

Two Dollars in Cash

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

See Page 4.

CATTLE FEEDING.

SOME DIVERSITY OF OPINION AS TO OUTLOOK—PLENTY OF COMMISSION MONEY.

What kind of a market there will be for feeders a few months hence is just now worrying a good many people in Texas. Many cattlemen are inclined to believe that prices will be good, and that those who feed cattle will make money in spite of the expected high prices for feed. Others are less optimistic, but the majority are apparently taking a rather roseate view of the situation. The initial big sale of feeders by S. B. Burnett, at good round figures, seems to bear out this idea. Few cattlemen, however, are ready to make figures on feeder cattle, or to venture a decided opinion as to what prices will be.

Commenting on the general cattle feeding situation in respect to the great drought, the Twentieth Century Farmer says in a late issue:

"A careful and thorough canvass of the cattle loan companies in connection with our great financial institutions puts us in position to assure those who have borrowed money on their cattle that if it seems better to them to hold their cattle for another six, or even twelve months, they can have their loans extended, or in case of need, borrow more money. The conditions for this leniency are that the owner of the cattle shall have a good supply of rough feed, safely housed, or prospect of good winter range.

"The custom of providing hay and forage for severe winter weather has become so nearly universal that very few can now be found who trust to luck to bring their cattle through. Commission men report that their customers have plenty of rough feed, some of them reporting that they are buying yearlings to carry through the winter. While all admit that the stock situation a few weeks ago seemed grave, the loan companies now take a cheerful view of the future. While they advise a conservative management of the herds to the extent of putting all dry cows and beef steers on the market, they also advise that all immature and breeding cattle be kept on the range. They have plenty of money to loan at a fair rate of interest to all who have good cattle to put up as security. It is a significant fact that the capitalists now prefer the cattle as security in preference to the land they feed. The history of the loans made on different

classes of security shows that cattle are the very best security that can be offered.

"The condition of the money market is favorable to borrowers. There is a large amount of loanable funds in the country banks. The big crops and good prices of the last five years have changed the farmer from a borrower to a depositor. All country banks have a surplus of loanable funds which they are only too glad to loan on cattle security. In connection with this statement the manager of one of the largest loan companies in Nebraska informs us that up to Aug. 15, they had not had a single application for a loan from cattle feeders—a state of affairs unprecedented in their history. This shows that there must be money in the country banks to loan. They, however, state that they have increased their loans to the owners of stock cattle and stand ready to loan more on the same security. They expect that later, when farmers know just how they stand in relation to the supply of corn and other feeds, to furnish a large amount of money to conservative feeders to carry their stock through the feeding season.

"The financial situation has never been so strong in the west as at the present time. In former years most of the money loaned on cattle came from the east and the interest on the same, which was high, went out of the western country. Now there is plenty of money west of the Mississippi river to supply all local demands. In the last few years, as a nation, we have passed from debtors to creditors, and the people in the trans-Mississippi country passed from borrowers to lenders. No legitimate enterprise that can offer good security languishes for lack of capital. The great cattle industry will not suffer from lack of money to develop it. Money awaits in liberal amount all who can offer a safe margin of security, and extensions will readily be granted to conservative borrowers who will benefit by holding their stock another year."

Burnett Makes Big Sale.—S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth has opened the season with one of the biggest straight sales of feeders ever made in Texas. E. B. Harrold of Fort Worth and H. A. Pierce of Waxahatchie being the purchasers. The deal involved between 8000 and 9000 steers and will run up to about \$250,000. They include all the native steers, 2 years and up off of the famous 6666 ranch; also all the 3-year-olds and up bought cattle off the same ranch. There are supposed to be 12,000 head in the entire herd and the buyers will get a 25 per cent cutback. They will be delivered to O. B. Burk Station on the Fort Worth and Denver

road by Jan. 1. Five thousand of the number are to be delivered on or before Oct. 15 and the remainder on or before Jan. 1, 1902. The cattle are to go to the feed lots. Mr. Burnett has also sold 2500 head of the figure 8 yearlings on his King county ranch to Ed. H. Held of Denver. The price was \$18 per head and they are to be delivered early in September.

Big Mexican Ranch Deal.—Another deal has just been closed in El Paso that involves the transfer of all the ranch property of the Santo Domingo ranch, situated near Ahumado on the Mexican Central railroad. The property was owned by a London, England, company, and was sold by its agent, L. W. Ross, to A. W. Teat, a well known mining man of Steele Creek, N. M. The Santo Domingo ranch contains 240,000 acres and is well improved, being considered one of the finest in Mexico. The other property included in the sale was 8590 head of Hereford and Durham bred cattle, 100 head of purebred, 100 head of purebred, twenty-four all work mules, all the wagons, farm implements and other supplies on a big ranch. The purchase price is not made public.

Humane Society to Act.—The Colorado Humane society, a branch of the organization which displayed its ignorance by opposing the repeal of the 28-hour feeding law, now proposes to make it was, as a general rule, the Colorado who fail to provide plenty of water and feed for cattle, having been stirred to unwonted exertion by the report that a herd of cattle was permitted to die of thirst in a pasture near Denver. There may be a few isolated cases where cattlemen fail to make the proper effort to provide food and water for cattle, but as a general rule the financial interests involved are sufficient to make the stockmen take the best possible care of the animals without any spur from a humane society.

Mrs. King Buys More Land.—Mrs. Richard King of Nueces county, the largest individual land holder in Texas, and owner of the largest number of cattle held by any woman in the United States, has bought from the Texas Land and Cattle company, owner of the Laureles ranch, 110,000 acres of land lying southwest of Agua Dulce creek, Nueces county, and adjoining her pastures, which were already owned by her. She has already owned considerably over 1,000,000 acres in extent. Rumor states that about \$3 an acre was paid for the land just purchased. The King ranch, better known as the "Santa Gertrudes," has been for a dozen years or more under the management of R. J. Kleberg, formerly president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, Mrs. King taking no active

part in the control of her vast stock interests. This year about 22,000 head of young steers and heifer yearlings have been sold from the ranch and a conservative estimate places not less than 100,000 head now on the ranch, which is one of the best managed and most successful holdings in the entire country.

The Kansas City Show.—Great preparations are being made by the Livestock Breeders' associations for the great American Royal show at Kansas City. Some changes have been made in the dates and it is intended that the show shall open October 21 and continue until October 26. It is said that the Aberdeen-Angus breeders, who withdrew a short time ago, may conclude to re-enter the show and hold a sale.

Elk and Deer.—A story of the "important if true" brand that is designed to make sport lovers nerves tingle comes from Wyoming. It is reported that near the head of Shoshone river, elk and deer are so numerous that they are destroying the crops of ranchmen wherever a break can be found in a fence. The animals are traveling in large herds, deer and elk mixed together without discrimination. They are supposed to have been driven from the mountains by lack of feed, caused by the snow banks of last winter failing to be melted by the low temperature which has prevailed through the summer.

Kirk B. Armour III.—Kirk B. Armour, general manager of the Kansas City plant of the Armour Packing company is critically ill at Watkins Glen, N. Y., where he has been for the past six weeks taking a vacation. His physician, Dr. J. D. Griffith, left Kansas City Friday, and reached Watkins Glen Saturday night in Mr. Armour's private car, "Lycoming." It is the intention of the physician to bring Mr. Armour to Kansas City if his condition will permit, but it is feared that it will be unsafe to move him at this time. For several months the health of Mr. Armour has not been good.

No Passes for Single Cars.—After January 1, 1902, the shipper who has only one load of cattle or hogs for market must either send them in unaccompanied or pay his fare home, says the Kansas City Telegram. The railroads entering Kansas City will not, after the first of the year, furnish return transportation unless two cars are shipped. It has been the practice of some roads, and from some territory to allow return for one person with each car of stock. Recently the western roads got together and decided that they were too generous, and after carefully considering the matter adopted the following rule: For two

cars, one return pass; for five cars, two return passes; for eleven cars, three return passes. Three return passes is the limit, no matter how many cars are furnished by one shipper. It is claimed by the railroads that three persons are sufficient to care for a trainload of stock, and that the practice of some shippers of bringing along a man for every car, thus giving not only the male members of their families and all their employees, but most of their neighbors a free ride to Kansas City and return in the course of the year, is something of an imposition. Circular letters have just been sent out to the live stock agents notifying them of the change.

The Feeder Outlook.—H. F. Delozier, livestock agent of the Frisco, is quoted as saying:

"If the cotton crop materializes as well all over the south as it now gives promise of doing, the coming winter will see the heaviest supply of cattle on feed at the cottonseed mills of the territories and Texas that has ever been handled before in a single winter. The shortage in fat cattle this winter from Missouri will be extremely pronounced. Last year it was liberal, and the deficit the coming season will be all the more noticeable on that account. I think that only a single car will come in this winter, where twenty loads of finished corn cattle were marketed the past season. From the territories, pedigreed cattle are being fed, a larger supply of cattle will be handled if the cotton crop does not take a setback. At present it is in perfect condition all over the territories, as I can vouch for myself, and I have it on good authority from a Texas grower that the plant is in finer shape all over the state this year than it was ever in before. The yield like the one promised means that every cottonseed mill will be full up to the brim with cattle the coming winter.

"The inquiry for space and feed at the mills has already begun. When I was at Elgin, a few days ago, three cattlemen had started south in search of feed for their steers. They were anxious and willing to place contracts for the meat right away. Rains have not been general all over Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and the result has been that in some localities the pastures are in such bad shape that cattle are not doing satisfactorily upon them. Their owners will naturally hold them until winter and then feed cottonseed for a short time, as the chances are that the season is now so far advanced that those grass cattle will not be fat enough to market right off the pastures.

"Around Elgin, Kansas, for a distance of twenty miles south of that point the Osage nation, grass is in splendid shape and cattle are rounding

to splendidly. I think somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,200 cars of cattle have now gone to market from Elgin, and there are about 3,000 more to come from that point, making the movement so far not more than a third over. The northern part of the Creek nation and the southern division of the Osage country are generally pretty dry, what few rains that have fallen have been of a local character, and of no great benefit."

To Shorthorn Breeders.—Assistant Secretary B. O. Cowan of the Shorthorn Breeders' association recently issued the following:

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that the American Shorthorn Breeders' association congratulates all breeders on the continued prosperous condition and the bright outlook for the breed, in spite of the severe drought that has prevailed throughout the corn belt states. Cattle breeders everywhere will hail with joy the report of the splendid sale of Geo. Harding & Son of Chicago, Aug. 7, where nearly sixty shorthorns made an average of \$657. This was a choice lot of cattle, being carefully selected from three most excellent herds, and at the prices realized some of these cattle were no doubt sold at a loss. But the action of the Messrs. Harding in resolutely going on with the sale, and the confidence shown by the men who bought the cattle, under conditions calculated to test men's nerve, will prove a source of inspiration and encouragement to all breeders. The effect of the drought has no doubt been exaggerated in some localities, but admitting its severity, is it not better for the cattlemen to resolutely face the conditions and preserve valuable breeding animals by some economy in the more costly feed and by utilizing the cheaper food which is ordinarily wasted on most farms than to dispose of his cattle at a sacrifice?

The cattlemen who makes such a sacrifice will surely regret it during the next spring and summer when the price of beef has gone beyond the high price of 1895, and is soaring around the high point of 1882, and under this stimulus, pedigreed cattle are being sold at enhanced values. After while the rains will come and grass, when touched by the magic wand of water and sunshine, will respond to the touch and grow and grow until the fields, which are now "brown and bare," shall be carpeted with a wonderful growth of green. And when the harvest is over it will be found that it is not at all unreasonable to expect a fall growth of grass, particularly blue grass, that will carry cattle well into the winter months. The association desires to assure the breeders that the four great national shows and sales to be held under its authority will be made as good as possible.

The Best Market

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

Every Week.

No effort will be spared. To accomplish this purpose the co-operation of all breeders is earnestly requested. Bring your choice specimens for exhibition or sale, but if you cannot exhibit your cattle, encourage fair managers by your presence. The date for show at Hamline, Minn., is Sept. 2 to 7. The sale of Shorthorns will be Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 10 a. m.

The show at Louisville will be Sept. 23 to 28, and the Shorthorn sale Sept. 26, probably in the afternoon.

Kansas City show, Oct. 15 to 28.

Chicago show, Dec. 1 to 7.

Phillips' New Scheme.—George H. Phillips expects to regain his title as corn king at the head of a \$500,000 company in which his creditors will hold much of the stock. "We have only to hear from creditors representing about \$55,000 out of the \$210,000," said Mr. Phillips. "I think the way they have responded in offering to take stock in the new company for the face value of the old is remarkable. And what most pleased me this morning was to find that a St. Louis commission man with a claim of about \$5,000, and two houses in the regular trade at Kansas City, responded with the others and expressed a willingness to take an interest in the new Phillips company. There is an unusual uncertainty about where our creditors stand.

"Of the \$500,000 capital stock proposed, Mr. Hill, Mr. Collins and myself will hold a smaller proportion than before—about \$150,000 for the three. As soon as the new stock is at par every creditor of the old company will be paid in full and the concern will be well established."

Crops in Mexico.—Advices from the city of Mexico are very encouraging in regard to the crop outlook for that country. Industrial Agent Temple of the Mexican Central railway has returned from an inspection of crops along the lines composing that system and says the country is thoroughly prosperous and as a result good times may be looked for as soon as the late danger to the corn crop from frost is passed. From Sinaloa to Leon a good along the San Luis branch could not be in better shape unless it was harvested. In all that part of the country the prospects are for a big yield, much more than the average crop. Prospects there are so good that those regions will more than make up for any shortage there may be in other parts of the country and that when the harvest is over it will be found that the Republic has produced at least an average crop and possibly more. It is true that at the present time the price of corn is always above the normal, but all that will be changed in a short time. In those regions where the crop is now looking the best, grain is selling from \$7 to \$8 per car.

TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HELD QUARTERLY SESSION AT FORT WORTH AND RECEIVED NEW MEMBERS.

The regular quarterly session of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association was held at Fort Worth Monday. President Murdo McKenzie presided and the following members of the committee were present: S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth; A. B. Robertson, Colorado City; D. B. Gardner, Dickens county; A. G. Boyce, Childress; W. W. Turney, El Paso; C. B. Willingham, Roswell, N. M.; and Richard Walsh, Padualou.

The following new members representing 59,000 head of cattle were admitted to the association: J. C. Davis, Dickens county; Geo. Douglass, Kerr county; Graham & Kyle and T. B. Blair, Odessa; John Baxter, Colorado county; W. L. Holmes, Midland; G. W. Hammon, Midland; J. C. Gray, Vinita, I. T.; L. H. Claunch, Live Oak county; Lorenzo Ligon, Clayton, N. M.; L. E. Seamon, Potter county; J. D. Slayton, Llano; Jerry Yates, Campbellton; Robt. Barde, Fort Sill, Ok.; Chas. Downie, Sanderson; H. G. Hendricks, Miami; D. K. McMullan, San Angelo; H. O. Beal, Lubbock; MacGinley, Berry Norman; Hoover & Hood, Hemphill county; J. W. Loster, Embury, Kan.; C. S. Casner, Victoria, Wolf Bros., Lampasas; Frank Rockefeller, Belvidere, Kiowa county, Kan.; Hutton & Light, Chickasha, I. T.; J. W. Henderson, Ozona, Tex.; O. H. Graham, Womack; W. F. Taylor, Canadian; Hamilton & Patton, Quanah; W. T. Winn, Davis, I. T.; A. J. Boyd, Midland; G. W. Robinson, Comanche Reservation, Ok.; C. H. Adkins, Norman, Ok.; R. G. Farman, Harford; J. E. Southernland, Comanche Reservation; E. W. Gill, Stickhorn, Tex.; Otto Barley, Bean, Ok.; N. Allen, Midland; T. G. Kendrick, Midland; Geo. T. Whitaker, Beaver county, Ok.; Young Bros. Cattle company, Protection, Kan.; J. K. Buren, Marfa; E. L. Martin, Fort McKavett; J. D. Leatherman, Toyah, Ok.; P. and R. W. Cowden, Midland; C. W. King, Comanche, Ok.; J. E. Gardner, Stiles, Tex.; D. Campbell, Pecos county; W. F. Essex, Norman, Ok.; B. F. Ruth, Englewood, Kan.; Sinnerman & Stubbs, Carlsbad, N. M.; E. D. Byrd, Mangum, Ok.; E. L. Slaughter, Midland; J. M. Davidson, Dickens county; Mrs. Hessie Elliott, Midland; Birge & Mayfield, Chickasha, I. T.; E. K. Webb, Webb City, Mo.; C. Bone, Lubbock; H. C. Cummings, Crane county; J. H. Williams, Snyder & Bowman, D. C. Sloan, J. D. Rawlins and James Bros., Stamford; T. J. Draper, Midland; C. F. Crosby, Castro county; S. B. Tullens, Midland; W. P. Seymour, New Mexico; Dorset Carter, Purcell, I. T.; C. F. Simmond, Oakville, Tex.

Reports from different sections were to the effect that the conditions were

rather favorable. Mr. Walsh reported that in his section including Armstrong, Donley, Hall, Swisher and Briscoe counties the range was good and that there was plenty of water. There are about 100,000 head of cattle in these counties. Mr. Boyce from Childress said that he had reports that there was an abundance of water now. Mr. McKenzie, whose ranch is between the Denver and Texas and Pacific roads, said that while there was an abundance of water that the grasshoppers had done not a little damage to the grass. Mr. Robertson stated that there was no water in the upper plains country. He stated, however, that there was no complaint in and around Colorado City.

Cotton Growers Organize.—The Hopkins County Cotton Growers' association was organized at Sulphur Springs last week by Oswald Wilson, special field agent of the department of agriculture and secretary of the Texas Cotton Growers' association. The Hopkins County association has about 40 charter members. The following officers were elected: Jerome Henderson, president; John T. Hargrove, vice-president; A. P. Landers, secretary; I. M. Dawson, treasurer, all of Sulphur Springs. Executive committee, T. C. McCortie, Ben Sheppard, M. E. Shepherd, Albert Brannon, Charles Carbett, R. T. Rivers, Robert Posey and Hinson Strother.

Irrigation in Egypt.—Mr. Talbot, in the Cosmopolitan tells about the new dams which are being built at Assouan and Assiout in upper Egypt, which will add 2,500 square miles to the land that can be cultivated in that ancient and most interesting country. He estimates the value of this land at \$400,000,000. The building of these dams is a delight to the contemplation of engineers. That land has been going in to eclipse for 3,000 years. In Napoleon's brief visit there, though he was hedged about by enemies and fighting tremendous battles, he did not lose his head. He figured that the problem of rejuvenating Egypt lay in the restraining and turning of the waters of the Nile, and suggested the construction of a huge dam near Cairo. Other attempts have been made to dam the great river and have failed. The necessary surveys were made. The project had the enthusiastic support of Lord Cromer, and three gentlemen, Sir Benjamin Baker, the engineer, Sir John Aird, the contractor, and Mr. Andrew Cassell, the financier, agreed to build the dam for \$25,000,000, nothing to be paid until the work was finished and satisfactory. The object, as figured by Mr. Talbot, was to erect huge dams across the river at Assouan and Assiout, respectively. By those dams two great reservoirs would be created, through which it would be possible to irrigate the country. The river at Assouan is over a mile in width, and the dam stretched from the right to the left bank, a total distance of a mile and a quarter. It is built of a solid wall of granite rising ninety feet above the level of low Nile, and is about sixty feet in width at the summit. The great blocks for this work were taken from the same quarry that supplied the stone for the temples of

Phiaee and Cleopatra's Needle. To carry out this tremendous work, the channels of the river had to be diverted to permit the excavations on which to carry the superstructure. At first a great trench was dug, then filled with concrete rubble, thus producing a huge solid bed of rock. Upon this have been erected the granite piers for the sluices and supporting viaduct. The dam is pierced with 180 sluices. By this dam a billion tons of water is saved. It will form a huge lake 140 miles in length. The work has been carried on instantly day and night, since it was imperative it should be pushed forward with all possible speed, owing to the compulsory cessation of labor for several weeks during the time the Nile is in flood. Some 8,500 natives have been employed on the work, working day and night shifts.

Cereals in Northern Latitudes.—"It is a singular fact that barley, rye and oats will open in Norway," writes W. E. Curtis, "not far from the polar circle, in exactly the same time, 30 days, that it requires in the south of France, provided the seed have been grown in this climate. This is explained by botanists on the theory that the length of the arctic days compensate for the lack of heat, although the direct rays of the sun, as in Dakota and Canada, are warm and penetrating. Botanists have also observed that the leaves of the trees in the northern districts of Norway are larger than those of the same species grown in northern regions of Europe. A maple, for example, brought from Italy will grow leaves twice as large if transplanted to this northern latitude. This leaf development is also attributed to the long continuance of sunlight in the summer. I have already alluded in previous letters to the deeper colors of the flowers and the richer flavor of the fruits, which are explained upon the same theory.

"Wheat can be cultivated as far north as the 55th parallel; barley is pretty sure to ripen in eight weeks up to the 70th degree of latitude, and oats can be grown with profit as high as the 72nd degree. Oats are grown more than any other cereal, then barley and mangroon, a species of grain which is said to be a mixture of barley and oats. It is fit for human food and equally as good as fodder for cattle, especially for fattening swine. The Lapps mix it with the milk of the reindeer and make it cake which is believed to be a preventive of scurvy. Wheat yields an average of 16.9 bushels to the acre, rye 17.3 bushels, barley 18.2, and oats 16.4. It requires native seed, however, to produce these crops. Foreign grain, if brought from a warmer climate, will not grow here. "Potatoes are the chief product of the farms in the higher latitudes and are the principal food of the people with fish, cheese, 'flatbrod,' which is made of barley flour, mashed potatoes and meal of peas boiled down to a pulp and then rolled out thin and baked. The potato crop is as important here as it is in Ireland. The annual product is about 126 bushels per capita of the population and an average of 240 bushels per acre. Turnips, carrots, cabbage, beets, and other root crops are grown in moderate quantities as far north as the arctic circle."

WINNING ESSAYS.

RICHARD P. PITTENGER OF FORT WORTH AND CARRIE WILLIAMS OF SARALVO WON IN FIRST CONTEST.

In accordance with the previous announcement the papers in the first of the Journal's prize essay contests were turned over for examination to a committee named by the managing editor. This committee after thoroughly considering the papers made the following awards: Boy's prize, one dollar in cash, to Richard P. Pittenger, 1102 Sixth Ave., Fort Worth, Tex.; girl's prize, one dollar in cash, to Miss Carrie Williams, Saralvo, Ellis county, Tex. The competition was very close, particularly in the girl's contest, and the committee recommended that Miss Mabel Milton of Crowley, Tarrant county, be given special mention for the excellence of the paper submitted by her. In making the awards the committee closely followed the rules of the contest, taking into full consideration the age of the writers of all the papers submitted. Following are the winning papers:

WHAT CAN A GIRL DO TO MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE?
To make home attractive a girl should keep everything neat and clean. To have a place for everything and to keep everything in its place helps a great deal to make home attractive. A girl should do as much of the house-

work as possible and do it well, for anything that is worth doing, is worth doing well.

There are many things a girl can make, such as pin cushions and chair pads, that help to make home attractive. If a girl has the time to spare she could try to raise flowers, for they help to make home attractive.

A girl should be kind to everybody and treat everybody right, for a home without friends is not much attractive. Above all, a girl should keep her head combed and her clothes clean.

There are many ways a girl can earn money which she could spend for things that would help to make her home attractive.

If a girl would do as I have written I think she would have an attractive home.

CARRIE WILLIAMS, Saralvo, Tex., age 13 years.

WHAT A BOY CAN DO TO EARN MONEY FOR HIMSELF ON A FARM.

Working in the field is one way. You can help plow and plant corn, then you can help hoe it, and when it is ready to gather, you can help. Or he can take a little place of his own and plow it and plant it with any kind of seed he likes. And he can take care of it, and he will have a good crop. Then you can help make hay. You can drive the rake, and at the last of August you can pick cotton.

Raising Durham calves is another way to make money, if you take the right care of them, such as watering

and feeding. Raising hogs is a good way. When a hog is fat you can either kill it or sell it alive.

RICHARD P. PITTENGER, 1102 Sixth Ave., Fort Worth, Tex., age 12 years.

CASH PRIZES RECEIVED.

The cash prizes of one dollar each were forwarded by the Journal to the winners as soon as the report of the examining committee was made and the following letters of acknowledgment were received:

Saralvo, Tex., Aug. 22.
Editor Journal:

I received the premium of \$1.00 this morning for prize essay. Please accept my thanks, with best wishes for the Journal.

CARRIE WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Aug. 22.

Editor Journal:

I was greatly surprised at gaining the prize essay for which I received \$1.00 to-day, and I am ever so much obliged to the Journal for it.

RICHARD P. PITTENGER, 1102 Sixth Ave., Fort Worth, Tex.

To Corner Maine Apples.—The rumor has been revived that the Armours of Chicago are making an effort to corner the apple crop of Maine, and that they have set apart for that purpose a fund of \$2,000,000 and have agents traveling through the state making offers for the entire crop. The Maine crop is very light this year, and it is regarded as extremely doubtful if, even at high prices, the Armours will be able to get the 1,000,000 bushels of fruit which they are said to desire.

Will Uncle Sam Pay Freight?—Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department is pushing forward a plan for extending the foreign fruit trade of this country. Briefly he proposes that the government pay the freight charges for a time on the fruit and guarantee the shipper against loss by reason of the cost of transportation. This would be done only for a year or two, until American fruit growers had established the worth of their goods in the European markets. At its last session congress appropriated \$20,000 to be expended in the "encouragement of pomological enterprise," and Mr. Wilson reasons that no more practical way of encouraging the farmer could be devised than to pay the freight on his exports of fruit.

There is a question of the legality of the payment of freight by the government which is causing some hesitancy about putting the contemplated plan into operation.

Alaskan Farm Statistics.—The census bureau has issued a report on the agricultural statistics for Alaska. It shows that Alaska's total farm wealth, June 1, 1900, was \$15,686, of which \$2,196 was invested in live stock, \$690 in implements and machinery, and \$12,800 in animals, the value of buildings and other improvements. Buildings have been erected on nine of the twelve farms in the territory. Preparing the soil for cultivation has been the chief item of expense on the farms, being in some instances \$120 per acre. Twelve farms have a total acreage of 153 acres, and vegetables are the principal product. Five of the farms are only small market

gardens of less than three acres. The total value of domestic animals and poultry was \$2,176. Potatoes and turnips furnished the principal income from vegetables. Next to vegetables, grass cut for hay and ensilage is the most important agricultural product. From the standpoint of income upon the capital invested, poultry-raising in 1899 was relatively the most profitable branch of Alaskan agriculture.

War Averted.—War between France and Turkey was threatened for a few days last week on account of the refusal of Turkey to allow the exercise of certain rights alleged to have been granted to the French Quay company. Turkey finally announced that the rights claimed would be granted.

A community that does not plant hogs, chickens, cattle and vegetables of all kinds and depends entirely on the cotton crop for a support can not hope to prosper, rain or shine, season or no season. Those farmers who do not believe in diversification ought to go to a school of instruction—you can get this information from Alvord farmers—almost every passenger train which leaves this place is loaded with produce of various kinds, which shows the rich result of diversification.—Alvord Budget.

The staple vegetables found upon the tables of every family in the Northern states during fall and winter are Irish potatoes, cabbage and white beans. They are regarded as necessary as meat and bread, to the humblest as well as the rich and well-to-do. These vegetables are grown in their fields from spring planting. They are harvested in the fall and are stored in pits or in cellars for winter use.

Owing to the devastating drought that has prevailed throughout the belt of country which usually produces these three vegetables, both for home and market, the crops are in some places partial and in other total failures. Already the market prices of these vegetables are climbing upwards. Irish potatoes are quoted as high as \$2 per bushels, and cabbage is also very high.

Now, here is a great opportunity for the farmers of Matagorda county, particularly those near a railroad shipping point, and especially if near enough to a rice canal to get irrigation water. With irrigation, a fall crop of Irish potatoes is a certainty here. But they should be planted now just as soon as possible. The best variety is the Tennessee Red Triumph. It is possible that prices will be high enough to yield a clear profit of \$50 to \$100 per acre.

Cow peas, planted at once, will likely find a good market to take the place of white beans.

Cabbage seed should be sown immediately for plants to be set out in September for an early winter crop of cabbage. This is a sure crop, ordinarily yielding \$50 to \$100 per acre, and with irrigation it can be made to yield twice this much.—Bay City Tribune.

The Southeastern New Mexico fair will be held at Roswell, Sept. 24 to 27.

The Michigan fruit crop is reported to be unusually short.

TWO DOLLARS

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

SEE PAGE 4.

FARM NEWS.

Much interest in fruit growing is now being displayed in Harrison county.

The first rice ever milled in Houston was turned out by the mill last week. It was grown by C. H. Berling, of Houston.

The Jackson county truck growers a few days ago held a big rabbit hunt, and it is proposed to hold such general hunts often in order to rid the county of the pests.

A potato harvesting machine introduced in the west reduces the manual labor of harvesting a crop of potatoes to the guiding of horses which draw the machine along the potato rows, and the removal of the baskets into which the potatoes are deposited, the large and small tubers being separated.

A Journal correspondent at Wrightsboro says: "It is very dry in this section. Crop gathering has begun in earnest. Corn is light and selling at 75 cents per bushel, and is scarce at that. Cotton is short and opening fast. I do not think it will average more than one bale to six acres. The weather is hot, the thermometer showing 98 to 103 degrees many days for the last month. Grass is dry and water scarce in many places. I think Prof. Mally's report on the cotton condition better than the crop by

BOYS AND GIRLS

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

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FALL TERM BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
Mrs. J. B. Skinner, who so many years, with her husband, was at the head of Hamilton College, is now Principal. A year's scholarship in music given to pupil showing most advancement during the scholastic year. Half hour's ride to Lexington, Ky., and three hours to Cincinnati or Louisville. Advantages of the city without temptation to expense. Nicholasville is one of the most healthful places in the United States, at junction of Q. & C. and L. & N. Railroads. Ten passenger trains daily. Address for catalogue and further information the PRESIDENT or MISS H. WRIGHT, 297 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

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about half. Cotton seed is in demand to feed on during the winter, not to fatten for market. A great many calves are being shipped to give the cows a chance to pick up for winter. Gins are all busy and hands are all employed."

A report from Ellis county says: S. and R. I. Bishop, who own large farms near Oak, this county, have just finished breaking 200 acres of wheat with steam power. They attached three Hancock disc plows to a traction engine used in running their thrasher and were enabled to thoroughly break twelve acres per day. This is thought to be the first instance of steam plowing in Ellis county.

P. W. Hunt, of Fort Worth, has returned from a short trip to southwest Texas. He visited Austin and Brenham, and states that in that locality cotton is coming in fast and that all reports were to the effect that the crop was short, and that on an average cotton would not exceed one bale to three acres. The weather has been hot and dry, but at Austin, and in that neighborhood, there was a good rain on the 22d inst., which farmers said would benefit cotton.

The Iowa weather report says: "Both early and late corn are now more promising in extensive areas than was deemed possible on the first of the month. But the future yield of sound corn is contingent on favorable weather conditions throughout the larger part of September. Copious rains are needed very soon for filling out the abundant ears developed in late-planted corn fields. With normal rainfall the yield of potatoes will be much better than expected."

Montana's auction sale of 3,000,000 acres of state lands will commence in Carbon county, of which Red Lodge is the seat of government, on Sept. 18 next. Flathead county sales will begin Oct. 22. There are 55,080 acres in this county. Whether any intervening sales will be held has not yet been decided. The state land office is being flooded with inquiries as to the character of the land and terms of sale, which, briefly, that no land will be sold for less than \$10 per acre, and if not sold will be leased to the highest bidder.

The New York Chronicle, in its issue of August 24, said: "Our telegraphic advices from the south this evening are on the whole of an unfavorable tenor. Rain has fallen in most localities most of the week, and in the district of the Atlantic and Gulf states and also in Tennessee the precipitation has been heavy. On the other hand, over a considerable section of Texas there has been little or no moisture. Our Texas report is to the effect that drought has caused further serious deterioration. Indian Territory claims that showery weather has been detrimental to cotton, and shedding and worms are reported. Little Rock says crops are very spotted and cotton is opening prema-

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RICE-GROWING REQUISITES.

A warm and salubrious climate. Be sure of plenty of fresh water and a certain way of getting it on the lands when wanted. About 13,000 gallons per acre will be required each day. Clay subsoil that will hold water is essential to success. Don't take it for granted that you know it all at the start. Don't assume that water will run uphill or that it will be confined by slipshod, ill-constructed embankments. Don't select land that is not comparatively level. Don't fail to divide it into checks, each of which shall be no more than six inches higher in one place than another, and these checks should be separated by levees of earth three feet wide at the bottom and two on top and fifteen inches high when firm and hard. Each check must be leveled and ditched. You must be able to get the water off as well as on. Foolish and inexperienced men plow deep for rice and have a thick sponge of earth to drink up their water and to bog down their harvesters. Those who know how plow shallow—not exceeding two or three inches. Ground must be disced and harrowed until there is a fine seedbed, and then the seed should be drilled in like wheat. Broadcasting doesn't give best results. Harvest rice same as wheat, using a rice harvester. Irrigate for seventy or ninety days, beginning when the rice stalks are six to eight inches high. The water must be ready when the crop requires it. Just thresh the same as wheat, using a rice thrasher, of course. Know that you will have all winter and be ready to plant as soon as danger of frost is past. Plant along until the middle of June, and then the whole harvest must not come on you all at once.

Let your drill be gauged to put in 54 81 pounds of unhulled seed to the acre, five to eight seeds, and later the seeding the more seed, as there will be less time for tillering or stooling. Must sell in the rough. The mills take off the hulls and polish the grain. Notice that 40 1/2 pounds of rice makes a bushel, four bushels, or 162 pounds make a barrel. A sack of rice is ordinarily spoken of in sense of a barrel, though as a matter of fact there is 170 to 200 pounds in a sack. A pocket of rice is 100 pounds of cleaned and polished rice, ready for table use. It takes about a barrel of rough rice to make a pocket of clean rice. Properly harvested and marketed, rice brings \$2 to \$5 a barrel, according to grade and condition of the market. Quite satisfactory profits are realized from well-managed rice-growing. Quit raising precarious and unprofitable crops and try rice, provided you have the capital to do so. It takes money.

Rice is one of the surest crops raised, not being subject to drought, and hard to injure by excess of rain. It has been known to yield as much as 38 sacks or barrels per acre. Sacks cost 7 to 8 cents each, and

turally, and Helena complains of shedding. Damage is said to have resulted from heavy rains in portions of Tennessee, and advices from Alabama state that the storm did considerable damage to cotton. Too much rain is complained of in districts of the Atlantic states.

Two thousand bushels of corn made on one farm in Haskell county this year—one of the worst years in the county's history—is pretty good. That is what Mr. B. T. Lanier told us the other day that the 125 acres in corn on his place was good for. * * * Mr. W. A. Ketchum, who bought and settled on 640 acres of land ten or twelve miles north of town last winter, paying \$1740 for the tract, sold half of it, the unimproved part, this week to a new-comer for \$1750, thus making the half he retains clear. Our readers abroad can judge from this how Haskell county is coming to the front. —Haskell Free Press.

J. M. Lewis, who lives on the Cabeze, five miles from town, is one of the farmers who have learned by experience this year that diversification of crops pays. Not wishing to risk everything on a cotton crop, he planted five or six acres in watermelons, from which he has sold nearly \$300 worth of melons and is still selling them at the rate of \$25 or \$30 a week. And they have all been sold in the home market without having to ship any at all. His melon land will bring him more money than six times that acreage planted in cotton.—Karnes County News.

AMERICAN WHEAT ABROAD.—A Washington report states that at least \$175,000,000 will probably be realized by the farmers and millers of the United States from the sale of wheat and flour abroad during the twelve months beginning July 1 of this year.

Under normal conditions the United States furnishes about one-fourth of the wheat supply of the world. This year, however, the wheat crop in the United States is much above the average, and at the same time the production in many of the European countries has fallen below the average. The result is that Europe will want more wheat than usual, and the United States will be able to supply the demand. Last year the United States produced 522,000,000 bushels of wheat. During the year ending June 30, last, the exports of wheat amounted to 132,060,667 bushels, valued at \$96,771,743, or a fraction less than 75 cents per bushel. During the same period the exports of wheat flour amounted to 18,850,979 barrels, valued at \$9,450,296. It is too early yet to get exact statistics from the agricultural department as to the total production of wheat this year. The reports of conditions however, show that the crop will be very largely in excess of that of last year, and that this, taken in connection with the prospective increase in the foreign demand, will lead to larger exportations of both wheat and flour than last year. What the probable average export

price for the year will be is a very difficult matter to estimate. It is safe to predict, however, that it will not fall below 75 cents per bushel. Not all of this will go into the pockets of the farmer. The expense of transportation and cost of milling that part of the crop, which is exported as flour, must be taken into consideration.

The agricultural department estimates that the average price of last year's crop of wheat on the farm was 62 cents per bushel. The tendency of the larger crop of this year, but for the increased foreign demand, would be to reduce the price. "The foreign demand is expected to do more than counteract this tendency, and the farmer may receive an average of 65 cents per bushel or more. With the single exception of cotton, wheat is the largest factor in the export trade of the United States, and it contributes very largely to the balance of trade in gold or from the United States at any particular time depends largely upon whether the exports at the time exceed the imports, there is no question in the minds of the authorities that the large shipments of wheat at present being made tend to prevent an outflow of gold.

THE GRAIN CROP.—The Mark Lane Express, summing up the crop situation, says: "The best authorities estimate the wheat crop of the United Kingdom at 56,000,000 bushels, that of France at 300,000,000 bushels, and the crops of Belgium and Holland at 40,000 bushels for the greater wheat importing area of northwestern Europe, which needs 664,000,000 bushels. America, with home wants not exceeding 400,000,000 bushels, has 675,000,000 bushels, and is, therefore, able to deal with the deficit single-handed. The Russian, Roumanian, Australian and Argentine surpluses are left to meet the wants of Italy, and the newest buyers, like Cape Colony, Greece, Switzerland, Scandinavia, China and probably Austria-Hungary, Spain and Portugal. Egypt and India will be self-supporting for the next twelve months, but Egypt has dropped from the list of exporting countries, and India does not seem able to continue her exports. The government has assumed that there will be an exportable surplus of 5,000,000 quarters; but an Indian crop authority denies that the famine is over, or that the 1901 crop is abundant."

IRRIGATION IN KANSAS.—The farmers in parts of Kansas have been aroused to the necessity of artificially moistening their fields. If the crops are to be harvested regular crops, says a Modern Miller. The western countries, out of which 125,000 people moved in the half dozen years succeeding 1890, are all filled up again, but with another class of residents. These coming now are cattlemen, small ranch owners and wheat growers. They have planned their operations differently from the early days, and every farm and ranch has a

method of securing some moisture outside of that furnished by the frequent clouds.

On a large scale the reservoir system of irrigation is being taken up. It has been demonstrated that the prairie rivers will not furnish enough water to keep the ditches filled regularly. The Arkansas river is dry nearly all the summer. Over its half mile bed one may cross on white sand and not moisten a lady's shoe. At times, notably in June, when the sun first melts the snow on the mountains, there is a rise, and the water fills the whole river bed eight to ten feet deep. The irrigators propose to save this water, leading it by large canals back from the river to the sites of ancient lakes, many of which are found on the plains. In eastern Colorado five such reservoirs have been prepared, holding enough water to irrigate a territory forty miles in diameter. The Kansas river has just put in effect a law by which land for such reservoirs may be condemned by the courts and converted into a public utility.

One extensive undertaking has begun—the transformation of what is known as the Cheyenne bottoms into a lake. This is a sunken bit of ground, 13 miles long and 8 miles wide, surrounded by a ridge 19 to 30 feet high. It was once a lake, but has been used as a coursing ground and pasture land since the state's settlement. Huge canals leading from the Arkansas river, a dozen miles away, have been dug, and at high water the whole depression will be converted into a lake. At the lower end will be a 25-foot fall, where the overflow will give power to an electric power plant sufficient to run a mill and probably a trolley line to connect the villages around the lake. It will be the largest body of water between the Mississippi river and the mountains, and as such will attract much attention.

More important, perhaps, than the reservoirs is the individual irrigation that is undertaken by farmers all over the state. In the whole semi-arid belt scarcely a farmer is found who has not some plan for watering a few acres near his house, if not several fields. The "jumbo" wind mills, consisting of four-fan, water wheel contrivances, with the lower half boxed up, are familiar on the western plains, and the horizontal wind mills, made at an expense of a few dollars, yet lifting hundreds of barrels of water daily, is making the farmer independent of the rainfall. The horizontal mill is easily handled, and is in no danger from the high winds that wreck those on towers. The prairie winds are mostly from the south or southwest, so that no great variation of direction is needed.

Don't neglect the warnings of nature. If your appetite is poor, breath bad, tongue coated, you will be sick unless you take steps to put your system in good condition. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is the remedy you need. It cleanses the entire system.

The fall session of Fort Worth Business College begins September 2nd, 1901. This is the twenty-third year of this highly successful school. Write to the president for catalogue, and learn more of this business institution.

THE JOURNAL EXCHANGE

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

MOTHS IN BEE GUMS.
Ferris, Tex., Aug. 24.

We will be pleased if some experienced bee raiser will tell us, through the columns of the Journal, how to eradicate moths from gums. Yours respectfully, C. W. MELHONY.

EAST TEXAS FRUIT LAND.
Myrtle Springs, Tex.

Will some of the Journal readers tell me about the character of the soil in the east Texas fruit belt? Is it sandy or clayey, hilly or level? What is the length of time required for peaches to come into full bearing there? Do blackberries grow well there? SUBSCRIBER.

A COMMON ERROR.

The impression seems to prevail in the counties east of us that land can be bought in this county for one or two dollars per acre. And some are so far behind the times that they think there is plenty of state school land here for the taking. What do you suppose they think we've been doing for the past ten years that school land should be here and untaken? No, Jimmy, all the school land was taken up by us several years ago, lived on for three years, proved up, and is now owned by the best class of people in the state ever dared to buy upon. Also, the land that sold for two or three dollars an acre a few years ago is now owned by men who are improving it and converting it into thrifty stock farms on which they live healthily and happily.

We have hundreds of acres of fine land which is cheap by comparison. Considering its fertility of soil, healthfulness of climate, proximity to schools, churches and markets its price of five dollars an acre cannot be duplicated in the United States.

But it takes the price asked to get it. Our people don't care a snap who is president or any other odd thing, politically, for they raise plenty to eat and have plenty to drink and wear, and money to jingle when necessary. They know they are living easy and if a man wants their shoes the man must pay the price. The price is comparatively small, but one need not expect all the good things without paying a little for them.—Foard County News.

Nat Houston, of Arkansas City, recently sold 10 Angora does and 150 kids to H. E. Booth of Blanchard, Ia. The kids brought \$3.50 a head and the does \$5.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noise in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$5,000 to his institute, so that Deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. D 5313, The NICHOLSON INSTITUTE, 789, 3rd Avenue, New York.

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WANDERER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Chillicothe, Tex. Contains 45 head of high grade cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 18997—Valley & Forest—live bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

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INOCULATED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. I have over 100 Shorthorn calves and yearlings that have been inoculated at the Missouri Experiment Station against Texas Fever. I sold fifty-six subjects to the same treatment, in Texas last winter, that have been a great success. This is the best method of preventing Texas Fever, and buyers can count on finding something good here. One to a carload. JOHN BURRUS, Columbia, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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Texas. Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. Correspondence solicited.

HEREFORDS.

BROOKDALE STOCK FARM
Glazebrook Bros., San Antonio, Texas, P. O. Box 711. Breeders of registered and high grade cattle and high grade Herefords.

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

FRANK NUSOM, CHARGO, COLIAD CO., TEXAS. Registered and high grade Herefords and high grade Shorthorns. 10 registered Hereford heifers for sale. Well bred and good individuals.

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

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

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

S. T. HOWARD, QUANAH, TEXAS.
Twenty registered Hereford bulls, one and two year old. Will sell at a bargain to make room for the young Beau Donalds. Also a few young cows bred to Beau Donald 2d, the \$1200 bull.

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

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

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

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. B. C. Rhome, Wise county, Texas. Wm. Lawson, mgr. Rhome, Texas. Pure bred Hereford cattle. Young stock for sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, ANGUS.
The oldest and largest herd in the U. S. Registered animals on hand at all times and sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOS. J. ANDERSON, Manager Alleendale, Allen County, Texas. If not here, write to address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS
Bulls. Five absolutely bred 2 and 3 year old registered Aberdeen Angus Bulls for sale very reasonable, thoroughly acclimated and immune. HARRY LANDA, New Braunfels, Texas.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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. C. MURRAY, MAQUOKETA, IOWA.
Editor of the American Red Polled Hereford Book, has sold over 300 head of registered Red Polled cattle at the combination sales in Texas. Write him for history of the breed and his illustrated catalogue.

C. E. SCHEE, CHAMBERSBURG, MO.
Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns. Herd bull is polled and weighs 2500 lbs. Cows weigh from 1400 to 1700. Red in color and of popular breeding. For sale—cows and heifers bred for polled calves from six weeks to seven months old. Am near Santa Fe, C. R. L. & P., and C. B. and Q.

HORSE.

LOMO ALTO FARM, DALLAS, TEXAS.
Herd of 1000 pure bred bloodstock, at 11 years of age, sire of Blondie 2131-1-4, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas; Elrod and other famous horses, or better. Season of 1900, \$100 with return privilege next season. Falsified, 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.

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

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

MAVERICKS.

Reports from Childress state that cattle are doing fairly well, but rain is needed.

"W. B. Slaughter of Coldwater, Tex., writes under date of Aug. 20: 'I can't get along without the Journal. All the cattle in the north plains are in good shape. We have had plenty of rain in the past two weeks. Grass looks as green as it would May 1. All cattlemen seem to be contented so far as our ranges are concerned, but somewhat discouraged over failures of crops in feeding states, and they expect to hold over most of the young steers.'"

J. R. Brooks, of Lometa, has purchased the J. T. Gurley ranch, near Ozona, for \$5500.

Miss Madie Farr, Jim Farr, Ed Duggan, Jr., and H. L. Hunter, owners of land in the old Rocking Chair ranch property in Schleicher county, have sold out to B. E. Earle, B. S. Reed, Wm. Reinhold and J. K. Thomson, of Ballinger. Twenty-two sections went in the deal, five of which were patented, and the consideration paid the various parties aggregate about \$18,000.—San Angelo, Standard.

Several small tracts of grass in the Panhandle have been recently burned over by fires started by campers.

Dave Sims, of Scurry county, has purchased from George and Charley

Mann a 23 section ranch northwest of Snyder for \$9000.

Rev. J. B. Cole recently sold his ranch and cattle in Donley county, six miles north of Memphis, to J. M. McMurry, of Whitewright, for \$5000.

It is rumored here that Major W. V. Johnson has sold nine sections of his Lynn county ranch, but particulars have not been obtainable. Major Johnson owned 18 sections of land in Lynn county, and the entire holding is said to have been very desirable ranch property.—West Texas Stockman.

John E. Long of Watonga, O. T., says: "We couldn't keep house with out the Journal, let alone run our farm. Success to the Journal."

Jesse Reeves of Paul's Valley, I. T., an old reader of the Journal, called at our Fort Worth office on Friday and expressed great pleasure of the location of the two big packing plants. He says that his section will send all their cattle and hogs to Fort Worth. He reported favorable conditions for cattle, and that about an average crop of everything would be made in his section—corn being the lowest.

Citizens of Bee county have presented to Manuel Tom, in token of his work in capturing the Mexican, Cortez, a fine saddle, a bridle, a Colt's 45-caliber silver-mounted six-shooter, with scabbard and belt.

Z. T. Brown came in from his ranch 35 miles south, Thursday, and reports everything in fine shape. He has just finished branding, and says his calf crop is very fine—larger than he expected by 170 head.—Midland Reporter.

Scoggins & Brown, of Kent county, have delivered the 1200 head of heifer yearlings sold to the Two Buckle ranch near Amarillo.

The Evans-Snyder-Buel Commission Co., of Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, seem to keep in the front rank of everything they undertake. They have recently been sending out a convenient attractive and useful briar root pipe, with a match box and package of tobacco. Along with this token, of course, gives some attractive advertising matter, telling of the greatness of this firm's business, which Mr. Atwood never grows weary in making known to the world.

Col. G. W. Simpson of Fort Worth, will speak on "Packinghouses for the South" at the meeting of the National Livestock association at Chicago during the livestock exposition.

The seven head of young Herefords sold by Harry Yeomans to the San Gabriel ranch at Taylor, Tex., showed that nothing is too good for Texas. The price, \$1600, was a strong one for sucking calves. These youngsters are not only choice individuals, but they have breeding that counts big. Five of the lot were sold by that well-

known imported bull, Defiance 83705, bred by the veteran breeder, John Price, Painbridge, England. Defiance was sired by The Grove 3d bull Boniface, and had for a dam Bower 2d, a grand cow full of quality with a double cross of Monarch blood in her veins. Alvin, the oldest bull calf, is the last but not least of the progeny of the celebrated Tom Clark bull Lars, and out of a peerless Wilton cow. Thornton Emerson is sired by Matchless Willow, dam, Woodmold by Ianhedrim 2d. The young animals will be taken to Columbia, Mo., for inoculation before being sent to the south.—Chicago Livestock World.

G. S. Long is here for a few weeks looking around, from El Paso and New Mexico. Mr. Long is a large real estate owner in El Paso. He has been offered an advance of \$5000 on his \$12,000 investment of six months ago. He predicts that it will be a second Denver. Mr. Long recently purchased 2500 big muttons near Roswell, and he learns that Ben Cusenbary has bought 4000; reports that C. Palmer, last month, bought in Clayton, N. M., nearly 1,000,000 pounds of 12 months' wool.—San Angelo Standard.

W. H. Gibbons, of San Saba county, recently took 1000 head of his cattle to the draws of the Llano river, in Kerr and Kimble counties.

Everything is getting pretty dry in the Llano country, and grass is scarce. John Behens is reported to have lost about 100 head of cattle from starvation.

Fred Slocum, of Cresson, Tex., marketed a 2200-pound steer at Chicago last week that sold for \$6 per 100 pounds, bringing \$132 even, the highest price ever brought by a Texas steer in open market.

John Arnett, of Scurry county, has sold his ranch to Mr. Ussery, of Falls county, for \$2000.

Harold De Vitt, the 13-year-old son of D. M. De Vitt, a Fort Worth cattleman, was accidentally killed Aug. 20 by the discharge of a gun, which fell from a cart in which he was riding.

The farmers of North Texas have never had the opportunity they now have to make money. There is ample time for them to plant potatoes and raise a big crop before frost comes. Potatoes in Denison are now retailing for fifty cents a peck, and at some of the eastern points they are selling as high as \$4 a bushel. Potatoes are going higher. They are bound to go higher, for there is not an article of food that will be more in demand the coming winter than potatoes, and the price will go far out of all proportion. It must be remembered that there are few countries that can raise a fall crop of potatoes as well as North Texas. The crop can be planted here and grown in perfect form before the frosts of winter come, and the fall crop of potatoes will produce as heavily as the spring crop.—Denison Herald.

CATTLE SALES.

SENT FREE

TO WEAK MEN

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

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



and its kindred ailments. His case was a most pitiable one, nightly emissions so draining and his constitution so weakened to such a degree that it was impossible for him to perform his duties. He spent hundreds of dollars for remedies and to specialists, but could not gain his vitality or check the awful nightly emissions. One day a brother lodge member called his attention to a remedy, in fact, implored Mr. Harter to take the remedy for his affliction; he did so, and in one month's time was entirely cured, his constitution rejuvenated and his vitality regained. Today he is a man of every sense which that word would imply. Mr. Harter is not what one would call an immensely rich man, but his gratitude for this marvelous remedy is so great that he says he intends making his life's labor for putting this remedy in the hands of all those afflicted as he was. Mr. Harter being a very conscientious man, thought perhaps the remedy may not prove in every case so wonderfully beneficial as it did in his. For this reason he gave fifty sufferers the treatment, and in every instance the same wonderful results were experienced as was in his case; so he now says he will send every sufferer of his kindred ailments, absolutely free the means which directed him to health and contentment. Any reader sending name and address to Mr. W. S. Harter, 522 Ash street, Nevada, Mo., will receive without delay, and free of charge, this wonderful knowledge.

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Outlook for Beef Trade

T. F. B. SOTHAM.

T. F. B. Sotham, the well-known Hereford breeder of Chillicothe, Mo., says:

As we stand upon the threshold of the twentieth century peering into the future in the earnest endeavor to take advantage of our past experiences, we are confronted with an all-prevailing sense of change and changing conditions. When we pause and consider that the great bulk of the territory west of St. Joseph a quarter of a century ago was considered a barren waste, in which a few straggling herds of cattle ranged, but in which systematic cattle raising was actually unknown, and compare that time with the conditions which exist in that territory to-day, we can but marvel that such a change could be wrought in so short a time. Then, one could settle where he would and have an unlimited range, with no one to dispute possession. To-day it is impossible to find a section of country within the confines of the United States, or with Mexico and British America added, which is not occupied by the shepherd, herdsman or farmer, and if anyone should locate anywhere in this vast territory, he must first purchase the right of a predecessor.

During the seventies and eighties it became the fashion to organize cattle companies in this vast western territory, and to draw on the eastern states for supplies of breeding stock. Our eastern markets up to this time had been able to take very good care of the supplies of cattle, so that when the western demand for eastern beef was curtailed, necessitating an increase of price for that which was marketed. Later, when the western

demand ceased and eastern beef stuff found its way to the beef markets, a normal condition was resumed for a while until the surplus of the new territory that had been recently stocked, became marketable, when the markets were inadequate to the increased supply. The profits of these western cattle companies not being up to those assumed in the prospectus, weakened their support, and the surplus not being sufficient to pay dividends, whole herds were closed out. Falling prices, as a matter of course, followed this glut of cattle, and the low prices scarcely enabled the farmer to keep his cattle raising would never be profitable, and they sold short, this still harder jolting the market, and the result was an avalanche of cattle which literally buried prices. Such a condition of things cannot occur again in this country, for the simple reason that there is no territory tributary to our markets from which an avalanche of cattle can descend. The markets now absorb the product of the entire United States, and their demands have already drawn upon the surplus of both Mexico and Canada. Thus those people who remembered the boom of the eighties and also the collapse, have been erroneously looking forward to a collapse of the present prosperous condition of the cattle business, without studying carefully the causes of the former boom and its reaction, and comparing them with the causes of the present prosperity.

We are glad to note that Secretary Wilson has recently come out with a statement that the present profitable prices for cattle will continue. With the statistics gathered by the census of 1900 set beside those gathered by the census of 1890, it is difficult to see how a level-headed man can come to any other conclusion. But we can not refrain from contrasting the action of the present secretary of agriculture with that of his predecessor of an opposite political faith, who, during the depression when cattlemen were struggling for very existence, opened up the way for freer importation of Mexican and Canadian cattle, ostensibly in the interest of the customer. We are learning in this country by thorough and expensive object lessons that no one section of our population can prosper at the expense of another. We are inter-dependent upon each other, and as we become annually more and more expert in different lines of business, we become more and more specialists. A specialist is an expert in one particular industry or in a single branch of any industry. The specialist, while expert in his limited line, is dependent upon others for everything else. Thus, while in certain sections of the south, cotton is supreme, they are dependent upon outside territory for all other products. Take for instance, the stupendous iron interests of the east. They are dependent upon outside territory for everything they eat and wear. What we may term as the grazing districts of the west, what is given over entirely to sheep and cattle raising, is dependent upon the farming states further east for everything except meat. While the farming states of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys alone could exist by and within themselves, they do not attempt to do so, and the

lands of these rich farms have so increased in value that farmers, to be successful thereon, are compelled to bring them to a higher state of cultivation, through the adoption of the most intelligent agriculture. As these lands inevitably increase more and more in price, and the demands or grain raising encroach more and more upon the grazing lands of these central states, this territory will surely lose what little is left of its independence, until in time we can expect to see this territory depend entirely and very properly upon the grazing districts of the western states for its supply of live stock. Were it not for the ranches of the west to-day, there would indeed be a beef famine. Calves can be raised on the ranges, when the proper blood is used, of as good quality as can be raised in the more favorable agricultural regions, that is, as long as these calves have their mother's milk and the grass to sustain them. But these calves cannot be successfully wintered in the range country. That is to say, it is impossible to winter these calves or any cattle for that matter upon the ranges without great loss of flesh. There will come a day when the demands of the beef market will compel the saving of the awful waste that now occurs annually in the winter throughout the entire range country. Ranchmen are turning their attention more and more to raising rough feeds and we predict that before many years cattle raised in the range country and destined directly for the beef markets, will all be removed from the range or the farming districts at weaning time in the fall, and the feed that is provided on the range will be used for the development and sustenance of the she stock. There is comparatively little loss in allowing the breeding herd to become thin in winter time, so long as they are kept in a strong, healthy breeding condition, but in young animals destined for the feed lots every pound of flesh will cost to replace it as much feed as would under more favorable circumstances produce two or more pounds of additional weight. Removing calves from the ranges at weaning time to the blue grass pastures, clover stacks, and corn cribs of the farming states, and immediately putting them in training for the beef market, has more than one advantage. It has been demonstrated beyond dispute that a bushel of corn will make double the gain on a calf that can be gained by the same amount of feed on an older or sturdier steer. The younger the animal, the greater the gain for the amount of food consumed. A grade Hereford calf

raised on grass and milk alone, weighing from 350 to 450 at weaning time in October, can be shipped to the corn belt and made to weigh 1200 pounds or better at eighteen months. A 1200 to 1400-pound Hereford bullock from 18 to 24 months old makes the best beef possible to be grown. The notable fact to be considered in reference to this Hereford beef is that its early maturity produces the very finest quality of beef at the minimum cost. Referring to the depression concurrent with the glut in the beef markets, it is a notable fact that the average price of the best beef during all that depression was encouraging to the man who knew how to make it. Prime Hereford steers thoroughly ripened averaged better than six cents throughout the entire depression. The glut in the market, whenever there is one, has never been occasioned by really prime cattle. There has ever been "room at the top," and assuredly always will be. It was the avalanche of cheap cattle that caused the glut, and they interfered with prime stock only in so far as consumers would consent to feeding the inferior beef for the really good article. These prosperous times are causing people to pay more attention to good living and tend to increase the market for good beef, because there is nothing that man puts in his mouth that is so delicious or equal in nutrition to good beef, and when a person has a taste of the real prime article, he will never thereafter be satisfied with inferior.

I have but touched in a crude and disconnected way on the present condition of the beef trade. Volumes could be written on the various phases of it. I have no desire to mislead myself or anyone else, as the cattle interest is my sole interest, and with it I rise or fall. Having no other business, and being dependent upon cattle, I cannot afford to delude myself, and must of necessity try earnestly to look matters squarely in the face. But with decreasing numbers of cattle, as shown by the census and with increasing home and foreign markets, we are unable to see, nor has anyone thus far been able to point out to us any probable method for the increase of the beef supply that will not be offset by the increase in the demand for beef. Therefore, we can but conclude that the present prosperity in the beef trade is permanent, which prosperity must inevitably increase.

Harris county is determined to have good public highways and in that behalf will expend \$600,000, realized from the sale of bonds voted under a special road law. The bids for doing the work by contract were opened yesterday, and there were no less than twenty-five bidders. When the miles and miles of good macadamized roads have been constructed the people of Harris county will probably agree that they never voted money for any better purpose.—San Antonio Express.

The two packeries to be located at Fort Worth will be a grand thing for all Texas, especially this part of the state, and we should all rejoice with her in the grand achievement.—Seymour News.

Chips of Experience

WHAT SHALL WE FEED?—A bulletin from the Manhattan, Kan., experiment station says: The first thing to do in arranging to get stock through the coming fall and winter is to use to the best advantage the crops now growing. The stalks of corn, sorghum, Kafir corn and other plants used for roughness are worth more for feed green than they will be if fed as dry fodder next winter. If the stockman does not have the necessary pasture, and is obliged to feed now, it will pay him to feed his corn and other green crops and save the hay for winter.

A great deal of corn is in tassel and drying up, with no prospect for ears. Corn is in such condition is not worth much, but if it is fed green, cattle will get all there is in it, while if it is cut, shocked and left in the field until winter, there will be only a pile of poor manure where the shocks have rotted down. If it is not necessary to feed the corn now, leave it as long as it stays green, then cut it with a blinder and when dry stack. Let the corn stand in the field before cutting as long as can be done without waste. While any of the leaves are green the corn will increase in feed value and the later the corn is cut the better it will keep in winter.

On the college farm, July 13, twenty-six head of dairy cows were put on five acres of sorghum. The sorghum stood waist high and was not headed. Later we will turn these cows on another field of sorghum when it heads out. Our tame pastures are bare and furnish no feed whatever and we have the choice of either feeding hay now and saving the sorghum to be cut for winter or pasturing the sorghum and saving the hay for winter. The hay will be just as good for next winter as it is to-day. The sorghum fed green is worth much more than if it be cut and fed dry. The college has some high-priced, pure-bred cattle, and we are pasturing them on cow peas and second-growth alfalfa. Both these crops make good pasture in dry weather. We would not dare to pasture them when damp. If we needed it, we would pasture our soy beans and Kafir corn, feeling sure that the more corn gotten out of these green feeds than dry. We are pasturing fifteen hogs on half an acre of rape, and this will probably give all the pasture they will need until frost, even though no rain should fall.

Where it is possible to keep the stock off dried up pastures and put them on sorghum or other pasture, it should be done. If the stock are kept entirely off the grass it will make a slight growth, no matter how dry and hot the weather may be, and then when we get fall rains the pastures kept free from stock now will furnish much more feed and feed later in the season than if tramped and fed dry.

Sorghum, Kafir corn, cow peas and alfalfa make safe pasture after cattle become accustomed to them, but great care must be used in starting stock on such pasture. At the college we fill the cattle with straw or hay in the morning and then turn them on the sorghum and other green crops only fifteen minutes the first day, the next day thirty

minutes, and then increase the time fifteen minutes each day until we reach an hour and a half, when it is safe to let them stay on all the time and not give them other feed. Cattle turned on such pastures at first, if hungry, will often eat a few mouthfuls and die in a few minutes or hours.

INVESTIGATING CORNSTALK DISEASE.—Nebraska cattlemen had a good deal of trouble last winter with what is known as the "cornstalk disease." It resulted from pasturing cattle on corn stalks, and the effect upon the animal was to cause indigestion, delirium and a state of coma, followed generally by death. Recently a couple of professors from the agricultural department of the Nebraska university have gone into the counties where the disease prevailed last winter for the purpose of studying it and if possible discovering its cause and cure. They are working on the theory that the disease is caused by a weed which grows in the corn after the latter is "laid by," or after cultivation ceases.

This is an entirely new and ingenious theory. Heretofore it has been believed that the disease was caused by a parasitic fungus growth on the lower blades of the corn. Col. Albert Dean, officer in charge at Kansas City for the bureau of animal industry, is inclined to the opinion that the disease is caused by a sort of ptomaine poisoning, due to the decay of the corn stalk. For some reason, he thinks, the interior of the stalk, instead of rotting and curing naturally, decays, and fungus growths are formed, such as appear in all cases of ptomaine poisoning. "When I was in the business of raising cattle," said Col. Deane, when asked about the corn stalk disease, "I always sowed rye among the corn stalks. This would spring up and by the time the corn was husked and the cattle turned upon the stalks would have attained a considerable growth. I never had any cattle die from being pastured on corn stalks, and I attribute it to the fact that the rye aided in the digestion of the stalks. During the first week or ten days after the cattle had been turned upon the stalks they had no trouble. This, I think, is because during that time there are nubbins which aid in the digestion of the stalks. After that the stalks form the only food, and cause indigestion and other troubles."

George Moser, agent of the bureau of animal industry, said, in reference to the cornstalk disease: "The bureau of animal industry has devoted considerable attention to this disease, but the exact cause and nature of it is still something of a mystery. The weed theory is a new one. It has been generally accepted that the parasitic fungus growth which is seen on the lower blades of the corn stalk are responsible for the disease, which affects the digestive organs of the animal. These fungus growths can be seen in many cornfields. They cause the blade to curl up and become warty. The disease may result from cattle feeding on corn stalks in one field while those pasturing on stalks in an adjoining field may be exempt. It appears that the season when the corn is planted has something to do with the disease. It is recommended that wherever the disease makes its appearance the entire field

be burned over and sowed to grass in order to effectually destroy the parasite."

The operation of packeries at Fort Worth means as much for the farmers of Texas as does for stockmen. The slaughter of a large number of cattle and hogs in the state will mean a better demand for all kinds of feed products produced on Texas farms. It means that many farmers will feed their surplus grain and forage crops to a good class of cattle and hogs. It also means that with the demand for more fat cattle will come the necessity for growing a better class of live stock and this will give encouragement to those engaged in the laudable effort of breeding improved live stock. It will mean in time a revolution in the methods of growing, handling and marketing live stock in Texas which will prove of benefit to all those directly and indirectly engaged in the industry.—Stockman and Farmer.

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The Pajarito Livestock company, with headquarters in Cheyenne, Wyo., has been incorporated in New Mexico. It is capitalized at \$250,000.

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BAD BREATH,
BITTER TASTE,
BLOATING After Meals,
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Indicate bad digestion, a disordered system and failing state of health.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

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

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For protecting cattle against blackleg.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

AT THE STEEPLECHASE.

(The Jockey's Confession of Faith.)
So you want to see Balachava, you said.
There he stands like a king, not a dwarf
nor a flea
in his exquisite form, or his beautiful
head.
And a coat like black satin, with never
a speck.

He was got by Red-Slaughter, sir, out of
Despair.
His sire was the best of old Harkaway's
breed;
His dam was a foal from the Dovenshire
mare;
He was fathered by courage, and
mothered by speed.

He can stay like a hound; he can leap
like a stag;
He can kick the top rail off and land
on his feet;
He's away like a bird at the drop of
the flag;
And he's seldom been collared and never
been beat.

Not a touch of the spur, nor a stroke of
the whip.
You have only to hold him and sit on
his back,
and he'll take you the course without
stumble or slip.
And before he will finish he will die on
the track.

And it's never too long, and it's never
too fast—
Though the jumps may be big and the
jockeys may try—
And there's never a horse can this clip-
per outlast.
And there's nothing too wide, and there's
nothing too high.

And I wouldn't exchange with a king on
his throne.
When he comes them behind in his
mettle and pride,
and I sit in the saddle, and listen, alone,
To the triumphant song in the swing
of his stride.

Let them prate as they will, with a
lengthening face,
Of the tricks of the turf and the sins
of the ring;
There's a glorious second, in winning a
race,
That a hero might thrill at, a poet
might sing.

And I trust that the Lord, who invented
the earth,
With its birds and its beasts, made this
noble beast, too.
Yes, and saddle and bridle, and stirrup
and girth.
And he put for his teeth, and the nail
for his shoe.

For he's game to the bottom, and true to
the core,
And he's comely and gentle and gallant
and grand.
And a friend and a comrade, as well, sir—
Ah, more
Than I ever could tell you, or you under-
stand.

Let them think in their narrowness, say
in their wit,
That a racehorse may carry his rider
to hell;
If he's galloping down to the brink of the
pit,
And he takes it—I'm game to go over
as well.

—Bertrand Shadwell.

BROUGHT MEN FROM HADES.

The following story is going the
rounds of the clubs: When the Trans-
vaal war was at its height Paul Kruger
sent a commissioner to England
to find out if there were any more men
left there. The commissioner wired
back that there were 4,000,000 men and
women "knocking about the town."

Deacon Everett's Fall.

"If good old Deacon Everett could
have restrained his enthusiasm for the
national game," said the ex-member
of the Moral Reform club, sadly, "we
would have compelled the violators of
the law to cease from desecrating the
Sabbath, and our town might still re-
tain the championship of the country."

"But, after being the prime mover
for holiness and discomfort on the first
day of the week, the deacon let him-
self be led astray by his desire to see Bill
Medford make a home run. And now
the deacon has both scandalized the re-
ligious element and lost popularity with
the baseball fans."

"About two weeks ago the deacon
came to me with the air of a man who
is about to inaugurate a moral move-
ment that will make sinners think
they have bumped up against a spiri-
tual cyclone."

"I'm told," said the deacon, in his
solemn way, "that men in whom all
sense of moral obligation is dead, are

ON FIRE.

An exploding lamp; the clothing in
a blaze; a paragraph in the paper tell-
ing of horrible suffering from burns.
Tragedy in this form moves a man to
tears. But for women who are
daily being con-
sumed by the
smouldering fire
of disease there
is little sympathy.

Inflammation,
with its fierce
burning, ulcerat-
ing, eating into
the tissues; the
nervous system al-
most shattered by
suffering, these
are only part of
the daily agonies
borne by many a
woman.

Dr. Pierce's Fa-
vorite Prescription
puts out the fire
of inflammation,
heals ulcers,
and cures female
weakness. It tran-
quilizes the nerves,
restores the appetite,
and gives refreshing sleep. "Favorite
Prescription" is the most reliable put-
up medicine offered as a cure for disease
peculiar to women. It always helps.
It almost always cures.

"When I first commenced using Dr. Pierce's
medicines," writes Mrs. George A. Strong,
of Greenwood, Saratoga Co., N. Y., "I was
suffering from female weakness, a disagreeable
bearing-down pains, weak and tired feeling all
the time. I dragged around in that way for two
years, and I began taking your medicine. After
taking first bottle I began to feel better. I took
four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
two of Golden Medical Discovery, one
bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Now I
feel like a new person. I can't thank you
enough for your kind advice and the good your
medicine has done me."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical
Adviser, paper bound, is sent free on
receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay
expense of mailing only. Address Dr.
J. C. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

that there was no excitement and that
men were begging to be sent to fight
the Boers. Kruger wired back: "Go
north." The commissioner found him-
self in Newcastle eventually, and wired
to Kruger: "For God's sake stop
that war. England is bringing up men
from hell, eight at a time, in cages."
He had sent a coal mine.

HOW HINDUS DANCE.

Hindu dancing bears no similarity to
that of the European. Stage acting in
the shape of comedies and tragedies is
hardly to be found among the Hindus.
The chief characteristic of their dancing
is their dress, which very often is
horrible and grotesque to look at.
Their dances consist in wrestling,
jumping and moving the shoulders,
heads, hands, legs, as if agitated by
violent convulsions, to the sound of
musical instruments. The Hindu taste
for music is so marked that there is
not a single gathering, however small,
which has not some musicians at its
head. The instruments on which they
play are, for the most part, clarinets
and trumpets; they have also cymbals
and several kinds of small drums. The
sounds produced by these instruments
are far from pleasing, and may even
appear hideous to European ears. The
mattava, or conductor, is the most re-
markable of all the musicians. In beat-
ing time he taps with his hands, his
knee, his head, arms, thighs, and in fact
all the parts of his body perform suc-
cessive movements, and simultaneously
he utters inarticulate cries, thus ani-
mating the musicians both by voice
and gesture.

THE SULTAN'S POLITENESS.

The Khedive of Egypt, having gone
on a visit to the sultan, has telegraphed
his "advisers" in Cairo that he pro-
poses to spend the entire summer on
the banks of the Bosphorus—an ar-
rangement which is not pleasing to his
guardians, the British, who intended
that he should make a tour of Europe.
It will not do for the khedive and his
suzerain, the sultan, to get "too thick."
The khedive's mother, widow of the
Khedive Tewfik, is building a great
palace on the shores of the Bosphorus,
but it is not yet ready for occupancy,
so the khedive is the guest of the sultan.

The sultan asked the khedive, with
true Oriental politeness, to select any
place he might fancy for a residence
and it should be prepared for him. The
Egyptian ruler chose a quiet little vil-
lage on the Asiatic shore of the Bos-
phorus. Now it happened that the
banks of the Bosphorus are the neigh-
borhood of Constantinople in which
the sultan did not own property. But
a courteous "trade" was sent to each of
the tenants of two lovely houses, sur-
rounded by a fine park, which caught
the eyes of the khedive, and they
were requested to clear out and let
the viceroys of Egypt take their

houses for himself and court. A present
of \$500 was also sent to the owners and
they departed from their homes, not to
see the inside of them until the khedive
shall return to Egypt. The tenants
so unceremoniously evicted from their
own homes grumbled a little, but as
much grumbling affects the nerves of
the sultan, and when he gets nervous
all sorts of unpleasant things are
likely to happen, they soon ceased
their complaints and tried to look hap-
py.

COSTLY ROYAL KITCHENS.

Royal kitchens invariably are ex-
pensive. The present czar of Russia
soon after his accession spent \$400,000
in remodeling and refurbishing the
royal kitchens at the winter palace at
St. Petersburg. All the cooking uten-
sils are of solid silver, and include forty
stew pans, none of which could be
purchased under as many dollars. The
spice boxes are of solid gold, engraved
with the royal arms, and the ranges
and ovens are edged with silver. The
actual cost of rebuilding the kitchen
was \$100,000, the purest black marble
being used throughout, and the decora-
tions were responsible for an outlay of
\$25,000. Among the cooking utensils
should be mentioned 3000 silver spoons
and a gold gridiron that belonged to
the great Catherine. The chief cook
draws a salary of \$40,000 a year, and
he has six subordinates. The receipt
for the kitchen is \$5000 to \$7500, to
say nothing of superintendents. Al-
together the czar's kitchen expenses
amount to \$800,000 per annum.

The next most costly royal kitchen
belongs to the Spanish court, the
cooking utensils alone having a face
value of nearly \$75,000. They are of
great age. The Shah of Persia's kitchen
at Tehran, however, the most val-
uable kitchen in the world. Even the
cooking pots are lined with gold,
and the plates and dishes used at the
royal table are of solid gold, incrust-
ed with precious stones. If it were pos-
sible for the contents of the shah's
kitchen to be put up for auction they
would realize more than \$5,000,000.

King Edward VIII's kitchen at
Windsor contains nearly \$10,000 worth
of copper and \$35,000 worth of silver
and silver plated utensils. George II.
expended \$50,000 upon the fittings,
which are mostly of black oak, and
from their historical interest, have
greatly increased in value.

There are many costly kitchens in
London's West End, notably that at
Apsley house, over which the first
Duke of Wellington is said to have ex-
pended \$35,000. The copper utensils
alone are valued at \$5000, while silver
plated steepwars at \$100 each, spice
boxes and other culinary implements
account for \$15,000.

Lord Shrewsbury's kitchen cost \$15-
000 in fittings alone, everything, even
to the ranges, being covered with sil-
ver plate. Another expensive kitchen
is to be found in the Earl of Derby's
town house. In appearance it resem-
bles a lavishly built dining hall, the
mountings and pillars being every-
where of the finest marble, which ran
up a bill of \$17,500, while the copper
and plate utensils could not be pur-
chased for \$10,000.

THE WONDERFUL MACHINE.

IN THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Somewhere in the census bureau at
Washington there is a card punched
full of scattered holes; one of 76,000,000
cards similarly perforated, and that
card represents you, whoever you may
be that reads this, while the holes are
all the information which your Uncle
Sam has collected about you through
the efforts of patient questioners, and
filed away for reference. In the course
of time you—as represented by this card
are fed into a wonderful machine,
which reads, writes, selects, omits,
checks errors and rejects inconsistencies;
and when you come out you are
divided into many different items of in-
formation, each item being a unit of
that vast system of information known
as the census. The machine which dis-
poses of you is the Hollerith electric
tabulator, and it performs work which
in past years, has been regarded as
"clerical" in its nature, and which
without the machine, would require
hundreds of men and women, working
with eyes, hands—and brains. It does
the work better, because more accurate-
ly and rapidly. It might be called a
mechanical clerk.

In the first place it reads—not every-
thing—but it reads, in its own way, all
the facts which the enumerators have
gathered about the population, the
property and industries of the Ameri-
can domain. The facts come in on
sheets of paper, written out with pen
and pencil on certain lines, and in cer-
tain columns. From these they are
transferred to cards. Incidentally, in
the process of transferring the record on
the card is translated into a language
which the machine can understand.
Instead of being inscribed with pen
and pencil marks of certain shapes, the
card is punched in the upper left hand
corner of the card; if the person is a
male another hole is added on the

YOUR BLOOD MADE NEW.

Your heart beats about sixty thousand
times a day. Every drop of blood in your
veins visits every part of your body about
five hundred times each twenty-four
hours. Is it any wonder that many trou-
bles arise when the blood is not right?

Is it hard to understand why health
quickly returns when you take a remedy
that purifies and enriches the blood?
It does far more than that, because it
is the best example of everything that
"tonic" stands for. But it would be a
wonderful remedy if its power to make
the blood pure and healthy were not
far better than so-called blood puri-
fiers which it both makes and purifies.

It is not one of the crude forms of iron
that injures the teeth and stomach, but
a tonic of the highest quality, which in-
stantly passes from the stomach to the
blood. In the blood it battles against
all the impurities and makes them dis-
appear. It is the system of all impurities
and all sluggish organs to do its full
duty.

If you have any skin disease, rheuma-
tism, stomach trouble, nervousness, or
if you have any reason to believe that your
blood is disordered or that your health is
not what it should be, be just to yourself and try
this remedy.

Dr. Hartner's Iron Tonic for forty-five
years has been sold by Dr. J. C. Hartner,
Terre Haute, Ind. Sold every-
where.

same line and a quarter of an inch to
the right; and so on for the 15 or 20
facts which are recorded on the card.

This language of the machine is under-
stood by the machine to which reference has
been made. The mechanical clerk
reads the card so inscribed, just as a
human clerk would read the tracings of
pen or pencil.

These card records are handled as in-
telligently by the Hollerith electric
tabulator (as the machine is called) as
they could possibly be handled by men
and women. The machine not only
reads what is recorded on the cards, but
it will do whatever may be ordered in
the way of picking out and counting
persons of a certain description. It
will read any set of facts from the
card records; it will keep tally; and
when the last card has been examined
by the apparatus it will have the total
added up, and showing on the figures
of a dial. It will do more. It will add
22 columns of figures simultaneously—each
column representing a different fact, or
combination of facts—in one column,
it may be, summing up all the male
inhabitants of the country; in another
counting all the males who happen to
be white; in a third finding out how
many white males are married; and
so on through their age, nativity, occu-
pation and all the rest. Thus the ma-
chine reads, selects, counts and writes
—that is, records with figures on a dial.
But is does even more. The machine
will refuse to believe what appears on
its face to be inconsistent. A card
which seems to bear an erroneous re-
cord will be thrown out. The machine
refuses to count it. For example, if a
card is reached on which it is recorded
that a man has resided in the United
States less than five years and that he
is a naturalized citizen the machine
will reject it. The two facts are in-
consistent—for to become a naturalized
citizen the person must have lived in
the United States five years or more.

So, if a card tells a female under 18
years of age having a family of chil-
dren, the machine will throw out the
card for further investigation. Incon-
sistencies of all sorts, anything which
would attract the attention of an alert
clerk or arouse suspicion and call for
verification, is immediately detected by
the tabulator and is temporarily re-
jected. Thus, if it is recorded that the
occupation of a man is millinery or
that of a woman blacksmithing, or that
a person had lived 10 years in the Uni-
ted States and cannot speak English,
the cards are rejected for verification.
In some cases it is found that a mistake
has been made in copying the record,
and in others the facts are discovered
to be true, and in cases are put aside
for classification by themselves.

It should be stated that, in detect-
ing and challenging these inconsisten-
cies, the machine does not use its own
judgment. Like a good clerk, it does
as it is told. The brains of the machine
have been made in copying the record,
and in others the facts are discovered
to be true, and in cases are put aside
for classification by themselves.

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for classification by themselves.

teen-year-old mothers, men milliners
and female wheelwrights. By making
the electrical connections there are es-
tablished certain fixed ideas—if such
an expression may be used of a ma-
chine—and the machine acts in accord-
ance with those ideas. Certain groups
of facts, when presented to the ma-
chine in the form of perforations in a
card, permit the harmonious working
of the machinery. The absence of an
essential fact will mean the absence,
or misplacement, of a perforation in a
card, and the result is a lack of har-
mony—a lack of approval—rejection.

While the details of this complicated
piece of mechanism would hardly be
understood by a person not having a
technical education, the principle is not
hard to comprehend. Over the card,
when it is inserted in the machine, is a
brush of needles. Each needle is ad-
justed to a light spring, so when the
point meets any resistance the needle
will give way and not puncture the
card. When the handle is depressed all
the needle points come down upon the
card, and wherever there is a hole
punched they go through. Wherever
they go through a hole they extend in-
to a cup of mercury and complete an
electric connection. That is all there
is to it. When the connection is com-
pleted, an adding machine—the prin-
ciple of the cash register—is oper-
ated. The needles are the machine's
eyes. They do, in a mechanical way,
what the human clerk does with the
eye. They pick out from the card the
facts desired; the electric connections
are completed, and the adding machine
makes the tally. This is repeated for
every card put through the machine.
All the operator has to do is to feed
them in and pump the handle up and
down. In a short time, it is predicted,
even this part of the operation (the
pumping part) will be performed by
mechanism propelled by electricity or
steam. Then it will only be necessary
to "set" the apparatus—that is, to
wire it up—for the combination of
facts desired and dump the cards into a
hopper to be fed through like corn in
a mill. When this is accomplished the
saving in time and expense and the
increase in the volume of labor which
may be accomplished will be enor-
mous.

SEPTEMBER DAYS

Are delightful in the north, and a vaca-
tion then can be enjoyed. Your enjoy-
ment commences at once if you journey
via the Rock Island Route, and you
will notice that the rates are "way
down low."

September 7 and 8, round trip to Cleve-
land at \$2.50 less than one fare, account G.
A. R. reunion. Privilege of 30 days stay
by depositing ticket, giving notice to take
in Buffalo Exposition and New York
City.
September 12 to 27, round trip to San
Francisco, \$15.00. Round trip to Los
Angeles and Portland may be included by
payment of only \$14.00 more. Stop-overs
going west, and a final stop, at time of
November 15th. This account Episcopal
Church Convention.
Tickets on sale daily to Colorado com-
mon points, \$2.00 round trip, limit Octo-
ber 31.
Rates to Buffalo every day. Very low.
One fare plus \$2.00 to Michigan resorts.
Latest Pullman sleepers. Finest rail-
road eating houses and best dining car
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AND
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ness. You cannot cure it the old way. State
your case and send for book and terms.
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St. Kansas City, Mo.

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Bancroft House, 323 St. Mary's Street.
We are pleased to announce to our
readers that Rev. G. W. Randolph and
Dr. L. D. McCulloch, those famous spec-
ialists of the voice from St. Louis, have
returned to Texas to cure several hun-
dred stutters and stammerers who
failed to come to them last winter
when they were in Dallas, curing hun-
dreds while they were there. Some of
them after they were cured, and pub-
lished letters from many more who wrote
of their cures. They are now in Dallas,
We know these doctors personally and
know what leading men and papers say
of their cures. They are not to be
missed. Write to the Advocate. They come
highly recommended to us—Texas Chris-
tian Advocate.
We have published many letters from
ex-stutterers cured by Drs. Randolph &
McCulloch while they were in Dallas.
We know them personally. Write them
at once.

FLEMING'S LUMP JAW
Easily and thoroughly cured
new, common sense method
no expensive. No cure no
pay. Write a postal card to
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure,
1000 North Main, Chicago, Ill.
Trade Mark.

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OPENS OCTOBER 19,
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FREE! TO LADIES! A trial box of
Zeno, a low and harmless
cure for Female Discharges, Acute
and Chronic, by Dr. J. P. O. Draw-
er 1640, Milwaukee, Wis.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Have an opportunity to win

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Cresylic Ointment,
Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scrow
Worms and will cure Foot Rot.
It beats all other remedies. It was
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, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cre-
sylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.
CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors
Geo. B. Thompson, Treas.,
N. Y. City.
WILL SHIP C. O. D. FOR \$25.00
With Privilege of Examination.
Freight Prepaid to Your Station.
"The Willard Steel Range."
Has 6 ft. in. lids, oven 15x21x12, 15 gallon reservoir and warming
closet, lined through-out with asbestos; burns wood or coal.
The special inducement is offered for a limited time only.
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718 to 730 W. Commerce Street.
American and European Plan.
200 ROOMS
\$1.50 and \$2.00 Per Day.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ VIA
THE "KATY FLYER" ROUTE
WHEN GOING TO
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO,
KANSAS CITY, DALLAS,
FT. WORTH, HOUSTON,
GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO.
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS. FREE CHAIR CARS.
KATY DINING STATIONS. MEALS 50 CENTS.

Things at Home and Abroad.

Redistricting Bills.—It is highly probable that another session of the state legislature will be called as it seems now improbable that the appropriation bill can be passed before the expiration of the thirty days of the present session. To work of the legislature during the past week was taken up mainly with the discussion of the question of impeachment of State Treasurer Robbins, and with the reapportionment bills on which no agreement has yet been reached. The senate bill, as it finally passed, the upper branch, provides for the following districts:

First district—Lamar, Red River, Bowie, Cass, Austin, Morris, Titus, Camp, Franklin, Delta and Elkins.

Second district—Jefferson, Orange, Newton, Jasper, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola and Harrison.

Third district—Van Zandt, Henderson, Wood, Smith, Upshur, Gregg and Rusk.

Fourth district—Grayson, Collin, Fannin, Hunt and Rains.

Fifth district—Dallas, Rockwall, Kaufman and Ellis.

Sixth district—Navarro, Freestone, Limestone, Leon, Robertson, Brazos and Burleson.

Seventh district—Galveston, Liberty, Chambers, Hardin, Tyler, Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity, Houston and Anderson.

Eighth district—Harris, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker and Madison.

Ninth district—Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Lavaca, Gonzales, De Witt, Victoria, Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio, Goliad, Bee, San Patricio, Live Oak, Karnes, Wilson, Guadalupe and Comal.

Tenth district—Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Washington, Fayette and Colorado.

Eleventh district—McLennan, Falls, Bell, Milam and Lee.

Twelfth district—Tarrant, Parker, Palo Pinto, Hood, Somervell, Bosque, Hill and Johnson.

Thirteenth district—Cooke, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Haskell, Knox, Ford, Hardeman, Stonewall, King, Dickens, Crosby, Cottle, Motley, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Farmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, Hall, Childress, Collingsworth and Garza.

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LAWYER,
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THE OAKS
MINERAL WELLS. TEXAS
Mrs. J. H. Hyman, Proprietress.

Conveniently Located to Nodded Wells and Bath Houses. House Just Finished. HAS A SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

Fourteenth district—Burnet, Lampasas, Coryell, Hamilton, Erath, Comanche, Eastland, Brown, Coleman, Mills, McCulloch, Mason, San Saba, Llano, Gillespie and Blanco.

Fifteenth district—Bexar, Kendall, Kerr, Bandera, Medina, Frio, Atascosa, McMullen, LaSalle, Webb, Duval, Nueces, Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr and Zapata.

Sixteenth district—El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Crockett, Val Verde, Kinney, Maverick, Dimmitt, Zavala, Uvalde, Edwards, Sutton, Schleicher, Menard, Kimble, Concho, Tom Green, Irion, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Bland, Callahan, Stephens, Shackelford, Jones, Taylor, Nolan, Fisher, Scurry, Mitchell, Howard, Borden, Dawson, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Yoakum, Cochran, Hockley, Terry, Lubbock, Lynn, Garza and Kent.

Robbins Not Impeached.—An attempt was made in the house last week to impeach State Treasurer Robbins on account of the deposit of state funds in the defunct First National bank of Austin. But after much discussion, and the presentation of substitutes by friends of the treasurer, the attempt was abandoned. The resolution in favor of impeachment read as follows:

"Resolved, That State Treasurer J. W. Robbins, hereby stands impeached by order of the house for mismanagement in the conduct of the affairs of his office, clearly in violation of law, and which in effect is little short of flagrant dereliction in the discharge of a public trust."

"2. That a committee of seven members of the house of representatives be appointed by the speaker to impeach said J. W. Robbins, treasurer of the state of Texas, at the bar of the senate, and to state that articles against him will be exhibited in due time, and made good before the senate, and to demand that the senate take orders for the appearance of the party to answer to the impeachment, and to prepare and report for approval by the house articles of impeachment; and upon approval by the house of the same, to present the same to the senate, and to act as a committee of managers to conduct said impeachment. W. T. Shannon, J. Y. Hogsett, Travis Henderson, Wells of Red River, A. W. Morris, E. A. Calvin, Lee Beaty, R. R. Williams, F. B. Looney, Geo. B. Terrell, A. M. Walker, James I. Perkins, Nestor Morrow, T. F. Meece, J. W. Walker, B. A. Calhoun, Kennedy of Limestone, H. S. Moran, J. M. Green, R. D. Mugg."

To Recover Money.—On August 23 Gov. Sayers sent to the legislature the following message:

"It is a matter of essential importance that there should be immediate legislation so as to insure and expedite the recovery of the moneys belonging to the state and in the custody of the First National bank of Austin."

Tex., at the time it was placed in the hands of a receiver by the comptroller of the currency. Unless such legislation be had it is quite certain that the liquidation of the affairs of the bank will be accomplished only through the long and expensive process of a receivership. At present no authority exists for any official of the state to do otherwise than to receive the moneys that may be due from the best information obtainable it is believed that there is about 60 per cent of the private deposits and of the moneys due the state in cash and other assets, sufficient, if properly handled, to insure the balance that may be due from the bank, provided that its affairs be carefully administered. It is also believed that in addition to the assets of the bank, resources of another character will be obtainable in order to enable the bank to settle in full all demands that may be made against it. I therefore here transmit to the legislature for its immediate consideration copies of a resolution which, in my judgment, should be enacted into law at the earliest practicable moment."

"JOSEPH D. SAYERS,"
"Governor."

Accompanying the message he transmitted a resolution prepared by the attorney-general, constituting the governor, the controller and attorney-general a board, and authorizing that board to make and enter into an agreement with the bank, in its judgment, necessary in order to return to the proper officials the money now in the custody of the First National bank.

For Special Legislation.—Gov. Sayers, on Aug. 22, sent a special message to the legislature asking legislation on the following matters:

First, the sheriff's fee bill; second, the redemption of the lands in city and town lots sold to the state for taxes; third, the settlement of titles to lands held adversely to the state under claims which originate from the Spanish and Mexican governments; fourth, to grant to the attorney-general authority to withdraw from the office of the controller of public accounts such original vouchers, papers and accounts as may be necessary to enable him to properly present the claims of the state of Texas against the United States government on account of expenses incurred by the state in behalf of Greer county; fifth, to amend the law relating to minors; sixth, to amend the charter of the city of Austin; seventh, to provide a better road law for the county of Cass; eighth, for the better care, protection and maintenance of blind children of this state; ninth, to enable such counties, cities and towns as have suffered through destruction of property and breakwaters and for sanitary purposes, floods or other great disasters, to compromise, refund or pay off their bonded and floating indebtedness; tenth, to enable the counties, cities and towns bordering on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico to levy and collect a tax for the construction of sea walls and breakwaters and for sanitary purposes, and to create a debt for such works and to issue bonds therefor; eleventh, to provide for the proper care and maintenance of children who

roll all freedmen whose names appear on the 1830 roll, and those who returned within six months after the promulgation of the treaty of 1836.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES
Citizens of Sapulpa, I. T., have warned all negroes not of Creek blood to leave the town.

Clint W. Lipe was killed a few days ago. He was running up cattle and got his horse killed in a race on the Verdigris river. His horse became frightened, reared and fell backward on Mr. Lipe, driving the saddle horn through his breast and killing him instantly.

There was a cyclone at Anadarko, Aug. 21. Many buildings and tents were blown down, and two persons were killed and several persons injured. John Antone, a produce farmer of Lamar county, Texas, who was caught under a falling building, was instantly mashed to death. He was visiting his sons, Felix and George. W. P. Tevis, of Dallas, a sign painter and paper hanger, was killed. Two or three others were injured, but not very seriously.

The Cherokee Nation, by its attorneys, John R. Thomas and Hutchings, West & Parker, has filed an injunction suit against the Dawes commission, asking that the commission be restrained from enrolling Cherokee freedmen whose names are not on any of the Cherokee rolls, and especially those whose names are not on the authentic roll of 1830, or are descendants of persons whose names are upon the 1830 roll. There are over 3000 freedmen applications now pending before the Dawes commission, and many of them have had their names placed on the Kern-Clifton roll. This suit is the result of the instructions of the secretary of the interior to en-

roll all freedmen whose names appear on the 1830 roll, and those who returned within six months after the promulgation of the treaty of 1836.

TO LEASE LANDS.—The territorial school land board has decided to offer all school lands east of range fourteen in the Kiowa and Comanche and Apache Indian reservations for lease about Sept. 1. The lands will have an appraised rental fixed for each quarter section which the person securing the lease will be required to pay. This rental will be made public when the lands are offered then for thirty days bids will be received of a cash bonus for the lease, and the person making the highest bid will be awarded the lease for three years, with the right to renew at the appraised rental with no competition. No person will be allowed to lease more than one-quarter section, and the bonus offered must accompany the bid. The rental need not be paid in cash, as the territory will take notes for it payable yearly.

The lands in this reservation west of range fourteen, and all of the lands in the Wichita reservation, will be offered for lease in October. The lands west of range thirteen have always heretofore been leased in tracts of one section or more, but in the Kiowa and Comanche reservation it is likely that all lands in ranges five, six and seven, as far west as Hobart, will be leased in quarter-section tracts only.

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

THE GOOD EFFECTS OF A CREAMERY.—In a summary of the points in favor of the creamery system, the United States department of agriculture gives the following:

1st. The quality of the whole factory product is equal to or better than the best of the single dairies in the same community.

2d. A greater quantity of butter produced from the same cows.

3d. The average selling price and the net returns per pound of butter considerably increased.

4th. The gains are sufficient to cover the whole cost of running the creamery.

5th. The cash income of the farmer from a given number of cows is as much and usually more than by the old system.

6th. All the labor, trouble and expense of making and marketing the butter is removed from the farms and households.

7th. Relief from the labor of caring for the milk and cream usually results in adding to the number of cows, and the effect of the friendly rivalry between patrons of the creamery, increasing the frequent money measure of the butter capacity of the cows, tends to a constant improvement in them, and in the consequent profit.

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

HE HEARS NOW.
The County Attorney of Brown County Had to Abandon His Profession for a Time, But Science and Great Skill Restored Hearing.

There is nothing so distressing to a professional man as to be deprived of one of the five faculties or senses; and to a lawyer to lose the sense of hearing means that he can no longer practice law in the courts of his country. He is handicapped so heavily that he is compelled to take a back-seat or go into some other calling.

W. U. Early is one of the most proficient lawyers in Brown county. He was a close student; had a fine legal mind, and was going rapidly to the front of his profession, when he was afflicted with a loss of hearing. For a time he struggled on, but finally had to quit law and go to clerking. But Mr. Early is made of stuff that doesn't give up, and he finally consulted Dr. Frank Mullins, of Fort Worth, who with energy, scientific knowledge and skill has made the deaf to hear. Mr. Early has resumed the law, is county attorney, and tells his friends, "You needn't speak loud; I can hear all right now," thanks to Dr. Mullins.

SANTA FE SPECIAL RATES.
California—Account Homeseeker's Excursions, one fare plus 25, 1st and 3d fares of July, August and September, limited for return 21 days from date of sale.

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

Indianapolis, Ind.—Account Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., one and one-third fare, Sept. 13 and 14, limited September 23, with privilege of extension to October 7.

Calvert—Account E. P. U. and Sunday School conventions, convention rates, August 19 to 22, limited August 27.

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

Norfolk, Va.—Account of Concatenated order of Hoo-Hoo, one fare for the round trip, Sept. 8, 9, and 10, limited Sept. 18.

Cleveland, Ohio—Account G. A. R. encampment, very low rates, Sept. 7, 8, and 9, limited Sept. 15, with privilege of extension to Oct. 5, by depositing ticket.

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

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

WHERE DO YOU GET OFF?
It is a wise thing to know when to get off a train, but prudence would suggest that you get off when the train is standing still. This is the case with the "Denver Road" now. Now let us help you decide WHERE to get off. The "Denver Road" will stop at Galveston, LaPorte, Seabrook or Fort Worth, and with the Santa Fe, Houston and make close connections with G. H. & N. and N. Y. T. & M. Rys, for points named, and with the Santa Fe, Houston and Texas Central Railway for Rockport, Corpus Christi and Aransas Pass.

All the hotels at these points are modern in their appointments, and you will find the "Denver Road" a most comfortable and relaxing trip. Local Agents of the Houston and Texas Central Railway will be glad to quote you rates, or you should write to S. F. B. Morse, P. O. Box 100, Houston; W. L. Robbins, P. O. Box 100, Houston; A. G. Newsom, D. P. A., Dallas.

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Dallas News ever since. He represented the News in San Antonio and in Waco at times, and in 1886 he was made night editor of the Dallas News, a position which he held without interruption until 1896, when he was made managing editor.

His health failed him under the strain of the managing editorship, and in the early part of 1899 he was transferred to the position of day editor, which position he held until his death.

Asked for Aid.—Congressman Kleberg of the Quaker district, in which Zapata county, where there is so much destitution on account of a drought that has been on for thirteen months, has sent the following telegram:

"Secretary of State, Washington: Great distress among the people of Zapata county, Texas, on account of continued drought. Can you not order relief for the suffering?"

"RUDOLPH KLEBERG, M. C."
Reports from Zapata county state that there are no crops. Cattle are dying for want of water and grass, and outside help alone can save many people from starvation.

Lanham's Announcement.—Congressman Samuel W. T. Lanham, who has openly announced as a candidate for governor of Texas, is a citizen of Weatherford. This distinguished gentleman and law-maker has been a most faithful representative of the Eighth district and for the state at large. He has represented the great stock and farm interest of the state of Texas as few men could, for early in his career he was a cattleman, and identified with the Panhandle country, yet he is so well rounded in his character that he has proven equally acceptable to the other interests of the state. His sixteen years' record in congress gives him an endorsement which is very gratifying to his supporters. He was a candidate for governor in 1894, and although a combination of circumstances prevented his nomination in the convention, his followers assert that he added greatly to his strength with the people. It is safe to conclude that he could remain in congress if he so desired, and in his race for gubernatorial honors his friends look for strong support from the cattle-raising and farm interests.

South American Affairs.—The Colombian revolutionists claim to have won a battle in the department of the Cauca a few days ago asserting that they are in control in the district. The Colombian government says the revolutionists were routed. The relations between Colombia and Venezuela are still unsettled, but some of the European nations are criticizing the United States for sending heavy sea forces to the isthmus, alleging that land grabbing by this country will result. France is particularly disposed to resent American interference. Besides the treaty obligations of the United States to preserve the sovereignty of Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama, the United States government has most important interests of its own to guard. It is almost certain that the isthmian canal commission's final report, to be submitted to congress next December, will recommend the pur-

chase by the United States of the uncompleted Panama canal, provided its present owners offer advantageous terms. Negotiations are now going on to ascertain the lowest figure at which the Panama people will sell out, and members of the commission expect to strike a good bargain. They are all agreed that the Panama route is more desirable than that across Nicaragua, if the price can be arranged satisfactorily.

Chinese Edicts.—The state department has received by mail from Mr. Squires, charge d'affaires at Peking, several edicts issued within recent months by the empress dowager, urging upon the officials of China every exertion to secure men of talent to conduct government affairs, and also censuring the abuses which have grown up under the old administration. The edicts direct greater liberality in classical examinations and provide for the study of practical economy in addition to the studies under the old regime. The abuses and corruption which have existed under the boards that heretofore have ruled China are set forth in emphatic language, and all officials are directed to assist in rooting out evils and establishing a better system of administration.

The Strike.—The seventh week of the big steel strike has opened without material change, though there are some rumors that the leaders of the strikers are more inclined to make terms. This, however, they strenuously deny, alleging that there is no intention of weakening.

Gusher Breaks Loose.—Monday morning an oil well on Spindletop hill at Beaumont came in unexpectedly and spouted oil all over the immediate vicinity. The gushers being powerful to control of the flow. In an effort to shut off the oil stream two men, James S. Smith and John McDaniels, lost their lives, being overcome by the gas. Others were rendered unconscious. The well continues to flow unchecked, and the gravest fears are entertained that a fire will break out

and sweep the hill. The spouting well is owned by the Palestine-Beaumont Oil company.

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Can be reached by all railroads entering Dallas. Fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep in demand. Stock Cattle, Hogs and Sheep sold and sale slow. There are more cattle sold for slaughter on this market than on any other Texas market. Help build up a first-class home market. Correspondence solicited. Market reports free on application.
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Is Parke, Davis & Company's Blackleg Vaccine Improved. Ready for Immediate Use. No Expensive Outfit Needed.
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OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES THE SHIRT WAIST.
The one thing that is sure to stir up the American Public is any radical departure from custom—anything that is not the way of the fathers. But the shirt waist, no matter how sensible and full of service the new idea is—vide the shirt waist man, for instance. In time, however, the merits of any worthy innovation impress themselves upon the public. The fact—as in the case of the shirt waist, adopted at Austin, August 6th, by official vote, as the proper thing.
"THE DENVER ROAD" was the first to break away from the electro-slug method of displaying advertising, giving the people something to read with frequent changes, and it worked well. This year in the interest of our "constant readers" we have put in a little time courting the Muse, also the Amuse, and—has it worked? Well, the shirt waist man realized it is sure to be reliable. Every Lot is TESTED on CATTLE BEFORE IT LEAVES OUR LABORATORIES. Write for Literature and Full Information, Free on Request. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Within the last three years "THE DENVER ROAD" has made several quite radical departures in the matter of regular daily equipment and service, viz: Pullmans with comfortable large dressing-rooms for ladies, Cafe Cars, meals a la carte, Day Coaches of the most modern variety—a handsome, box-vestibled train, run without change. These trains, as well as our individual advertising—both strictly "Footy of Motion"—have attracted considerable attention, and we are doing a good business, which is a compliment to the intelligence of the people who are our guests.
W. F. STURLEY, A. A. GLISSON, CHARLES L. HULL, G. A. P. A. G. A. P. A. T. P. A.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
P. S.—Unless you go via "THE DENVER ROAD," you'll not get quite all you should for your money. Two Things to Remember: "Only One Road!" and "No Apology Necessary!"