Samuel Galbreath, Piercetown, Ind. 76,081,0
W. E. Cason, Kansas City, Mo. 76,081,0
F. M. Hargis, Clinton, Ark. 76,081,0
R. H. Clayland, Bridgeport, O. 76,041,2
A. L. Hurd, La Jose, Pa. 76,081,0
Lisbon Basey, Springfield, O. 76,081,0
Miss Madge Lloyd, Meridian, Miss. 76,081,1
R. B. Orr, Cheyenne, Wyo. 76,081,1
D. H. Hill, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 76,081,1
O. G. Beach, Remson Corners, O. 76,081,1
T. H. Wicoff, Falmouth, Ill. 76,081,1
W. J. Harrell, Arlington, Tenn. 76,081,237
Jos Musgrave, Flat, O. 76,081,244
E. T. Wilder, Roxbury, Mass. 76,040,975
Billy Smith, Elwood, Ind. 76,081,317
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,081,325
J. W. McClellan, Arcadia, Tex. 76,040,923
Stonewall J. Brown, Miller School, Va. 76,081,344
W. F. Van Benschate, Margaretville, N. Y 76,081,345
Wm. J. Stokley, Spencer, Ky. 76,040,910
A. L. Rupp, Steelton, Pa. 76,040,883
Wm. E. Homme, Wittenberg, Wis. 76,081,427
W. L. Shafner, Bradfordton, Ill. 76,040,820
W. A. McDonald, Ashland, Miss. 76,081,445
Benj. Hess, Summerville, Pa. 76,081,467
W. I. Wright, Veterans' Home, Cal. 76,040,730
O. L. Jones, Magwood, Ky. 76,040,716
J. T. Ballew, Boonsboro, Mo. 76,040,639
Mrs. E. R. Sartell, St. Cloud, Minn. 76,040,618
Jos. M. Theisen, Sheboygan, Wis. 76,081,678
M. Spurr, Cooleyville, Minn. 76,081,721
Fred Chhristiansen, Upland, Neb. 76,081,777
Thos. E. Blauvelt, East Las Vegas, N. M. 76,040,464
H. L. Powell, Edgefield, S. C. 76,040,359
Mrs. A. R. Staley, LaFeyette, Ind. 76,040,289
E. C. Eschleman, Lampeter, Pa. 76,040,270
Thos. McNeil, Oxford, Ind. 76,040,250
Geo. Bostic, Jr., Kahoka, Mo. 76,040,232
L. B. Flippen, Carthage, Tenn. 76,082,053
Kate Barron, Springdale, Ark. 76,082,111
Frank Murphy, Paris Ill. 76,040,125
S. N. Brown, Bloomingburg, O. 76,040,101
Mrs. Mary E. Divoll, Powhattan, Kas 76,040,090
Mrs. Mary E. Divoll, Powhattan, Kan. 76,040,061
L. M. Lamb, Live Oak, Fla. 76,082,212
W. H. Hackney, Wesson, Miss. 76,040,040
Jesse A. Johnson, Brakebill, Tenn. 76,082,244
A. A. Thompson, Coudersport, Pa. 76,040,010
James Tranblay, Menominee, Mich. 76,040,000
Wm. R. Rybolt, Ben Davis, Ind. 76,040,000
John Reynolds, Webster, Minn. 76,039,972
L. Ludham, Willacoochee, Ga. 76,039,960
S. P. Johnson, West Point Neb. 76,082,327
E. L. Haskin, Coxsackie Sta., N. Y. 76,082,333
W. D. Tarter, Tarter, Ky. 76,039,899
J. W. Darrow, Chatham, N. Y. 76,082,412
Wm. Schweiker, Streator, Ill. 76,082,428
Mrs. B. Bogard, Salem, Miss. 76,039,823
Champ Farley, Pridemore, Va. 76,082,534
Mrs. Chas. H. Rodd, Stevens' Point, Wis 76,082,570
K. Kittleson, Hawley, Minn. 76,039,576
A. E. Gore, Gunnison, Colo. 76,0,39,571
Albert I. Chalker, Dublin, Mich. 76,082,707
Benj. J. Smith, Palma Sola, Fla. 76,082,710
Alson Brubaker, Fargo, N. D. 76,082,715
Thoe. Schmitz, Fort Wayne, Ind. 76,039,527
D. F. Ellison, Clanton, Ala. 76,039,516
W. E. Ralph, Quincy, Ill. 76,082,747
Jas E. Moore, Portland Mills, Pa. 76,082,772
T. A. Mills, Adams Mills, O. 76,039,477
Geo. Zwicker, Cable, Ill. 76,039,463
P. J. Hagness, Linden, S. D. 76,039,453
Geo. A. McElree, Kewanee, Ill. 76,039,453
Thomas L. B. Taylor, Mintonville, Ky. 76,039,301
W. W. Bordner, Butte, Mont. 76,082,961
Evan J. Jones, Catlin, Ill. 76,082,939
R. H. Rodes, Rodes, W. Va. 76,039,241
E. L. Robbins, Arcanum, O. 76,039,216
J. J. Beach, Springvale, Colo. 76,039,180
M. J. Cottrell, Boulder, Colo. 76,039,149
Simon J. Greenley, Haverhill, Mass. 76,039,106
D. C. Weltner, Rockbridge, O. 76,039,097
John Cunningham, Valparaiso, Neb. 76,083,197
John M. Bowman, Lakeville, Mass. 76,083,219
W. D. Barmum, Rochester, N. Y. 76,039,030
F. G. Betz, Ligonier, Pa. 76,039,025
C. D. Bristow, Florence, S. C. 76,038,978
A. J. Barton, Toronto, Ont., Canada 76,038,918
Mrs. C. M. McRea, Lincoln, Ala. 76,083,426
W. H. Meyer, Guttenberg, Ia. 76,038,81
A. McGill Breeds, Ill. 76,083,519
I. N. Davis, Russell, Ia. 76,038,705
M. Kleppe, Elkton, Minn. 76,083,672
John R. Whitesides, Davenport, N. C. 76,038,566
D. L. Freeborn, Knoxville, Pa. 76,038,531
S. P. West, Montevallo, Ala. 76,083,867
D. H. Holman, Grape Creek, Ill. 76,083,884
A. J. Morrison, Georgel, Va. 76,083,969
Vernal Garrison, Flagdale, O. 76,083,987
W. J. Fair, Kent, Iowa 76,084,000
R. L. Glass, Colwich, Kan. 76,084,083
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,084,034
Billy Smith, Elwood, Ind. 76,038,210
A. Bailey, Darien, Ga. 76,038,170
C. F. Fulton, Patterson, Mo. 76,084,117
L. H. Brasch, Cato, Wis. 76,084,126
L. H. Brasch, Cato, Wis. 76,084,126
F. M. Wooten, Turnbull, Fla. 76,084,134
J. B. Nall, Carbonton, N. C. 76,084,151
Carroll, Gullion, Carrollton, Ky. 76,084,203
Aug. Riekke, Ely, Minn. 76,038,050
E. W. Putnam, Laingsburg, Mich. 76,084,212
W. B. Featherstone, Grand Rapids, Mich 76,084,215
H. H. Kopies, Ogden, Ill. 76,084,226
C. W. Miller, Louisville, Ky. 76,084,248
Albert Glason, Castleton, Ill. 76,084,288
Mrs. F. A. Otto, Brillion, Wis. 76,037,939
Dave Comstock, Roseburg, Ore. 76,084,341
James F. McCarey, Roswell, Ga. 76,037,889
Mrs. Kitty Patterson, Paducah, Ky. 76,037,772
Jacob H. Reigner, Canton, O. 76,037,757
John H. Peters, Ridgeway, Ill. 76,037,745
David Bloom, St. Louis, Mo. 76,084,553
E. Saler, Buffalo, N. Y. 76,084,569
F. A. Hays, Spencer, Ind. 76,037,682
Alice C. Ropes, Salem, Mass. 76,037,658
J. W. Lee, Albany, Ky. 76,037,527
Mrs. Emma Anten, West Liberty, Ia. 76,037,517
N. Van Dyke, Clarksburg, O. 76,048,750
C. E. Welden, Owensboro, Ky. 76,037,493
A. F. Newton, Lawndale, N. C. 76,037,493
Joe M. Prince, Antreville, S. C. 76,084,785
Ossian H. Lang, New York, N. Y. 76,037,410
Geo. Thomas, Sterling, Ill. 76,037,315
J. E. Richards, Dayton, O. 76,037,309
Albert B. Kuntz, Dayton, O. 76,037,291
Albert Garling, Glenbeulah, Wis. 76,084,970
E. A. Bell, Stroudsburg, Pa. 76,084,998
Owen Cottingham, Eden, Ill. 76,085,000
R. O. Fisch, Jonesboro, Me. 76,085,000
Wm. H. Smith, Madison, Ind. 76,085,033
J. L. Clines, Preston, Tenn. 76,085,033
W. H. & E. D. Stacy, Beaver Dam, Wis. 76,085,033
Adolph Bruckert, Cameron, La. 76,085,033
P. H. S. Kenyon, Webster, Kan. 76,085,033
H. B. Jones, Knoxville, Pa. 76,085,033
John W. Livingstone, Enhant, Pa. 76,085,033
Harry R. Martin, Duncan Falls, Ohio 76,037,221
H. S. Handley, Teays, W. Va. 76,085,038
F. A. McBurney, Sumas, Wash. 76,037,214
Wesley Gots, Pinnelbog, Mich. 76,085,050
Jno. Knopp, Junction City, Ky. 76,037,172
T. Miller, Greenfield, Mich. 76,037,165
B. F. McCrady, Millerstown, Ky. 76,085,091
H. F. Spalding, Owensboro, Ky. 76,085113
Chas. Branson, Connersville, Ind. 76,085133
Joseph V. Busby, Independence, Iowa 76,085,133
F. L. Bundy, Laurinburg, N. C. 76,085,133
J. W. Breslin, Cincinnati, Ohio 76,085,219
Emma Meadon, Clevilas, Va. 76,085,250
J. J. Gilmore, Centerville, Vt. 76,085,251
Ervin Dinsler, Forest City, Mo. 76,085,273
D. J. Myers, Red Cloud, Neb. 76,085,274
Stonewall J. Brown, Miller School, Va. 76,036,951
B. J. Dawson, Reddock Springs, Ala. 76,085,353
Cyrus W. Bigler, Auburn, Ill. 76,085,361
L. M. Cartwright, Grand Valley, Pa. 76,085,364
S. S. Smith, National Soldiers' Home, Va 76,036,890
E. D. Hutchinson, Colebrook, N. H. 76,085,383
E. H. Cooley, Athens, Ga. 76,085,398
Virgil O. McNeely, Salem, Ore. 76,085,403
Geo. W. Fulbright, Oak Rridge, Mo. 76,085,435
John W. Anten, West Liberty, Iowa 76,036,777
O. L. Jones, Maywood, Ky. 76,085,490
J. R. Dague, Straight Creek, Kans. 76,085,491
D. S. Ploof, Bloomington Valley, Pa. 76,085,533
Mrs. Hettie White, Nelsonville, Mo. 76,036,725