What a Reader Writes.

Marlin, Tex., Jan. 17.

I am highly pleased with your paper, get good news and valuable information out of nearly every issue.

C. T. CURRY.

The Texas Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

VOL. XXI No 44.
Established 1880,

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1901.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas Guaranteed to Advertisers.

THE JOURNAL

Prints more live news pertaining to the agricultural and livestock interests than any other paper in the Southwest. If you are not already a reader of The Journal, it will pay you to send in your subscription without delay.

MORE FACTORIES WANTED

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT AUSTIN BY CONVENTION OF COMMERCIAL BODIES—ORGANIZATION POSTPONED.

The convention of commercial organizations, called for the purpose of forming a central state organization, met at Austin Jan. 25, with most of the larger Texas cities represented, but after consideration it was deemed best to postpone permanent organization until April 9 and 10, when another convention will be held in Dallas.

Secretary Tom Richardson, of the Houston Commercial club, addressed the meeting on the "Organization and Management of Progressive Commercial Bodies." Talks were then made by Chas. Knight of San Antonio, W. F. Gill of Paris, J. F. Zang of Dallas, Lewin Plunkett of Waco, S. A. Fishburn of Dallas, J. W. Riggins of Waco, J. Farley of Dallas, E. H. Jenkins of San Antonio, E. S. Russell of El Paso, O. P. Bowser of Dallas.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Texas is much in need of a more rapid development of our manufacturing industries, and

Whereas, we are not keeping step with our sister southern states in the establishment of such industries, and

Whereas, The policy of exemption from taxation for a term of years by several southern states has had the most satisfactory results, be it

Resolved, that a committee be appointed by this convention to appear before and address the committees on manufacturing and constitutional amendments and urge the adoption of measures looking to such exemption under the laws and constitution of the state as will secure the desired results.

Mayor Riggins of Waco was appointed a committee of one to appear before the above committee.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the state of Texas is teeming at present with idle home capital seeking investment, and

Whereas, our people are to a great extent wanting in knowledge of the great possibilities of manufacturing in Texas, therefore be it

Resolved, by the convention of the commercial bodies of Texas, that the legislature would render an invaluable service to the state by the creation of a commissioner of manufacturing, whose duties it would be to collect and disseminate by lecture and otherwise all manner of data calculated to arouse our people to the wonderful opportunities for profitable investment in manufacturing in Texas.

The afternoon and night sessions were taken up with a discussion of the question of effecting a permanent organization. It was finally voted to postpone permanent organization until April 9 and 10, on which dates another meeting shall be held in Dallas for that purpose.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was adopted as follows:

"The name of the organization to be the Texas Commercial Association. We would suggest as first vice president S J. Frenderthal, president of the El Paso chamber of commerce, and for secretary E. E. Russell, secretary of the same body, and we would further suggest the appointment of a working vice president and working secretary in each congressional district of this state, to be named, if possible, during the session of the present meeting, but if not able to do so to leave to Secretary Russell the work of filling out these offices.

"After considerable discussion we have decided that while we have one of the best and most thoroughly representative meetings of a commercial character yet held in Texas, we feel that it is only just to the people of all sections of Texas to postpone organization until the convention is held at Dallas, April 9 and 10.

"We believe that Texas is upon the eve of a great commercial and industrial advancement, and if we can only succeed in securing harmonious action throughout the state along the lines of universal development we can accomplish great good for every section of the state."

INFORMED OF REDUCTION—

Gov. Gen. Wood has nformed the Cuban tobacco exporters that the Washington government has allowed his petition for a 50c reduction in the exportation tax. The lowering of the export duty has been the subject of agitation among the tobacco interests of Cuba for a year.

WHEAT CROP NEEDS RAIN—

The wheat crop in north Texas is needing ran. In some places, it is said, the crop has already been njured to some extent and will be damaged still more if moisture is not soon received. The present winter drouth is claimed to be one of the longest ever known in the history of the state.

PROVISIONS FOR TEXAS—

Under the terms of the agricultural appropriation bill Texas will receive $3500 for the extermination of the boll weevil and $2500 for experiments in tea. The tobacco work experiments are provided for and the agricultural department will send a man to Texas to investigate and eradicate the pear blight in Southern Texas. The agricultural department will also send two men to the rice convention which meets at Lake Charles February 14. The bill carries approximately $4,500,000 in appropriations covering the usual requirements of the agrcultural department, experiment stations, etc., together with a rearrangement of several of the divisions of the department in the interest of simplifying the service.

TEXAS FLOUR GOES ABROAD—

A flour mill at McKinney, Tex., one day last week sent out a shipment of fourteen cars of flour. It was bound for five different states and two continents, part of it being billed for Liverpool. The shipment, which was valued at about $9000, was conspicuously bannered with long streamers.

CUBAN PLANTATIONS BURNED—

According to a Santiago dispatch a feud has broken out between plantation owners in southern Cuba and is the cause of many disastrous incendiary fires. At Manzanillo 1500 acres of sugar cane, with many carts and 100 head of cattle, were burned on the Ciebahueca estate, owned by John Rigney, of New York. Two estates at Guantanamo were also burned by incendiaries. Loss, $100,000.

CANE IN WHARTON COUNTY—

As an instance of what may be accomplished by cane planting in Texas, it is cited that in Wharton county Messrs. Davidson this season planted 110 acres of cane, part of which was injured by the overflow; from this they shipped 110 cars of sugar cane, besides planting an increased acreage over that of last year. The rich soil produces on an average twenty-five tons of cane to the acre, at a conservative estimate.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT—

United States Consul Swalm, at Montevideo, informs the state department that the wheat crop in the River Plata provinces of both Argentina and Uruguay is reported in a very bad condition. It is expected that the production this year will be very unprofitable, owing to a heavy downfall of rain, the ground being wet for several weeks. It is doubtful whether the wheat raised will be sufficient to supply the home consumption alone. Generally, there is very little doubt but that the River Plata exports of wheat will fall at least 50 per cent below those of last year and the same is true of linseed.

TO CAN TOMATOES—

A. Baird. representing St. Joseph, Mo., capitalists, has agreed to operate a canning factory at Paris, Tex., provided the truck farmers will obligate themselves to cultivate 400 acres in tomatoes. Contracts are being signed. Nothing but tomatoes will be canned the first season, and the company obligates itself to pay 33⅓c per 100 pounds for the tomatoes, which is 20c a bushel. It is claimed that 250 to 300 bushels can easily be grown on an acre.

EDWARD VII.

FARMERS TO FIGHT TRUST—

The farmers around Solomon City, Kan., have united to fight the grain trust by forming a stock company to purchase an elevator of their own. Ninety per cent of the farmers of that locality have taken stock in the company. It is claimed that the elevators of Solomon, which are controlled by the trust, fix the price of grain at that point far under the market price. The new company is not designed so much to handle the grain as it is to compel the trust elevators to keep the price up.

TO CONTROL CUBAN TRADE—

An unconfirmed report placed in circulation by a Chicago paper is to the effect that Congressman Bailey of Texas is organizing a syndicate to control the cattle trade in Cuba. It is stated by those interested in the plan that the recent visit of the Texas statesman to Havana was for that purpose and that he has already secured an option in some of the leading cattle dealing firms in the island.

CANNING FACTORIES

IN CONNECTION WITH GINS THEY MAY BE RUN AT SMALL COST.

R. H. Price, professor of horticulture at the A. and M. college of Texas, says:

There is being manifested over the state considerable interest in canning factories. One of the greatest troubles that is preventing the development of this line of work in the state is the costliness of machinery to put the canning factories in operation. Also one important feature that has retarded the development of the work has been a failure of a few large factories that have started work in the state. After taking up this line of work during the past twelve months, I am fully convinced that these two features that have stood in the way of progress along this industrial line can be overcome with ease.

The small cannery that we have had in operation here at the Agricultural and Mechanical college has been entirely satisfactory, and what I shall say in this article will be from actual experience and observation.

The steam power and the house are the most costly items, and these can be found already at the cotton gins of the state. The cotton gin is not in operation at the time the canning is done —is usually allowed to lie idle and rust and wear out. The only additional cost that would be incurred in putting up the factories in connection with these gins would be that of buying process kettles and connecting them with the steam boiler. Our canning factory here cost us $361. and the capacity is estimated at 5000 cans per day. I feel satisfied that with $350 the same outfit can be duplicated at most any cotton gin in the state.

There is no reason why vegetables should be allowed to go to waste at the various places in the state when prices in the markets go down below a figure at which it would be profitable to send them to market. They could easily be put up in cans at the local towns in the state. These cans could be shipped to other markets. It would enable the people of Texas to have a supply of these goods twelve months in the year: and instead of train loads and ship loads being imported here from the North, with the additional expense of freight rates, and commission men having to be paid by the consumer, we would be eating our own home products and developing home industries. The canneries would be a great stimulus to the development of horticultural lines of work in the state. Instead of the railroads losing by the freight they make on importing canned goods they might increase their business ten fold by the development of orchards and truck farms in the state and hauling products from these centers of activity to other towns and states where they can not be grown or manufactured. It would encourage the development of small towns along their respective lines.

In talking this matter over at Rock Island before a Truck Growers' association recently, much enthusiasm was aroused in starting a factory in connection with the cotton gin at that place within the next twelve months. I hope to see it in operation within that time.

All parties desiring to begin this work should do so at once, since it requires business arrangements to grow the products for the cannery, and all the canning machinery will have to be shipped from the North, probably from Chicago or Baltimore, and it will take some time for it to reach Texas.

NO VETERINARY BRANCH—

Apparently the efforts of Dr. Ruch Shippen Huidekoper, V. S., formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, subsequently of New York, and lately of the United States army, to have a veterinary corps added to the military service have been defeated. The secretary of war opposed the project on the ground that, as planned, it would add another bureau to his department, and tend toward confusion and disintegration in the discipline of the organization.

OPPOSE TUBERCULIN TEST—

At Elgin, Ill., last week a mass meeting of farmers and stockmen was held to protest against the tuberculin test for cattle. President Joseph Newman of the State Dairymen's association presided. It was decided to raise a fund with which to lobby at Springfield for legislation which will prevent lange losses to cattle owners whose cattle are examined, condemned and killed when supposed to have tuberculosis.

WANT LEASE LINE MOVED—

Petitions are in circulation in Sterling and Tom Green counties asking for the removal of the absolute lease line so as to open up the school lands in those counties for settlement. It is claimed that Runnels and other counties bordering on but east of the line are filling up with immigrants while the counties in the absolute lease district are not making such gains.

Arthur G. Anderson, the breeder of fancy sheep, Colorado City, was down to see us this week looking for range for sheep and prospecting for cattle. Mr. Anderson will range 8000 muttons in the San Angelo country until spring, having already secured pasturage for 4000 from Seaton Keith, on Lipan Flat. —San Angelo Standard.

GROUT BILL REPORTED

MAJORITY OF SENATE COMMITTEE FAVORS ITS PASSAGE—MINORITY STRONGLY OPPOSES MEASURE.

Last Saturday Senator Proctor, chairman of the senate committee on agriculture, presented to the senate the report of that committee on the oleomargarine bill. The report is favorable to the bill, but Senator Heitfeld presented a minority report adverse to it. The majority in their report says:

"The bill appears to be unanimously desired by the farmers of the country who are engaged in dairying and has the earnest approval of the secretary of agriculture. Your committee has listened with interest to the reports of the live stock interests and the cotton seed oil manufacturers, and is unable to see in this measure anything that can greatly injure either. The secretary expressed the opinion before the committee that the dairy cow was a necessity to the restoration of the exhausted cotton lands of the South. We have heard some objection to this measure from organized labor and while it is true that some laboring men prefer as a matter of pride to consume oleomargarine that is yellow instead of white, yet your committee believes that while the pride of some may suffer under this measure which will raise the tax in the colored and reduce it in the uncolored, a far greater number are now being deceived through the sale of oleomargarine as butter and at butter prices."

The minority report is signed by Senators Heitfield and Money and Senator Bate concurs in their conclusion. They present a substitute bill providing more stringent restrictions upon the retail dealer and for proper marking of oleomargarine, but removing the restriction as to coloring.

The minority take the position that oleomargarine is a legitimate article of commerce and quote the United States supreme court to substantiate this position. They find that most of the frauds in connection with the oleomargerine trade are committed by the retail dealers and say the makers of butter cannot rightfully claim an exclusive right to use coloring matter. "The object of the pending bill," they say, "is to prevent competition between two home industries by building up the one and destroying the other. Such use of the taxing power of the government is an abuse which should not be encouraged or even tolerated for a moment. The bill is class legislation of the most dangerous character."

GREAT HEREFORD SALE

COW CARNATION SOLD FOR $3,700 AT KANSAS CITY—RECORDS SMASHED.

The big sale held last week at Kansas City by T. F. B. Sotham and other breeders associated with him was a record breaker. A total of 194 head brought $72,935, an average of $375.95. Duration of sale and number of animals sold being considered, it was one of the greatest sales of Herefords ever made in the world. The average of the National Hereford-Shorthorn sale was eclipsed and a new record made for the Kansas City pavilion.

The cow Carnation, bred by Clem Graves of Bunker Hill, Ind., was sold to J. C. Adams of Moweaqua, Ill., for $3700, the highest price ever paid for a Hereford cow, leading Dolly 5th in price by $550.

During the sale cattle belonging to ten men were sold. On Tuesday, the first day, T. F. B. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo., who had charge of the entire four days' event, sold twenty-four bulls and twenty-six cows from his Weavergrace farm. The bulls brought an average of $364.37, the cows $447.50, his general average was $423.20, and the fifty head brought an aggregate of $21,160.

Seventy head from the herd of the Riverside Cattle company, of Ashland, Neb., were sold. Sixty head were from the old Earl of Shadeland herd. Of the entire lot twenty-six were bulls and forty-four cows and heifers. The bulls brought, on the average, $334.23, the cows $350.91, the general average was $344.71 and the aggregrate brought by the entire seventy was $24,130.

Two bulls sold by D. W. Black, of Lyndon, O., brought $905, an average of $452.50.

Thirteen bulls and twelve cows and heifers from the herd of the Egger Hereford Cattle company, of Appleton City, Mo., were sold. The cows brought an average of $419.58, the bulls $243.07, the twenty-five averaged $327.80 and the aggregate brought by them was $8195.

Twelve cows and seven bulls belonging to Clem Graves, of Bunker Hill, Ind., were sold. The cows averaged $796, the bulls $220, the general average was $584.21 and the entire nineteen brought $11,100.

Ten animals were sold by Makin Bros., and brought $2940, an average of $294. Six sold by A. F. McCarty, of Humboldt, Kas., brought $730, an average of $121.67. Six sold by George W. Dennis, of Cisco, Mo., brought $1020, an average of $170. The five sold by J. C. Adams, of Moweaqua, Ill., brought $2550, an average of $510. The one sold by George B. Conley, of Marshall, Mich., brought $200.

Following were the animals purchased by Texas buyers during the sale:

Lot 2, b, Warnsing, 16 months, sold to Richard Walsh, Palo Duro, Tex., $275.

Lot 20, b, Alexis 20 months, sold to Richard Walsh, Palo Duro, Tex., $310.

Lot 10, b, Corrector, 12 months, sold to J. B. Estin Sanford, Tex., $305.

Lot 39, c, Floss, 13 months, sold to B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex., $225.

Lot 42, b, New York, 13 months, sold to Richard Walsh, Palo Duro, Tex., $305.

Lot 50, c, Caroline, 9 months, B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex., $220.

Lot 64, c, Fireside, calved July 2, 1898; J. P. Aston, Stanford, Tex., $355.

Lot 76, c, Loretta, calved June 20, 1898; J. P. Aston, Stanford, Tex., $380.

Lot 122, b, Stuart of Shadeland 6th, calved February 11, 1900; L. B. Watkins, Quanah, Tex., $275.

Lot 110, b, Marlborough, calved March 17, 1899; L. B. Watkins, Quanah, Tex., $250.

Lot 98, c, Sunshine, calved January 1, 1900; B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, Tex., $190.

Lot 99, c, Gussie Admiral, calved February 16, 1900; J. P. Aston, Stanford, Tex., $245.

Lot 97, c, Lizzie Admiral, calved December 27, 1899; J. P. Aston, Stanford, Tex., $250.

Lot 142, b, Advance, calved June 30, 1899; L. B. Watkins, Quanah, Tex., $275.

Lot 144, b, Mogul, calved April 22, 1899; L. B. Watkins, Quanah, Tex., $235.

Lot 146, b, Lord Chief, calved July 21; Richard Walsh, Palo Duro, Tex., $305.

Lot 150, b, Ventriloquist calved June 29, 1899; L. B. Watkins, Quanah, Tex., $230.

Lot 152, Quaker, calved August 23, 1899; L. B. Watkins, Quanah, Tex., $175.

Lot 173, b, Regulator, calved March 22, 1899; L. B. Watkins, Quanah, Tex., $450.

CHARTER IS FILED—

At Austin last week the charter of the Dallas Union Stockyards company was filed with the secretary of the state. The incorporators are R. H. McNatt of Fort Worth, A. C. Thomas of Dallas and Allen Searcy of Collin county.

SHORTHORN HERD SOLD—

Col. W. A. Harris has sold his farm and herd of Shorthorns at Linwood, Kan. The farm of 375 acres was sold to George Adams of Cresswell, Colo., for $32,500. The herd of Shorthorns, which has achieved considerable prominence among the holdings in Kansas, was sold to H. C. Duncan and W. S. Van Natta.

SHUTS OUT GERMAN MEATS—

In a recent report from Brunswick, German. the American consul, Talbot J. Albert, says: A new and important phase of the meat question has lately arisen. Russia has prohibited the importation of German meats. This acton seriously affects one of the principal industries of Brunswick (the manufacture of various kinds of sausage), and the chamber of commence here has addressed a petition to the department of the interior at Berlin, calling attention to the commercial treaty with Russia and claiming that the imports from Germany should not be restricted by any kind of prohibition, and that certain products can only be excluded under special circumstances, when hygienic or veterinary police regulations come into question.

CATTLEMAN WAS FLEECED—

A Chicago report says: Michael Delaney, ranch owner living near Butte, Mont., has reported to the police that he had been fleeced of a certified check for $4500 by a sharper, who represented himself as a Chicago mining broker and induced Delaney to give him the check to be cashed at a bank. Delaney was left penniless and telegraphed friends in Butte to help him.

BIG CATTLE DEALS—

Three of the largest cattle deals made in the west during the past year were consummated during the late convention at Salt Lake. The transactions involve a total of 10,000 head of cattle and the aggregate consideration is over a quarter of a million dollars. The most important sale was by John Sparks of Reno, Nevada, to M. K. Parsons of Salt Lake, acting for himself and associats. Mr. Parsons bought the Nevadas man's entire output of steers and heifers for the year 1900, estimated at 7500 head. Mr. Parsons also purchased the herd of 1500 had of the McIntyre Polled Angus steers.

ANGORAS IN CHICAGO—

A late Chicago report says: Forty-eight lively Angora goats averaging just 100 pounds, with long silky snow-white fleeces were weighed up to be slaughtered at a local house near-by, but their skins will be carefully handled and shipped on to Wyandotte, Mich., where they will be tanned by a special process and made into rugs. These goats were from the Puterbough feeding pens at Montgomery, Ill., and about 540 more are on feed at that point. A cut of 91 fat clipped goats averaging 103 pounds sold at $3.60. From these goats five pounds of mohair each were taken off less than two months ago that sold at 36 cents per pound.

SHEEP MORE NUMEROUS—

"The number of sheep is increasing all over the United States," said Vice President Bennett of the National Wool Growers' association in a recent interview. "A short time ago it was the other way. Some years ago in New England there were some 3,000,000 sheep, now there are about 500,000, but like the rest of the country this number is increasing. On the other side of the Missouri river there are more sheepmen than there are sheep, while on the other hand, there are more sheep on this side than there are sheepmen."

ASSOCIATION THRIVES—

A new rule has been adopted with reference to the entry of foreign Shorthorn cattle, fixing the registry fee at $100. This includes the stock from across the ocean, not the Canadian stock. The financial condition of the association is excellent. The following figures from the annual report of the secretary show the standing of the association and the immense business it does:

The receipts from pedigrees, $51,314; certifying and copying, $5,025.75; Kansas City sale commisson, $2910, and the total receipts, $79,083.12. For expenses, salaries, $9,259.55; registered bonds, $15,000 and premium, $1,492.49; a total of $16,49249; registered bonds, $8000 and premium, $800, a total of $8800; registered bonds, $10,000 and premium $1177, a total of $11,177. Prizes, $12,160.50. Kansas City sale and show expenses, $3928.88; balance in treasurer's hands, $1141.41; total expense, $79,083.12. In the assets are figured Chicago real estate, $5500; Harvey real estate, $2000; office furinture, $400; books on hand, $15,783; bonds, $60,000 present worth $66,000. Total assets $90,824.41. In the liabilities, capital stock, $20,000; fair prizes, $9700; surplus, $57,124.41. Total liabilities, $90,824.41.

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION—

At the recent National Wool Growers' convention in Salt Lake seventeen states were represented. Vice President E. F. Bennett of Massachusetts presided. Among the subjects discussed outside of the detail work connected with the varous committees were: Sheep raising in forest reserve, freight rates, the skirting clause, government inspection of sheep, leasing of government land and the tariff question as affecting the sheep industry. An executive committee was appointed, with one member from each state and territory represented. Senator Francis E. Warren, was elected president, and E. F. Bennett of Massachusetts vice president.

HOG RANCH IN MEXICO—

According to a report from the City of Mexico J. T. Merritt of San Francisco is looking for a suitable location for a hog ranch near the city. If the proper place can be found he proposes to go nto the hog-raising business in Mexico on a very extensive scale, importing several train loads of pedigreed swine. It is said that he will also establish a killing concern or a slaughter house on a large scale with a view towards supplying the trade of the City of Mexico with high-bred pork.

GILLETT MAKES HAY—

Grant G. Gillett the noted cattle plunger is said to be engaged now making hay in Mexico. Dr. R. M. Schauffier of Kansas City, who has just returned from Mexico, saw Gillett, formerly of Kansas, while in Chihuahua, and says that while his wife seems to be prospering in the millinery line, Gillett is about holding his own in the hay business, which is more than he did when he ran the hotel Palacio, the best hotel in the city and not too best at that, or when later he took up a dairy farm and tried to run that.

The man who could make hundreds of thousands of dollars out of range cattle went broke over milch cows. He turned his dairy over to another American and his successor is laying the foundation of a fortune as a result. Now Gillett is baling and shipping hay near Chihuahua.

"Mrs. Gillett," said Dr. Schauffier, "is doing the swell millinery business of Chihuahua. Her establihment is the most fashionable there and she must be making money, for she rents the highest priced place in the city. I think she must be prospering. Gillett stands welll in the community. I saw a good deal of him around the barber shop, where he kills time when not at the hay presses. He looks well but does not talk of the time when he shook things up in Kansas.

"Sometimes he puts up what they term down there th 'Gillett bluff.' He takes a trip north, saying before his departure that he is going on a quiet trip to El Paso. Then the wires sizzle with reports that he is headed for the United States. It is a regular joke. There is no effort to molest him and crtainly no ffort to conceal him. The American colony in Chihuahua is a strong one and Gillett is popular in it. His wife is making the money, though."

Greatest of all Twentieth Century Newspaper Offers

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

Here Is Our Stupendous Offer:

To anyone sending us ($1) one dollar for one year's subscription to the Texas Farm Journal, or to any subscriber renewing a year's subscription, we will send

Absolutely Free of Cost,

Ten of the greatest novels ever written—all of these: EAST LYNNE, Jane Eyre, John Halifax Gentleman, Adam Bede, The Woman in White, Lady Audley's Secret, Vanity Fair, The Last Days of Pompeii, The Three Guardsmen, Put Yourself in His Place.

Or we will send the works of the famous

Charles Dickens

In Twelve Volumes.

Or we will send

The Standard Cyclopedia of Useful Knowledge,

In Five Volumes.

The Selling Price of each set of these Books is ONE DOLLAR.

Now think for one moment, for one dollar you get the greatest farm paper published in Texas as a weekly visitor and you get any set of the books you may select.

Think again. For ($3) three dollars you can get two subscribers, have one paper for yourself and

Get a Complete Library of Standard Literature.

The Texas Farm Journal alone is worth the dollar. There is not a branch of farm life or farm conduct that is not covered in its pages. There is a special Household Department, a Ladies' Department conducted by one of Texas' most cultured daughters, a story every week, experiments made by the government, all about cotton, corn, wheat, rice, sugar cane, vegetables, poultry, swine, sheep, cattle and the dairy. Eight pages of eight columns every week.

The books offered are printed in clear, new type, on excellent paper and are bound in substantial, artistic paper covers, uniform in style, and make a handsome ornament to any home.

We can secure but a limited number of these Books,

And cannot fill orders later than MARCH FIRST, 190_ and possibly not that long. So it is necessary for you to ACT AT ONCE to get the benefit of this great library opportunity.

"SALZER'S SEEDS
WILL MAKE YOU RICH"
This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.
Combination Corn.
Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.
Billion Dollar Grass.
Greatest marvel of the age; 12 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing
What Is It?
Catalogue tells.
FOR 10c. STAMPS
and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Speltz (80 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rape, Barley (173 bu. per A) Peaoat, etc. Worth $10, to get a start.
John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

CAR NEBRASKA SEED CORN.
$1.00 per bushel. Send for catalogue and prices of other seeds. DRUMM SEED AND FLORAL CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

SEEDS, PLANTS,
Roses, Bulbs, Vines, Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. The best by 47 years test. 1000 acres, 40 in Hardy Roses, 44 Greenhouses of Plants and Everblooming Roses. Mail size postpaid, safe arrival guaranteed. Try us, our goods will please you and direct deal will save you money. Valuable 168-page Catalogue Free.
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,
Box 339 PAINSVILLE, OHIO.

EXTRA SELECTED
Seed Corn
Kaffir
Millet
Sorghum
Write a postal card for prices and pamphlet telling how to greatly increase the yields of all farm crops. 101 Ranch, Bliss, O.T.

New Seed Crop.
All varieties of Onion, Cabbage, Turnip, Radish, Lettuce, Beet, Tomato, Peas and Beans, Spinach; Alfalfa and other Clovers, Grass Seed; Sweet Peas; White, Red and Yellow Onion Sets. Full line Flower Seeds. New catalogue and price list sent free by
DAVID HARDIE SEED CO., Dallas, Texas.

FARM SEEDS,
IMPROVED AND GROWN BY
H. B. HILLYER, Bowie, Texas.
Mammoth
early white corn. Mammoth early yellow corn. 80 to 90 bu. per acre. 50 select ears to the bushell. Early protific corn, 3 to 5 ears to stalk, 100 bu per acre. Spanish peanuts will grow on any soil, 100 bu per acre. 2 to 4 tons of splendid hay.

NUBS OF NEWS

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri legislature providing for a bee inspector in that state.

One Coleman county farmer sold $6000 worth of cotton and other products raisd on his farm last year. Hired help cost him only $15.

In the Texas senate last week a bill by Mr. Lloyd, fixing standard weight of a bushel of peaches at 50 pounds, bushel of tomatoes at 55 pounds and a bushel of apples at 45 pounds was passed.

The study of agriculture is to be introduced into the Minneapolis schools if the plans of several members of the board of educaton prevail. The work is to be conducted under special supervision of teachers skilled in educating children in the art of tilling the soil. The study will be pursued in the summer months only.

The statement comes from Sioux City, Ia., that a $2,000,000 company is being organized in New York to control the product of cranberries in Wisconsin and New Jersey, which states furnish the supply of cranberries for the United States. H. L. Sears is given as one of the promoters of the combine and states that arrangements have been completed for the combining of big cranberry firms which control the marshes and thus place the supply under one head.

TRUCK GROWERS AT ATLANTA.—At a recent meeting of the Atlanta Truck rGowers' association President O'Neal explained that those who desire to get seed potatoes at first cost through the association must deposit the money with Treasurer A. Miles, and then when the car reaches Atlanta they must come and get their potatoes, and not depend on somebody to unload the car and take care of the potatoes for them. Miles was present and a number of members deposited their money with him. Orders for about 100 bushels of big boll cotton seed were also taken.

ARGETINE WHEAT HARVEST.—A Buenos Ayres correspondent of the London Times writes: "Prosperous conditions in Argentina for 1900 rest mainly upon the result of the harvest of cereals now on the eve of commencing. From the statistics gathered from some 600 stations by the department of agriculture, the area laid down in wheat is now, approximately, 8,000,000 acres and some 1,500,000 acres have been sown with linseed. The recent hailstorms in Santa Fe have undoubtedly inflicted serious injury to the wheat crop, but this damage is to a great extent confined to certain localities, and will not represent a loss of more than 10 per cent or 15 per cent on the total yield. Taking the low average return of 12 bushels to the acre, the harvest should assuredly produce 96,000,000 bushels, and, if conditions continue favorable, may exceed that amount. The home demand in Argentina for consumption and seeding purposes is about 22,000,000 bushels. In these circumstances the surplus available for export should not fall far short of 74,000,000 bushels.

CONTRACTING FOR CANTALOUPES.—A report from Beeville, Texas, says: C. D. Reeves of Alta Loma, Galveston county, has been in this vicinity during the past week, prospecting for the purchase of the cantaloupe crop of 1901. He proposes to contract with the growers to take all they may raise, at a stipulated price, the money to be paid on delivery at the railway station. Crates of standard size will be furnished free of charge. The grower must bind himself to not sell or consign any part of his crop to any one else than the said Mr. Reeves.

BOLL WEEVIL IN WINTER QUARTERS.—Wednesday George S. Wood exhibited to the Examiner and Review reporter the genuine Mexican boll weevil in the winter retreat; and if there is any more stronger plea for prompt and vigorous action for protection against the pest it is hard to conceive.

This exhibition was two short bits of cotton stalks picked up indiscriminately in his field by Bob Meachum, a colored man living near Plantersville.

One piece was not quite nine inches long, and plainly showed the domicles of five weevils. And Messrs. Weevils showed no effects of cold weather. They were sleek, fat and healthy; not asleep or in a comatose condition, but as spry and chipper as a cricket in the twilight of a July evening.

What seems to be a rational treatment for the pest in this stage is a thorough gathering and burning of the old stalk before the new crop is planted.—Navasota Review.

AMERICAN FRUIT IN CHINA.—In a report to Washington Consul Miller at Chungking says of fruits in China:

Fruits grown here comprise peaches, pears and apples. A few very fine peaches are raised; but the majority are of the clingstone variety and inferior in quality as compared with the American peaches. The principal enemy to peach growing here is the peach worm that infests the fruit and is similar to the codlin moth in the apple. These worms are not combated in any way by the growers and are so plentiful that it is almost impossible to find any fruit free from them.

The pears are of several varieties, but are very inferior and universally infested wtih codlin moth.

All the apples that I have yet seen in this market are of a small, sweet, tough variety. Those that I have examined show traces of the codlin moth, but are not as badly affected as are the pears. I was surprised to find the apples in many instances covered with the San Jose scale. I do not know how long this pest has been here, and whether it has any natural enemies or not. As they do nothing to combat the scale, if it has been here long, it must have some natural enemies to hold it in check or it would be in greater evidence.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR J. L. BROWNING.

So far, I have not seen apple scab or fungus growths on any of the fruit, to the extent of injuring it, and am inclined to think that the climate is too hot for the growth, although the air contains enough moisture to make it thrive.

As to the matter of a market for Oregon apples, there have been several shipments from Washington and more are ordered There will probably be as many as 1000 boxes imported during this year.

The foreigners consume the imported apples; the Chinese fruit answers all the requirements of the natives. The great cost of apples here materially limits the consumption. They are usually sold at retail at 15 cents Mexican (7½ cents United States) per pound.

Dealers order only in small quantities—from 10 to 100 boxes at a time. These come by steamer either from San Francisco or Vancouver, British Columbia, and usually reach here in bad condition, caused either by poor packing or careless stowing on board ship.

Apples coming to the Orient should be packed just before shipment in standard boxes, with each apple wrapped in paper and a layer of cardboard between each tier of fruit and on top and bottom of box. There are many varieties that should not be shipped here, such as the Baldwin. The best kinds for this market are Ben Davis, Winesap and Yellow Newtown. There are few varieties that will stand the long ocean trip as well as these.

There will never be a very large market here for such fruits, until some plan is devised to get them into the hands of the consumers at a much less cost than at present. Something might be done to increase the market by introducing the American apple to the tables of the well-to-do Chinese.

Regarding the market for prunes, I find it equally limited, and confined to the foreigners.

The natives have a plum that they dry and use to a limited extent, but it does not seem to enter into the food consumption of the great mass of Chinese. The standard of living of the ordinary Chinese is so far below ours in the cost and character of food consumed that it seems impossible to us, and a statement of plain facts appears like the most extravagant exaggeration. As an example, the servants in some of the best places in Shanghai club together and pay a cook to provide and prepare their food for them at a cost of $2.50 Mexican per month, or about $1.25 per month in gold, or a fraction over 4 cents per day in our money.

These people live much better than the average. I feel safe in saying that the average cost of food consumed by the Chinese does not exceed 2 cnts per day.

HESTER'S REPORT.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visibl supply of cotton, issued Jan. 25, shows an increase for the week closed of 81,612 bales against a decrease of 91,565 last year and a decrease of 13,593 year before last. The total visible is 4,191,376 against 4,109,764 for the preceding week, 4,108,269 last year and 5,592,740 year before last. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,357,376 against 3,303,746 last week, 3,368,269 last year and 4,762,740 year before last and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 834,000 against 806,000 last week, 740,000 last year and 830,000 year before last.

TEXTILE MILLS IN GERMANY.—In a report to the state department Consul Hughes writes from Coburg as follows:

Over one million spinners and weavers find occupation in Germany, and the export trade from this empire would be relatively small were it not for its textile industries.

In the Rhineland and Westphalia, there were 717,000 spindles in the cotton mills in 1888, and these more than doubled in 1897, when the number was 1,636,000. These mills consumed, in 1885, over 22,500,000 pounds of raw cotton and in 1897, 47,000,000 pounds. In the woolen industry, Germany had, in 1888 635,000 spindles in carded woolen mills, while in 1897 there were 1,850,000 spindles. The only record of depression is shown in this branch of textiles, where the earnings which in 1888 amounted to 10 per cent on the capital invested subsequently reached 16 per cent and afterwards declined to 2 per cent. In 1891, there was a loss of 1 per cent on the capital, followed a few years later, however, by earnings amounting to 9 per cent. Again, in 1897, there was another depression, resulting in positive loss to the mills. Owing to the feverish condition of German manufactures of late years, the production of textiles has been rushed; but the market for home and export has not increased in proportion. Within the last twelve months, an arrangement was made among the large producers whereby the output was decreased 20 per cent.

HANDLING BROOD SOWS.—Upon the handling of the brood sows before and after farrowing depends much of the future success of the litter which she is expected to produce, writes Geo. W. Jessup of Rockville, Ind., in Swine Advocate. If the sow has been fed an exclusive diet of corn, which should not be, but frequently is the case, the corn ration should be gradually reduced as farrowing time approaches and a sloppy feed of wheat, middlings or something like it should be substituted, as sows that are fed too much corn are apt to be feverish and constipated, have more trouble in farrowing and are more apt to eat their pigs.

When the time draws near for her to farrow, she should be separated from the others and given a small lot and comfortable house to sleep and farrow in. I have small houses about six by seven feet, with boards six or eight inches wide all around inside about ten or twelve inches from floor, to prevent sows from mashing pigs between her back and the wall. It is wonderful how quick the pigs will learn to get under them when the sow lies down.

After farrowing the sow should have little or nothing to eat for the first day, unless the weather is cold and the sow restless, when I would give her a good feed at night and she will generally be quiet until morning. But she should have plenty of pure water to drink at will. After the first day increase the feed as fast as the pigs can take the milk, until the sow is again on full feed.

The pigs should have plenty of exercise; and if the weather is cold will probably have to be made take it. There are many other ideas which will present themselves to thoughtful breeders and feeders. I have had very good success with my pigs by handling them in this way, but find there is always more to learn, and I have profited much by the experience of others.

Stockholders of the Waxahachie cotton mill have agreed to increase the capital stock from $100,000 to $125,000.

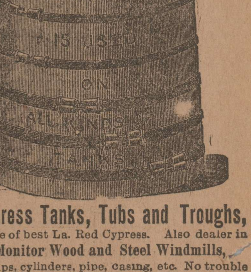
Stops the Cough
and works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No pay. Price 25 cents.

PAGE
Page Fence Wire
is now made of "Basic, Open-Hearth Steel."
Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich.

DRILLING MACHINERY
FOR WATER, GAS and MINERAL PROSPECTING
Steam or Horse Power. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers of Drilling Machinery in this country. Our machines are faster, stronger and easier to operate than any other machine on the market. They are no experiment. Thousands are in successful operation. Special attention given to repair work. Send for Free illustrated catalogue to
The Kelly, Taneyhill & Woodruff Co.
Waterloo, Iowa.

STEEL ROOFING
THE ONLY TOOLS YOU NEED.
5000 Squares
BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING
Bought at Receivers Sales, sheets either flat, corrugated or "V" crimped. Price per square of 10 x 10 feet or 100 square feet $1.75
No other tool than a hatchet or hammer is required to lay this roofing. We furnish FREE with each order sufficient paint to cover, and nails to lay it. Write for Free Catalogue No. 320 of general merchandise bought by us at SHERIFF'S and RECEIVER'S SALES. "Our Prices are ONE-HALF of others."
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
West 35th and Iron Sts. - Chicago.

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



F. W. AXTELL,
600 W. Weatherford St., Fort Worth, Tex
MANUFACTURER.

Cypress Tanks, Tubs and Troughs,
Made of best La. Red Cypress. Also dealer in
Monitor Wood and Steel Windmills,
Pumps, cylinders, pipe, casing, etc. No trouble to answer questions or to make estimates Correspondence solicited.

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

SEEDS We carry the largest and best selected stock in the state. Just received car hand shelled Northern Seed Corn, Alfalfa, Sorghum, Millet, Onion Seed and Onion Sets, Jerusalem Artichokes, etc., etc. Send for Catalogue.
HOLLOWAY SEED AND GRAIN COMPANY,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

The Journal Institute

SORGHUM AS FODDER.—Several inquirers ask about the value of sorghum as a fodder plant for cattle, and one of the letters of inquiry wishes to know whether second growth sorghum, that was cut a few days before frost, is good for cattle. There is no doubt about the value of sorghum, either as a green feed or as a ration for milk cows and other cattle, says the Homstead. It should be planted, however, on good soil and with about as much care as corn, if it is to do its best, and should be planted at about corn planting time. A very good way is to put in a bushel and a peck of seed to the acre with a press drill, setting the shoes about two inches deep. This is heavy seeding, but the heavy stand it makes produces fineness of growth. When planted in this way it should be harvested before it is exposed to frost, and it may be cut with mowing machines and allowed to dry as it falls for a day or two, after which it is raked and gathered into large cocks to cure. It is not regarded as wise to leave it lying in the sun to bleach, and many of those who do not like it have been prejudiced against it by the fact that they did allow it to lie too long It can remain in the cock all winter if desired, and it will keep with very little more loss than if stacked, and this is a great saving of labor. It is commonly reported to draw heavily on the fertility of the soil, but this objection is, we think, rather over-estimated. It must not be supposed that sorghum is a perfect forage crop, for it is not, although it is undoubtedly a good one. It deteriorates in value in the spring, but this need be no objection so far as it is intended for winter feeding. It has a somewhat stimulating effect on the digestive tract, particularly if fed to work animals, and it is likely to keep the stables dirty when animals fed on it are kept in them; but, on the other hand, it makes a large yield of palatable fodder in good seasons and a fair yield of good feed in dry seasons. It stands protracted drouth well and recovers quickly when rain comes. It is relished by all kinds of farm animals, and may be fed with safety to horses of any age, including brood mares. To the inquirer who asks specially about second growth sorghum cut before frost, to be used as a fodder, we would say that when so cut it will make good feed. The dangers that sometimes attend pasturing on second growth sorghum do not exist when it is cut and cured.

OKLAHOMA STOCK MELON.—J. C. Miller, superintendent of the 101 Ranch, Bliss, Ok., writes to the Journal:

The best things we have ever found for cattle and hogs are the Oklahoma stock melons; they can be grown on most any kind of soil and make an immense yield. We plant the seed in the corn field after the corn is being plowed the last time and the melons almost cover the ground by fall and are not injurious to the corn. They can be left in the field and while the cattle are pasturing the stalks they can be opened wtih an ax and the cattle are very fond of them and after they freeze the cattle can get into them without their being opened.

We have never seen a cow die from pasturing stalks where they could get the stock melons to eat as they keep the bowels loose and in good condition.

This fall we fed a carload of hogs on corn and stock melons; they fattened better than any other hogs we ever fed; they ate quite a lot of the melons each day; the melons kept the bowels in good condition and kept the stomach from contracting as the hogs got fat. When the hogs were shipped, weighing about 300 pounds, they were eating and gaining as much each day as they did at first.

We planted these melons in a five-hundred-acre field last spring and raised an immense amount of them. We have saved quite a lot of seed to plant next season.

These melons are splendid for cooking and taste something like apples. They make nice pies and are called by some apple pie melons.

EARLY LETTUCE AND RADISHES.—A bulletin from the Oklahoma experiment station says:

Lettuce and radishes are about the first vegetables placed on the table in the spring. They are easily grown in the hot-bed and by this method can be placed on the table from four to six weeks earlier than if grown in the open garden. The seeds can be sown in the hot-bed in February and the plants may be placed on the table in March. There is little labor attached to their production after the hot-bed is made and the seed sown.

The bed should be made on the south side of a building or bank where it will receive all of the sunlight and be protected from the cold north winds. The bed of manure may be made in a pit prepared for that purpose, or an top of the ground. The soil should be a sandy loam and about five or six inches deep in the bed. The covering of the bed should slope to the south and be six or eight inches above the soil on the lowest side.

Early turnip radishes may be planted in the bed in February and the plants be ready for use in from three to five weeks. The seed should be planted in rows four or five inches apart and the plants thinned to two plants to the inch in the row. The thinning should be done soon after the plants are up. The soil must be kept moist and free from weeds and grass. A little surface cultivation will be of value. The bed will require little care after thinning the plants except that an even temperature must be kept.

Lettuce may be drilled in the bed the same as radishes but should be thinned more. It will take the lettuce longer to mature than the radishes and will require a better protected bed as the heat of the manure will be nearly if not entirely exhausted before the lettuce is mature.

Both crops require a low temperature and are easily kept in a hot-bed for a long time on that account. If the beds are covered with glass the seeds may be planted in February, but if a cloth covering is used the seeds should be planted a little later, about the first of March.

BROOM CORN CULTURE.—A writer contributes to the American Agriculturist the appended details on the up-to-date culture of broom corn:

Owing to the high prices which have prevailed during the past two years, for broom corn brush, many farmers are anxious to learn as much as possible before planting time, regarding the culture, harvesting and marketing of this crop. And owing to commercial brush being grown in so few and restricted localities, the general farmer knows little about the up-to-date (cheapest and most expeditious) methods of growing and harvesting it on a large scale.

The writer having grown broom corn, and lived in the famour Illinois broom corn belt during the past twenty-eight years, is in position to give the latest practical information upon the subject in question. Broom corn thrives on any ground that produces good Indian corn. Indeed they make a good relation. On ground that will average 40 bushels of corn per acre during a series of years, an average yield of 650 pounds of broom corn brush can easily be produced. There are upwards of twenty varieties of broom corn grown in the United States to a greater or less extent. But the "Evergreen" varieties are almost exclusively grown for the manufacture of kitchen brooms. There are several so-called varieties of Evergreen broom corn.

But according to the writer's experience in growing them, all of them are one and the same variety, their slight characteristic differences being caused by climatic and soil influences, Missouri Evergreen and Improved Evergreen are the varieties which produce the bulk of the commercial brush in the counties of Edgar, Cole, Clark, Cumberland, Moultrie, Douglass and Piatt. These countries (of which Arcola, Douglass county, is the center) constitutes the greatest broom corn belt on earth. The three above named so-called varieties are almost identical. The outcome of a broom corn crop depends to a very great extent on how thickly the seed is planted. It must be planted thick enough so the matured brush will not be too coarse, or too short. If too thick in the row, the heads will be too short. And if too thin in the row, the fiber of the brush will be too coarse to command the best price. The writer plants 110 seeds per rod with a broom corn seed planting attachment, which can be used on almost any two-horse corn planter. A final stand of 85 growing stalks per rod of row, is about right here for the production of the greatest amount of high quality brush. One bushel of good vital, well-cleaned seed will thus plant sixteen acres in rows 3½ feet apart. Broom corn should be planted just after you have finished planting Indian corn. But not before that time, for like sorghum cane, the soil must be very warm in order to secure a good even stand. Two inches in depth is about right for the seed here.

The writer has seen good crops of broom corn brush produced here, when the seed was planted after our Indian corn was beginning to tassel, or in about seventy-five days after planting. But our experience here is that it should begin to head about the time our usual summer drouth begins, or about ninety days after the seed is planted. For if it forms its head at a time when frequent summer rains prevail, a certain per cent of the heads will become twisted and crooked This detracts considerably from its value and price. The broom corn plant grows very slowly until it becomes about three inches in height; after which time it greatly outstrips Indian corn in growth. While it is small, and even before it appears above the surface of the soil is the all-important time to vigorously cultivate it with harrow and small shovel cultivator. After the young plants reach the height of two feet, their subsequent growth is so rapid that all weed growth is quickly smothered out. Our Evergreen broom corn reaches a height here of twelve to fourteen feet. Our broom corn growers have decided that the proper time to harvest the brush is when the seed is in the dough. Formerly harvesting was begun when the seed was "in the milk." But the growers have learned that the brush is of just as good quality, and considerably heavier if the brush be not harvested before the seed has reached the doughy, or semi-hard state. With improved machinery and up-to-date methods of handling the brush the cost of harvesting a crop has been reduced at least 60 per cent during the past thirty years. When ready to harvest, two rows of growing broom corn are bended down across each other so that the heads of each row rest at the other side of either row, and about waist high. The cutters (men with broom corn knives) pass along the outside of the "table" formed by the two broken rows, and cut off the heads at the first blade below the top, being careful to remove this blade at the same stroke which severs the head from the stalk. This blade is called "the boot," and must not be allowed to adhere to the piece of stalk (the piece of stalk should be about six inches long, besides the length of the head). The heads are then placed in piles on the "table," where they can be plainly seen by the hauler, and loaded on a broom corn rack, which occupies the place of a wagon bed. This rack is so constructed that it can be easily tilted at the "shed" to allow of rapid unloading. After a sufficient quantity of brush is cut to keep the "seeder" a machine which removes the seed from the brush, and which costs about $150) busy for five hours, the men who cut the brush go to the shed and straighten the heads all one way, sift out the crooked heads, if any, and feed the remainder to the seeder. The heads run through this machine, and have their seed removed with great rapidity. The brush is then ready for placing in layers on broom corn sticks (four-cornered sawed sticks are best). Two sticks being placed across an apartment in a well-ventilated, well-covered shed (a good corn crib will answer for a shed), so that their ends will not protrude beyond the edge of the shed, are sufficient for one layer of brush. The layers should not be over four inches thick and should be at least four inches from every other layer, so that the air can thoroughly circulate throughout the filled shed. Brush thus shedded will thoroughly and properly cure in about eight days after it is placed. It is then (when the fiber becomes so brittle that it easily snaps asunder when pressed between the fingers) ready for the "baler." This is a machine made expressly for baling broom corn brush for shipment. Let me further impress upon the mind of the reader the importance of cutting and handling the brush only when it is thoroughly dry, and not immediately after rains or heavy dews. Broom corn seeders and balers are run here in the broom corn belt with twelve-horse-power common traction threshing machine engines. About eight hands are required to properly run a "baler," and about twenty or thirty hands are run to best advantage when cutting and seeding. Such hands command $1 to $1.25 per day, including their board. Manufacturers of broom corn machinery send instructors to start up and explain the operation of their machines. When the brush is baled, it is then ready for marketing.

The average cost of producing a ton of broom corn brush in the Illinois broom belt is now about $45. This includes rent on the ground, labor and incidentals. During the fall and winter of 1898 and 1899, good broom corn brush ranged in price here from $50 at baling time, to $180 per ton the spring following. In fall of 1899, $60 at baling time, to the present price of $200 per ton. Present price of reliable seed, $4 to $6 per bushel.

Wade Smith, a prominent negro living near Texarkana, accompanied by eight other negroes, left last week for Birmingham, Ala., where he will join a party which is to sail from New York for Liberia on Jan. 30, where they propose founding a colony. About thirty other negroes will leave the vicinity of Texarkana early in February for the same destination. This is the first time any of the race has ever left that section of the state for Liberia.

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.

PENCILARIA.

The use of fodder plants is growing greatly every year, and we have no doubt the readers of this paper will be interested in a new candidate for public favor called Pencilaria. It is a most wonderful forage plant of great productiveness, unexcelled, if equaled, by any other plant for its quick growth, immense size and splendid quality, and it is thought that it will prove of much value to stock farmers. It has been improved and acclimated so that it not only produces an immense crop of fodder, but will produce a good seed crop as far north as central Iowa.

The seeds are quite small, about the size of a pin head, but its growth is truly wonderful. It is usually planted as soon as the ground becomes warm, about corn planting time and it begins to tiller or stool out at once, our illustration showing a plant growing to a height of 12 to 14 feet. As many as 48 large leafy stalks have been produced from one seed. At a distance a field of Pencilaria looks like mammoth timothy. The heads are only about an inch in diameter, but range from 10 to 16 inches in length and are closely set with thousands of small seeds. If allowed to grow until the flower heads begin to develop, it is claimed that it will yield the heaviest crop of any fodder plant in cultivation.

The best way to handle the crop is to mow it when from 3 to 6 feet in height. It will immediately start up again and can be cut several times during the season. One farmer who made a careful test says he sowed the seed on the 15th of May in drills 18 inches apart. In twelve days he cultivated the crop once and it grew so rapidly that after that time that it smothered out all weeds. His first cut was made July 1st, forty-five days after sowing the field. The crop was about seven feet high and it weighed green, thirty tons per acre, and when dry gave 6 1-2 tons of hay per acre. The second growth was cut on Aug. 14, when the plants were 9 feet high, and the crop weighed 55 tons per acre green, and 8 tons dry. The third cutting was not made until Oct. 1st. It weighed 10 tons green and 1 1-2 tons dry, thus making a total crop of 95 tons per acre of green fodder and when dried made 16 tons of hay. If there is any other fodder plant in existence which will afford such a yield, we do not nkow what it is.

It is claimed to be equally as nutritious as corn fodder which it greatly resembles, and it is greatly relished, either green or dry, by horses, cattle, and in fact all kinds of live stock.

Knowing that thousands of our readers would be interested in trying this new plant, we have made arrangements with the Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, who are introducing it this year, to forward a small package, sufficient for planting a row 100 feet long) to anyone who asks them for it, provided they mention this paper. A postal card request is sufficient.

SANTA FE EXCURSIONS.

Marlin, Texas—February 19, State Senate Biennial meeting Modern Order of Praetorians.

Fort Worth, Texas—February 12-14, Log Rolling Woodmen of the World.

Fort Worth, Texas—February 12-13, Texas Livestock Association.

Dallas, Texas—February 3-4, Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

San Antonio, Texas—March 12-14, Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

Laredo, Texas—February 22, George Washington's birthday celebration.

Low excursion rates will be made for all the above occasions.

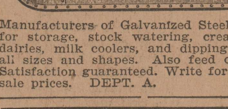
Ask tickt agents for particulars as to rates, dat of sale, etc., or write to

D. J. PRICE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.,
Palestine, Texas.

THE NEW SORSBY MAY.
Unequaled in earliness, quality, prolificness, endurance and popularity for market and home. The upright berry for the South. For full particulars write THE SORSBY MAY BLACKBERRY CO. Address Sherman, Texas, or Texarakna, Texas.

FARM NOVELTIES
Do You Want to Try
the best NEW VARIETIES of Farm Seeds? Read the list.
BROMUS INERMIS-The wonderful new grass for hay or pasture.
DWARF ESSEX RAPE-The great forage plant for sheep, hogs and cattle
PENCILARIA-A novelty. The most productive of all fodder plants.
SPILTZ-The new prolific grain. Outyields wheat, rye or barley.
SOJA BEANS-The "Great German Coffee Berry." A fine fodder plant.
COW PEAS-Great land enricher and productive cattle and hog food.
SAND VETCH-A wonderful forage plant and valuable as a fertilizer.
NEW CENTURY WONDER CORN-Stools like wheat. Immense yielder
GIANT SPURRY-"The clover for sandy land," for winter pasture.
ZEA-A most valuable new plant for feeding green. Very productive.
A good sized trial packet of each of the above 10 varieties and a circular describing them and telling how to grow, cure and feed, sent postpaid for only 12 cents. Large, 100 page, beautifully illustrated catalogue FREE, if you mention this paper, no matter whether you order above seeds or not. We refer by permission to the editor of this paper. Established 30 years.
IOWA SEED CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.

KERR'S TREES BEAR FRUIT
We grow the best of everything for the orchard, yard, cemetery and garden in Texas. Prices right. . . Freight paid.
New Catalogue Free.
JOHN S. KERR,
SHERMAN, - - TEXAS.

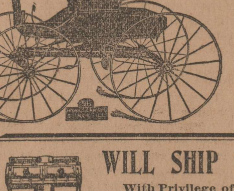


Chicago Steel Tank Co.,
193 Desplaines st., CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers of Galvanized Steel Tanks for storage, stock watering, creameries, dairies, milk coolers, and dipping tanks, all sizes and shapes. Also feed cookers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for wholesale prices. DEPT. A.

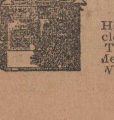
THE Little Giant Corn Sheller
It shells PERFECTLY CLEAN, Whether the ears of corn are large or small. EVERY FARMER realizes the value of perfect seed corn. The Little Giant is the only sheller that will not injure the seed. IT TURNS SO EASILY that any child cau use it. IT IS HANDY and VERY SIMPLE. Nothing 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.

Take Off the Horns.
The quickest, easiest and smoothest way, is possible only by the use of the
CONVEX DISHORNER
and the Bucker Stock Holder. I also have a calf dishorner and all appliances for easy dishorning. West'n trade supplied from Chicago
Illustrated book free.
George Webster, Box 126, Christiana, Pa.

Childbirth! Female medical expert—30 years experience in Lying-in Hospitals and general practice. Treatment endorsed by
Barrenness! College of Surgeons, England: by United States Health Report, and by the leading physicians and Hospitals in the U. S. Proves how childbirth may be painless; how women who think they are barren, also women who are sexually indifferent, and those who suffer from female irregularities or corpulence may cure themselves at home. Send 4c in stamps for pamphlet to MRS. M. DUMAR, 13 West 28th street, New York.



Hynes Buggy Company,
Established 1869. Incorporated 1892.
Builders of
FINE CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND HARNESS.
QUINCY - - - ILLINOIS
No. 56. This is the old original Concord Ranch Buggy; built in the very best manner, for hard service and long life. Eight other styles in different sizes of Concord Spring Buggies. Send for Illustrations.



WILL SHIP C. O. D. FOR $25.00
With Privilege of Examination.
Freight Prepaid to Your Station.
"The Triumph Steel Range."
Has 6 8 in. lids, oven 17x21x12, 15 gallon reservoir and warming closet, lined through-out with abestos; burns wood or coal. This special inducement is offered for a limited time only. Mention this paper.
WM. G. WILLARD, MFG., 619 & 621 N. 4th st. ST LOUIS MO.

reeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

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

UIA B. BROWN, SMITHFIELD, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn tle.

HOMAS W. RAGSDALE & SON PARIS Mo., have 60 Shorthorn bulls for . Good ones or none. Car lots a specty. Prices reasonable.

ON & LITSEY HARRODSBURG KY. Closing-out sale. We will crate rthorn bulls at $32.00, and heifers at 0, 5 months, weight 400 pounds. Beau- l reds and guaranteed to live in Tex-

R. QUICK & SON BROOKLYN, IND. Breeders of Polled Durhams. Best eding and quality. Catalogue. By de. 20 miles from Indianapolis.

EADOW BROOK HERD of Shorthorn Cattle, property of L. Gregg, Hicks City, Mo. Have for e 50 bulls and 10 heifers 6 to 12 months age. Richly bred in Cruickshank blood, ed by Cruickshank bull Consul Chief 362. I defy competition in breeding and ices. Will sell all or singly. Come and e or write. Parties met by appointment Oak Grove, Mo., on C. & A. R. R., miles east of Kansas City.

H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA. Polled Durhams of Scotch breed, the gest collection of Polled Durhams in e world. More prizes have been won d more cattle cattle nave been sold to gh class domestic and export trade an from any other herd. Inspection of rd invited.

W. BURGESS FORT WORTH. TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn ttle.

N MANROSE—WYANET—ILLINOIS— Breeder of Registered Shorthorn ttle. Thirteen choice yearling bulls and ifers for sale now.

D. RODGERS HILLSBORO, TEXAS. Wanderers' Creek. Herd of Registred Shorthorns. Ranch near Chillicothe, exas, contains 32 head of high class cat. No she cattle for sale. Will sell two three more bull calves.

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

P. NORTON DUNLAP KANSAS. Choice bull and heifer calves for ale. Prices, quality considered, defy ompetition.

ULE GUNTER GAINESVILLE TEXAS. Breeder of pure bred Shorthorn attle. Whole herd open to inspection. andle strictly my own raising. Correspondence solicited.

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

WM. & W. W. HUDSON, GAINESVILLE Texas. Exclusive breeders of regis- ered Shorthorn cattle.

HEREFORDS.

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

S. T HOWARD, QUANAH TEXAS Offers 25 head of Registered Hereord Bulls and a few cows and heifers red to the great Beau Donald 2nd 86139, he great $1,200 bull. Better go and see hese, or write if you want a few plums rom this winning herd. There is none etter, all at moderate prices.

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

W H. MYERS BLUE GROVE CLAY County, Texas. Blue Grove Hereords. Breeder and dealer in registered nd high grade Hereford catttle. Lord Wiltcn, Garfield and Anxiety strains preominating.

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 ears old; 10 unregistered full blood Bulls, and 2 years old; all these will be sold pon their own merit for just what they re worth. Have 30 head three-fourths Herefords at $50.00 per head. Also, 60 ead of mules, from 3 to 5 years old, from 4 to 16 hands high, will be sold close

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

SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS. W. S. Ikard, manager, Henrietta, Tex. Lord Wilton, Garfield, Anxiety, Grove III and Sir Richard II strains. tock all ages and both sexes for sale. High grades, both sexes, for sale; M. B. urkeys and Plymouth chickens. W. S. KARD.

U S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS TEX Breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young ulls and heifers for sale at reasonable rices, breeding considered. All Panandle raised. Only first-class bulls, both s to breeding and individuality, kept in ervice. 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. Powll, proprietor. Herd established in 1868. My herd consists of 400 head of the best trains, individuals from all the well nown families of the breed. I have on and and for sale at all times cattle of oth sexes. Pasture close to town. I ave some 100 bulls for sale this spring nd 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all exas raised. Bulls by carloads a speialty.

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

LOWELL & DEWITT, DENVER COLO Union Stockyards. Pure bred cate. Owners of the Ridgewood herd of Herefords (400 head), and general dealers high class breeding cattle. Bulls now oing service in the herd are: Imported Randolph 79296, 3 years old; Imported Souan 75136, 3 years old; Star Wilton 18th 3254; Hesiod 20th 61362. 4 years old; and om Beau Monde—son of Wild Tom—No. 126, 2 years old. Three hundred breeding ows. Young stock, both sexes, for sale t all times. Also handle grade Herefords nd Shorthorn bulls.

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

STOCK MARKS.

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

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.

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.

MAVERICKS.

Blackleg is still causing much trouble in Scurry county.

The Kansas house has passed the bill for the extermination of prairie dogs.

W. M. Glidewell of Finis, has imported some blooded cattle into Jack county.

H. L. Lackey of Alpine, last week received [illegible]50 bull from the Riverside herd of [illegible]raska.

W. E. Chaney and Gib Jackson, prominent stockmen of Garden City, are waging a lively war on coyotes in that section. They hunt the animals with grey hounds.

The Continental Land and Cattle company recently bought from various owners about 15,000 acres of land at $1 per acre. The land lies in[illegible] their pasture in Hall county.

The Miller-Bricker Land company of Amarillo sold the Sullivan ranch of seven and one-half sections to Paul Christian of Jack county, who will take possession on the 15th of April.

A report from Macon, Mo., dated Jan. 24, says: Miss Murilla Brammer, of Callao, and Mr. Daniel Gay of Floyd, Tex., were married in 'Squire Harbord's office at Callao this morning at 9 o'clock. Neither party had ever seen each other before, the courtship having been carried on by correspondence. Mr. Gay is the owner of a large cattle ranch in Texas.

Last week F. L. Davidson sold to one of our local butchers an eight-months-old calf which netted 400 pounds after dressing. It sold at 8½ cents per pound and netted $34. It had been fattened on Kaffir corn. This certainly proves that our stock farmers have a good field for operation along this line and one that would be very remunerative.—Amarillo Champion.

John F. Renfro of Emporia, Tex., writes: "Stock are not doing very well here. Hogs are dying at a terrible rate, but I do not know what to call the disease. Some call it cholera, but I am certain it is not cholera. Some die very suddenly and some linger several weeks. Some cattle are dying, but I think it is from eating acorns. Most all the cattle seem to be doing well. Good bulls are badly needed here. There are very few good blooded animals in this country. I think a carload of good Durham and Hereford bulls could be disposed of here at satisfactory prices."

TO TAKE OIL FROM GULF.

It has been known to the mariners of the coast of Texas that there has existed forty-two miles from Galveston what is known as the Oil Pond. This is supposed to be the outcropping of the lake or river of oil that supplies Corsicana and the Beaumont fields. It has been the haven of refuge for many a mariner, but the storm of 1886 destroyed the pond character of the place by having washed away the mud deposits that encompassed the south side. So in reality the pond is no more, but the outcropping of oil seems as great as ever.

Certain vessel owners of Galveston have set on foot a scheme for utilizing this outcropping and bringing the prouct to Galveston in tank barges. All htat would be necessary, in their opinion, would be to sink tubing in the water at a certain depth and anchor it by continuing the tubing into the earth until the oil was reached. The oil would then flow up through the pipes and by means of valves the flow could be regulated. Barges could be run alongside, filled from the pipes direct, and towed to Galveston.

CATTLE SALES.

Louia B. Brown of Smithfield, sold to John B. White of Fort Worth, one registerd Shorthorn bull calf for $200.

W. S. Higgins of Deaf Smith county, has sold his ranch and cattle to T. F. Caldwell of Johnson county for $17,000.

Lee Wilson of San Angelo, sold to R. L. Nisbet 14 cows at $17.

J. H. Knowles of Midland, who recently sold his 40 section ranch to E. T. Soper, has bought from Cowden & Cochran what is known as the west pasture of Y bar ranch, consisting of fifty sections of well improved lands, lying about 30 miles south of Midland.

At Midland H. M. McClentic sold four young Hereford bulls to Burl Holloway.

Miller Bros. and Frank Wright of Taylor bought of Chas A. Hague 25 head of fat beef steers.

Dr. C. F. Simmons of Oakville, who bought last spring a 53,000-acre ranch in Live Oak county, has bought from Chittim & Parr of San Antonio, 4000 steer yearlings at $15.00 per head, with a 10 per cent cut back for spring delivery. These yearlings are out of the King & Kennedy cows and are all good grades.

C. B. Wallace of Newlin, Tex., sold to Wm. Powell of Channing, 36 head of Hereford bulls, 31 registered and 5/full blood. He also sold to Ewen Bros. of Newlin, one registered bull.

Mike Stark of Yorktown, bought 121 steers, coming ones, at $12 and $12.50, from W. R. Boldt and R. & A. Duderstadt of Meyersville, Tex.

Cowden & Cochran last week bought of S. E. Townsend 24 steer yearlings at $15 around, of Gene and R. W. Cowden 300 at $16.50, of Cooper & Moore and Hunter Hally of Odessa, 175 at $16.50. They also sold to H. M. Pegues 200 head of past yearling heifers at $20 around.—Midland Live Stock Reporter.

The Drumm & Collyns 45 section ranch in Sterling county has been sold to S. H. Blackburn, Eli Knight and W. R. Barton for $6000.

A. F. and R. E. Crowley of Midland, sold to F. E. Rankin 5 registered Hereford bulls, four-year-olds, at $500 around. They also sold to Cowden & Cochran their 1900 calf crop, about 225 head, steers at $15 and heifers at $14. They sold to the same firm four two-year-old heifers at $21.

J. W. Tweedle of Sterling City bought 28 head of steer calves from W. T. Latham at $13. He also bought 25 head of stock cattle from his son, Claude, for $450.

Dick Sullivan of San Saba, Tex., bought of F. A. Dibrell of Coleman, one registered bull yearling for $250 and from J. B. Coleman of Coleman, 3 registered cows, bred, for $1000. Mr. Sullivan now has five registered Herefords for which he paid $1500. He has a pretty good start for a stock farmer.

B. N. Aycock of Midland has received 25 head of fine registered Herefords lately purchased in Kansas. There are 19 bulls and 6 heifers in the bunch.

Wm. Anson of Coleman, bought of Mrs. Phoebe Hurst 11,200 acres of land land for $28,000. He has had this land leased and in pasture for a number of years.

Two hundred dollars apiece was paid by Chas. Collyns of San Angelo for two bulls bought of J. R. Nasworthy.

W. L. Wheat of Hall county, bought of Mrs. C. D. Hittson, 133 head of yearling steers at $14 around.

T. B. Overstreet of Crockett, recently sold his twelve section leased ranch near Ozona, to W. D. Jones of San Angelo, for $3200, and purchased an eighteen section ranch about 40 miles from Sanderson.

Reynolds Bros. of Albany, recently sold to Richard Carrow of Henrietta, 200 coming twos for spring delivery. The deal involves $40,000.

At San Angelo, Fayette Tankersley and R. Shield sold 300 cows and heifers, tailings of the Gordon Stiles herd, and sixteen sections of the Gordon Stiles ranch to Mr. Dunbar at $20 for the cattle and $4500 for the ranch.

Claud Hudspeth of Ozona recently recently received in Pecos county 100 head of steers, threes and fours, purchased from Henry J. Packenham.

S. E. Townsend of Midland sold to H. W. Kaiter of Big Springs 62 head of young cattle from the Figure 2 herd at $25 around.

At Ozona, Tex., Jack McKee bought 30 fat cows from Kern Coats at $20.

At Midland C. C. Johnson sold to Jim Goff 35 cows at $25.

T. J. Martin has sold half of his interest in the Crosstie ranch near Midland to his nephews, Edwin and Wm. Martin.

Lee L. Russell of Menardville, bought all of Joe Callan's three-year-old steers in Menard county, at $20.50. He also recently bought of Littlefield & White of Menard & Kimble counties, 5000 three and four-year-old steers, coming threes and fours, mostly threes, at $25 around, delivered between April 1 and 15, at the Fort Worth and Rio Grande shipping pens at Brownwood, from whence they will be shipped to Mr. Russells' pasture in the Osage nation, where he has already about 3500 head that he bought from his brother last fall.

The Johnson pasture of 9300 acres, six miles from Strawn, has been purchased by J. N. Stuart & Sons for $35,000 cash.

Perfect Health.

Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce

A Vigorous Body.

For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

HON. R. E. PRINCE, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

IN THE WHEAT DISTRICTS

RESULTS OF DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING NEEDS OF WHEAT GROWERS.

In an extensive review of the investigations in regard to the eight different wheat districts of the United States Marc A. Carleton of the U. S. department of agriculture makes the following statement in regard to the two southern districts:

HARD WINTER WHEAT DISTRICT.

The hard winter wheat district comprises approximately the middle states of the plains, including Kansas, a large part of Missouri, portions of Iowa and Nebraska, and the larger part of Oklahoma. As the name implies, it is characterized by the production of hard winter wheats, such as are rarely found, but which are of the very best quality. The only other wheat region in all the world that is exactly comparable with this one, so far as known, is that including northern Crimea and the coutry directly between the Sea of Azov and the Caspian Sea. The latter region, however, at present produces better wheats than are produced in this district, and therefore should be drawn upon for all improvements that are attempted through introduced sorts.

The wheats of this district have slender, stiff stems, narrow, compact heads, usually bearded, and medium or small, hard, red grains. In this region there is the most interesting example of the changes that may take place for the better in the development of the wheat industry. Twenty-five years ago the softer wheats (often white-grained) were chiefly grown over a large portion of this district, and the cases of winter wheat sowing as against spring wheat sowing were much fewer than at present. Now the hard red-grained varieties are principally used, and only in Iowa and Nebraska are spring varieties grown to any extent. The introduction of these hard-grained winter sorts has added remarkably to the certainty and value of the wheat crop, and has greatly decreased the ravages from rust and chinch bugs.

Such improvements are after all but fairly begun, and there is yet great demand for hard-grained sorts and varieties that will resist the winters of Iowa and Nebraska. As the wheat area extends farther westward—to the one hundredth meridian and beyond—there is also a special need for drought-resistant sorts. In fact, there is the most exacting demand of the entire country for hardy varieties. The extreme severity of the drought and winter cold combined forms a greater obstacle to winter wheat culture than exists in any other district. The average yield per acre is always low, but the problem in a considerble portion of the region is not so much to increase the yielding power per acre as to make sure of a crop every year, since there are so many complete failures from drought. A constant average of even 12 to 15 bushels per acre from year to year would be considered good.

Early maturity is of importance in this district in order to allow an escape from the worst effects of the drought in the western portion and from the rust in the eastern portion. Rust resistance is also important, but not so much so as in the states east of the Mississippi river.

Summary of conditions and needs of the district.

(1) Chief varieties at present grown: Turkey, Fulcaster, May, Zimmerman, Fultz.

(2) Average yield per acre, about 12⅔ bushels.

(3) Needs of the grower: (a) Hardy winter varieties. (b) Drought resistance. (c) Early maturity.

DURUM WHEAT DISTRICT.

The area contained in the durum wheat district is comparatively small and includes a large part of north-central Texas, the southwestern portion of Oklahoma and a small portion of the southwest corner of Kansas. It also properly includes a portion of Colorado, but cannot be so indicated on the map, as the particular portion is not yet definitely outlined. Some of this region (southwestern Oklahoma) has only recently been opened to settlement, but wheat culture has developed rapidly in the new lands. The soil is generally black and rich in humus, just as in the district last described, and produces wheats with a large gluten content, which quality is further increased in the western portion by the dry, hot summer weather. The general demand is for hard-grained, drought-resistant varieties, and such sorts are already grown to a considerable extent. In recent years there has been an increasing tendency toward the cultivation of the durum or macaroni wheats, the chief variety grown so far being Nicaragua, which has become quite popular. This variety is very hardy, yields well, and the grain is extremely hard and glutinous. It is quite similar to Kubanka, Arnautka, and other macoroni wheats grown in southern Russia, and for which there is so much demand in France and Italy. Notwithstanding the usual notion concerning such wheats, Nicaragua has been very successfully ground into flour by a well-known milling company at Fort Worth, Texas. By mixing slightly with other wheats an excellent bread flour is made. However, the chief profit to be gained from the cultivation of this variety in future will no doubt arise from its use in manufacturing macaroni, just so soon as the possibility of furnishing a sufficient supply becomes certain. Though its distribution is not yet very wide, Nicaragua is, nevertheless, grown over a large portion of Texas and also sparingly in Oklahoma and Colorado. For this reason, and because of the evident adaptation of such wheats to this region, it seems proper to call it the durum wheat district.

These durum wheats grow rapidly, are tall, and have wide leaves with a harsh surface, and large heavy bearded heads, compactly formed. The grains are very large and long, and yellowish-white in color, becoming darker the blacker the soil in which the crop is grown. It being once proved that durum wheats succeed well, there is bound to be a still greater demand for them, so that the further introduction of such varieties becomes at once one of the needs of the district. Aside from macaroni varieties, the red-grained winter wheats, similar to those described for the hard winter wheat district, are best adapted for the larger part of this region. The best example is the Mediterranean, which is very commonly grown.

In central and southwestern Texas rust is very destructive, so much so that wheat culture has been completely abandoned in many places on account of it. There is, therefore, a great demand for rust resistant varieties. The durum wheats have the advantage of being highly resistant of orange leaf rust, but succumb to black stem rust. In the western portion of the district the oft-recurring droughts are very detrimental, and therefore in that portion drought resistance and early maturity are important qualities.

Summary of conditions and needs of the district.

(1) Chief varieties at present grown: Mediterranean, Nicaragua, Fulcaster, Turkey.

(2) Average yield per acre, 11½ bushels.

(3) Needs of the grower: (a) Macaroni varieties. (b) Drought resistance. (c) Rust resistance. (d) Early maturity.

Herman Gillis sold the late Hood Murchison cattle, 140 head, to Jud Swearengen of Sonora, at $15.25, and to W. B. Silliman 31 head of horses at $17.50.—San Angelo Standard.

Chips of Experience

REGISTRATION OF HEREFORDS.—The origin of the Hereford breed dates back to the early history of cattle breeding in England. For four hundred years the cattle of Herefordshire, in the rich grazing district of central England, were noted for their **fine beef quality** and early maturity, **says the Chicago Livestock Journal.** They commanded the top of the old London market before Smithfield market was established. The breed and type was established by skillful breeders, and now, as we ride through on the fast train from Liverpool to London, we see the green pastures with herds of white-faces.

The breed was favored in its origin and early improvement by the physical nature of the surroundings. From the beginning they were expected to subsist mainly by their own efforts, and the ability to rustle thus acquired has much to do with their present values; and their thick, curly coat is nature's answer to their demand for protection from the rigorous winters of the land of their birth. The white face, so well known as the trade mark of the Hereford, has been a distinguished feature of the breed almost from its inception. It was formerly, however, sometimes flecked with red, giving a mottled appearance to the animal. For the past one hundred years, however, the pure white face has prevailed and it is the strongest possible evidence of the purity of their descent and impressiveness of the sire. With this foundation for the work of the early improvers of the breed it may be seen that their now valuable qualities are not the result of accident.

The English herd book was establishel in 1846 by T. C. Eyton, Esq. Vol. 1, published in that year, contains 901 entries of foundation Herefords. The Shorthorn herd book, established in 1822, had made pedigree breeding somewhat understood and appreciated.

Their history in connection with the United States begins with the importation of the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky, who brought the first Herefords to the United States in 1817, but, as with several following importations, no effort was made to retain the original purity of the blood, and while the result was an improvement of the cattle in the vicinity, it was not what it should have been.

Mr. Wm. H. Sotham, the pioneer pedigree Hereford importer and breeder, imported in 1839 the first pedigree Herefords to America, among them the champion cow at the Royal Agricultural Society show, held at his native city, Oxford, bought of his friend, the Hereford breeders, John and Wm. Hemer. These were prize winners at the first state fair in 1840 at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mr. Sotham, like his son, T. F. B. Sotham, was a lifelong champion of the Hereford breed, and a great friend of Mr. T. I. Miller, Beecher, Ill., a vigorous champion of Hereford cattle, who established the American Hereford herd book in 1880, and published a paper in the interests of the breed. He was a large breeder and made the most memorable battle of the breeds at all the leading fair and fat stock shows, and just before his death last summer he had completed a history of Hereford cattle in America, now soon to be published by ex-President T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo. The first volume of the herd book contained 2915 pedigrees, tracing to the first ten olumes of the English herd book. With Vol. 22, the American Hereford record, returned to the form used in Vols. 1 to 7, inclusive. Mr. Sotham in his treatise on Hereford cattle: "This form of record, coupled with the revised system of certificates of registry and transfer, gives the most perfect registry and transfer system enforced by any association. Hereafter, a purchaser of a registered Hereford can insist upon receiving from the seller, at the time he pays for his animal, a certificite of record, or ownership, upon the back of which, in the printed form placed there for the purpose, should be a transfer signed by the seller, thus closing the transaction. The buyer can then, or at his convenience, file the said certificate with the secretary, at Independence, Mo., who will receive the same and issue in place of it, a new certificate of ownership, showing that the animal transferred is recorded on the books of the association, in the name of the purchaser. A Hereford certificate has properties, like a deed to land.

"Before the purchaser of a registered Hereford can make record of any offspring from it, he must have a certificate of ownership for it. The association will not permit more than one certificate of record, or ownership, to be outstanding from the secretary's office for one animal, at one time, and this outstanding certificate must be properly endorsed when the animal is sold, and surrendered to the secretary before the animal will be transferred."

The Hereford Record, like the other herd books, requires that the sire and dam must both be recorded.

Volume 31 of the English herd book contains entries of 717 bulls and 3107 cows. One hundred and eighty-eight certificates for the exportation of Herefords were issued the past year; 105 to South America, seventy-three to the United States, four to Russia, three to Canada. The English Hereford society has 251 life members and 162 annual members.

The American Hereford association has published twenty-two volumes of the herd book. Volume 22 of the record, containing 10,000 entries, has been published since the last annual meeting, and some 10,000 entries have been made for volume 23. During this period over 16,000 entries have been made in the record and over 14,000 transfers of ownership.

The receipts for 1900: For entry fees, $19,478; membership fees, $2,920, and other receipts up to $25,813, with assets of the association $36,587.

Officers—President, Mr. Frank D. Rockefeller, Cleveland, O.; vice president, Mr. F. W. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.; secretary, C. R. Thomas, Independence, Mo.

THINGS THAT SHOULD BE KNOWN.—It should be generally understood, says the Homestead, that in cattle there are no such diseases as hollow horn, loss of cud, wolf in the tail, etc.; that wolf teeth in the horse never injures the eyes; that the horse is never bothered with lampers after it is five years old, and the process of **dentition is complete, and that bots** never eat through the coats of the stomach, and in fact seldom, if ever, materially affect the health of the horse. Our experience leads us to believe that by many stock owners these statements will be questioned. They upset the present ideas of a great number of people. There are many stock owners, of course, who have given considerable attention to the study of the diseases of domestic animals, and they consequently know that such diseases do not exist, but on the other hand, there are a great number of people, and intelligent people at that, who, not having particular knowledge of such matters, stilll believe in such things merely because their forefathers did, or because they have heard such diseases spoken of frequently by others. It is our purpose, therefore, in this article to try , in so far as possible, to explain such matters and place them in their true light.

It was the usual thing for the old-time neighborhood cow doctor to class all diseases of cattle under the head of either hollow horn, wolf in the tail or lost cud, and the line of treatment adopted would invariably be as follows: For hollow horn, bore a hole in the horn and pour turpentine, or a quantity of salt and pepper; for wolf in the tail, split the skin of the tail from one to four inches, and after filling the wound with salt and pepper sew it up, or tie a rag tightly around it, and for loss of cud, a greasy rag, or a chunk of fat pork, pushed down the throat, was deemed the proper thing. In the first two cases, if the animal recovered it was usually at the cost of a horn or a portion of the tail; a trifling matter, of course, to the doctor (?), who would point to such facts as a confirmation of his diagnosis. We have never been able to ascertain any cause for the supposition of hollow horn whatever, and, as stated above, it does not, of course, exist. The term of "wolf in the tail" probably originated from the fact that the tail is often injured in some manner, which causes caries of the bones therein, and a sloughing off of a portion of the tail. There is no special cause for this other than that given, viz: some injury, such as bruises and frost bite, or ergotism, a constructing of the blood vessls of the extremities, due to eating smutty or ergotised food. Perhaps the most foolish idea of all is that cattle "lose their cud." Our experience has been that it is believed literally by many that for some reason, not given, the animal has dropped the cud, and unless a substitute is soon provided it is "all up" with the animal. To obtain confirmation of our explanation of this loss of cud, spend five minutes reading up the process of rumination. All animals that chew their cud are termed ruminants, and chewing the cud is termed ruminating. Such animals while feeding but partially chew their food, but their stomach is so arranged that food so swallowed is returned to the mouth in small quantities during the periods of rest for further mastication. The cessation of rumination in cattle is the first symptom of indigestion in some form, but in no case is the cud lost, and a dose of oil or salts would be a much wiser method of treating the case than the administration of a dish rag or a chunk of fat pork. It would take considerable argument to convince many horsemen that wolf teeth, so common in the horse, have no connection or influence on the eye whatever, but it is a fact that about fifty per cent of the horses at some period of their existence have wolf teeth, and if it followed that all horses possessing them were blind, the number of blind horses would be something startling. Veterinarians are well aware of the fact that fully as many horses have diseases of the eyes that do not have wolf teeth as do those that have them. Wolf teeth should be removed, as they are so situated as to often injure the cheeks when the bit is drawn up into the angles of the mouth. The term "lampers," or, more properly lampas, is applied to an inflamed condition of the gums, caused by cutting teeth, and, of course, after teething is complete cannot exist. The poor horse has often been subjected to barbarous treatment, such as having its mouth burned with a hot iron, merely because it, for other reasons, had been guilty of rubbing its tail against the wall. The other reasons, or, reason, that the animal rubs its tail is probably because of irritation of the rectum by worms, against which treatment should have been directed, instead of the mouth for supposed "lampers."

Now, in conclusion, a word as to bots. Nearly all horses, unless it be those kept constantly indoors, where the fly that deposits the eggs cannot reach them, are infested to a greater or less extent by bots at certain seasons of the year. The supposition that they give rise to acute diseases, or eat through the coats of the stomach, is, however, a fallacy. Bots do not in the first place possess teeth, hence cannot bite. They subsist by adhering to the coats of the stomach, and are nourished by the natural secretions of the stomach. They pass out of the horse when they have attained a certain period of existence. The supposition that they eat through the walls of the stomach is due to the fact that the horse is subject to diseases that often result in rupture of the stomach before, or soon after death and upon post mortem, the bots being found outside the stomach, and the walls of the stomach torn, the natural supposition of the non--professional observer is that the bots have eaten through, thus causing the death of the animal. As stated in the beginning of this article many people still believe that one or more of the above diseases exist, but if what we have said on the subject is not sufficient to shake their belief we advise them to procure and read some modern work on the diseases of live stock.

William C. Whitney has purchased a large tract of land bordering on Wawasee lake near Syracuse, Ind., and will utilize it as a breeding farm and for winter quarters for the thoroughbreds he intends, to race, in the west during the summer. Now that the Washington Park club in Chicago has so permanently entered the ranks of associations annually holding meetings, many of the largest eastern owners of race horses intend to equip breeding and training establishments in the middle west and in that way be able to get some of the enormous sums of money to be hereafter raced for by thoroughbreds in Chicago each year. The tract purchased by Mr. Whitney in Indiana embraces 160 acres and the improvements have already been begun.

HEREFORDS—KANSAS CITY.

The Coming Sale—120 Head, Bulls, Cows and Heifers—Feb. 19 & 20, 1901.

The attention of all interested in the best of registered Hereford cattle is called to the Armour-Funkhouser announcement found elsewhere in this issue. The offering one finds will consist of 120 head, about 60 from the K. B. Armour herd including four imported bulls and 16 imported cows. The James A. Funkhouser draft of 20 will include sons and daughters of his noted Hesiod 2nd. the high character of whose get is familiar to the American breeding fraternity. Owing to the fact that a former sale associate, John Sparks, had disposed by private treaty the selections that he intended for this sale, several well-known breeders were invited to join with special selections, resulting in Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill., sending 4 head; H. B. Watts & Son, Fayette, Mo., 5; Dr. J. E. Logan, Kansas City, Mo., 5; 5 from the herd of George Leigh, Aurora, Ill; a four-year-old Armour-bred bull from Ryan Bros., Leavenworth, Kan., and 16 head of special selections out of the noted Shadeland herd, lately acquired by the Riverside Hereford Cattle company, of Ashland, Neb.

Among other pointers given in the sale catalogue annuuncement is, "We fell sure that the offering is one which will appeal to old established breeders, to beginners, to range men, to herd bull buyers and to farmers who wish to cross with their grades. A cordial welcome to every one interested in good cattle, a welcome that is just as warm whether the visitor comes as a buyer or as a spectator.

W. P. BRUSH.

HEREFORDS—FORT WORTH.

The greatest Offering Ever Made in Texas—Sale Feb. 14 and 15, 1901.

The cattlemen of the southwest will be given an opportunity at Fort Worth, during the week of the Stockmen's convention, to inspect 150 head of registered Hereford cattle selected out of the herd of 700 head known as the Independence, Mo., herd, founded, owned and built up by Gudgell & Simpson; that known as the Sunny Slope herd, aggregating about 500 head, owned by C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kansas, and the Plains country herd of Scharbauer Bros., Midland, Tex. The reader acquainted with the country's Hereford history will at once recognize the value of the offering, coming as it does from such herds as above mentioned. One hundred bulls, 50 of which are old enough for heavy service, and 50 of the right age for inoculation, makes the opportunity to select the best bred animals possible to be obtained anywhere. Fifty heifers, among which will be prize winners of some one of the three great show ring contests held either at Hamline, Minn., Kansas City or the International, held at Chicago. Pedigree in the short grass country does not apparently count for much, notwithstanding the experience had from the feed lot tends to confirm the fact that those having the best blood or ancestry back of them usually feed out quickest and bring the better price on the market. The half-breeds, or better whiteface calves that come from the southwest to be finished for the block somewhere in the great corn belt, always bring the better prices.

The visitor or prospective buyer at this coming sale will find on inspection that the cattle to be sold possess all the qualifications demanded by the up-to-date breeder and feeder of the better class of beef cattle. All in attendance at the convention are cordially invited to inspect the cattle and be present at the sale Thursday and Friday, convention week.

W. P. BRUSH.

SHORTHORNS—HEREFORDS.

A Three Days' Sale—60 Shorthorns—120 Herefords, Feb. 6, 7, and 8, 1901.

The first important public sale to be held in February will be the three days' sale when 60 head of Shorthorns and 120 head of Herefords will be offered to the highest bidder. The Shorthorn offering will consist of 20 bulls, 29 cows and 11 heifers from the Sand Hill herd of F. W. & O. B. Cain, Novinger, Mo. The bulls are the immediate descendants of such bulls as Young Marshall, 110705, bred by Harris; Captain Ripley 136626, bred by W. S. Marr; Galahad 103257, a Harris bred bull; Cream City 114881, by the Imp. Marr bred Granite City 98353; the cruickshank Imp. Violent Prince 64717; the Duthie bred Imp. Duke of Hamilton 2d 107363, and other Scotch breeding. The heifers are to the credit of Grand Victor 2d 115753 and Young Marshall 110705. The cows belong to the Cruickshank topped and comingled best American families. The females old enough will either have calves at foot or safe in calf to the victor Mysie 2d bull Arcole 142286. This herd bull Arcole was awarded first honor at the Iowa state fair in 1899 in a ring where the most noted herds of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska competed for show ring supremacy. Among other things the Messrs. Cain say: "It has been our chief aim to breed a class of cattle that will commend themselves to practical breeders, farmers and feeders because of their combined qualities of size, constitution, breed character and quality."

THE HEREFORD SALE.

The Shorthorn sale will be held on Wednesday, February 6, and the 120 Herefords will be sold on Thursday and Friday, February 7 and 8. The second day Steele Bros. and E. A. Eagle & Son will sell 60 head, 30 bulls and 30 females, special selections out of their combined herds of about 250 head. The individual makeup of both consignments show that the bulls are strong, growthy fellows, while the females are just such as every cattle breeder hopes to have. Bred right as they are, and handled so as to bring out all their inherited qualities without pampering, makes the offering a very desirable one and one too, that will be approved by all progressive breeders on sale day.

SECOND HEREFORD DAY.

On Friday, February 8, Miller & Balch and E. Corkins will sell 13 bulls and 46 cows and heifers. The Miller & Balch draft will consist of 4 bulls and 27 females. Among the bulls will be the herd bulls Protection 2d 82555, by Sotham's noted Corrector, and out of Pompey 684437, a granddaughter of Beau Real. The herd bull Young Free Lance 88246, bred by Funkhouser, will be offered. Nineteen of the females are daughters of Advance 58538, a grandson of Harold and Archibald A. Among the older females are several very desirable animals, all old enough to breed, will have been bred and safe in calf.

The Corkins draft of 28 head, 9 bulls and 19 females, is a richly bred one. Thirteen of them are by the herd bull McCord 82613, having behind him such as the Grove 3d, Rodney, Garfield and Sir Richard 2d. Eight head were bred by either Scott & March or F. A. Nave. In the Corkins offering will be several prize winners that won at the Hamline, Minn., and the Kansas City Hereford show made last year.

W. P. BRUSH.

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.

JOHN R. WARREN,

HILLSBORO, TEX.

Mountain View Herd of

Full Blood Shorthorns

Herd Established in 1881.

I have for sale 40 bulls, coming two's. They are deep cherry red and are my own raising. Inspection of herd invited.

THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.
S. R. WILLIAMS, Pres.

OFFICES:
DALLAS—Gaston Building.
FORT WORTH—Scott-Harrold Building.
SAN ANTONIO—216 Main Plaza.

CHICAGO—811 Boyce Building.
A. P. CARRICO, Special Representative.

Subscription.................$1.00 Per Year.

The Journal will insert in advertising contracts if desired an agreement that it will forfeit all payments due under them if it fails to show, when given an opportunity to do so, a larger regular circulation than any other weekly publication in Texas; proof to be made by comparison of official statements of postage paid each week for the preceding six months.

Coming Sales.

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

NO QUARANTINE IN TEXAS.

The resolutions adopted by the recent convention of commercial organization at Austin are worthy of the most careful consideration by all classes of citizens who have the welfare and prosperity of Texas at heart. The erroneous impression which has gained such credence in the east that Texas is hostile to capital and to foreign investments in the state should be as speedily as possible removed. The state has already suffered too much on account of the existence of such a belief.

Texas is not at war with outside capital. She wants investors, men with money to develop her resources and push forward her infant industries. To all capitalists who come to the state for the purpose of engaging in business enterprises the people of Texas will extend a cordial and hearty Southern welcome. No impediments will be thrown in their way and their property will be given ample protection under the laws.

But the capitalists themselves are to be convinced of this. Whatever the cause, the belief is prevalent in the east that Texas does not give the protection to foreign investments that is guaranteed by other states. This impressoin is magnified and turned to their own advantage by other localities that are seeking capital for development. That conditions in Texas are not what they have been represented to be does not help the state. Too many avenues for investment are open for capital to go where there is any doubt of its being welcome.

At no previous tmie has the prosperity of Texas been so great as at present but millions of dollars of outside capital will be required to bring to light the great undeveloped industries of the state and the idea that Texas has established a shotgun quarantine against foreign capital should be dispelled.

SOTHAM'S SALE.

The great Hereford sale which was concluded at Kansas City last week was in some respects the most remarkable in the history of the Hereford breeding business in America. The 194 head sold during the four days brought $72,935, an average for the entire sale of $375.96, unquestionably one of the best—duration of the sale and number of animals considered—ever made at a Hereford sale. The cow Carnation, bred by Clem Graves of Bunker Hill, Ind., was sold for $3700, the highest price ever paid for a Hereford cow.

The results are to be attributed to several causes: the high standing and well-known integrity of Mr. T. F. B. Sotham and the breeders who were associated with him in the sale, the individual excellence and splendid breeding of the offerings, the healthy interest now manifested in Hereford breeding and the liberal use of printer's ink by Mr. Sotham who had the sale in charge.

It is highly gratifying to note that a very fair percentage of the animals sold went to Texas buyers, showing that Texas breeders are on the alert to get the best blood for their herds.

TEXTILE MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

The South is rapidly realizing that the place for cotton mills is beside the cotton fields and the industrial wave which carried the New England states to the height of their prosperity is now breaking over those of the South.

During the year 1900 on three new textile mills were undertaken in Maine, none in New Hampshire, Vermont or Connecticut, six in Massachusetts and eight in Rhode Island. For the entire New England group of states, where textile manufacturing is most highly developed, but seventeen textile mills were built or commenced.

The contrast with the progress made in the Southern states is remarkable. In Texas seven new mills were built or completed in 1900, while Virginia and Mississippi each had eight, Tennessee eleven, Alabama sixteen, Georgia and North Carolina each forty-one, and South Carolina forty-seven. In these Southern states work on 179 mills was commenced or finished. New England still leads the South in th aggregate output of textile manufactures but at the present rate the South will not remain long in the rear so far as cotton manufacturing is concerned. In the production of the finer grades of cotton goods it will take the South many years to attain the perfection which has been reached in the New England mills. The labor for such work must become highly skilled before satisfactory results can be obtained, but this dexterity will come in time. In the meanwhile the manufacture of coarse grade goods is being transferred to the South, partly by the removal of New England mills but chiefly by Southern towns and communities forming their own industrial organizations and enlisting such outside capital as may be available.

THE EXPECTED REPORT.

The report of the senate committee on agriculture favoring the passage of the Grout bill caused no surprise. It was fairly well understood when the measure went to that committee instead of to the senate finance committee that the fate of the bill in committee was pre-determined and that any representations made by the opponents of the measure would be of no avail. Under the circumstances it may be regarded even as a distinctive gain that the representatives of the cottonseed growers and the cattle interests were able to secure a minority report against the bill from the committee.

The real fight, however, will come on the floor of the senate and the cotton growers and cattlemen have good gounds for hoping that the measure, in spite of the great activity of the dairy combinations, may yet be defeated. Secretary Gage has branded the bill as a fraud so far as its revenue features are concerned and it has narrowed down to a question as to whether or not one agricultural interest shall be trodden down in order to build up another.

Although personal rule ended in England with the reign of George III. the monarchs since his time have nevertheless exerted some sway in the government and in the death of Victoria America lost a valued friend among the European rulers. While she was always averse to any assertion of her personal prerogative, on several occasions she changed the policy mapped out by her ministers and her influence was uniformly exerted in favor of peace. The long reign of Victoria, while closing at a time when existing conditions are not to be considered satisfactory to the empire, has been in the main one of progress and prosperity for the British nation. In assuming the reins of government King Edward VII. is confronted by a number of serious problems, chief of which are the South African war and the question of the commercial supremacy of the United Kingdom. He will have many opportunities to exert a decisive influence over affairs and if he so elects he may be able to add some luster to the line of Edwards, all the glory of which attaches to the first and third kings of the name.

The Southern railway, recognizing the benefits to be derived from the introduction of outside capital into the oSuthwest and that the bet way to secure investments is to bring the opportunities under the eye of the men with the cash, is preparing to run a special train carrying thirty or more capitalists from Cincinnati to the Atlantic coast, stopping at Knoxville, Charleston, Savannah, Chattanooga, Atlanta and other points. Why can it not be arranged for the various lines running into Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio and Houston to inaugurate a similar movement? The results would undoubtedly be to the advantage of the whole state.

While the oil prospectors are going crazy over Jefferson county's oil, why don't some enterprising man come up here? There are fine indications of oil at several points in this county and the land can be bought for considerably less than $1000 an acre, too. And besides, if they don't find oil, there is coal, lead, silver, galena, fine clays of all kind, granite and other things too numerous to mention.—Jasper Newsboy.

Perhaps it would be more to the point for the Newsboy to ask why somebody about Jasper doesn't do a little prospecting. It is the towns that help themselves that get outside aid. Beaumont has been working for something for a long time and she finally struck oil.

The action taken by the Salt Lake convention in tabling the lease land question left the whole matter in the same position it held before the assembly of the convention. So far as the national association is concerned it is probable that no further action of any character will be taken. It became evident that if the question were pressed the organization would be split and the members wisely concluded to drop the dispute which must, whenever it is settled, be settled by the whole country.

The agricultural bill reported to the national house of representatives carries an appropriation for a tobacco expert to come to Texas to teach the farmers how to raise and cure tobacco and experiments to eradicate the pear blight are likewise provided for. It now rests with the state legislature to provide for the experiment station asked for by the people of South Texas in order that there may be no unnecessary delay in developing the agricultural resources of the state.

While the averages that will be made in the approaching sales in Texas may fall below the record of the great Sotham sale of Herefords in Kansas City last week there will no doubt be many animals disposd of which will be equal in breeding and point of individual merit to some of the best animals sold in Kansas City. Texas breeders should not fail to be on hand.

While the state legislature is in session is the time for the farmers of Texas to settle the question of utilizing convict labor on the roads. If the farmers demand that the convict labor be so employed and impress their views on the legislators there is no question as to what kind of legislation will result.

Prof. Price estimates that by the expenditure of $350 any cotton gin in Texas may be fitted with complete apparatus for a small canning factory. The profit from such a factory in any fruit district in a few months' time would more than balance the outlay.

William McKinley took the best prizes at the Boston cat show. We trust this is not in violation of any claws of the constitution.—Kansas City Journal.

There is no need to worry. He probably won by a scratch.

The fight over the Grout bill is simply a contest for supremacy between the dairy interests of New England and the Middle West and the agricultural and cattle interests of the South and West.

With Crazy Snake's band at large, another hazing investigation in prospect and Mrs. Nation wielding the hatchet there seems to be no immediate probability of a dearth of sensations.

More mills, more cane, more rice, more fruit, more vegetables and better roads are a few of the things Texas needs. It rests with the people to say whether or not she is to get them.

Mr. Clem Graves, the noted Hereford breeder of Bunker Hill, Ind., has never been regarded as a florist; still, $3700 for a single Carnation is a pretty good figure.

It is queer that butter coloring should be absolutely harmless when placed in dairy butter and a deadly poison when placed in oleomargarine.

Fruit saved is money made and canning factories in Texas offer the best method of savng the fruit.

It seems that saloon wrecking in Kansas has become a National issue.

CORN AND PORK.

How many pounds of pork, as represented in a live hog, does a bushel of corn represent, is a question which has frequently arisen. It has been the custom in past years to count a bushel of corn as equivalent to ten pounds weight of the animal. Doubtless this may be a fair approximation, under careless feeding, such as turning the animals into the field to help themselves to corn, or other wasteful methods. But careful feeding may bring far more important results. Mr. C. G. Neff, president of the Bradford Belting company, Cincinnati, is interested with his brother in farming operations near Yellow Springs, Greene county, Ohio. On Dec. 13 they weighed a bunch of fifty hogs, and again weighed them on Dec. 20 and 28. The gain from the corn fed during the first period was an average of 14.8 pounds in weight per bushel of corn, and for the second period a gain of 15¾ pounds per bushel. In the first instance, calculating hogs at $4.60, the feeding value of the corn was 68½ cents per bushel, and in the second instance, at $4.65 for hogs, the result represented 70¾ cents for corn. The market value of corn at the same time was 32 cents per bushel. This is an interesting illustration of what profits can be realized in converting grain into fat animals.—Price Current.

A FREAK POTATO.

The Jimp. office was invaded by Mr. S. P. Smith of Smithland, Monday, who bore in his hand a long, narrow box, and when opened was seen to contain the five foot potato that had been sent through Mr. Smith by Mr. A. Fitzgerald, and that five-foot potato was a real curiosity. The full length was five feet seven inches, and weight nine pounds. It ran from a small end to a large double growth of two potatoes, and could be better described by saying it bore a resemblance to a long-stemmed Dutchman's pipe. All who have seen it marvel at its curious growth, and say that nothing was ever seen to equal it. Accompanying this freak were two large potatoes weighing about five and four pounds each. Marion county not only grows the largest potatoes, but the longest also.

This potato is on exhibition at the Jimp. office.—Jefferson Jimplecute.

A site has been purchased for the cotton seed oil mill at Athens, Tex.

Mineola, Tex., hopes to get a cotton seed oil mill.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

AN "OUT-OF-DATE" COUPLE.

We are so 'out of date,' they say—
 Ned and I;
We love in an old-fashioned way,
 Long since gone by.
He says I'm his helpmate true
 In everything;
And I—well, I will own to you
 He is my king.

We met in no romantic way
 'Twixt glow and gloom;'
He wooed me on a winter day,
 And in—a room;
Yet, through life's hours of stress and storm,
 When griefs befell,
Love kept our small home corner warm,
 And all was well.

Ned thinks no woman like his wife—
 But let that pass;
Perhaps we view the dual life
 Through roseate glass:
Even if the prospect be not bright,
 We hold it true,
That heaviest burdens may grow light
 When shared by two.

Upon the gilded scroll of fame,
 Emblazoned fair,
I cannot hope to read the name
 I proudly bear;
But, happy in their even flow,
 The years glide by:
We are behind the times, we know—
 Ned and I.

—E. Matheson.

* * *

STAR, Decautr, Tex.—Sarah Bernhardt is about sixty years of age, yet she is still the Divine Sarah. She is now playing Hamlet and L'Aiglon in the United States.

* * *

KITTIE, Gonzales, Tex.—The hat worn tilted over the eyes is no longer stylish, luckily; had the fashion existed long, the twentieth century girl would probably have grown cross-eyed.

* * *

MALVINA, Haskell, Tex.—There are few arbitrary rules to govern hand-shaking, as customs differ with the locality. A hostess is supposed to shake hands with each of her guests upon their entrance, and if the party is a small one, again when they take leave.

* * *

R. A. Y., Denton, Tex.—The Louis XV sleeve is fashionable for street costumes as well as house waists. The puff portion is usually made of satin, velvet or silk. The princess skirt is coming into favor for blouse waists and will probably be much worn in the spring.

* * *

LYDIA, Forney, Tex.—Yes, you could easily learn to manipulate a typewrtier, but be sure to buy a machine warranted to spell correctly and use fairly good English. "Between you and I," to quote your expression, much of your success would depend on using an educated machine.

* * *

FLORAL, Pleasant Valley, Tex.—Soak all seeds in tepid water over night before planting. Protect the young plants from sun and wind at first and, if possible, from your neighbor's chickens. It is said that salted dough, applied internally to the chickens, will cure all taste for green food. Don't try it on your own chickens, though.

* * *

EVE, Norman, Okla.—A very tall, thin woman should avoid black and all very dark shades, as they only emphasize her height. All light colors, and warm tints of red and brown, apparently increase the size. Severely plain styles will not be becoming to you. Do not leave all the fuss and feathers to the short, stout woman who shouldn't wear them.

* * *

OWNER, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.—Will the oil geyser in Beaumont increase the value of property in East Texas? Well, that depends on the property. If you can prove that it is situated over an oil vein, yes. Oil very frequently causes property to go higher but frequently a careless servant girl attachment is necessary to bring about the most effective results.

* * *

SOUTHERNOR, Mesquite, Tex.—F. Hopkinson Smith was born in Virginia, though he has lived in New York for some time. He is an architect, lighthouse builder and painter, as well as an author. He recently aroused criticism in Boston by denouncing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a vicious book which was partly responsible for the erroneous views of the South which are common in the Northern mind.

* * *

STUDENT, Italy, Tex.—The Leland Stanford, Jr., University was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Stanford in commemoration of their son. After her husband's death Mrs. Stanford deeded to the university $30,000,000, the deed covering sixty-seven typewritten pages and requiring revenue stamps to the amount of $7000. The university has 1400 students; about one-third of the number are girls. Mrs. Stanford also supports five free kindergartens in San Francisco, at an annual expenditure of $5000.

* * *

BELLE, San Saba, Tex.—Princess Xenia, of Montenegro, who is to marry Prince George of Greece, is a sister of Queen Helene of Italy. At one time it was announcd that Xenia would marry King Alexander of Servia but when he came to claim his bride she was not inclined to view his manners and appearance with favor and most flatly refused to carry out the contract. Her decision came very near causing war between Servia and Montenegro. Princess Xenia was educated at the Court of Russia, and is said to be the most beautiful of the princesses of the Black Hills.

* * *

B. R., Jasper, Tex.—Don't imagine you will find the life of a book agent, or an agent of any sort, an easy one. In a city, you might walk blocks and blocks before finding a door opened to give you a moment's rest, or a temporary escape from heat or cold. A charming manner is good capital, of course, but you'll often find the door closed emphatically in your face before the charm has time to work. Besides, do you care to profit by the ignorance and benevolence of others? Only two classes of people buy from agents—those who know no better and those too tender-hearted to refuse. If one really needs an article, do you not suppose she will purchase it in her own way and time? It's hardly likely you'll reach the house just as the need is realized. The books we care to read, and the articles really necessary, do not require the help of an agent to find a ready sale. It's usually the unsaleable goods that must be worked off through agents.

* * *

MERCY, Plano, Tex.—You can get the book, Black Beauty, in paper form from any dealer in books. It will be excellent reading for your neighbor who works off the pain in his temper by beating his horse. However, the consequence of a fit of temper is far more excusable than an act of cruelty committed in cold blood and with no excuse other than desire for style; the horse-beater is humane in comparison with the Band of Mercy girl who uses a check-rein. Perhaps, one day, fashion may ordain that human heads be strapped back to gaze skyward; then the torture can be appreciated by those who never realize anything except by actual experience.

* * *

S. A. D., Weimar, Tex.—The new Prince of Wales is George Frederick, Duke of York, second son of King Edward VII. The eldest son, Albert Victor, died in 1892, almost on the eve of his marriage to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. A year later, this persevering princess decided all Dukes of York looked alike to her, and married his brother. Prince George is said to be a good-natured young man, fond of out-door life and having a great dislike for social functions. He is a captain in the navy, and very popular with the sailors, who know him as the Sailor Prince. The Prince and Princess of Wales have two daughters and one son.

* * *

CECIL BLUE, Cleveland, Ohio.—As you failed to state whether the spring costume was to be for street wear or dress occasions, I cannot offer any suggestions as to material or design. Greys, blue in the new shades, and black and white combinations will all be popular, and with your fair complexion and brown hair any of these would be very becoming. Introduce a bit of pink and silver trimming if grey is chosen, and either silver or gilt with the blue. A useful gown would be of either of these combinations made with one of the new Eton jackets, fitting perfectly in the back and with belt attached. The jacket is arranged to be worn closed for street wear but has revers of embroidery or lace and a fancy front, and when worn open is dressy enough for any occasion.

* * *

WILDFLOWER, Clayton. N. M.—Before you ask a city acquaintance to shop for you, consider the case from her point of view. Doubtless it seems a small matter to you, for one in the city to spend a few moments matching silks or picking up rare bargains in laces, but in reality your friend would probably travel several miles (and after a few dozen experiences of the sort, car fare gets to be an item of account) waste several hours of time which may be of value to her, incredible as it may seem to you, and make herself a nuisance to the shop people by her exacting way. In shopping for herself an hour's time may seem so important to her that she will choose the silk at ninety-eight cents in preference to going ten blocks further to secure the same pattern at ninety-seven and one-half. But, with the responsibility of securing an expected bargain for another, time and trouble cannot be considered. In the larger stores, and especially on bargain days, one might wait an hour before getting the attention of a clerk long enough to purchase a spool of thread.

* * *

PETRONIUS, Dixon, Ill.—Is Bertha M. Clay a standard author? For a certain class of readers perhaps, yes. She is scarcely to be compared with Thackeray, Scott, Dickens and other famous novelists but it must be admitted that her writings are on a plane above the effusions of Laura Jean Libbey. Many girls wear themselves thin in a vain effort to live up to the standard set for them by the Fair But Faithless Violet Lisle, who, with A Thorn in Her Heart, asked Prince Charlie's Daughter Which Loved Him Best? The author of Dora Thorne is not an Eliot, nor even an Augusta Evans-Wilson, and Her Only Sin would be Beyond Pardon but for the Bitter Atonement she makes in Her Martyrdom to Her Second Love, who was Weaker than Woman, yet showed no regard for His Wife's Judgment. (2) Are Munsey's magazines as good as Mr. Munsey says they are? Well, Edward K. Bok might dispute the assertion and the publishers of The Century, Harper's, McClure's, the North American Review and other well-known publications may be presumed to have learned a few things about running magazines. However, Mr. Munsey admits no rivals in his claim to supreme authority in the art of magazine publishing so it only remains for us to accept his verdict in regard to the perfection of his publications. He condemns Hall Caine for self-advertising but possibly that is because the author is not yet a graduate in the art, as is the publisher. (3) For an answer to this question, you are referrd to reply given to Sallie Smith in the Journal of January 23.

* * *

DO YOU KNOW

That tepid water is a fair substitute for milk in cake making?

That boiled potatoes become soggy if left in the water overtime? Drain every drop of water off when they are done.

That pastry will keep fresh for a couple of days if wrapped in buttered white paper? Next time you make up too much for your pie, save it for another day.

That the flavor of canned peas and corn is much improved by adding a little sugar when seasoning?

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.

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.

RANCHES FOR SALE.—In Callahan county, near Baird, we have for sale at a bargain price, 3,500 acres of extra choice prairie land, 3-4 agricultural, all of it covered with good turf of mesquite grass. This place is fairly well improved, has plenty of water and sufficient timber. Send for map and particulars. It's a bargain.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

FARM IN STEPHENS COUNTY, in valley of Gonzales creek, best farming community in the county. There are 400 acres, of which 200 acres are in cultivation and all of balance is suitable to cultivate. Dwelling has 7 main rooms; there is a barn, granary, good well, etc. We can make very easy terms and a low price. Write for particulars.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, 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 cofiss 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' free to those who write for it.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

IF YOU WANT to purchase choice lands in Bosque county, Tex., for either pasture or agricultural purposes, in small or large blocks, now is your golden opportunity while the Butterick Publishing Co. of New York is closing out its large landed properties in this county. For further particulars inquire of its attorney, J. P. HENDERSON, Meridian, Texas.

FARM OF 650 ACRES within 8 miles of Gatesville, in Coryell county. This is in a splendid community on public roads, school, church, etc., convenient; half or more is choice farming land; 125 acres now incultivation; two sets improvements; good well and windmill. The grass is etxra good and water is abundant. This ranch will easily carry 150 cattle. The land lays nicely and is a beautiful place. We can sell it on easy terms for $7,000.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

FIVE SECTIONS STOCK FARM—Well improved; two sets of improvements. Plenty of water, wood and grass. Fine location. East of Big Springs, Howard county. For further information write to SHIVE & GUTHRIE, Big Springs, Tex.

RANCH 70,000 ACRES SOLID BODY, all patented and deeded land with perfect titles. This ranch is on railroad 75 miles from Corpus Christi. It is fenced on all outside lines and is divided into seven different pastures. There is plenty of permanent water, well distributed. The grass is mesquite and all of the land has a good turf. It will carry 7,000 cattle. Improvements are good and substantial. Can sell it cheap and on easy terms. Send for map.—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.

NEAR CLAUDE, IN ARMSTRONG CO., we have for sale at a bargain price a splendid little ranch of nearly 3,000 acres, half on plains and half in the breaks. It is exceedingly well improved, good 6-room dwelling, barn, sheds, granary, one of the best bearing orchards in htis country, 150 acrs in cultivation, etc. There are about 200 high grade cattle on this ranch which will be sold with it. Write us for map and particulars.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

BLACK WAXY LAND—Write for complete list of the famous Hill county black waxy farms for sale by.

SIMMONS & GILLIAM,
Hillsboro, Texas.

HIGHLY IMPROVED STOCK FARM and Ranch near San Antonio, in Bexar county, contains 13,000 acres and is located within 3 miles of each of two stations on railroad, about 15 miles from San Antonio, in a splendid farming and stock farming community. Fenced with 4 to 8 strands wire, two sets of farm and ranch improvements, creek of living water, four never failing wells with windmills, all well grassed, several hundred acres of choice farming land. Will sell on easy terms at $2.75 per acre. Map and full description on application.—WILLIAMS & WINTERS, Fort Worth, Texas.

228 ACRES, half upland, other half high bottom, best quality, nine miles from Dallas, only three miles off Pike road, nice drive, three new box houses, 25 acres in cultivation last year, 50 more nearly ready for plow, partially fenced, $15. Can give possession. This is an excellent farm. —BOX 277, Dallas, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Several small ranches, 2 to 7 sections each, in Stonewall County, Texas. Very easy terms. Address W. E. RAYNER, Rayner, Texas.

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

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.

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE—45 head of Hereford Bulls from 15-16 to full bloods. WALLACE BROS., Newlin, Texas.

WANTED—100 good stock cows, none to be over six years old. E. F. HUTH, Yoakum, Texas.

WANTED.—Ten high grade Hereford bulls, range bred, three or four years old. —A. STEWART, Walnut Hill, Ark.

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.

CATTLE.—Mr. J. W. Fields, commonly called "Wash" Fields, is now in charge of the cattle department of our business. Mr. Fields is a practical cattleman and is well and favorably known to the trade all over Texas. It is both his and our determination to make a fine record in matter of cattle sales this year, and to that end we request all parties having cattle for sale at reasonable prices to write us. It is our business to find the buyers; we can do it. WILLIAMS & WINTERS,, Commission Dealers in Ranches and Cattle Fort Worth, Tex.

BULLS AND HEIFERS.—I have for sale on my farm three miles from Taylor Texas, a lot of high grade Durham and Hereford Bulls, two years old; also fifty bulls and fifty high grade Durham heifer yearlings.—G. E. KING, Taylor, Texas.

HEREFORD CATTLE AT A BARGAIN. I have for sale 12 Hereford bulls from 7 to 13 months old, 10 heifer calves from 7 to 12 months old, and 9 yearling heifers from 16 to 24 months old. These cattle are all registered and my own raising, and are as good a lot as can be found. I live adjoining the experiment station and can have them inoculated for Texas fever if so desired. I will give any one who would buy the whole lot an etxra bargain. J. A. STEWART, Columbia, Mo.

FOR SALE—200 year-old steers for spring delivery. M. P. FERRIS, Greenock, Tex.

WANTED—Contract to buy coming yearlings. References. M. P. FERRIS, Greenock, Texas.

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.

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.

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—About 80 head high grade Hereford cattle, also two registered bulls. For particulars appy to J. A. HOVENCAMP, [illegible] Texas.

LIVE STOCK.

NATIVE JACKS AND JENNETS—Some large heavy-boned, native bred stock, one to seven years old. A few young jennets; special bargains. Write for description and prices. CASH BROS., Frankford, Mo.

DEVON BULLS FOR SALE—I have for sale one registered Devon bull and two high grades, one 7-8 and the other 15-16. Can be seen at my ranch seven miles northwest of Boerne, on Fredericksburg road. W. F. WRIGHT, Boerne, Texas.

WANTED—50 angora and 50 common goats.—D. M. HOWARD, Iola, Texas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Imported and native bred French coach stallions and mares from one to five years old. Three of these first prize winners; one second. Also an imported black Percheron, and one high grade 2-year-old Percheron Stallion. O. C. LANE, Santa Anna, Texas.

FOR SALE.—If you want to buy something fine in way of jacks or registered Shorthorn bulls, you had better come to Denton and inspect H. SMOOT'S stock.

FOR SALE—75 High grade Angora Nannies. Bred. H. O. SAMUELL, Box 249, Dallas, Texas.

BELGIAN HARES FOR SALE—Fine imported prize winning stock. Also common meat stock, Flemish Giants, Hymalayas, at lowest wholesale rates. Agent Queen Vic. Rabbitry, 611 East 4th St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

BELGIAN HARES.—Does scoring 92 1-2, $6; 93 1-2, $7; bred to imported buck scoring 95 1-4. A. M. RICHARDSON, Altoona, Kansas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Proof jack, will get warrior mules from Spanish mares. Address F. N. BULLOCK, Columbia, Texas.

MULES, BULLS AND JACKS in carload lots. Choice 2 and 3-year-old mules and bulls for sale. For further information, address J. W. SHEPARD, Plano, Texas.

FINANCIAL.

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 range cattle, also feeder steers. It will pay you to write us. MISSOURI LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, Ross L. Clark, Representative for Texas, room 205, North Texas building, Dallas, 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.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms. Vendors lien notes bought and extended. A few choice farms for sale on long time. Address the W. C. BELCHER LAND MORTGAGE CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE CAN PROTECT YOU CHEAPLY—At the age of 35 years we secure to your family, should you die within ten years, $1,000 at an annual charge of $14.80, reduced by dividends. Premiums may be paid quarterly. Full information free. PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, W. E. Brown, General Agt., Dallas, Texas.

PATENTED and unpatented inventions bought and sold. LUCAS & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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

AGENTS WANTED—$50 weekly; self-heating sadirons; cheap, convenient, easy operated. JOHNSTON & CO., Quincy, Ill.

POSITION WANTED—Manager or foreman on stock farm. An up-to-date man in all branches of stock breeding and the show ring. Good references. Address MANAGER, Rockdale, Texas.

JUST ONE MINUTE.—If you need a engine and boiler for any kind of ser ice, let us know it. We make close pric and easy terms. Our freight rates the lowest in the state. All we wan a chance at the order, and we will ge C. L. VICKERS, Houston, Texas.

WANTED—Customers for johnson g seed. J. G. HARGROVE, Brownw Texas.

RHEUMATISM REMEDY—Simple and eeffctive. Formula $1.00. SEB-O-M CO., Sherman, Texas.

AGENTS—Our secret processes, recip formulas, etc., teach how to start payin business in your locality; instruction an sample free. Address WHEATON CO., New Bedford, Mass.

AGENTS FOR OUR Economy Harness Riveter. With horse and cart agents can make $200 per month selling them to farmers and rig owners; send 50 cents in stamps for samples and prices. FOOTE ECONOMY CO., 337 Bauchet street, Los Angeles, Cal.

LADY AGENTS WANTED for You-kee Corn Cure, Electric Medical Garter, Needufeet and other fast selling novelties. Send 25 cents in stamps for any sample. TEXAS STATE NOVELTY AGENCY, Manufacturers' Agent, Denison, Texas.

PRACTICAL HERDSMAN and shepherd open for engagement March 1st. W. HEATH, Indian Ford, Wis.

SECOND-HAND boilers for sale cheap. Two 62 1-2 horse power boilers. SANGER BROS., Dallas, Tex.

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

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.

SITUATION WANTED by an experienced stock farm or ranch manager. Understand fitting all kind of stock for show or sale rings. Competent judge and salesman, married, 38 years of age. Address MANAGER, Edgerton, Wis.

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.

PINK EYE CURE—Save your horses' eyes. Formula $1.00. SEB O MAR CO., Sherman, Texas.

MINERAL ROD—Locates mines and hidden treasure. WM. WOODARD, Lynchburg, Tenn.

AGENT wanted in every town to sell cigars to customers. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. CONSUMERS' CIGAR CO., 90 La Salle street, Chicago.

PRINTING FOR STOCKMEN, poultrymen, nurserymen, florists, dairymen, fruit growers, farmers, etc., a specialty. Try our work. 250 envelopes, letterheads, billheads, statements, cards or tags for $1, delivered to you. We do all kinds of commercial printing. Let us quote you prices on what you want. NOVELTY PRINTING CO., 324 Griffin st., Dallas, Texas.

AMERICAN ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS Association. For all information as to registering, etc., address, W. T. McINTIRE, Secretary, 277 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Missouri.

CANCER permanently cured without the knife; positively no money required until a cure is effected. Write to him for testimonials or call at his office. Dr. M. E. CLARY, West Point Tex.

NOTICE—APPENDICITIS PREVENTED, TYPHOID FEVER PREVENTED. A physician of twenty years practice now retiring offers this remedy which has been dispensed in his practice for ten years, during which time not one case of appendicitis or typhoid fever has developed. On receipt of $1.00 money order will send medicine prepaid with directions for taking. Should be in every home. Address HOME MEDICINE CO., Rochester, New York.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN to learn telegraphy for positions on railroads. Situations secured or money refunded. DALLAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Dallas, Texas.

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

L. C. HEARE, Miami, Texas, Live Stock and Real Estate Agent. Cattle Ranches a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

Wanted, Cattle to Pasture.

We can pasture any number cattle in lots of 500 or more, up to 10,000 head on Ponca and Otoe Indian Reservations. Good quality grass and plenty of water. Good fences. Shipping pens right in the pasture. Fourteen hours run to Kansas City. Will receive, care for and deliver cattle to railroad for $1 per head for season, from April 1st. Pasture below quarantine line. Can take cattle from anywhere in Texas. If you want pasture, write or come at once. Cattle all get fat first season. THE 101 LIVE STOCK CO., Bliss, O. T.

ATTENTION CATTLEMEN.

Unlimited money to lend on cattle. The Chicago Live Stock Commission Company offers unexcelled service at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City. Address IRELAND HAMPTON, Agent, Henrietta, Texas.

WANTED.

Wool, Hides, Furs, Ginseng. Highest prices paid. Write us before shipping or selling elsewhere. LAMAR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

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

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

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

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

UPLAND HERD HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Bulls, cows and heifers, all ages; 25 head to select from. Cows fresh, with or without calves. Write or call on N. J. DOTY, Ferris, Texas.

JOHNSON GRASS EXTERMINATING CO.

The Texas Johnson Grass Exterminating Company guarantees to destroy Johnson Grass in one season, on which cotton can be planted and grown successfully at same time.

For further information address THE TEXAS JOHNSON GRASS EXTERMINATING CO., at Cleburne, Texas.

THE HOUSEHOLD

"SISTER'S BEST FELLER."

My sister's "best feller" is 'most six-foot three,
d handsome and strong as a feller can be;
Sis, she's so little and slender and small,
never would think she could boss im at all;
my jing!
don't do a thing
make him jump round like he worked with a string;
makes me 'shamed of him sometimes, you know,
k he'll let a girl bully him so.

s to walk with her and carries her uff
hats and umbrellas, and that kind f stuff;
oads him with things that weigh most a ton;
honest, he likes it, as if it was fun,
d, oh, say!
hen they go to a play
He'll sit in the parlor and fidget away,
nd she won't come down till it's a quarter past eight,
And then she'll scold him 'cause they get there so late.

He spends heaps of money a buyin' her things
Like candy and flowers and presents and rings;
But all he's got for 'em's a handkerchief case—
A fussed-up concern made of ribbons and lace—
But, my land!
He thinks it's just grand,
'Cause she made it, he says, "with her own little hand."
He calls her an "angel"—I heard him—and "saint,"
And beautifullest bein' on earth;" but she ain't.

'Fore I go an errand for her any time
I just make her coax me and give a dime;
But that great, big silly—why, honest and true!—
He'd run forty miles if she wanted him to.
Oh, gee-whiz!
I tell you what 't is!
I just think it's awful—those actions of his.
I won't fall in love when I'm grown—no, sir-ree!
My sister's "best feller" 's a warnin' to me!

—Puck.

MARK TWAIN'S RETORT.

At a New England society dinner some years ago Mark Twain had just finished a piquant address, when Mr. Evarts arose, shoved both hands down into his trousers' pockets, as was his habit, and laughingly remarked:

"Doesn't it strike this company as a little unusual that a professional humorist should be funny?"

Mark Twain awaited until the laughter excited by this sally had subsided, and then drawled out:

"Doesn't it strike this company as a little unusual that a lawyer should have his hands in his own pockets?"

HOME-MADE CANDY.

Hickory Nut Macaroons.—Pound a cupful of hickory nut meats to a paste, add one pound of pulverized sugar and the whites of two eggs. Work the mixture smooth, make into little balls, lay them on well buttered tins, and set in the oven for twenty minutes.

Chocolate Caramels.—Put a quarter of a pound of grated chocolate, a pound of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, half a cup of milk, and a tablespoonful of butter all together into a granite saucepan; set over the fire to heat slowly and stir until dissolved, then let boil until the syrup hardens. Take up, turn into a greased square pan, and when partly cool mark into squares with a knife. Stand in a cool, dry place to harden.

MRS. WEED'S COSTLY CAT.

Mrs. Charles Weed of Bound Brook, N J., is stated by a writer in the Strand magazine to be the owner of the most valuable cat in the world, a superb French Angora, and $5000 would not suffice to buy him. Napoleon I is the name of this famous pet, and, being worth double his weight in gold, appropriately enough Napoleon's silken coat is of the richest golden hue. The $5000 beauty occupies luxurious apartments, which would not have disgraced the famous emperor himself, and, unlike that great soldier, this Napoleon has never felt the stings of defeat, having easily outclassed all his brothers and sisters at the many shows in which he has participated.

HIS OBJECT.

"After I had watched a colored man fishing in a South Carolina brick yard pond for forty minutes without pulling up his hook," writes a contributor to the Washington Post, "I asked him if he thought there were any fish there to be caught.

" 'No, sar, I reckon not,' he replied.

" 'But you seem to be fishing.'

" 'Yes, sah."

" 'But perhaps you are not fishing for fish.'

" 'No, sah,'

"I waited ten minutes for him to explain, but as he did not I finally asked him what particular object he had in view.

" 'De objick, sah,' he repeated, without taking his eyes off the pond or moving the pole, 'de objick of my fishin' fur fish whar dere ain't any is to let de ole woman see dat I ain't got no time to pick up de hoe an' work in de truck patch.' "

THE SOUTHERN MAMMY.

The black mammies of the picturesque regime before the war are so fast disappearing that a loan exhibit of these dear old types ought to be arranged by those who still claim the devotion of the few remaining types in typical homespun frocks and bandannaed heads, says the Birmingham Age-Herald. There is a typical mammy in Birmingham who figured recently at the wedding of a young woman to whose mother and grandmother she had been maid.

The wedding was a quiet one, despite mammy's entreaties to have a "big weddin'."

"Hit's er shame," said mammy, "ter marry dat chile off'n enny sich way. Her mudder, an' old mistiss, too, bofe had big weddin's, and now dis here chile gwine ter be put off wid a reg'lar po' white folks weddin'. Ain't er gwine ter have no supper, no bakin' o' cakes. I never seed a bride whut didn't have a bride's cake."

The old creature begged the young bride-to-be to at least arrange for a wedding supper and offered to bake all the cakes.

"My ole hands," she said, "neber will give out s'long as I can work for young mistiss' chillen. I'ze gettin' along, but I'ze dun live ter see all de chillen get mar'ed, an' now I wants ter cook one mo' weddin' supper 'fo' I die."

And, sure enough, she did.

The mistress of the house, going below stairs the morning preceding the wedding, noticed the unusual appearance of the kitchen at so early an hour.

"Dear me," she said, "mammy, everything looks as if you had been up all night!"

And mammy, in a freshly starched homespun apron, a white handkerchief about her head, stood in the doorway. The kitchen was as shining as the pans upon the shelves. The face of the old negress glowed contentedly. Her withered old hands told the story of years of hard work.

"Mistiss," she began, "I sho' is ben up all night. I'ze ben er cookin' some weddin' cake fer de baby. Lawdy, I couldn't low dat chile ter marry 'dout plenty weddin' cake. I don't keer whether dar's enny folks to eat it or not. I dun cook 'em for dat chile."

And, leading the way to the pantry, she showed the result of her night's work. There were rows of cakes, elaborately embossed, at which she gazed in silent admiration.

Her mistress, looking at the ebony-hued face before her, at its kindly, broad-seamed lines, was in that mood when a smile is dangerously akin to tears.

FEMALE SLAVES IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

China is the great slave country of the world. There are 10,000,000 human beings, mostly girls and women, in servitude here.

China has 400,000,000 inhabitants. There is scarcely a Chinese family of means in Hong Kong, Canton, Macao or Amoy but possesses one or more slave girls.

I was offered a beautiful Chinese girl in Shanghai for $30.

Girls are sold at any age from three to fifteen, and most commonly at seven or eight. The prices range from $10 upward, according to age and beauty. The prettiest girls are the most desirable

Most of the girls are bought to work about the house. It is cheaper to buy a servant than to hire one.

In sales a clause is often put in the agreement that the girls are not to be resold for improper purposes. If not, their masters can do as they please.

Theoretically there are no slaves in Hong Kong, as it is British territory, but in reality the city is full of them. They are the maid servants and nurses of the Chinese.

It is not uncommon to find from twenty to thirty slaves in a single family.

You often see a gayly dressed woman riding out to call on the back of a slave girl. The woman's arms are thrown about the neck of the slave and little feet peep out of her petticoats behind.

Female slaves are often presents from one man to another, and not infrequently they form a part of the bridal outfit. They are commonly bought as secondary wives and often as teachers.

I heard the other day of a mandarin who is looking out for an English-speaking slave. He wants her as one of his secondary wives.

This man has four wives, sixteen children and twenty-one slaves. He keeps his family in another province, and recently wrote his mother to send down two of his wives to him, as he was lonesome.

The old lady replied that she needed the wives to take care of his sixteen children and he had better buy two more where he was. The mandarin has decieded to do this, and inasmuch as he is anxious that his boys should learn English, he is now looking for an English or American girl.

The cities of Yangchow and Suchau are as famous for rearing handsome young girls as is Georgia in the Caucasus, from where the Sultan's harem is replenished.

There are persons in these cities who make a business of raising slave girls. They have farms where the slaves are taught to sing, play upon musical instruments and acquire more accomplishments.

These girls are chiefly the daughters of poor people or the daughters of slaves.

It is common here for a man to purchase his wife. Indeed, there are more wives acquired in this way than in any other.

Every man in China has a right to as many wives as he can maintain, and a secondary wife is cheaper than a hired girl.

The first wife is the legal one, but the others have their rights, although they are practically slaves.

Such women are usually well treated, and if their masters are rich they may have slaves of their own.

The standing of the secondary wife in the household is largely at the caprice of the master, although she is supposed to have no voice in the management of affairs, and cannot even control her own children. Sometimes her lot is a sad one.

There are cases in which wives are sold, but the act is considered disgraceful.

The man who is addicted to the opium habit will sell his children and not infrequently his wife to supply his appetite.

Wives are sometimes sold by gambling.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

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.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HAPPY CHILDHOOD.

The childhood of Victoria was much more simple and unrestricted than would have been the case had it been known that she would become the queen of England.

She was born in Kensington palace on May 24, 1819, and she lived there the greater part of the time until the death of William IV. made her queen.

She was a happy little child, and her amusements were much the same as those of other English girls.

No little girl ever loved her dolls more dearly than did Victoria. She liked best those which came from Holland, and when she became old enough to manage needle, thread and thimble she made with her own fingers dresses, coats and hats for her children, as she called them.

She had doll houses and doll furniture. Some visitor to Kensington gave her a picture book showing the native costumes of many different races, and it was one of her chief pleasures to dress her dolls as nearly as she could like the strange people pictured in the book.

Victoria played with dolls long after the period that the average child devotes to such pleasure. Sir Henry Ponsonby is authority for the statement that Victoria played with her dolls until she was fourteen. Long before that she had been taught many branches of fancy needlework by foreign governesses, and her dolls after her tenth year were beautifully clothed in the fashions of the world.

Victoria was deprived of a father's care in her infancy. The Duke of Kent contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia, while carrying the baby Victoria in his arms about the grounds around Kensington.

Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, practically devoted her life to the rearing of the little girl. In the Kensington household method, system and punctuality in all things ruled. One day of the little princess' life was much like another.

She rose early, breakfasted simply at 8 a. m. in the morning room of the palace, sitting beside her mother in a little rosewood chair, a table to match in front of her, on which were placed her bread and milk and fruit.

After breakfast she mounted her donkey and rode around Kensington Gardens, accompanied by her nurse. From 10 to 12 o'clock she received instruction from her mother, assisted by Fraulein Lehzen. Then she romped through the palace with her nurse, Mrs, Brock, whom she affectionately celled "dear, dear Boppy." At 2 p. m. she lunched with her mother, then there were lessons until 4 p. m. At that hour she went driving with the duchess.

Seven o'clock was the dinner hour. The duchess dined sumptuously, but the little princess had only bread and milk. Sometimes she was permitted to have a small portion of the dessert served at the large table, but these were rare events.

As she grew older more time was given to study and less to play. Her governesses were selected with great care. Her playfellows were limited in number.

She had barely passed out of the hands of her governesses and had figured but little in the fashionable life of the court when she became queen.

FREE BIRD AND CAGE ANGORA CAT BELGIAN HARES

We will give away 6080 Animals, Canary Birds, Mocking Birds, Bullfinches, Parrots, etc., Dogs, Angora Cats, Belgian Hares, Aquariums, Gold Fish, Shetland Ponies, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Monkeys, Squirrels, etc., together with fancy cages. We mean exactly what we say. We will send you a pair of beautiful Angora Cats now all the rage, birds with cage or any other animal you may want. We have been breeding for years, and have a fine stock of animals that we are going to give away in the next few weeks.

WE START YOU IN BUSINESS

We want animals raised, as the demand is greater than the supply, and with difficulty we have reserved 6080 animals for breeding purposes, to be distributed free, and we start you in a paying business and put you in the way of making money without you investing one cent for the animals. Genuine Angora Cats are worth from $25.00 to $100.00 each, and these animals are easy to raise. Belgian Hares may be raised in an attic or cellar, or small city back yard without difficulty. They breed from ten to twelve at a time, six times a year, and sell for seemingly fabulous prices, and service alone from a good buck is worth $25.00. Large profits are easily and quickly made by those who begin now. Send no money, simply act at once, write us to day and be one of those to get a fine Song Bird or Parrot with cage, a beautiful pair of Genuine Angora Cats, a complete Aquarium with fish, shells and plants. Give the name of your nearest express office and say what animal or aquarium you want and it will be sent exactly according to our offer. We pay express charges. This advertisement means exactly what it says and is simply an enterprising plan to increase our business capacity. Address DEP. 37

ANIMAL WORLD, 248 West 23d St., New York.

SINGLE LOVE AFFAIR OF THE LATE QUEEN.

The queen proposed marriage to the man who became her husband. Royal etiquette imposed the difficult task upon Victoria, as she was a queen and the man of her choice, Prince Albert, was of inferior rank and station.

Many accounts have been told and written of how Victoria "popped the question," but the true one has never been published and probably never will be. The matter was too sacred to the queen for discussion among her closest friends, and the prince consort, her husband, faithfully kept the secret until he died.

Victoria had but one love affair. No other romance ever figured in her life, though scores of mighty suitors sought her hand.

In her infancy she was consecrated to her first cousin, Francis Charles Augustus Albert Emanuel, second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld. Albert's father and Victoria's mother were brother and sister, children of the Duke of Coburg.

The marriage contract between Albert and Victoria was entered into by their paren ts when no one dreamed that the little girl would ever be queen of England. She grew up with the idea so firmly imbedded in her thoughts that she was to be the wife of Prince Albert that it never occurred to her to alter the arrangement after she became queen.

Albert and Victoria met for the first time when they were both about seventeen years of age. Albert was very shy as a boy, but Victoria was never embarrassed when in his company and regarded him in a matter of fact way that greatly amused her elders.

She had been queen a trifle more than two years when she proposed to the prince and he dutifully accepted. A task even more difficult than asking the man she loved to marry her confronted the young queen. Duty and official procedure compelled her to personally announce her engagement to her privy council.

This announcement was made Nov. 23 1839. The privy council was summoned specially to Buckingham palace to receive the announcement. In the "Greville Memoirs" the scene is described as follows:

"All the privy councillors had seated themselves when the folding doors were thrown open and the queen came in attired in a plain morning gown, but wearing a bracelet containing Prince Albert's picture. She read the declaration in a clear, sonorous, sweet-toned voice, but her hands trembled so excessively that I wondered she was able to read the paper which she held."

Victoria did not believe in lengthy engagements. At noon, on Feb. 10, 1840, the queen was wedded to the man of her choice in the chapel Royal, St. James' palace, less than three months after the formal engagement.

PYTHON LOST MONKEY DINNER.

The ship's company of H. M. S. Rattler had an exciting and, as it turned out, not altogether unamusing experience recently.

There were two pets on board the gunboat, a big Borneo orang-outang and a fine specimen of a python. The reptile, which was 19 or 20 feet in length, having dined heartily on a deer about three weeks before, began to feel its appetite returning, and in searching about the box for a place of egress found one side in bad repair. It did not take the python long to come through the weak part, and quite unobserved, it began its perambulations around the gunboat.

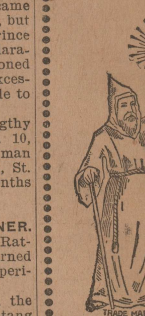
Seeing the orang-outang chained up a few yards off, the big snake invited itself to a dinner very much to its taste, and at once coiled for a spring. It would soon have been all over with poor Jack if the quartermaster had not at this moment made the discovery that the two pets were about to be merged into one. He promptly cut Jack loose.

The orang-outang was up at the masthead before any mischief could be done, and Lieutenant Larking—the proprietor of the orang-outang, the quartermaster and another of the crew flung themselves on the hungry python, one at the head, another at the tail and a third in the middle.

Then the fun began, for the python wanted to get one of the aggressors nicely into its coils and cuddle up against something hard, and the men were determined it should be kept out in something as nearly approaching a straight line as possible.

For a minute it was the Laocoon group over again, only in this case three men and one snake were sprawling all over the deck instead of standing upright in a classic attitude.

Re-enforcements, however, arrived in hot haste, and about twenty sturdy bluejackets, each embracing a foot of python, reduced the reptile to comparative quiescence. The procession marched back to the python's box, coiled the creature inside and shut it up. But Jack sat aloft at the masthead for a long time before he came to the conclusion that he was off the menu for the day.



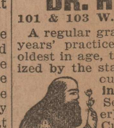
Sudden and Severe attacks of Neuralgia come to many of us, but however bad the case St. Jacobs Oil penetrates promptly and deeply, soothes and strengthens the nerves and brings a sure cure.

TRADE MARK

DEAFNESS Cured OR NO PAY. C.H.Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

FAMILY RECORD

Lord's Prayer, Beatitudes, Life OF CHRIST, 4 Beautiful Pictures each 16x22, in colors upon a background of PURE GOLD. Price 50 cts, but to anyone who returns this adv. with order 25c. or all four for 80c, 12 for $1.75, 22 for $3.25, 100 for $11.00. All charges prepaid and un sold goods taken back and money refunded. Agents wanted. HOME NOVELTY MFG. CO., Dept. 213 B, Box 518, Chicago.



DR. HENDERSON.

101 & 103 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo

A regular graduate in medicine. Over 30 years' practice—22 in Kansas City. The oldest in age, the longest located. Authorized by the state to treat Chronic, Nervous and Special diseases, Seminal Weakness (night losses), Sexual Debility (loss of power), and all private diseases. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Over 40,000 cases cured. Charges low. No mercury or injurious medicines used. No time lost from business. Medicine sent everywhere free from gaze or breakage. State your case and send for opinion and lowest terms. Consultation free & confidential, personally or by letter. BOOK for both sexes, 96 pages, 27 pictures, with full description of above diseases, effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6-cent stamp. Hours 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

FAT? A sure cure for obesity. No starvation diet. No "Free Trial Treatment" fraud. No "Monthly Payment" scheme. $1 pays for everything, including full instructions regarding treatment and prescription for medicines, that you can get filled by your own druggist. No further charges. Treatment reduces one pound or more daily no injury to health. Proof of several thousand cures on my books. Recommended by United States Health Report. Prescriptions, instructions and everything necessary. Sent by mail for $1. If you find the treatment not all that is promised your dollar will be returned. Address MRS. M. DUMAR, 15 West 28th street, New York.

STEVENS RIFLES AND PISTOLS

HAVE FOR 37 YEARS HELD THE FIRST POSITION FOR ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND SOLIDITY.

The Diamond Model Pistol.

STEVENS-DIAMOND MODEL TARGET PISTOL.

Made with six or ten-inch barrel, open or peep sights, blued barrel, nickel plated frame, long grip, with walnut stocks. If not carried by your dealer, send price and we will send it to you express prepaid.

With 6-inch barrel, . . $5.00
With 10-inch barrel, . . $7.50

Send stamp for catalogue describing complete line containing valuable information to shooters.

THE J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
P. O. Box 2045 CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

Landon Conservatory Dallas Texas
The Leading School of Music South of the Ohio River.
Chas. W Landon, Director.

Gives superior advantages in all branches of music. Musicians of proved excellence for their qualifications and gifts as teachers for all grades of pupils.

Home boarding department.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

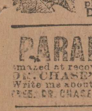
Piano studios equipped with concert Grands, Virgil Practice Clavier, Brotherhood Technicon, and large Musical Library.

Vocal, Violin and Mandolin studios equipped with every helpful appliance.

Organ studio equipped with a Superior Two Manual Organ, having a pedal scale of thirty keys of regulation dimensions, and an extensive collection of organ music.

Special Condensed Course for Music Teachers, beginning June 4, 1901.

Address for Book or for summer school circular, P. O. BOX 361, Dallas, Tex.



FACTS FOR MEN

A book explaining my treatment for Loss of Manly Vigor, Varicocele, Stricture, Prostatic Trouble, Specific Blood Poison, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or associated diseases. Free postpaid in plain envelope upon request. Advice free Dr. N. K. King, 202 N. 6th St., St. Louis. M

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled, Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA

FREE TO LADIES My MONTHLY REGULATOR is HARMLESS and CANNOT FAIL. Box FREE. Mrs. B. Rowan, R. 237, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE GAMBLER.

In a room of a Gibraltar hotel sat Beryl Falkiner, looking white and anxious. A few yards away stood a young man—he was hardly more than a boy, in an officer's uniform. They were the only occupants of the room, and a glance at their faces revealed that they were brother and sister.

The boy was gazing with a set expression at an open letter he held in his hand. He was deadly pale.

" 'Every penny of my money will have to go to save the honor of the firm,' " he read out. "Oh, it's awful! Do you grasp what it means to you Beryl?"

"Not so much to me as to you, Ted, dear," she said bravely. "I shall be able to be a governess or something, but you—you will have to give up the regiment—sell out!"

The boy sank into a chair and buried his face in his hands.

His sister went to him and twined her arm about him.

"We must think," she said softly, "that it means more to dear old father than anyone else. We shall have to try and do our best to put things straight for him. I know it will be hard leaving the regiment, but—

"It's not that," he burst out.

"What then, Ted dear?" she said anxiously.

He raised his head and turned a white face to her.

"How can I tell you?" he cried brokenly. "I've been a fool. I'm heavily in debt, Beryl, and it's a debt of honor!"

"I've gambled and lost!" he continued, gloomily. "There's a man here who likes high stakes—and he holds a batch of my I. O. U's. Of course I never dreamed of this horrible thing happening. I cabled to the governor last night, thinking the only result of my folly would be that he'd blame me for my extravagance."

"How much do you owe this man?"

"Five hundred pounds. It's a debt of honor, and it can't be paid! My God, it can't be paid!" he repeated between his teeth.

"Five hundred pounds," she said, with a little gasp. "He let you—a mere boy, play until you owed him that!"

"He did not know but what I could afford it."

A bugle rang from the far end of the town. Young Falkiner sprang to his feet.

"I have to go!" he said, hoarsely. "I'll come and see you again after lunch."

A little later the same morning Captain Crosbie Drysdale was strolling in the Alameda Gardens. He was a good-looking man of about 30. He climbed the path leisurely, apparently deep in thought. Presently his eys fell on the figure of a girl who was sitting a few yards higher up. He recognized her immediately and a sudden gleam came into his eyes.

"Too hot for our friend, Mrs. Cresfield?" he asked with a laugh, dropping into a seat beside her. "When is your visit up?"

Beryl made no reply. He glanced at her and saw that her face was turned toward Europe. He noticed that she was very pale and that her eyelashes were wet with tears.

"I am very sorry," he said, in a low, sympathetic voice. "If"—he paused hesitatingly—"if I can be of any use?"

She turned her head, and their eyes met. She had only known him a week, yet a kind of mutual understanding had sprung up between them. Somehow he seemed different from most of the men she had met.

"I should like to help, if I could," he said slowly.

She shook her head.

"No one can help!" she said, with a little catch in her voice. "There is nothing to be done; we are ruined!"

He said nothing. A sudden desire to tell him her trouble crept over her.

"Perhaps if you told me——" he began in a tone of persuasion.

The story came to him gradually. Her father was engaged in commerce—the head of a firm of good position. He was getting old, and had allowed his junior partner to attend to most of the business. Then one day the crash came. It transpired that, unknown to Mr. Falkiner, his junior partner had been speculating wildly—had lost, and in desperation had appropriated money belonging to the firm's clients. Finally, he had absconded, leaving Mr. Falkiner to weather the storm as best he could.

Drysdale listened to the tale, his eyes staring out to set. He bit his lips as he realized what it all means to the girl at his side.

"I am sorry—more than sorry!" he said in a jerky tone at the finish. It seemed terribly lame, but they were the only words he could find.

"But that isn't the worst of it!" she said, with a little sob. "Leaving the regiment would not be so much in itself to Ted, but he must leave in debt! He tells me that he has been gambling, and owes a large sum of money to one of the officers. He can't pay—and the disgrace will break his heart."

The man at her side clenched his teeth. He did not speak, however.

"This cruel gambling!" she cried. "What do you think of a man who lets a mere boy like Ted play with him until he owes hundreds of pounds? What do you think of him?" she repeated, excitedly.

"I think him a blackguard!" said Drysdale slowly.

"I feel as if I hate that man," she said. "more than any one else in this world!"

Drysdale was still looking out to sea. There was a curious light in his eyes.

"You would never forgive him?" he asked evenly.

"I loathe a gambler, and he did his best to make Ted one. He has ruined our happiness. No, I would never forgive him!"

There was a slight noise a few yards away. They looked up and saw Mrs. Cresfield approaching them. Drysdale rase to his feet.

"You are quite right!" he said in a low tone. "He should not be forgiven.

A few moments later he took his departure. He strode down to the lower road and hailing a carriage was quickly rattled back to his quarters. He shut himself in his room and for some time paced up and down restlessly. Then suddenly an idea seized him. He took up hih at again, and making his way out, drove swiftly down to the telegraph office. There he dispatched a long cable to England, and the man to whom it was addressed was his solicitor.

Early next morning, Beryl was walking with her brother. They had wandered down to Ragged Staff and stood watching the bay. In the distance a little steamer could be seen curning its way out of port.

"That's the Gibel Musa!" said Ted suddenly. "Drysdale's on board. He suddenly applied for a fortnight's leave and has gone boar hunting in Morocco. I couldn't see him, so had to leave a letter explaining things."

"Explaining what?" asked Beryl quickly.

"Oh, he happens to be the man I owe the to—that's all!"

She remained perfectly still. Then the meaning of the thing came home to her.

Six months later Drysdale's leave came around, and he found himself in London again. One night he went to a dance given by an old friend of his. He had never cared much for functions of this kind, he cared less now, and as he stood watching the crowded room a feeling of weariness crept over him, and he found himself wishing that he had elected to spend his leave elsewhere than in London. His hostess crossed the room to him.

"You must really let me introduce you to some nice people."

He suffered himself to be led to the other end of the room. Mrs. Vavasour stopped in front of a couple of girls who were standing chatting together.

Drysdale gave a slight start, but instantly recovered himself. Standing before him was Beryl Falkiner. Her eyes met his, and he saw her change color. Mrs. Vavasour introduced them, then turned away.

Neither spoke for a minute. The music for the next dance started and a youngster came to claim Beryl. Drysdale pulled himself together, and made the stereotyped request.

She gave him her program. He hastily scribbled something on it.

"I have taken the next!" he said.

He made his way out to a balcony. The blood seemed to dance through his veins. He had met her again—was going to dance with her! What would she say to him?

He re-entered the ballroom and found her. A thrill went through him as he felt her arm resting on his. They took a few turns and then their eyes met and she smiled.

"I want to talk—to thank you," she whispered.

They stopped dancing, and he led her to the balcony. They did not speak for a second. Then she turned and laid her hand lightly on his arm.

"I found it out a month ago," she said, "even though you meant it to be kept a secret. There's not another man in the world would have done it!"

"It was nothing!" he replied. "I am really the gainer. I merely took some of my money which was in consols, and invested it in your father's firm. I now get four per cent instead of two and three-quarters."

That is your way of putting it!" she exclaimed. "You saved him from ruin and disgrace—enable him to resume his old position. How can I ever thank you?"

"It is only reparation!" he said. "Never in my life have I felt such a blackguard as I did that morning in Alamenda! Ever since the thought of a card has sickened me!"

"It was very hard—very cruel," she murmered.

He looked at her intently. He saw a swift wave of color sweep over her cheek. Then her eyes slowly lifted and met his. Suddenly he bent forward, and caught hold of her hand.

"I'm gambling again!" he cried. "Gambling for love!"

He looked at her entreatingly. He saw her lips smilingly frame an answer. The gambler had won.

THE SULTAN'S GREAT FEAR OF ASSASSINATION.

Ghastly tales have reached Paris ears through the indiscretions of exiled Turkish diplomats concerning the thirst of the sultan for blood. It is his one mania to see blood run, caused by his own fear of assassination.

Every execution or massacre, the sultan claims, removes just so many more of his would-be assassins. His joy when the victim happens to be an Armenian is inordinate. He has one person less to fear.

Sometimes at table terror seizes the sultan that the food or water has been poisoned. Jumping from his divan he will seize all the water caraffes and dash them to pieces on the marble floor. Calling for an empty one he will go cautiously to the fountain in the court of his palace and, after allowing the water to run for an interminable time, finally wash the caraffe, fill it and resume his place at the table.

His food is now prepared by a French cook brought from Paris and closely watched by spies. The cook has a set of royal seals given him by the sultan, with which each plate of food is sealed up in an iron and steel coffer, which is brought to the sultan to personally open.

The sultan alone knows the combination of the lock, and, after careful examination, breaks the seals and takes out the food. Despite these precautions fifteen trusted spies watch the French chef, and a bodyguard conveys the food coffer from the dining room.

Each of these detachments of spies is surveyed by another so as to insure fidelity, and it is estimated that the sultan spends at least one third of his income on his personal spy system.

The most fantastic police reports find credence with the sultan. Several weeks ago a spy informed him that the Kurds intended building a tunnel from Galata to Yildiz Kiosk to blow up the palace. Such a tunnel would have taken years to construct and is almost an engineering impossibility, but the sultan accepted the report in good faith and ordered the man handsomely paid, decorated and ennobled.

Fear causes him to commit atrocious crimes. He had a little daughter born to him by one of his Circassian wives. The child was six years old and as fair as a lily. Often she used to spend the day with him playing with her toys.

One day he was seated on his divan his revolver, loaded, beside him. The child was amusing herself looking at some pictures. The sultan suddenly went to his cabinet to get a book, when the child, leaving her pictures, approached the revolver with curiosity. The sultan saw her.

"Wretch!" he cried. "You would kill me." and, seizing a loaded baton, beat the frail creature almost to death, leaving her body only a mass of formless, quivering flesh, which he ordered to be transported to the distant Circassian mountains.

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE'S LACE.

For $2000 has been sold in Paris a piece of lace which was the cause of a quarrel between Napoleon and Josephine, in which the cheeks of the empress were slapped. It had been the property of Mlle. Perusset, daughter of a favorite maid of the flighty empress, Napoleon had brought the lace from Italy. He often brought her beautiful things on his return from a successful campaign, and Josephine never asked him how he got them, for she thought that perhaps he would not care to tell.

It was a large square of the finest old point de Venise, and Josephine, as soon as she had it in her possession, sent for M. Dunlap, her man-milliner, and asked him to make with it a certain fichu and peplum.

"Impossible, your majesty," answered M. Dunlap. "The piece is too large, and I could not arrange it gracefully."

"Well, cut it then!"

"Cut a treasure such as that! Oh, madame, I could not do such a thing!"

"Nonsense!" cried Josephine. The lace was draped on her soulders; she knew how she wanted it; so she calmly took a pair of scissors, and in a second had it set right, while long, narrow pieces of the priceless stuff fell round her.

At this moment the emperor entered the room. "Cannibale!" he cried. And he gave her a sounding slap on her violently rouged cheeks, which were soon covered with tears. Dunlap discreetly withdrew and the lace was thrown into a chest of drawers. Josephine could not bear the sight of it after that, and at last gave it to her favorite maid. The odd bits of it have now been sold for $2000. Another bunch fetched $1000.

The passion of Josephine for lace caused frequent scenes between her and Napoleon. She would have lace, and she seldom let anything stand in the way of acquiring it. It is even said that this frivolous fancy helped to bring about her downfall, for Napoleon, who at first would not hear of forsaking her, one day said to the Prince De Wagram: "The cup is full, now, prince. What do you think Josephine did lately. 'Nobbled' one of my young generals and made him pass lace for her in his top boots through my own frontier! Her soul is made of lace, prince, and that is too fragile stu for an empress' soul."

THE MELON LOUSE.

A press bulletin from the Oklahoma experiment station says:

Melon growers should consider at this time of year any steps that they propose taking for preventing the ravages of the melon louse during the coming season. It is too late to do anything after the lice appear. Their habits are such that no effective spraying or other general treatment is possible. Two methods have been suggested looking toward the prevention of loss. One consists in thoroughly cleaning up and plowing the old melon fields now, if melons are to be planted on the same land next year. This serves to destroy many of the insects which pass the winter in the trash and litter of the old melon field.

Perhaps a better method is to change the crop on the old field and grow melons in a new place. If this plan of rotation is followed, it discourages the insects and gives them nothing to work on at the old location and it takes considerable time for them to find the new one.

COLLINS AGUE CURE

BEST LIVER MEDICINE. 55 years the standard remedy for CHILLS AND FEVER. Positively prevents Malaria. Sold by all druggists. COLLINS BROS. MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

JACKSON'S INDIAN EYE SALVE NEVER FAILS

FITS I wish every person in the U. S. suffering with FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS to send for one of my large-sized 16 ounce bottles FREE
DR. F. E. GRANT, Dept. 76, Kansas City, M

YOUR HORSE

50c and $1.00 a Bottle.

if suffering from an enlargement can be quickly put on his feet. No need to blister or fire. The enlargement will be quickly absorbed by

Sloan's Liniment.

Nothing like it to cure a sore tendon, or to kill a spavin, curb or splint. This remedy is known to more drivers and horsemen than any other liniment, because it does the work by its *penetrating* qualities.

Prepared by DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

$1.98 DRESS GOODS OFFE

For $1.98 we furnish a full dress pattern of 7 ya of genuine imported French Two Tone Jacquard Dress Suiting, a n 1901 French mercerized fabric, regular $4.00 value. Our foreign buyer boug 1122 pieces of these goods at a forced sale under the hammer, for spot ca direct from the manufacturer, fresh from the French looms at about one-half the cost to ma

THESE GOODS HAVE JUST BEEN LANDED by the French stean "La Touraine." They right from the fashion center of France, and we offer them in full dress patter of 7 yards at $1.98, or in any quantity at 29 cents per yard, 50 per cent less th dealers can buy in hundred piece lots. THESE GOODS ARE GOOD WEIGH suitable for dresses for young or old, and for all seasons; firmly woven, guara teed for service, woven with a handsome raised crepon effect, such fabrics will be shown by all fashionable city stores the coming season at fancy prices.

COLORINGS. We can furnish these goods in all the very latest shades and combi tions. They include almost every shade and combination to become all complexions and ag

OUR NO MONEY OFFER. Cut this ad. out and send to us, give us idea of coloring or combination of col wanted, and we will send you a big full dress pattern of 7 yards of this fine, new st French dress goods, by express C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine the goods at your express office, a if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, such a dress pattern as you could not buy from your sto keeper at home at less than $4.00, a class of goods that is seldom found in country stores at any price, pronounced everyone the greatest value ever shown in your section, then pay the express agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE $1.9 and express charges. (The express charges will average 25 to 50 cents). These goods vary from 38 to inches in width. If more than 7 yards are wanted, 29 CENTS PER YARD EXTRA.

OUR SPECIAL $1.98 PRICE for a full dress pattern of 7 yards is based on the actual cost of the tire lot to us at a forced cash sale under the hammer, ocean freight to N York, rail freight to Chicago, and but our one small percentage of profit added. We could sell the entire lot to a wholesale dry goods house in Chicago today at a big profit, but we want to give our customers the benefit this purchase, give you for $1.98 such a dress pattern as you could not buy elsewhere at less than $4.00.

ORDER TODAY. DON'T DELAY. Don't wait to write for samples. These goods will go quickly, a when they are gone there will be no more. UNDERSTAND, you take no risk. If they don't suit you wh examined at the express office, don't take them and don't pay a cent, but order at once. If you will state your a and complexion, and allow us to select the coloring, we will give you the handsomest and most becoming thing we have.

WRITE FOR FREE DRY GOODS CATALOGUE. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO

The SUNBURST

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS Best on Earth.

This Lamp with a good mantle will develop a 100 candle power light at a cost of less than ¼ of a cent per hour.

We manufacture 14 styles for residences and business places.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES And PRICES.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The CHICAGO BLDG. & MFG. CO.
240 to 246 W. Lake Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

New Corporation Street Lamp.

No Pressure
100 Candle Power
Simple and easy to handl

Each lamp costing les than ¼ of a cent per hou to run and may be time to go out any hour.

POULTRY.

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

THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS Dallas, Texas. Won 40 premiums at the Texas State Fair, 1900. Breeders of high class poultry, Single Comb White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, fine Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Leghorn eggs $2 per 12, $5 per 45, $10 per 100. White P. Rock eggs $3 per 15, $5 per 30.

W. W. JACKSON, IOWA PARK, TEXAS Has for sale 100 B. P. Rocks, 25 Black Langshans, 25 golden Wyandottes, 30 Black Minorcas, 20 White Leghorns, 10 light Brahmas, 25 White Langshans, 20 Brown Leghorns, 200 Pekin Ducks. All for $1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MAT BRADLEY, TIOGA TEXAS. Breeds the finest of Golden Wyandottes, winners at every show. Cockrels for sale, cheap. Eggs $1.25 to $2.50 per setting. Pekin Ducks' eggs $1.25 per setting, $5.00 per 100. These are fine all around breeds.

MAPLEHURST FARM, RUSSELVILLE Tenn. W. B. Doak, prop. Poland China pigs, entitled to register, $10 a pair. Collie pups, working strain, $9 a pair. South Downs and Shorthorns, straighlined and square ended. Bronze Turkeys, Pekins, Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, and Seabrights from show birds at $2.50 a setting; out of heavy egg and meat producers, $1.50. Express paid on four setting orders. Stock always for sale. B. P. Rock and Wyandotte incubator eggs $3.50 per 100.

E. EDWARDS, IOWA PARK TEXAS Golden silver and white wyandottes, barred white and buff P. rocks, and white and black langshans and light brahmas, eggs $1.25 per 13, buff and brown leghorns, silver S. hamburgs, black minorcas, Pekin ducks and white guinea eggs 13 for $1.00. Buff langshans, $2.00 per 13. M. bronze and white Holland turkey eggs, 13 for $1.50. Toulouse geese eggs, 6 for $1.00. Stock 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.

A. C. BERDON, NATCHEZ MISS. America's best fowls, Barred Rocks, White and Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Eggs, $2 per setting. Send for circular.

POULTRY

OPEATING AN INCUBATOR.—After you have bought an incubator you must choose a place to set it up. If it is a single wall machine which is easily affected by the changes of temperature the best place for it is in a dry and well ventilated cellar, says the Poultry Tribune. If it is a double walled, non-conductor, packed incubator it can be run in any room, barn or cellar, where it is protected from wind, where it is not shaken by the vibration from an engine, cars, etc. Neither is it advisable to have it in a room where there is a hot fire, although it can be run very well in a well ventilated cellar, provided it is not placed too near the heater.

After setting it up be sure to see that it sets as near level as possible, also that it is not so situated that it is near a continuous cold draught of air. Always after completing a hatch, as soon as you have extinguished the flame, detach the thermostat and then shut up your machine and run it at 103 degrees for several hours to dry it completely, and then dust it out. Leave it open for a day or two (if not in a hurry to use it again) to give it a good airing. It is also well to varnish it once a year.

If you have never handled an incubator before run it the first 24 hours without eggs in to see if everything works right, and to be sure you know how to regulate the heat correctly.

Be sure you get fresh eggs, well fertilized and not over five days old. If you have your own eggs and can find time to attend to them it is well to turn all your eggs once each day until you put them in incubators, so that the yelk of the egg will not, by reason of laying in one side, stick fast to that side.

After your incubator has been heated to 102 degrees put in your eggs, putting them in the trays so that the large end of the egg is a little higher than the small end. This is best for the reason that in the first days of incubation the chicks always float to the highest point and it is better for the chicks to form in the large end instead of the small end of the egg.

On the second day turn the eggs night and morning and continue to do this each day until the chicks begin to break the shell.

Each time after turning the eggs change the position of the trays in the machine, so that the eggs which were in the right side of the machine will be on the left and those which were in front will be in back.

Be sure to stop turning the eggs as soon as they begin to pip.

At the same time your are turning the eggs, from the 2nd to the 19th days cool the eggs down to about 80 degrees once a day by leaving them out of the incubator from three to fifteen minutes according to the weather and season. Always close the machine while the eggs are out. Do not cool the incubator but the eggs.

Run the machines at 102 degrees the first five days and at 102½ degrees the next five days and at 103 degrees durin the remainder of hatch. Never let your machine get over 103 degrees if possible, especially the first ten days. Always aim to keep it right at the point and if you have a good incubator this can easily be accomplished.

You must test out all the unfertile eggs the sixth day and test again on the tenth day, but never test over twice during a hatch.

The general rules for moisture are as follows:

With a nursery incubator put your moisture pans in on the 14th day in cold weather and on the 18th day in summer.

When the incubator has no nursery it is well to put in your moisture pans the tenth day in winter weather and on the sixteenth in summer when the humidity is greater, but each manufacturer sends out the particular rules for applying the moisture that apply to his particular machine.

It is also well, after removing the unfertile eggs in the sixth day, to put the balance of the eggs as near the center of the trays as possible and fill up the blank spaces with pieces of cloth or flannel.

When the chicks begin to pip the shells shut up your incubator and do not open it for 36 hours, being sure to neither let the temperature raise or lower from 103 degrees.

In the latter part of hatch the live chicks in the eggs give out a great deal of heat and as a matter of course less artificial heat is required, so the lamp wicks should be turned down a little each day towards the latter part of the hatch.

The ideal way to run an incubator is to run it with just as little flame as possible, and still maintain the temperature at 103 degrees, and the way to accomplish this is to regulate it in the first place as near as 103 degrees with the flame as low as possible and then to adjust the balance with the lever which opens the escape, and the thermostat will then do the rest.

In summer time it is often very hard to keep the temperature down and you have to trim your wicks to a point to keep them lit and still reduce the flame enough to lower the temperature, and sometimes in the middle of a hot summer day you have to remove the light entirely.

After 36 hours have elapsed from the time first pipping of the eggs begun, as explained in the first part article, open your machine, take out all the dry chicks and broken shells. Turn over the rest of the eggs which are pipped so that the place where pipped will be on upper part of the eggs. Then shut the machine up and leave it for twelve hours more, and by that time all the chicks you will get will be hatched.

The chicks after being removed from the incubator should be put in a basket covered with an old piece of flannel and set near the stove. When perfectly dry put in a good brooder, which should be heated to from 80 to 90 degrees.

Do not feed young chicks for twenty-four hours from the time they were first taken from the machine.

After taking out one-half to two-thirds of the chicks from the incubator sometimes so much animal heat will be lost, by reason of removing the chicks or ducks that it will be necessary to raise the flames of your lamps some, and probably adjust your regulator in order to maintain the temperature at 103.

The changing of the adjustment will leave your machine improperly adjusted to start next hatch of fresh eggs and you will have to start over again as explained above.

A Few Cautions. Always use the best of oil. 150 test is good enough.

Always keep your lamps filled with oil and the wicks trimmed.

If your incubator has two or more lamps always aim to have all flames at same height.

See that the chimneys fit the burners and that they are kept clean so you can readily see how much flame you have.

Never open the door of your incubator any more than necessasry and never leave it open.

Never try to cool an incubator by opening the door, but if you incubator has accidently become overheated turn your eggs over and lower the flame of the lamp.

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

PANTHER CITY PIT GAME POULTRY Yards, Fort Worth, Texas. Young and old stock for sale. Eggs $1.50 per 15. Call or address Clarence Wallace, 314 Main St., Fort Worth, or ROY HAYWOOD, Manager, Marine, Texas.

WM. H. HOOVER POLO, ILLINOIS. Black Langshans, Barred P. Rocks, Pekin ducks, young stock for sale from large-size, good laying strains. All farm-raised. Eggs for hatching a specialty, in large or small lots. Prices very reasonable. Send for circular.

The broom factory at Mt. Calm, Tex., is unable to supply the demand for its product and the plant will probably be enlarged. Over 2000 brooms monthly are now shipped from the factory.

What is claimed to be a big deposit of rock salt has been found at Grand Saline, Tex.

A broom factory and a canning factory are to be started at Hillsboro.

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.

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

R. T. Jordan has a brood sow which is worth money. Last June she had nine pigs which now weigh 160 pounds each, and last week he found 10 more for which he won't take a cent less than $1.50 apiece. That makes nineteen pigs in eight months. The sow and two broods are worth to-day $94.00. Mr. Jordan believes there is money in hogs, and proves it.—Hamilton Herald.

CHESTER-WHITE ELECTION.—Secretary Carl Freigau, of the American Chester-White Record association, writes to the Journal:

The Swine Breeders' institute at Columbus, O., was a grand success. All enjoyed a pleasant and profitable meeting. The members of the American Chester-White Record association held their seventeenth annual meeting and had a larger attendance than ever. Officers elected were: President, I. T. Cummins, Cedarville, Ohio; vice president, F. A. Branch, Medina, Ohio; secretary-treasurer, Carl Freigau, Dayton, Ohio.; board of trustees, W. H. Pool, Delaware, Ohio; N. P. Kerslmen, Ansonia, Ohio; F. P. Hardin, Lima, Ohio; C. Hintz, Fremont. O.; T. H. Harrod, Bellementer, O.; J. L. Beringer, Marion, Ohio; executivec ommittee, W. H. Pool, F. P. Hardin, C. Hintz.

BERKSHIRES.—Twenty years ago, says A. J. Lovejoy, about the only objection to the type of Berkshires was that some thought them too small at maturity and too fine boned. The Poland China of those days was a large hog than now, and in my opinion a better hog than to-day. The leading breeders of the Berkshire were always on the lookout for size and quality. Instead of breeding from anything that was considered fashionable, the Berkshire breeder was very careful to meet the views of his critics, and the result has been a great change in the size of the present day Berkshire, as well as an improvement in the feeding quality and type of the animal. A winner in the Berkshire rings of twenty years ago would hardly be in it now. The type of to-day has a better flank, a thinner ham, a straighter leg and shorter foot, with heavier bone than his ancestors of twenty years ago. He will furnish a much longer side, more back and loin meat—that which is always desirable. The carcass of the present day Berkshire is, if properly fed out, one that is without rival on the block in this country. The standard of excellence has been changed in the last few years, calling for less stress on color markings—that bane of all livestock breeding—and more on size and quality. The leading improvements of late has been a better flank (more on a line with the belly) and yet we have not got it as we want yet, a short, strong foot and a straight leg. The back is required to be a little more full, or arched, than in years gone by. The head has to be better aiso. It is now the exception to find a poor head on a Berkshire, whereas, twenty years ago many had long, straight noses. All in all I consider that the improvement in the Berkshire during the last twenly wears has been great, and we are going to keep it up till every farmer and feeder will chose them for their aptitude to produce good large even litters, and furnish the quantity of milk to grow them quickly and for the reason that it is not necessary to keep thirty or forty sows to produce one hundred pigs.

There is room for all breeds of hogs and there will always be room for all the good Berkshires that can be grown. That this breed is fast growing in demand is certainly without question.

SWINE BREEDERS' MEETING.—The state Swine Breeders' association will hold a meeting at McKinney, Tex., Feb. 5 and 6. Following is the program:

"Management of a Breeding Herd," Jno. W. Stewart, Sherman.

"The Pig From Birth to Market," A. W. Parratt, Holland.

"The Show Hog, the Feeders' Hog and the Hog for the Packer—Are They the Same?" H. E. Singleton, McKinney.

"Selection, Feeding and Management of the Boar," Nat Edmonson, Sherman.

"Reducing Boar from Show to Breeding Condition," J. B. Stogner, Bolivar.

"Balanced Ration for Growing Hogs," J. C. Cobb, Dodd City.

"Balanced Ration for Fattening Hogs," O. S. Early, Gough; M. M. Offutt, Gainesville.

"Best Pig for Best Hog," W. H. Pierce, Denton.

"The Bacon Hog," R. F. Butler, Waxahachie.

"Curing Bacon in Texas," A. A. Pittuck, Dallas.

"The Advantage of Landlord and Tenant from Raising Hogs in Partnership," aron Coffee, McKinney.

"Care of Sow and Pigs," C. W. Thomas, Pottsboro.

"Selection and Care of Brood Sow," Walter E. Davis, Sherman.

"Size and Measurement of Pigs for Breeding Purposes," Frank Hamm, Jr., Dallas.

"Quality vs. Quantity," W. M. Kerr. Vineland.

"Mature vs. Immature Breeding," W. J. Cooper, Holland; J. W. Floyd, Richardson.

"Pasturage," Tom Frazier, Kopperl; A. Miller, Sherman.

"Feeding Porkers for Profit and Quality of Product," G. E. King, Taylor; Edmonson Bros., Sherman.

"How to Sell Breeding Stock," M. Lothrop.

"Symptoms of Hog Cholera and Swine Plague and Treatment for these and Other Swine Diseases," volunteers.

EXERCISE FOR SWINE.—Not beyond the memory of many swine growers, writes John M. Jamison of Ohio, it was thought by all men fattening hogs that it was best to prevent exercise, so far as possible, of hogs that were being fattened for market. Then before going to the fattening pen they had a year or more of exercise, the hustling kind that they must take to get a living. For this kind of swine possibly it was best to limit their wandering tendencies, although they would probably have fattened at less cost with the liberty to range over a pasture sward of some kind. Now the market requires what may be termed "pig pork." It is out of the question to grow a good strong healthy pig without exercise and make good pork.

The pig must be managed so he will take the necessary exercise voluntarily or nearly so. To drive a pig about a lot does not give the right kind of exercise, because the driver does not know when to cease driving.

A pig likes a variety of feed—pasture of different grasses, roots, and different grains. Most of these can be placed before him in a shape that will require the least possible exercise for him to eat, or they can be fed in a way to require a greater or less amount of exercise in consuming them.

Grass he will gladly gather from the roots or sward where it grows, and he will get health and strength in gathering. Many of the grains that are to his taste can be gleaned or gathered where grown and turned into strength and healthy meat. It has been demonstrated that a pig will eat more when he has proper exercise than he will without evercise, but the extra amount eaten is not lost on account of the exercise, but gives a better return in meat.

When the young growing swine are weaned and feeding on their own account they should always be making the most rapid strides possible to market. To do this they must have exercise. The more grass they will eat the cheaper the pork they will make, consequently the ideal place for a pig on the to market is a grass sward of some kind, winter or summer, for range and feeding grounds.

Here in southern central Ohio when a pig has good shelter, he will stay in doors on the coldest, worst days. But every pleasant day should see him out ranging about; if he is not, the owner had better know the reason why, because it is safe to assume that he is not in perfect health. When well fed and in perfect health he will be out ranging about, eating grass even on stormy days.

The pig should be allowed his own free will in this matter, and if he has a rich pasture field to travel over the owner need not fear that he will exercise to his hurt, if he has a proper grain ration. When I go out to the field where my hogs are kept and see them out moving about I know it is not because hunger compels it, but rather on account of thrift and good health.

They are always given a good grain ration and if not out and grazing on days that may be thought inclement I feel that they are not in perfect health. Exercise for the pig, or hog, being fitted for market improves his appetite and enables him to lay up a better quality of meat on his bones. Exercise for the brood sow gives her better muscular development and strengthens her powers of reproduction. It is an absolute necessity for the perfect strength of her young and something that no feeder has the skill to secure by feeding.

The breeding boar is a better animal for usefulness and the production of first class pigs, for free range over large pastures.

We speak of a grass sward for range, for a dry field without any green growth offers no inducement for exercise when taken.

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. Breeder of registered Poland China swine.

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.

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.

RAMONA RABBITRY HOUSTON, TEX 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, at any price. Nothing but standard bred, pedigreed stock; hare by Prince William score 94 1-4, service fee $15. Our hares won 27 blue ribbons at the San Antonio International Fair, and the sweepstakes and four regular prizes at Houston. For next 15 days will sell bred does scoring 93 points for one-half price. One for $4, two for $6.50. Grown buck and two does, not related, for $10. Write us.

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.

RUPTURE AND PILES CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hydrocele. No Cure no Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free.

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

The Most Successful, The Most Progressive, The Most Skillful, The Most Experienced Physicians and Specialists in the United States in the successful treatment of Nervous and Delicate diseases.

All blood diseases successfully treated. Syphilitic Poison removed from the system without mercury. New Restorative Treatment for Loss of Vital Power. Persons unable to visit us may be treated at home by correspondence. All communications confidential. Call or send history of your case. Private, Special and Nervous diseases, Seminal Excesses, Spermatorrehoea, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Varicocele, Stricture, etc., permanently cured.

Married men, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

Address or call on

DRS. BETTS & BETTS
367 MAIN ST., DALLAS, TEXAS.

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

No Smoke House. Smoke meat with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Gives delicious flavor. Cheaper, cleaner than old way. Send for circular. E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa.

MONEY IN BEES and how to get it is told in GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE, a handsome illustrated semi-monthly magazine, employing the best experts on the subject. Sample and valuable book on Bees and Bee Keepers' Supplies free to all who mention this paper. The A. I. Root Co. Medina, O.

HOLLYHOCK POULTRY FARM

56-page Illustrated Poultry Catalogue. The secrets of successful poultry raising told in plain language; all about incubators, brooders, poultry houses, how to hatch and raise every chick, what, when and how to feed, forcing hens to lay and hundreds of valuable subjects contained in no other catalogue. Tells of 35 varieties popular thoroughbred fowls and quotes extremely low prices. Send 4c in stamps for postage. Hollyhock Poultry Farm, Box 1420, Des Moines, Ia.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded on every MARILLA INCUBATOR & BROODER we sell. Are not those reasonable terms? That shows you how much faith we have in our machines. Either HOT WATER or HOT AIR machines. A child can work them. Eleventh year on the market. MARILLA INCUBATOR CO. Catalogue 2c. Stamps. Box 69 Rose Hill, N.Y.

INVESTIGATE BEFORE YOU BUY.

We want our customers to be perfectly satisfied before they spend their money. Investigate the claims of all incubators and then decide. We believe you will find that the SURE HATCH INCUBATORS AND COMMON SENSE FOLDING BROODERS are giving better satisfaction than any other made. It's because they are so simple, sensible and sure. They are built for busy people, who haven't time to fuss and bother. Our catalogue is FREE. We don't ask you to pay for it. Isn't it worth examining?

We Pay the Freight.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR COMPANY, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

DAIRY

YOUNG TEXAS COW'S TEST.—W. R. Spann of Dallas, Tex., one of the best known dairymen in the state, says:

I report test of Myra F. of Lawn 116758. She dropped last calf (a bull by Applause) December 12, 1900, and milked as follows:

	A. M. lbs.	P. M. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Dec. 26	18½	19	37½
Dec. 27	20	18	38
Dec. 28	19½	19	38½
Dec. 29	20	17	37
Dec. 30	19½	18	37½
Dec. 31	20	17	37
Jan. 1	19	20	39
Total			264½

From this we separated 56 pounds cream and all was churned on January 4th, making 17½ pounds unsalted buttere; salted 17 oz. and worked out 16 pounds 12 oz. beautiful golden butter—no butter color.

Myra F. is by Antoinette's Koffee, sire of five tested cows, he by old King Koffee and out of Lady Antoinette 24341, test 21 pounds 6 oz. Myra's dam is Daisy of Denison 53137, test 15 pounds 12 oz. and dam of two. Daisy of Denison was sweepstakes cow at Texas state fair in 1893. Those who saw the great cow Lady Antoinette state that Myra F. is an exact image of her grandam, and as she is still quite young we expect her to equal the record of this ancestor. She is a cow of splendid size and constitutional vigor, having with it all the finish of the Coomassies.

POOR BUTTER VS. BUTTERINE.—Farmers, their wives, sons and daughters and those helpers on the farms must decide whether butterine shall have the preference to butter on the tables of citizens of cities, says H. W. Phelps of Franklin county, O. Butterine now has the preference to much of the butter, which is put on the market. It is surprising to see the large amount of butter on the market which the people of the cities refuse to purchase and it goes to the poor class of people at a very low price, who seem to be able to take any kind of grease into their stomachs.

Not long since a package of butter was purchased from a wodan who kept a well bred Jersey cow. The butter was of a rich color and no questions as to quality were asked. When put upon the table to use it was discovered that the butter had a bitter, mouldy taste and could not be used. The family had been using butterine and it was and is much preferable to that butter. Whose fault is it that the people use butterine in preference to butter? Many grocers will not handle butter, but do keep and sell a good quality of butterine for the reason that butterine is every week just the same quality and the consumers are satisfied, while when butter is sold very often the quality in taste is so poor that the consumers return it to the grocers.

A good even quality of butter can be produced on every farm every week in the year if pains be taken with the cows, the feed, the milking, the milk, the cream, the churn, the churning, and keeping the butter after it is churned. Much of the spoiled butter is spoiled after churning by being placed where it can take up the odors from vegetables, meats, or the tobacco smoke from the pipes of men who sit and smoke their tobacco in the kitchen while the crock of butter sits in the pantry or cupboard near by.

Farmers must not complain about butterine outselling butter. They must simply make a better quality of butter and thus create a demand for country butter.

The city people love fine butter; they do not prefer butterine to good butter, but they do prefer clean good tasting butterine to frowsy, sour country butter

Farmers and farmers' wives have the best opportunities for producing gilt edge butter. If they will, they can have everything about them neat and healthful—but do they? It takes but a short time to get everything in good shape and cleanly about the barns and stables. The surroundings of the milk room can be kept neat and clean; but are they so kept? It takes but one minute's time to carry slop water a few feet and throw it around fruit trees or vines instead of throwing it at the side of the milk room or near the well, to taint the milk or the water. The slop pails or vessels can be kept fully twenty feet from the house, milk room or well.

KEEPING RECORDS OF DAIRY COWS.—The bookkeeping part of the management of a large dairy is of the greatest importance, since on the statistical and other data the whole handling of the herd depends. The following plan of keeping the records of a large Vermont dairy is given through The Country Gentleman by J. Wilder, and shows how carefully all the points are looked after by those who make dairying their whole business. Mr. Wilder says: Cloudland farm has a herd of 157 Jerseys, old and young. One main business is butter making. Our cows are part full blood, registered, and part are grades. We have now 81 cows and 26 two-year-ald heifers to come in between this date and March 1. The intention is to keep a herd of 100 cows, the limit of our stalls. In building up this herd, the plan is to bring it to 300 pounds of butter each a year and over, weeding out all that do not come up to this standard For this purpose the proprietor engaged me to come, April 1, 1899, and institute a system to keep record of all the animals; also a general accounting of receipts and expenditures of the farm.

Our general average is about 65 cows in milk from the 80 cows. We have six milkers. Milking begins at 5 in the morning and 5 at night, letting no other work prevent the rule being complied with. We have six milking sheets covering seven days, recording the weight of each cow's milk, morning and night. This is added up and the week's result is recorded in a special book arranged for 13 weeks (one quarter). My plan is to test the cows the last week of the first month in the quarter, and the first week in the last month in the quarter. I added the two tests together and divided it by two to get the average for the quarter; this gives the butter fat which is entered in a column for that purpose. Then in the last column I add 20 per cent to the butter fat to get the pounds of butter each cow produces in the quarter; this gives me the pounds of milk, butter fat and butter for the quarter according to the calculation made.

I have a herd-ledger, with two pages for each cow. The left hand page shows name of cow, herd number (if registered, register number), the date of birth of cow, dam and sire, date of dropping calf. If the calf is to be raised, its herd number, name, sex and the sire, if registered, are added; if sold, to whom sold and when; if vealed, so record it. On the right hand page is recorded the average test, milk yield, butter fat and butter for each quarter. Adding the four quarters together gives the production for the year. From that we estimate the value of the cow, whether she is profitable to to keep in the dairy. Of course a heifer with her first calf has much for consideration—her size, age when she drops her calf, and the general points for a good cow—to decide whether to give her another year's trial or not.

Just here I wish to ask if the two trials in the quarter is a safe plan to determine the quality of the cow for keeping or rejecting, or can I adopt a better system of accounting to obtain the knowledge desired? I am green in herd accounting, never have examined how others keep their records, and desire to have the best, or as good as any one.

I have another book in which I keep all the dates of service, with names of sire and when due to drop the calf. This I report to the man in charge of the barn two or three months in advance, so that he can be on the lookout and properly provide for the cow in a box stall.

OFFERS A REMEDY.

San Saba, Tex., Jan. 21.

Editor Journal:

Some time back I saw in your paper some one wanted a remedy for cattle that had eaten cane. We have a remedy that will cure and is worth trying. Take a saucer one-third full of turpentine; hold it to the cow's navel, not quite touching. The turpentine will soon be absorbed and cure the cow. In five minutes' time after placing the saucer there you can rub the cow on the loin and smell the turpentine on your fingers. It costs nothing to try it.

DICK SULLIVAN.

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.
Specialty: Jersey cattle bought and sold on commission. Unrivaled facilities for furnishing choice family milk cows.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, farm raised.—S. Q. HOLLINGSWORTH, Coushatta, La.

SHEEP---GOATS

BEET PULP FOR SHEEP.—The growth of sugar beets for making sugar is rapidly increasing, and doubtless will continue until the production of sugar of this kind fills the vacant spaces in the markets. This fact is interesting to shepherds, for the reason that the refuse pulp from the beets, after the sugar has been extracted by solution, is quite valuable for feeding sheep. It has always been so used in Europe, says the Sheep Breeder, where beet sugar has been made for over 70 years, and the waste pulp has been utilized in the way mentioned with such profit, the sugar factories having purchased or bred cattle and sheep to consume the waste of the presses. But our present process differs from that of those times in this way, viz: then the juice was pressed out of the pulp of the beets, and a sort of nearly dry cake was left, which had no more moisture in it than was needed for its good digestion. But our process is one of solution, and the sugar in the beets is dissolved out and then evaporated down to a thick syrup from which the sugar is crystalized out. At that time back, referred to, the beet pulp was kept in silos in a similar manner as eastern dairymen kept brewers' grains for feeding cows and when taken out was in perfect condition for feeding. Now it is too sloppy unless the excess of water is thrown off by some such process as the centrifugal drainage. If the pulp were so treated it would be a most excellent feed for sheep along with the alfalfa hay which is so cheaply grown in Utah, California and several other localities where sugar factories have been established. But this refuse is too valuable to be wasted, and when fed with alfalfa hay it balances the too stimulating action of the hay and tends to more healthful and satisfactory results.

ARGENTINE TROUBLE.—B. W. Snow, a Chicago newspaper writer and statistician, is in the Argentina, gathering statistics concerning the crops and live stock of that country, and in a letter, dated Nov. 7, he draws the following gloomy picture of the sheep business in that part of South America:

Last year the wool clip was very large, the price very high, and sheep farmers enjoyed a boom almost without parallel in this country of extremes. This year every ill to which the sheep industry or the wool trade is heir is present, and the conditions of twelve months ago are exactly reversed. Foot and mouth disease, scab, rot and every ill that mutton affects, swept the country, with heavy loss in a number of mature sheep, and almost complete failure of the lamb increase. Fortunately, the winter was very mild, or the loss from disease and stress of weather among the enfeebled flocks would have been appalling. Unfortunately, however, the spring and late summer brought floods and inundations in the central part of the province of Buenos Ayres that resulted in a further loss of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of sheep. Naturally following these flock afflictions, the quantity and quality of this year's wool clip is short and poor. On top of all this the bottom has fallen out of the wool market, and there is almost absolutely no demand for wool at any price. The high prices last year tempted many owners to hold on to their clip for an even better figure, and as a result there is held over from last year's clip more than 23,000,000 pounds of wool in the warehouses at Buenos Ayres alone, with an indefinite and perhaps equally large remnant of old wool elsewhere in the country. The new clip is now ready, but with no demand for it; even storage is a serious question.

The exports during October, the first month of the new season, were only 3510 bales, against 29,430 in 1899, and 36,900 in 1898. Present sales are hardly sufficient to make a nominal price, but a fair statement of the market would be about $5 paper per 10 kilos, against $12 for this same grade last year, or 5.3 cents gold per pound, against 12.9 cents last year. With no lambing increase, a decrease in number of old sheep, a smaller wool clip, wool prices half of last year, and a burden of old wool carried down with the slump, the Argentine sheep farmer is in a bad way. The export duty which the national government collects on wool exported and the province taxes on its sale bear heavily upon the grower in such a time, and he is urgently asking to be relieved from the direct taxation of his industry, but unfortunately the state and national treasury are in their usual state of emptiness and little can be hoped for from a government notorious for its disposition to tax its own industries.

ANGORA GOAT RAISING.—The Journal has received from Col. Wm. L. Black of Fort McKavett, Tex., a handsome book of about 500 pages on Angora goat raising. The book bears the title "A New Industry —Raising the Angora Goat and Mohair for Profit." The commercial and practical features of the industry are well brought out and the history of the Angora goat is given in detail. There are many letters from farmers and ranchmen tending to show the usefulness of the goats and describing methods that have proved profitable in handling them. Col. Black is one of the best known feeders in this country and his work will undoubtedly be of material assistance to those who are engaged in goat raising or who contemplate taking up the industry.

Discussing the book and some of the theories advanced in it G. A. Hoerle, a well known Angora expert who was formerly in Texas, says:

I am glad that Col. Black's researches fully confirm many of my own former observations, conclusions, and crazy doctrines, as some of the old style breeders chose to call them, those held for seventeen or eighteen years and given expression to in print for over fifteen years, that really thoroughbred Angoras should not shed their fleeces, for a full fleece may cause in hot weather, even with the best Angoras, such an irritation of the skin as to cause shedding, but if a flock of thoroughbreds are always kept in fair condition and shorn a little shorter than the extreme natural growth of their one year's staple, say when from eight to ten inches long, they should continue to grow mohair as sheep do, year in and year out, or they are not really thoroughbreds, no matter what the reputation of their owner may be.

In regard to my observation as to the selection of common females to be improved with common bucks, he bears me out against Mr. Schreiner, the famous Cape expert, who of course had only the Boer goats to judge from, which, though short haired, probably have not hair of the glossy and lustrous kind, but of a dull and lustreless texture. From his standpoint Mr. Schreiner was no doubt right.

I thing so much of the size of an animal that had I today the capital to do it I would go to Cape Colony for the very largest Angoras, especially does, and if I could not find them there, go to Dartdivan or Geredeh in the province of Kastamouni, buying later on now and then at the Cape uncommonly large, fine wooled bucks, and even run the risk of getting a large per cent of colored kids, which I certainly would judging from Mr. Schreiners words that somewhat after 1880, "so evident was the Kurd blood, even in some of the most expensive and most fancied goats, that in one season a selected flock of Geredeh goats is stated to have thrown nearly 50 per cent of colored kids, some nearly black." This has been overcome since, for colored kids are today exceedingly rare at the Cape, even among the common flocks (grades) and have for years always been traced to imported bucks and their nearest offspring.

In one word, I would in the start favor size to the entire disregard of fine mohair, and were I to breed up a flock of common goats I would select the largest does of short and glossy haired yearlings and breed them to the largest and well covered bucks that I could find, even of a very coarse fleece if necessary, and repeat this for two or three generations, then gradually change to somewhat smaller and finer fleeced animals.

Though I have evidently not in any way made light of Col. Black's book, yet all is not perfect in this world, nor is the colonel's masterpiece. Taking its entire tone he is treating Angora matters in too rosy a manner, which is quite natural, considering he has made an excellent success of it. Has not his pluck in concluding to send Angoras wholesale to Iowa and sell them there at wholesale been at the very bottom of the resurrection of the Angora husbanrdy in this country? He says in his book that this is owing to Dr. Stanley. All honors to Dr. Stanley that belong to him, but what could he have done had it not been for Col. Black's nerve to respond to the doctor's solicitations? The colonel's pocket book alone was at stake and not the doctor's, and had he wanted to be on the safe side of his fence the thousands, nay tens of thousands, of does which he has sent north would have been shipped to the shambles instead of to the breeding pens.

Yet the rosy light with which he looks at matters in consequence of his remarkable success may create too favcrable opinions among his readers and thus encourage too risky ventures. There are some localities where good Angoras absolutely cannot do well, though those of the very lowest grades might, but these again will not do to keep unless butchered and peddled out by retail by the breeder.

BIG TURNIPS.

Mr. E. F. Sayers brought to this office yesterday morning some samples of the turnips he raised since the storm. Three of them tipped the scale at eighteen pounds. They were fine specimens, too; firm, well formed and of fine quality. Mr. Sayers says the seeds were not planted until several weeks after the storm, which proves how prolific the soil in La Porte and how rapid the growth of vegetables even late in the season. Had he sent such specimens to the F. F. and V. festival he would have easily been awarded a prize.—La Porte Chronicle.

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.

A. N. Evans, secretary of the Real Estate and Industrial association of Texas, says that the immigration to Texas is heavier this winter than it has been before in ten years.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

AN ECLIPSE

Of the Sun throws a dark shadow on the earth. So it is with the human body when disease shuts out the light of health and happiness.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

Is an antidote for all diseases which attack the Kidneys, Liver, Stomach or Bowels. It drives out constipated conditions, restores functional activity and regularity,

MAKES....
Pure Blood,
Strong Nerves and
Good Digestion.

People who have used it say it is their main reliance for keeping the body healthy.

SOLD AT DRUGGISTS.

Price, $1.00.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Prickly Ash Bitters is not a "bitters" in the sense that it can be used as a drink. It is not intoxicating, highly medicated yet pleasant to the taste.

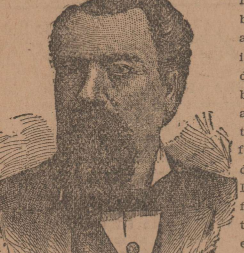
FIRST PREMIUM TEXAS State Fair AND DALLAS EXPOSITION. 1895

BUCHAN'S
Cresylic Ointment,
Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

It beats all other remedies. It won
First Premium at Texas State Fair,
Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put 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.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.



THE
Leading Specialist in Dallas.
CONSULTATION FREE.
EXAMINATION FREE.

Low charges, easy payments, medicine furnished. Recognized and endorsed by by the profession and leading citizens as Dallas' reliable and successful expert in the treatment and cure of nervous debility, violation of the laws of health, blood and skin diseases, kidney, bladder and all skin diseases. Diseases peculiar to women. Piles cured. If you are suffering from nervousness or any lingering disease you can be restored to health by Dr. J. H. Terrill's treatment. Twenty-five years of actual experience in the treatment of thousands of stubborn cases is sufficient guarantee that your case will receive the most skillful treatment under Dr. Terrill's care. Call or write

285 MAIN ST., DR. J. H. TERRILL, DALLAS, TEXAS.

PRESIDENT OF THE TERRILL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

A 20TH CENTURY TRAIN.

SHREVEPORT,
KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,
AUSTIN, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, SAN ANTONIO.
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS, FREE CHAIR CARS.
KATY DINING STATIONS, MEALS 50 CENTS.

"We're Marching to Zion"

That's how the good old song goes. but now the people ride in comfort and luxury when traveling toward

"The City of the Saints."

The National Live Stock Association will hold its great annual convention in Salt Lake City, January 15-18, 1901.

Say, Brother, are you with us?

Only one fare, plus two dollars, for the round trip, via "THE DENVER ROAD," and your choice of routes west from Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver (with special train service).

There will be a Happy Time.

Salt Lake City is noted for success in caring for and entertaining conventions, and "YOU DON'T HAVE TO APOLOGIZE FOR RIDING ON THE DENVER ROAD."

W. F. STERLEY, A. G. P. A.
A. A. GLISSON, G. A. P. D.
CHARLES L. HULL, T. P. A.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

N. B.—Drop us a line for further information.

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

Through Pullman Sleepers daily—
From GALVESTON via DENISON to ST. Louis.
From GALVESTON via FT. WORTH to DENVER.
From AUSTIN via ELGIN to CHICAGO.
From HOUSTON via DENISON to SEDALIA, MO.
From HOUSTON to WACO and AUSTIN.

"The Central is the Free Chair Car Line."
For tickets and further information apply to Agents H. & T. C. R. R.

S. F. B. MORSE, Pass. Traf. Mgr., Houston, Texas.
M. L. ROBBINS, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Houston, Texas.
A. G. NEWSUM, Div. Pass. Agt., Dallas.

TELL 'EM

When you write to advertisers, that you saw it in The Journal.

DON'T FORGET IT.

LUMP JAW

Easily and thoroughly cured. New, common-sense method, not expensive. No cure, no pay. FREE. A practical, illustrated treatise on the absolute cure of Lump Jaw, free to readers of this paper.
Fleming Bros., chemists, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

CHURCH IS COPYRIGHTED.

The ubiquitous camera fiend has at last met his Waterloo. It is situated in the quaint town of Alexandria, a few miles distant, and takes the form of a copyrighted church.

The particular incident which brought this strange anomaly to public notice was an altercation, which bade fair to end in a free fight, that disturbed the quiet of the streets a few days since. The principals were a party of tourists "doing" the sights and the aged sexton of Christ church.

Two young women and three men were in the party of pleasure-seekers with a couple of cameras to complete the outfit. They had been strutting about snapping now a colored baby and again a curious little shop half lost under overhanging windows, when they came upon the church and started in to work in real earnest.

The weather-beaten structure is a relic of early colonial days and bears the imprint of its dignity in every moss-grown stone. It was here George Washington worshipped and here that the entire Mount Vernon family bowed the knee.

Alexandria literally lives up to the famous old building and any approach to flippancy within those precincts would no more be tolerated than an affront to the father of his country.

The tourists happily unconscious of the provisos in the case, snapped away unobserved at short and long range, and finally determined to see the interior. They summoned the sexton and listened to his fluent history of the edifice with the glowing consciousness that they had made a "find."

The high-backed Washington pew elicited a little shriek of delight from the girls.

"Oh, we must have a picture," cried one impulsive miss in the act of focussing her machine.

"You can't do it!" ejaculated the sexton, appalled at the intended vandalism and finally planting himself in front of the sacred pew. "It's against the law!"

They expostulated. They tried bribery—all was to no avail! They even threatened violence but the old man only reiterated—"It's against the law."

"What do you mean?" demanded one of the men angrily—"it isn't against the law to take a picture."

Then the old sexton led the way to the side of the church and pointed with a grin to a tablet set in the wall. On it the disgusted tourists read this legend:

"This Church is Copyrighted."

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 Jan. 28—

The past week opened up strong and active on good to choice packing hogs and on Monday a car of choice hogs brought $5.07 1-2, but toward the middle of the week our market went off 5c to 10c in sympathy with the northern markets and from the middle to the close of the week it took something fancy to bring 5c. The quality of the receipts as a whole was poor, nearly every load considerably mixed and too many half finished and light weights and we are advising our customers to hold the skips back as it does not pay to ship them. We had 36 cars on the market and made a good clearance, the local buyers taking everything offered. The order buyers have extra orders this week for choice packers weighing 170 to 250 lbs. and this kind sell readily on basis today's market at $4.90 to $5.00. Among the receipts last week were a good many mast hogs which we sold from $4.25 to $4.65.

We quote our market as follows: Choice fat steers $3.50@4.00, medium fat steers $3.00@3.25, choice fat cows $2.85@3.10, medium fat cows $2.50@2.75, bulls, stags and oxen $2.25@2.50, canners $1.75@2.25, choice fat hogs 175 lbs. up $4.90@5.00, mixed fat hogs 165 lbs. up $4.65@4.85, rough heavies $4.40@4.60, light fat hogs $4.00@4.25.

DALLAS.

Dallas, Jan, 28—The demand for live stock continues strong. A. C. Thomas' stockyards quote:

Hogs, choice packers 200 to 300 lbs. $4.75@4.95, stock hogs $3.45@3.90, choice steers 800 to 1,000 lbs. $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 $2.75@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 lbs. $3.25@3.50, choice mutton, 70 to 85 lbs. $3.00@3.25.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28.—Cattle receipts 4,800 head. Market weak to a shade lower for natives, 5@10c lower for Texans. Native steers $4.70@5.85, dressed beef and butchers $4.10@5.40, light $3.00@4.30, stockers and feeders $2.50@4.60, cows and heifers $2.00@4.65, canners $1.25@2.75, bulls $2.50@4.00, Texas and Indian steers $3.45@4.65, cows and heifers $2.30@3.35.

Hogs—Receipts 6,700 head. Market weak. Pigs and lights $5.15@5.25, packers $5.20@5.25, butchers $5.25@5.32 1-2.

Sheep—Receipts 1,200 head. Market strong and active; natives $3.75@4.50; lambs $4.25@5.65, culls and bucks $2.25@4.15, stockers $2.00@3.10.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts 21,000 head. Market steady to 10c lower. Good to prime steers $5.60@6.00, medium to poor $3.40@5.00, cows and heifers $2.65@4.60, canners $1.90@2.60, bulls $2.70@4.40, calves $4.00@5.75, Texas fed steers $4.00@4.90, Texas grass steers $3.35@4.00, Texas bulls $2.50@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts 25,000 head. Good to choice heavy $5.20@5.35, light $5.10@5.80.

Sheep—Receipts 20,000 head. Sheep and lambs firm; good to choice wethers $3.75@4.55, fair to choice mixed $3.50@3.85, Western sheep $3.75@4.50, Texas sheep $2.50@3.50, natives lambs $4.25@5.50, Western lambs $5.00@5.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts 4,500 head natives and 2,600 Texans. Market steady. Native steers $4.50@5.50, stockers and feeders $3.75@4.75, Western fed steers $4.00@5.00, Texas and Indian steers $3.00@4.60, cows $3.00@4.25, heifers $3.50@4.75, bulls $3.00@4.65, calves $5.00@7.00.

Hogs—Receipts 9,000 head. Market 5c higher. Heavy $5.30@5.40, mixed packers $5.20@5.30, light $5.00@5.25, pigs $4.40@5.10.

Sheep—Receipts 4,300 head. Lambs 10c lower; sheep strong. Western lambs $5.00@5.40, Western wethers $4.25@4.60, Western yearlings $4.50@5.00, ewes $3.50@4.25, culls $2.50@3.25.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans Live Stock Exchange, Jan. 26—Strictly choice heavy beeves are quite scarce; prices firm; medium light weights are plentiful; prices barely steady. Choice cows and heifers are short of requirements; demand good, prices firm. Other classes are plentiful and hard to dispose of. Calves and yearlings in the early part of the week were in excess of requirements, but the market is clearing up and the outlook favorable. Hogs, on account of the rise in prices the last two weeks, are arriving in excess of the demand; butchers are well supplied and prices off. No enquiry for sheep. Following is today's range in prices:

Texas and western cattle—Beeves, choice, per 100 lbs. gross $4.00@4.50, fair to good $3.25@3.75; cows and heifers, choice $3.00@3.50, fair to good $2.50@3.00; bulls and stags, bulls $2.25@2.75, stags $2.25@3.00; yearlings, choice, 350 to 500 lbs. $3.00@3.50, fair to good, per head $9.00@11.00; calves, choice, 200 to 300 lbs. $4.00@4.50, fair to good, 100 to 200 lbs. per head $7.00@9.00.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live Stock Co.)

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 26—Beeves, good to choice $3.50@4.00, common to fair $3.00@3.25; cows, good to choice $3.25@3.50, common to fair $3.50@3.75; hogs, corn-fed choice $3.50@4.00. common to fair $3.00@3.25; calves, good to choice $4.00@4.25, common to fair $3.25@3.75; hogs, corn-fed $4.50@5.00, mast-fed $3.50@4.00.

Supply of grown cattle and demand about equally divided the past week. Calves are scarce; everything in fair flesh, finding ready sale. Some enquiry for corn-fed hogs. Consumption light.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas Jan. 28—

The prices for cotton tend downward. We quote: Good ordinary 8 1-8c, low middling 8 5-16c, middling 8 7-8c, good middling 9 1-8c. Stains and tinges 1-2c off.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 28.—Spot cotton: Ordinary 7 7-8c, good ordinary 8 3-8c, low middling 8 15-16c, middling 9 7-16c, good middling 9 13-16c, middling fair 10 1-16c.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 28.—Spot cotton steady and unchanged. Ordinary 7 3-4c, good ordinary 8 3-8c, low middling 9c, middling 9 1-2c, good middling 9 3-4c, middling fair 10 3-16c.

New York, Jan. 28.—Spot cotton dull and irregular at 5-8c up. Good ordinary 11 5-16, low middling 11 9-16, middling 12, good middling 12 5-16, middling fair 12 3-4c, fair 13 1-8.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas Jan. 28—

The market for wheat is steady. Corn and oats are advanced. We quote: Wheat 62c, corn 55c, oats 32c.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat, No. 3, 63@74 1-2c, No. 2 red 74 1-4@76 1-4c.

No. 2 corn 37 1-2c, No. 2 yellow 37 1-2c.

No. 2 oats 24 5-8@24 3-4c, No. 2 white 27 3-4@28c, No. 3 white 26 3-4@27 3-4c.

No. 2 rye 52c.

Barley, fair to choice malting 50@58c.

No. 1 flax seed $1.72@1.73c, No. 1 northwestern $1.72.

Prime timothy seed $4.65.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 28.—

Poultry—Chickens, per dozen, old hens $2.50@2.75, cocks $1.30@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) 6@7c.

Eggs—Fresh 13@14c, jobbers' prices 12@12 1-2c.

Butter—Per lb., choice country 15c, common 10@11c.

Cabbage—Per pound 2 1-4@2 1-2c.

Potatoes—California burbanks 85@90c, Greely 95c@$1.00.

Onions—Per pound 2 1-2c@3c.

Sweet potatoes—White, per bu., 30c; yellow 40@50c.

Cotton seed—Quotations nominal, with very little buying.

Cottonseed Meal—Per ton, delivered at Galveston $20.50@20.75; market dull.

Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, per gallon 22 1-2@23c; market active; off crude 20@21c.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, Jan. 28—

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 1-2, 40 lbs. and down 5@5 1-2c; dead green 1c less than green salted.

Furs—Raccoon 25@55c, skunk 25@40c, mink 30@75c, 'opossum 5@10c, fox 20@40c, wild cat 15@25c, prairie wolf 25@75c, timber wolf 50c@$1.50; deerskins, pound 20c.

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

HOW RICH MEN FARM.

The produce sent to the market by just seventeen multi-millionaires of New York, will exceed in value $500,000 per annum, says a report from that city.

With the millionaire farmer or florist the pursuit is generally a fad; his grounds are the most expensive that money can buy; his barns are princely structures; his hothouse plants are the finest that soil and science can produce; his milk is skimmed and churned by the latest methods; his cow is nurtured as kindly as a baby. She is guarded by day and by night; her food must be of the most delicate flavor. the water she drinks must be filtered; she is bathed and combed and sponged; she has mats to lie on and her horns are polished. She has the attendance of a famous veterinarian. The poultry plant of the millionaire farmer is equally fine. Science relieves the hen of maternal duties; her chicks are hatched by the incubator and housed in grandeur. The millionaire farmer does not follow the pursuit to clear a fortune. But he sells the produce; that is a part of the fad.

In Madison, N. J., lies the princely estate of Hamilton McK. Twombly, son-in-law of W. K. Vanderbilt and next to the largest producer in this part of the country. He owns a beautiful park, traversed by macadamized roads and covering nearly 400 acres. It is called Florham Place and connects with Florham farm. The palatial residence cost $1,000,000. It is a wonder of domestic architecture, but the farm in its way is wonderful. Mr. Twombly averages in the neighborhood of $75,000 a year from the sale of produce. The sale of the milk from his farm averages $2000 a month; his flowers from $20,000 to $30,000 a year. He supplies the Madison market with milk, cream, butter, vegetables and flowers, and sends large consignments of flowers to New York. Mr. Twombly peddles milk at 10 cents a quart—8 cents in summer—in a $1200 wagon, drawn by a pair of $1500 thoroughbreds in gold-mounted harness. The farm wagons are hauled by $1000 thoroughbreds. The cow stables are finished in hardwood. They are built upon English models, regardless of cost. The dairy, lined throughout with tiling, is one of the finest in the United States. There are about 150 head of Guernseys on Florham farm, imported thoroughbreds, which furnish for market 300 gallons of milk a day. Mr. Twombly's prize cow is the famous Rutilla's daughter.

Madison seems a chosen spot for millionaires with a fad for flower-growing. Mr. Marmaduke Tilden, a branch of the same stock as the late Samuel J. Tilden, and an inveterate golf player, grows the finest Maid and American Beauty roses in the country. His sales average $15,000 a year. By the side of Mr. Tilden's are the greenhouses of Mr. C. A. Work. He supplies a large quantity of flowers to Madison and the surrounding country, an average of $7000 a year. Near by is Mr. T. J. Slaughter's fine plant. His cultivation of flowers was at first a fad, but he made a great success and has shipped large consignments to New York for some years, averaging $15,000 a year.

One of the finest greenhouses in the country is that established a few years ago by Mr. Henry Hentz, Jr., a popular young millionaire. He has nine greenhouses, each 175 feet long by 20 feet wide, built at a cost of $50,000. His packing plant is like some great fortress, with its walls two feet thick. He sends out an average of $25,000 worth of flowers a year. Mr. Hentz has taken up horticulture as a business occupation. Mrs. R. B. Holmes, wife of the Wall street broker, raises American Beauties. She has a greenhouse in Madison and sends out to market about $7000 worth of flowers annually.

One of the finest Westchester estates is Briar Cliff farm, the property of Mr. Walter W. Law, former partner of Mr. William J. Sloane. The greenhouses on Briar Cliff farm covered several acres. The chrysanthemums and roses attain great perfection and 140 varieties of roses are in bloom at one time. The cow stables and dairy cost a fortune. Each cow is sponged several times a day, and is always combed before milking. The attendants wear sterilized suits of white duck, which are boiled immediately after each milking. The farm maintains a well-equipped laboratory in charge of a veterinary chemist. The dairy is fifty feet square, with a tower of rough stone. The structure is tiled throughout. It has a reception room of hardwood from which the different rooms are reached through doors of glass, where can be viewed the whole process of dairying. In one room the cream is being skimmed; in another is the milk-bottling, in another the churning. In the basement is the shipping department, the sterilizing and the Pasteurizing. This farm is stocked with 600 Jersey cows, a few Normandies imported from France, and several famous bulls. Two thousand quarts of cream and 500 pounds of butter a week are shipped to the Briar Cliff agencies in New York, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown and Yonkers. Mr. Law ships more than $70,000 worth of milk a year. The produce from his place averages $150,000 annually. Briar Cliff farm was photographed by the government for display at the Paris exposition.

One of the most wonderful country places in the United States was Mountainside farm, founed by the late Theodore A. Havemeyer, at Mahwah, N. J. It was Mr. Havemeyer who set a fashion in cows. He elected that the Jersey must go, and decided that the Guernsey should be the fashionable cow. This was a signal triumph of tweedledum and tweedledee. The place comprised 3000 acres of meadow, pasture and woodland, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent on it. the fence cost $85,000. Various European governments sent representatives to report on the methods used at this farm, and for years it was the Mecca for scientific farmers. For twenty years the herd of cows was bred for an abundance of milk. Their records were kept. The usual methods were in vogue. Each cow had, if experiment proved she needed it, a different quality and quantity of food. It was rumored that the horns of the prize cows at the Havemeyer farm were tipped with pure gold, but that statement cannot be verified. These cows produced one year 6250 pounds of milk each. It sold at 14 cents a quart, the cream at 75. Eggs at Mountainside brought 60 cents a dozen and butter 75 cents a pound. Since Mr. Havemeyer's death the farm has been sold.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton's farm, "Ellerslie," at Rhinecliff, is one of the most famous in the world. The income from produce at Ellerslie farm is about $30,000 a year. There is a profit on the sale of fine stock. The barn on the estate is said to be the largest and best equipped in the world. It cost $250,000 It is lighted by electricity and each cow is fastened by a chain to her stall. In case of fire—the first big barn at Ellerslie was burned—by a turn of a crank at the entrance of the stable every cow can be freed. It is conceded at Ellerslie that a cow must have light The Ellerslie barn is lighted so that the finest print can be read on a cloudy day. There are 1200 cubic feet of air for each cow—each passenger in a New York elevated train has less than 100. The cows are taken out two hours every day unless it rains. Then they do not go out. They are never alone. Five attendants are about by day and one by night. Over the stall of each cow is a printed card, with her name, date of her birth and her birthplace. The prize cow at Ellerslie is imported Buda. She was born blind. The strange fact was not discovered for a long time. In the yard she walks between two cows. She gave 4000 quarts of milk last year, a record never exceeded except by Bhetone, now dead. The farm shipped at one time 600 quarts of milk a day, which retailed at 12 cents a quart, the cream at 60 cents. The poultry house is perfect. There are Plymouth Rock chickens, White Pekin ducks, turkeys, and hundreds of little chicks. There are fifteen incubators. There is a brooder house, where baby chickens are hatched and cared for. There is a kitchen and a double cooker with fire underneath for cooking the chickens' food. The chickens are very comfortable until they are sent to New York, where Ellerslie "broilers" are famed. Governor Morton has a fad for gray horses. Only gray horses are used on this farm.

The farm of Mr. J. B. Duke is at Somerville, N. J., on the Raritan river. It contains 425 acres and produces large quantities of hay, corn, oats, wheat, and ensilage roots. Mr. Duke has about 200 head of Guernseys, which have taken many prizes. He is the owner of Lord Stranford, the champion Guernsey bull. Mr. Duke has sent out dairy products bringing from $25,000 to $30,000 a year. He ships between 300 and 500 quarts of milk daily and an average of 100 quarts of cream. Most of his butter goes to England. Mr. Duke is about to establish a magnificent poultry plant.

Mr. William Rockefeller raises at his place in Tarrytown some of the finest violets in that section. He ships between 400 and 500 bunches a day to New York. The annual yield from his violets is said to be about $25,000. Mr. Rockefeller has fourteen greenhouses, in length about 100 feet each. There are hothouses on the Rockefeller estate devoted entirely to the cultivation of the finest hothouse grapes. One variety is Muscat Alexandria, which is worth $1.50 to $2.00 a pound.

At Hyde Park is the country place of Archibald Rogers. Mr. Rogers raises violets. There are times when these violets sell wholesale at $2.50 a hundred. The yield annually about $20,000.

J. F. S. Banks is another violet grower. His greenhouses are at New Hamburg, N. Y. They yield an average of $10,000 annually.

Perry Belmont has a small but fine place at Newport. He makes a specialty of American Beauties, but cultiates violets and stephanotis. The sales from Mr. Belmont's place amount to but a few thousand dollars a year.

SIZE OF CARRIAGE HORSES.—In speaking of size in carriage horses, a well known expert said a few days ago: "A horse that is 15.2 hands high and put up right, with plenty of bone, substance and quality, is big enough to do any kind of work that a carriage horse is called on to do. In nine cases out of ten a horse of this size will outwork and outwear a horse of sixteen hands or higher. You see he isn't so likely to pound himself to pieces on the hard pavements for one thing. Then again he has better command of his legs than a tall horse has and therefore doesn't tire so quickly. Of course large horses are required for large carriages on account of appearance. A horse no higher than 15.2 hands would look like a poney in front of some broughams and a pair of this size hooked to an opera 'bus seating six or eight persons would spoil the appearance of the whole equipage, no matter how handsome the horses might be. But aside from the looks of the thing, a short-legged, big bodied, four-cornered horse of the size I have named could do the work and do it fully as well as one a full hand taller."

The peanut crop is steadily growing in importance. Peanut oil is very nutritious. From it is made "genuine olive oil" of superior purity and merit. After the oil has been pressed from the nuts, the mael is fed to stock, and it ranks with cotton seed meal as a food. The hull of the nut is now made into paper, being reduced to a pulp, as is the wood of certain trees. The rapid failure of forests where suitable paper trees can be obtained has sent up the price of white paper tremendously in the last few years, and this promises to be one source of relief. This puts to use all of the component parts of the nut; there is no waste in its growth and handling.

HORSE.

GREAT STARS OF 1901.—Probably more great harness performers that wre conspicuous on the turf last season wirll star the grand circuit this year than for many seasons past. One reason for the reappearance of so many of the free-for-all champions is the fact that so few of the sensational trotters broke down or were purchased for foreign racing. The world's champion trotter, The Abbot, 2.03¼, is reported in fine fettle at Village Farm, Buffalo, under the tutelage of his old mentor, Ed Geer. There is no class in which he can perform except in special exhibitions against time or matched races with Cresceus (2.04). It is reported that Mr. S. Connell, the owner of The Abbot, has offered to match his horse against the champion stallion for a series of races, $10,000 a side, best two out of three heats. Cresceus' forte, however, is great staying powers, and George Ketcham would not entertain a match except on the conditions of best three in five heats. Such a match would undoubtedly result in a series of record-breaking races and offer a sensational attraction. Lord Derby (2.07) and Boralma (2.08) promise to compete for honors again this year. Lord Derby was reserved by the Hamlins when they closed out their stable, including The Abbot, as the most likely candidate for 2:00 honors ever bred at the Village Farm. He was defeated in the Transylvania by Boralma, although he was timed three-quarters of a mile in 1:33, a 2:04 gait. The present outlook for record achievements on the turf this season is auspicious, as the champions are all in good form with known speed to beat their records.

THE HORSE SITUATION.—A close study of the horse situation in America to-day discloses a startling array of facts, says the Spirit of the West. The difference in the census of 1892 and 1900 reveals the extraordinary fact that there is an actual shortage in the supply of horses. In the last decade the foreign demand ofr horses has been enormous and together with domestic consumption, the suitable horse is not only a scarce article but a costly one. The transactions of the commercial world are largely dependent on the horse and it certainly would be little less than a catastrophe to eliminate the horse from general use. Now that society has enthroned the horse, and the leading society fnctions is the annual horse show. King Horse has been elevated to a higher plane than ever and he is the erstwhile idol of the hour. Those who loudly vaunted the advent of the horselss age have failed miserably in their prophecy.

Naturally with this state of affairs existing, it is but natural that the wiseacres should confidently predict an era of unexampled horse prosperity, which means much to the breeder whose whose opportunity to reap a golden harvest is now at hand. In a great measure, however, his success is contingent upon the good qualities of his brood mares, for a choice mare bred to a good sire of her class, can not fail to be of lasting benefit to the breeder. With the proper types of brood mares selected for their breeding qualifications, and the harem presided over by a model sire, under generous treatment the resultant progeny will develop into the highest class market horses so much sought after nowadays.

THE AGE OF A HORSE.—To distinguish merely between the young horse and colt it is necessary to remember a few salient facts, says an exchange. The first is that the milk teeth are present in the horse's mouth until he is between four and five years old. The second fact is that the "marks" or dark central depressions on the surface of the incisors, become gradually worn out, and in a horse over eight years have nearly always disappeared from the teeth of the lower jaw. The third fact is that the shape of the tooth is much wider from side to side than it is from front to back. As the horse becomes older the surface becomes progressively narrower, from side to side, and thus, instead of remaining always oblong, it becomes triangular, and then in very old animals fattened from side to side.

In young horses, then, we judge age by observing which of the milk teeth are present and which have been replaced by permanent ones. To distinguish between the milk teeth and the permanent, remember that the milk teeth are smaller, whiter and have a distinct neck. Until a colt is over 2 or 3 years old his teeth are all milk teeth, and the age is estimated from the amount of wear shown on the crown of the teeth. Between two and three the first of the permanent teeth make their appearance and push out the middle two teeth in the upper and lower jaws. A horse is said to be three years old when these central permanent incisors are fully in wear. During the next summer the second pair of permanent teeth appear, and when they are fully grown and in wear, the horse is 4 years old. Between four and five the last pair make their appearance, and now the horse has what is called a full mouth. So far both mares and horses are alike, but at or near five years old the cannes, or "tushes," appear in the male sex only. Up to the end of this period the determination of the age is a comparatively easy matter, and any one who is at all observant can readily give the age of horses by looking at their teeth. After a full mouth is attained it is a more difficult matter as the difficulty is greater in proportion to their age. So much is this the case that it is popularly supposed that it is impossible to tell the age of horses after they are 8 years old. This may be true to a grat xtent among the untrained and inexperienced, but to an expert it is not difficult to tell the age up to 15 years with a fair degree af accuracy, and after that age to approximate it within a couple of years. To do this successfully requires much experience and a careful inspection of all the visible indications of age. To rely upon one only, such as the "mark," is to court defeat. All should be observed—the mark, the shape of the teeth, their length and the angle at which they meet those of the other jaw.

A Girl With Grit

Will "go" until she drops, and think she's doing rather a fine thing. Very often the future shows her that she was laying the foundation for years of unhappiness. When the back aches, when there is irregularity or any other womanly ill, then the first duty a woman owes to herself is to find a cure for her ailments.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in cases of womanly disease will insure a prompt restoration to sound health. It regulates the periods, stops unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free* of charge. All correspondence absolutely private and confidential. In his thirty years and over of medical practice Dr. Pierce, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, has treated and cured more than half a million women. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I will drop you a few lines to-day to let you know that I am feeling well now," writes Miss Annie Stephens, of Belleville, Wood Co., West Va. "I feel like a new woman. I took several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have no headache now, and no more pain in my side; no bearing-down pain any more. I think that there is no medicine like Dr. Pierce's medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

EUGENE FIELD'S POEMS A $7.00 BOOK

THE Book of the century Handsomely Illustrated by thirty-two of the World's Greatest Artists.

GIVEN FREE to each person interested in subscribing to the Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund. Subscribe any amount desired. Subscriptions as low as $1.00 will entitle donor to his daintily artistic volume "FIELD FLOWERS" (cloth bound, 8x11), as a certificate of subscription to fund. Book contains a selection of Field's best and most representative works and is ready for delivery.

But for the noble contribution of the world's greatest artists this book could not have been manufactured for less than $7.00. The fund created is divided equally between the family of the late Eugene Field and the Fund for the building of a monument to the memory of the beloved poet of childhood. Address
Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund,
(Also at Book Stores) 180 Monroe St., Chicago.
If you wish also to send postage, enclose 10c.

Mention this Journal, as adv. is inserted as our contribution.

CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY
Great Rock Island Route
THE RIGHT ROAD.

"GOOD AND CHEAP"
(OUR MOTTO.)

Leading Stockmen

And good judges of fine Saddles acknowledge our manufacture of high grade

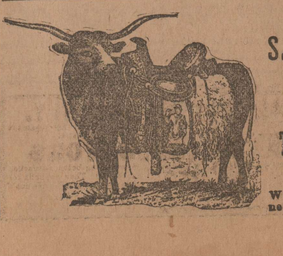
Stock Saddles

Equal any they have used. We guarantee quality. When you need Saddles or Harness write for Catalogue.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

All goods sent subject to examination before you pay.

E. C. DODSON & CO.
285 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Saddlery, Harness and Leather.



IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.
For the
North and East,
Via
MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS,
In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.
This is the Short and Quick Line,
And
HOURS ARE SAVED
By Purchasing Your Tickets via This Route.
For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to
J. C. Lewis, Traveling Pass'r Agent, Austin, Tex.
H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
ITS NEW LINE,
Denver-Northwest via Billings.

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

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

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

TO DENVER, SCENIC COLORADO, UTAH, PACIFIC COAST: Two great daily trains from Kansas City, St. Joseph. Weekly California excursions, personally conducted.

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

TO THE NORTH: Best trains to Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

C. L. BEECH, T. P. A., 257 Main st. Dallas, Texas.
L. W. WAKELEY, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.
HOWARD ELLIOT, General Manager, St. Joseph, Mo.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.
"SUNSET ROUTE."
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, nections, to llapintos mfwyfwypfwyprd nections, to all points

North, East, Southeast and West.

Ask Ticket Agents for Particulars.

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

4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4
THE TEXAS T&P PACIFIC RAILWAY
2-Fast Trains-2
DAILY
For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

Superb New Pullman Vestibuled Buffet Sleepers. Handsome New Chair Cars. (Seats Free.)

Only Line Running Through Coaches and Sleepers to New Orleans Without Change....

DIRECT LINE TO
Arizona,
New Mexico
AND California.

L. S. THORNE, Third Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
E. P. TURNER, General Pass'r and Tkt. Agt.,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

—THE—
S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY CO.,
PUEBLO, COLO.
We show nearly 100 Styles of Saddles in our new
Twentieth Century Catalogue.
SEND FOR IT.
We make a specialty of keeping in the lead in new styles, latest improvements and biggest quality

Sanger's White Goods Sale.

New Century novelties in those great assortments that have made this department famous. Prices, too, are beyond competition—

White Persian Lawn, 32 inches wide prices range, per yard from 20c to 40c
White Checked Dimity, 32 in. wide, per yard 45c and 30c
White Dimity and Stripes, 32 inches wide, per yard 35c and... 25c
White Linen Lawn, 36 in. wide per yard 65c, 50c and 35c
Plain White Nainsook, 32 and 36 in. wide, per yard 35c, 30c ... 25c
Special sale of White India Linon—32 in. White India Linon, per yard, from 7½c up to 20c
30 inch Checked and Striped Dimity on sale, per yard 12½c

NEW WASH GOODS.

This season's styles. No last year's goods. No last year's patterns.
Fine Satin Stripe Tissue, lace and plain stripe, 32 inches wide, in waist and dress styles, all new patterns, per yard 35c
32-inch Plain Tissue, in checks stripes and plaids, new patterns, dress and waist styles, per yard . 25c
32-inch Corded Chambray Madras, per yard 18c
32-inch Mercerized Chambray, new century styles and colorings, in stripes and solid colors, waist styles, per yard 35c
30-inch Mercerized Foulard, lustrous and lovely, all the newest waist and dress styles, light and dark colors, per yard 45c
Satin Foulard, in the dark colors, navy, china black and heliotrope grounds, with white figures, 30 inches wide, per yard 25c
50 pieces new Woven Linen Shirtings 32 inches wide, for shirts and shirt waists, per yard only 45c
German linens, look like silk, wear like iron, per yard 45c
New Shirting Percales, 36 inches wide, white grounds, finest quality, per yard only 15c
27-inch Amoskeag dress style Ginghams, stripes, plaids, and checks, light and dark; per yard 10c
New dark Percales, navy, china blue and red grounds, figures and stripes, per yard 12½c
Special to Close—Our entire line of light and dark Flanneletes, regular prices 10c, 12½c and 15c, to close at 7½c

Samples Mailed Free on Request.

SANGER BROTHERS.

PLANTING PECANS

H. T. FUCHS OF TIGER MILL ADVOCATES PLANTING PECAN TREES FOR FENCE POSTS.

Tiger Mill, Tex., Jan. 22.

To the Journal:

With this day's mail I send you a sample package of thin-shelled pecans for planting. They should be soaked in warm water for about twelve hours and then kept in moist sand in a warm place until they are well sprouted, and then planted where you want the trees to stand. I see that the trees raised from seed begin to bear in the seventh year after planting the sprouted nuts. At that age the trees are also large enough to serve as fence posts, but the staples that hold the wire should not be driven down too deep, as the trees will grow over the wire soon enough. I stapled the wire to young pecan trees ten years ago and do not see that the trees are injured by the wire. In planting the nuts we should be careful to get them all planted in a straight row, at least where they are intended to serve as fence posts.

The trees appear to grow on most any kind of land, but they only bear well where the roots can penetrate downward very deep into moist ground, or in a wet season, or near a stream or lake of water. I think they will do splendidly if planted around a tank of stock water.

I have planted them as late as the 15th of April, but they should always be well sprouted before planting, as the mice, rats, squirrels, etc., are very apt to eat the nuts if planted before being well spouted, as not till then will they be too bitter for them. When planted in the fence corners of an old rail fence they should be on the east and north side of the fence, as they grow better when right young where they are protected some against the hot sun. By the time the trees are large enough to hold the wire the old fence may be moved away or used up as fire wood.

H. T. FUCHS.

The pecans were received by the Journal and were exceptionally fine specimens.

Some Things Fire and Water Cannot Destroy.

Fire can burn a building and water can flood its contents but pluck and energy can neither be burned nor drowned out. The Landon Conservatory was running as usual at 8 o'clock the next morning after the fire. Not a lesson was lost. Mr. Landon, the director, had pianos put into his residence where lessons were given during the few days that carpenters, paperhangers, painters and others were rebuilding and putting the Conservatory in order. Every teacher in the Conservatory is not only a skilled musician and a thoroughly learned teacher, but is also a born instructor, having the gift of imparting knowledge to an extraordinary degree. This is evident from the fact that another studio has had to be added to meet the fast growing demands upon the Conservatory.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

The Purcell oil mill this season will furnish feed for 6000 head of cattle.

Collector Colbert reports that no trouble is now being encountered in collecting tribal taxes in the Chickasaw nation.

The appraisers have completed the work of appraising the lands of the Chickasaw nation, carrying out in detail the instructions of the secretary of the interior. While the value of the land has not been definitely filed, the charter and grade of some have been determined, which practically means that the Dawes commission will fix the price of all lands in the Chickasaw nanion, the purpose being to equalize the agricultural wealth and so that each Indian will share alike.

A Muskogee report says: Architects are preparing plans from sketches which have been adopted by a committee of Indian Territory Odd Fellows for a home for widows, orphans and aged members of the order in this jurisdiction. The building is to be of brick and will cost $5000. Its location will be determined at the meeting of the grand lodge at this place next April. Several Indian Territory towns are out with propositions to build the home and donate grounds.

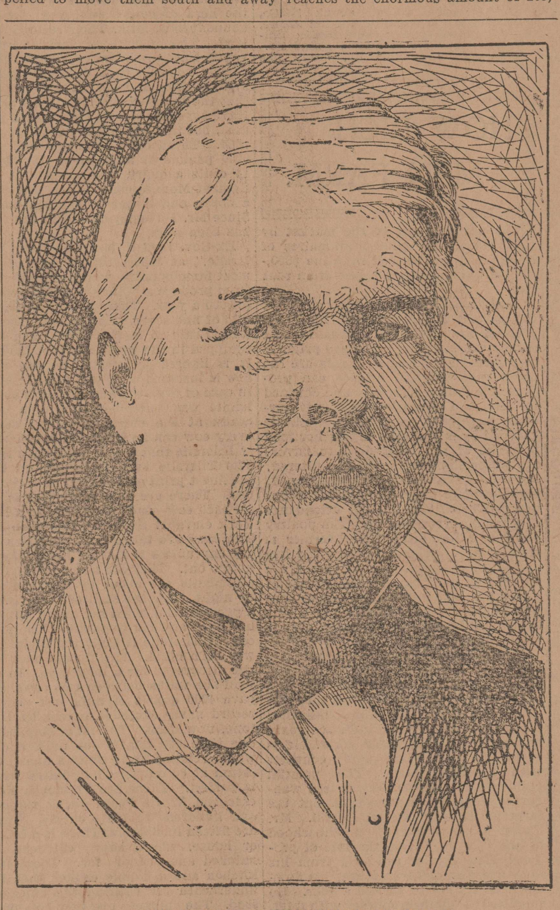
Congressman Stephens of Texas has introduced a bill directing the secretary of the interior to set aside as a preliminary allotment a tract of land not exceeding 160 acres, for each citizen and member of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians in the Indian Territory, the allotments to embrace the homes of the citizens and by legal subdivision. This preliminary allotment until such time as the final allotment of lands is made is to be held to constitute the pro rata share of each citizen.

COPPER IN OKLAHOMA.—There is considerable excitement in Garfield county over the discovery of a rich find of copper near Coldwater. A company of Missouri prospectors leased land there some time ago and put down a shaft. At a depth of forty-five feet they have struck a three foot vein of soft seamy rock, the seams being lined with thin sheets of what is apparently pure copper, and which really assays 99 per cent pure. The sheets of copper lie closely together in the rock and can be easily taken out with the fingers, as it peels off like the skin of an onion. A number of lumps of pure copper weighing ounces or more each have been taken from the shaft.

MOVING THE CATTLE.—Owing to the fact that the secretary of the interior will not renew the leases of the cattlemen in the Kiowa and Comanche reservation, and in the Wichita deservation, on account of the fact that these lands are to be opened to settlement next year, vast herds of cattle are being moved north by the owners so as to get them across the quarantine line before February 1, when the time limit on southern cattle expires.

It is now considered certain that the opening of these lands will not occur later than August 6 of the present year, consequently the cattlemen can see no profit in keeping their herds there for the few spring and summer months, and then be compelled to move them south and away from the markets. Stock is in splendid shape at the present time owing to the abundance of feed and the mild winter, and owners are taking advantage of this fact to put their holdings on the market during the winter months, because if they hold any considerable number over until after the opening of their present pastures to settlement they will be put to a big loss in handling their cattle, as the big ranges will be practically exhausted when the Kiowa and Comanche reservations are taken from the area.

The Glenormnister butter factory in Australia is probably the biggest thing of the kind in the world. The supply of milk in the flush of several weeks reaches the enormous amount of 165,000 pounds per day. It is also stated that some of the patrons furnish as high as 5000 pounds per day, and the average is about 2000 pounds, and these amounts are produced on farms one to 200 acres each. In the separating rooms are sixteen large separators of 400 gallons per houd capacity each that when necessary can handle 6000 gallons per hour.



JOS. D. SAYERS, GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

NEW MEXICO

A. D. Garrett of Roswell recently purchased from Chas. Iefeld of Las Vegas 14,200 head of grade Merino wethers.

It is announced that the general offices of the Pecos Valley road, which has been acquired by the Santa Fe system, will be moved to Amarillo and the shop material to Topeka, Kansas.

Probate Clerk Gayle recorded a deed last week conveying the old J. M. Miller ranch about seven miles southeast of Roswell from Frances Chrisholm. The deed calls for about 2000 acres of land with water rights, etc., and the consideration is $25,000 spot cash.

A report from Albuquerque says: Jack Beeler, ex-sheriff of Apache county, on the Santa Fe Pacific, has killed his second man in the past two years. This killing took place at Springerville, and Montie Slaughter, a well-known cowman, was the victim.

The men have been bitter enemies for years, and when they met both engaged in a quarrel, Slaughter, it is claimed, left and on turning to Beeler, said:

"I'll be back in a few minutes and fix you."

Beeler "fixed" himself, and as Slaughter put in an appearance both men commenced shooting, Slaughter with a winchester and Beeler with a shotgun. Slaughter fell over dead, while Beeler was unhurt. A stray shot from the latter's gun struck Clare Peary in the right side and he is badly wounded.

COTTON MANUFACTURES

GROWTH OF AMERICAN EXPORTS AND POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN FACTORIES.

There are yet "worlds to conquer" for the cotton manufacturers of the United States. True, their exports of cotton cloth have increased from 136 million yards in 1890 to 258 million yards in 1900, and would doubtless have been much greater in the last year but for the extremely high price of cotton. Yet when the exports of cotton goods by the United Kingdom for the year 1900 and preceding years are examined it becomes quite apparent that there is still a large opportunity awaiting a people who can plant the factory beside the cotton field and operate it with cheaper coal, better machinery and more skillful and effective labor than that of the nation which transports its cotton many thousand miles, brings its coal from thousands of feet below the surface and distributes more than five billion yards of cotton goods to the world every year.

The "accounts relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the year 1900," which has just been received by the treasury bureau of statistics, shows the exportation of cotton cloth from the United Kingdom to the various parts of the world for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. It shows that the total exportation of cotton piece goods of all kinds in 1900 was 5,034,250,600 yards, or about twenty times our own exports for the year, despite the fact that four-fifths of the raw cotton from which it was made was produced in the United States. The total importations of raw cotton into the United Kingdom in 1900 were 15,736,172 hundred weights, of which 12,190,169 hundreds weights were from the United States, 2,789,722 from Egypt, 336,778 from India, 270,462 from Brazil and 140.041 hundred weights from other countries. The total value of the cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1900 was 41,027,181 pounds sterling, or $199,659,000, and the total value of cotton manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in that year was 62,032,313 pounds sterling, or $300,000,000.

True, the United Kingdom has not materially increased her exportations of cotton goods in the decade during which the United States has more than doubled her exports in that line; yet she has steadily and sturdily held her own in the markets of the world against the aggressions of other countries. The exports of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom in 1890 were 5,124,966,000 yards, and in 1900, as already stated, 5,034,250,000 yards. Germany's exports of cotton manufactures, which are stated in her official publications in kilogrames and not in yards, increased from 28,285,400 kilograms in 1890 to 37,166,000 kilogrames in 1896. From France the exports of cotton manufactures in 1890 were 17,286,000 kilos, and in 1899, 32,003,000 kilos. Thus while the United States has shown a greater percentage of growth in her exports of cotton manufacture than that of any other nation during the decade, the fact that Europe, although buying most of its cotton from the United States, exported in 1900 more than 400 million dollars' worth of cotton manufactures while our own manufacturers were exporting about $21,000,000 worth, suggests great future possibilities for a people for whom nature has done so much in her supply of the raw cotton and of all the requirements for its manufacture.

Mt. Vernon, Tex., is talking of an oil mill.

No. 199 $38.35

VEHICLES and HARNESS Direct From the Makers.

Any style desired at lower prices than agents or middlemen can possibly give. HERE IS ONE OF MANY BARGAINS. Our No. 199 (see full description in our new 1901 illustrated catalogue, page 23, sent free on request.)

PRICE { Cash with order........$38.35
Cash on delivery.......... 40.30

Send for the new catalogue and read all the bargains we offer at prices never before approached—as cheap prices on buggies and harness as your dealer pays, saving you traveling men's and dealer's profits. Read our strong guarantee on page 4 of the catalogue and the endorsement of the National Bank of Commerce, of St. Louis. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for new Catalogue today.

HUBBELL & WATERHOUSE CO., - 335 North Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Trade-Marks

"BLACKLEGINE."

"Pasteur Vaccine"

SAVES CATTLE FROM

BLACK LEG

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.

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.

Metropolitan Business College.

W. W. DARBY AND A. RAGLAND, Proprietors, Dallas, Texas.

The best equipped, largest, most progressive and successful business college in Texas. Patronized and endorsed by more bankers, prominent business men and high public officials than all other business colleges in the state combined. The finest Shorthand and Typewriting Department in the South. *Positions secured for our graduates. Department of Telegraphy incomparably superior to all others in Texas. Railroad fare paid to Dallas. Board $10 per month. Catalogue free.

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.

TELL 'EM

When you write to advertisers, that you saw it in The Journal.

DON'T FORGET IT.

Yours for Business.

H. O. PERKINS, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANT,

BIG SPRINGS, TEXAS.

Buy and Sell Live Stock and Ranches on Commission.
All business will receive prompt attention.
Your patronage solicited.

W. F. Box, Manager, A. C. Bell Salesman, T. B. Saunders, Jr., Sec., P. O. Box 422. Telephone 62. YARDS:—Houston Packing Co.'s Stock Yards, Vineyard & Walker Stock Yards.

BOX-SAUNDERS COMMISSION COMPANY.

We make a specialty of selling on commission Range Cattle, Stock, Hogs and Sheep.

Main office: HOUSTON - - - - - TEXAS.

Advice furnished by mail or telegraph free. Correspondents: St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, New Orleans, Galveston. References: A. H. Pierce, Pierce Station. Commercial National Bank, Houston, D. & A. Oppenheimer, Bankers, San Antonio; T. W. House, Banker, Houston.

GEO. S. TAMBLYN,
Kansas City Stock Yds.
Kansas City, Mo.

ROBT. L. TAMBLYN,
Kansas City Stock Yds.
Kansas City, Mo.

Tamblyn & Tamblyn,

Live Stock Commission Agents, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT.

B. T. WARE, Mgr., Fort Worth, Tex.
J. T. SPEARS, Agt., Quanah, Tex.
GEO. C. WOLFFARTH, Agt., Amarillo, Tex.
A. J. DAVIS, Agt., Gainesville, Tex.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.

(Incorporated)

STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Returns.

A. P. NORMAN, Sec'y. and Treas. C. P. NORMAN, Salesman.

W. F. DAVIS. W. A. P. McDONALD. W. T. DAVIS.

Davis, McDonald & Davis,

(Successors to W. F. Davis.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Stockers and Feeders bought and sold. Write us. See Market Letter in this issue.

Stock Yards, S. St. Joseph, Mo.

THINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Crazy Snake's band of full-blood Creeks, numbering some 400 or 500, have been in revolt for several days and have threatened to drive all of the whites and friendly Indians from the reservation and burn the towns. They were encamped, fully armed, and have sent out numerous warnings. It is claimed that some of the friendly Indians whom they captured were tortured and one killed. Soldiers were sent form Fort Reno to squell the disturbance and the chief of the band and his son have been captured. The Indians announced as a reason for the uprising that they proposed to follow the ancient tribal laws of the Creeks and that their government was fully organized. There were also encampments of the Choctaws and the rumor was current that the discontented faction of this tribe would join the Creeks but they failed to do so. Much alarm was felt throughout the greater part of the Territory for several days but it is now believed there will be no further serious trouble.

Although the body of Queen Victoria has not yet been removed from Osborne the coffin has been closed for several days and rests on a bank of flowers in the place. The funeral will occur at Windsor Saturday. The body is to be moved Friday and preparations are in progress for a great naval display. Throughout the kingdom there has been the deepest mourning and all of the churches have held memorial services. All of the courts of Europe will observe a period of mourning.

Under the English law the instant that Victoria died her son Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, became king. The coronation which will take place some months hence is merely a matter of form. The prince in taking the oath of office observed all of the ancient forms of proclamation. It is understood that Lord Salisbury will remain premier and no immediate changes in the ministry are expected.

The new king will reign over the mightiest empire of the world as Edward VII. He was born on November 9, 1841. The second child and the eldest son of Queen Victoria, his advent into the world was greeted with great rejoicing. As the first child of the royal couple (now Empress Dowager of Germany), had proved to be a girl, the British nation was naturally anxious that the second should be a boy.

His earliest appearance in a leading part on any public accasion was in 1859 at the laying of the foundation stone of the Lambeth School of Art at Vaux Hall. After the death of his father, in December, 1861, he naturally became the most desirable functionary at all ceremonies in which beneficent or charitable undertakings were to be recognized by royal approval. This work has ever since occupied a large share of his time.

In the summer of 1860 the prince paid a visit to Canada and the United States. Everywhere he was received with boundless enthusiasm. He danced at a ball given in his honor at Washington, where he was cordially welcomed by President Buchanan.

His first stop on American soil was in Chicago. Thence he passed on to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore and Washington. For five days he was a guest of President Buchanan. He visited Mount Vernon and planted a chestnut tree by the side of Washington's tomb. Afterwards he visited Philadelphia, New York and other cities.

In 1862, accompanied by Dean Stanley, he made a journey to the east, including a visit to Jerusalem. The young prince was now of marriageable age. Speculation was rife as to who would be the lady of his choice. The question was settled in the early part of 1863, when his engagement was announced to Princess Alexandria, the eldest daughter of the King of Denmark. She was three years younger than the prince, and, though comparatively poor, was beautiful and accomplished. The marriage was celebrated in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on March 10, 1863.

He has had five children, the ledest of whom—Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale—was born Jan. 8, 1864, and died in January, 1892. The second son, George Fredrick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born June 3, 1865, married Princess Mary of Teck July 6, 1893. Louise Victoria Alexander Olga Marie was born July 6, 1868, and Moud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26, 1869, married Prince Charles, the second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, on July 22, 1896.

The most important measure affecting the railroads and shippers of Texas yet introduced at this session of the legislature is that which seeks to abolish the authority now possessed by the railroad commission of fixing the minimum freight rates of Texas roads. The authors of the bill are W. A. Shaw of Dallas, and Travis Henderson of Paris. Inasmuch as the bill is said to be favored by one of the members of the railroad commission, Allison Mayfield, and a large number of the shippers of the state, there is a good prospect of it being enacted into a law.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, a W. C. T. U. leader who was arrested several weeks ago for smashing saloon fixtures in Wichita, Kansas, started on another wrecking expedition a few days ago. She visited saloons in several Kansas towns and accompanied by other female prohibition advocates smashed all the breakable furniture. At one place she was attacked by a saloonkeeper's wife and other women and sharply beaten. Mrs. Nation resisted arrest after one of her raids and fought the officer with a poker. She is now traveling from town to town in Kansas giving lectures.

The President sent a message to the senate last week urging immediate legislation in the interest of the Filipinos. It caused great surprise among senators and occasioned speculation upon the probability of an extra session of congress immediately after March 4. Senators generally say they have no intimation from the white house that a special session of the entire congress may be desirable, but they unite as one man in saying that no Philippine legislation is possible during the remaining five weeks of the present session. The short Spooner bill vesting all power for the government of the Philippiné archipelago in the President, is the only Filipino general bill.

The president's message inclosed the report of the Taft Philippino commission. In conclusion the President said:

"I earnestly recommend legislation under which the government of the islands may have authority to assist in their peaceful industrial development in the directions indicated by the secretary of war."

The Galveston central committee, composed of Mayor Jones and twelve prominent citizens, and charged with the handling of the relief fund, has decided to distribute $27,000 of the relief fund to deserving storm sufferers who were not assisted in the first distribution of funds. This $27,000 will make $827,000 dispensed from public charity in cash. Early in November $350,000 was distributed in cash to relieve the immediate necessities of storm sufferers.

The central committee then set aside $450,000 for building homes for the homeless, repairing damaged houses and leasing cottages to house the poverty stricken. Of this building fund $400,000 has been distributed, and the work of building and repairing homes continues. The building committee has erected 358 cottages of uniform size and construction, 12 by 37 feet, with three small rooms, on lots owned by the beneficiaries.

The central committee has decided not to solicit outside contributions after February 1, although they will accept any and all volunteer contributions, as there is still a great deal of suffering in Galveston. The public commissaries will be discontinued after February 1.

The Texas house committee on mines and minerals this week acted favorably on the bill by Mr. Moore of Travis, providing for an appropriation of $10,000 to defray the expense of a geological survey of the state and to place it under the supervision of the university regents. Dr. W. B. Phillips of the university and President Prather appeared and urged favorable action. The former went into the oil industry in detail and especially the recent discovery at Beaumont, the importance of which could not be exaggerated.

The lower house of congress has agreed to the conference report on the army bill providing for the increase of the regular army, of the United States to 100,000 men. Under the new bill many of the volunteer officers now holding high rank will be dropped back to captains and lieutenants. Here is a partial list of those who will lose in rank:

Major General Wheaton, who will drop back to colonel of infantry.

Major General Bates, who will drop back to colonel of Second infantry.

Brigadier General Bell, who will drop back to captain of Seventh cavalry.

Brigadier General Funston, who will drop back to a first lieutenancy or leave the army.

Major General Wood, governor in Cuba, who will drop back to a captaincy in the medical corps.

The two branches of the Texas legislature met in joint session at noon Jan. 22, and formally declared Hon. J. W. Bailey's election to the United States senate. Mr. Bailey made a brief speech, in which he severely criticised the members of the democratic party who are advocating its reorganization. He said that he favored sticking to the principles now advocated by the party even if it meant another defeat rather than abandoning them for the sake of getting back into the party the element which had attempted to disrupt it. He pledged that if the hour ever came when he could not serve Texas without violating his conscience he would resign.

Verdi, the gerat composer and patron of art died at Milan, Jan. 27, in his 86th year. He came into the world about five months before Wagner, but he has survived the German master fifteen years. His first work was published in 1839, and for sixty years his brain has been active in the creation of music that has charmed the world and has made the fame of its author imperishable. Verdi's fortune is estimated at $3,000,000. The opera which was most profitable to the composer was Aida, from which he had drawn, from the date of its composition to the beginning of this year, as his share of the profits, 4,000,000 lire. Then in order of value came Rigoletto, Trovatore, Traviata, Otello and Falstaff. Verdi's artistic treasures, mostly presents, alone are valued at from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 lire. He lived frugally, but always exquisitely, and in beautiful surroundings. His great delight was doing work of charity. At Milan he built and endowed at a cost of 1,000,000 lire a home for poor artists.

A telegram was received by Mayor Hicks and President Hart of the Business Men's club of San Antonio, last week for Z. B. Campbell of Ida, O., a personal friend of President McKinley, stating that the president had promised to stop over in San Antonio en route to California. San Antonio will make elaborate preparations to extend the distinguished visitor a grand welcome and the railroads will be asked for special rates on the occasion.

A dispatch from Corpus Christi, Tex., dated Jan. 26, says: Oil was struck this evening near Corpus Christi. An investigation tonight developed the fact that the oil well is located at La Parra, John Kenedy's ranch. Petroleum was struck at adepth of 900 feet. The men have been at work on the well for some weeks. The oil has a strong flow and is of good quality it is believed. Mr. Kenedy will say nothing concerning the discovery.

The state department has decided to maintain an attitude of exact neutrality as between the claims of the two asphalt companies in Venezuela. Accordingly, Mr. Loomis has been instructed not to adopt any threatening tone in his representations to the Venezuelan government on this subject; not to indicate a purpose to employ military or naval force in favor of the interests of either party to the controversy, but simply to ask, in the usual diplomatic manner, that the parties be allowed to settle their quarrels before the judicial tribunals of Venezuela. He will protest, by direction of the state department, against any abridgement by the Venezuelan executive of the rights of these American claimants, but this protest simply will be for the purpos of basing future declarations.

The destruction by bush fires in Australia, according to mail advices by the steamship Aorangi, have been appalling, while many people were dropping dead from heat and apoplexy, the thermometer running up to 115 and 120 in the shade. Hundreds upon hundreds of families have been burnt out, some of the country residences destroyed being costly structures. Many marvelous rescues were made. One man in a farmer's wagon drove 169 persons from the fire circle and sure death, three miles to a river, where all remained immersed with their mouths and noses out of the water only until the flames passed over them. Scores of miles of grain have been destroyed and great droves of sheep and cattle lost.

OUT OF THE SOUP.

Receivers Discharged at the End of Only Five Months.

The Page Company Doing Business in Their Own Name Again.

The friends of the Page Woven Wire Fence Company of Adrain, Mich., who have stood by that company so nobly in their temporary financial embarrassment, will learn with great satisfaction of the company's being recapitalized at $1,000,000 every dollar paid in, and every share sold. The receivers have been discharged, and the company is again in possession of its entire property which includes the steel, rod and wire mills at Monessen, Pa., and its original Adrain plant.

The management is not materialy changed. The capacity for weaving fence will be quite largely increased, and they are in hopes to be able to supply the spring's demand as fast as it is called for.

This company are and have been heavy advertisers, and their product is known in every hamlet in the United States where the agricultural press circulates, and they are receiving the congratulations of the agriculturists from all directions.—From The Telegram, Adrain, Mich., Jan. 17, 1901.

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.

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,
G. P. & T. A. H. & T. C. R. R.

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.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

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

TOP PRICES FOR CATTLE AND HOGS

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

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

G. W. SIMPSON, President. ANDREW NIMMO, Gen'l Manager.

R. H. McNatt, Pres. Jas. D. Farmer, V. P. J. F. Hovencamp, Sec. & Treas.

National Live Stock Commission Company,

(Incorporated.)

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.

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.

JAS. D. FARMER, Salesman.

MALLORY COMMISION CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants. Established 1862. Chicago, Sioux City, South St. Paul, South Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., Fort Worth, Texas.

Money to Loan on Texas Cattle.

A. F. CROWLEY, Southwestern Agt., FT. WORTH, TEX.

A. C. THOMAS, Live Stock Commission Merchant,

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,

KENTUCKY ST., WEST OF FAIR GROUNDS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

I make a specialty of handling range cattle and feeding steers. If you want to buy or sell any class of stock wire, write or telephone me.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

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.

J. W. SPENCER, Pres. A. F. CROWLEY, Vice-Pres. BEN O. SMITH, Treas.
V. S. WARDLAW, Sec. J. F. BUTZ, Salesman.