The Texas Stock Journal.

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

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DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1901.

NEW CONTESTS.

The subjects for the fifth and sixth of the Journal's Essay Contests for boys and girls are announced in this issue.

SEE PAGE 4.

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.

CAPITOL SYNDICATE.

ANSWER FILED IN THE RECEIVERSHIP PROCEEDINGS—SEVERAL PLEAS ARE MADE.

The answer of the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment company, limited, in the receivership proceedings brought by Margaret Ann Babcock et al., has been filed in the district court of Hartley county.

The answer covers 42 closely typewritten pages. It states, among other things, that the company was organized under the Company's Act of the Kingdom of Great Britain, in 1885; that there are nine members of the board of directors, three of whom reside in the United States; that the executive head of the company, who is called the chairman of the board of directors, is Right Hon. John Young of Belfast, and that the secretary of the company is H. Milner Willis of London, England. The defendants admit that they own a majority of the capital stock of the company, but deny that the officers and directors have been in any way influenced by the defendants or that the defendants have exercised over said officers or directors any improper or fraudulent influence or that the directors have been in any way subservient to the interests of the defendants, or neglectful of the interests of the corporation, but on the contrary have at all times carefully conserved its best interests.

The answer denies that the defendants did or could dictate to the company the contract that the company should make, for the reason that, according to the by-laws of the company, a copy of which is attached to the pleading, it is not improper for the directors to deal with the company, but the by-laws provide that in case a contract is being negotiated by the directors with the company that the directors shall not vote for the company in respect of said contract, and if they assume to vote the vote will not be counted, and the offending director shall be fined £20, and that this by-law of the company was observed in the making of the contract of which the plaintiffs complain.

The answer gives a history of the contract between the company and the defendants, who are called the syndicate, and alleges that John V. Farwell and Charles B. Farwell furnished all the money to build the Texas state capitol, for the building of which they received 3,000,000 acres of land in the Panhandle of Texas, part of the controversy in the suit; that after the acquisition of the land the Farwells established thereon a ranch in the years of 1885, 1886 and 1887, and expended more than $2,000,000; that during the time of the construction of such capitol, and after the organization of the company, said company issued its debenture bonds in the sum of about $5,000,000 in United States currency, which bonds were floated in Great Britain; that from the time of the establishment of said ranch up to the present, the ranch, by contract with the company, has been managed by the members of the syndicate; that the $5,000,000 debenture bonds issued by the company were maturing in the years of 1892 and 1893, and the company had no funds to meet these bonds, and the time of their maturity was a time of great depression, not only in Texas, but everywhere else, so that if the bonds had been foreclosed at that time the property would have been sacrificed, and enough could not have been realized from the foreclosure to pay the indebtedness, so that it was absolutely necessary for the security of the shareholders, including the plaintiffs in the case, as well as the debenture bondholders, that some persons or persons of financial credit, should guarantee the payment of the interest on these bonds in order that the time of payment might be extended; that the syndicate guaranteed the payment of the interest of the bonds, as they were required to do by the debenture holders, in order to get an extension of the indebtedness, as evidenced by the bonds; that the securing of the debentures ultimated in the last contract of which plaintiffs complain, because the debenture holders demanded, before they agreed to an extension of the time for the payment of the bonds, that the company should pay no dividends until the bonds were paid; that about this time, too, it was discovered that, owing to unprecedented death loss in the Panhandle a year before, and in a mistake of branding, there were lacking about 30,000 as many cattle on the ranch as the parties supposed there were; that in the making of the contract of which plaintiffs complain, dated in July, 1894, the company was represented by its chosen solicitor, Frank Crisp of London, and that the debenture holders were represented by Mr. Rawlins, an English solicitor, and the contract was a result of protracted negotiations between the company, the representative of the debenture holders and the syndicate, and that in the making of the contract the syndicate did not act for the company; That the action of the company in the making of the contract was agreed to by all the stockholders, including the plaintiffs; that the contract is fair in every respect, and is more favorable than any other person was willing to or would make; that at the time of the making of the contract there was an indebtedness owing to the syndicate by the company of nearly $1,800,000; that this debt was settled at the time the last contract was made.

In addition to this, the answer contains several pleas of limitation, of nonjoinder of parties and a reconventional demand against the plaintiffs for procuring the appointment of receivers in the case without notice to them on an ex-parte hearing.

Sioux City Yards Sold.—In a circular letter J. Coombs, former general counsel of the Credits Commutation company, makes the positive statement that the Sioux City stockyards have been sold by the Commutation company, which has owned them sence the failures of 1893. By agreement the sale was to be kept quiet for the present ,and the purchasers are unknown, save to a few on the inside.. It is believed, however, that the packers now in business there have made the purchase, including the Armours and Cudahy's.

Cattle and Potatoes.—Some people are born lucky and others get rich through simply having good foresight. President W. L. Grubb, of the Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' association, seems to possess a happy combination of these two traits, says the Denver Record-Stockman. Last spring he took a notion that it was a good time to get out of the cattle business. He had a fine bunch of range cattle and put a fancy price on them, $32 per head. He had hardly announced his price before a buyer turned up and in a few days he had the money and another man had the cattle. Before stocking up again he concluded to rebuild his ranch house and make some improvements in the farm, and just to keep his cowboys busy he put them to work planting a sixty-acre field of potatoes, just to make expenses. In a letter received recently he says: "My sixty acres will yield somewhere between 8,000 and 10,000 sacks. This means somewhere around 20,000 bushels, and Mr. Grubb will probably net over $10,000 for his sixty acres. He ought to be able to get through the winter on this, but he is now figuring on stocking up on cattle again when he can find a herd that suits him. He has an ideal range and an ideal farm over near Glenwood, in this state, and is a firm believer in the rotation of crops, cattle one year and potatoes the next.

To Buy Daly's Ranch.—The news comes out of the West that Senator W. A. Clark is about to become the owner of the noted Bitter Root stock ranch, founded and brought to perfection by the late Marcus Daly, who was Mr. Clark's bitterest political and business enemy for many years. It is stated that Mrs. Daly is anxious to sell, and Senator Clark has sent an agent and personal representative to the ranch to examine it and report to him as to its value. The ranch has been famous the world over as the former home of such noted horses as Hamburg, Tammany, Montana, Ogden, Isador, Inishfree, Lux Casta, Chilton, Cameron, Bathampton, Iverness, Prodigal, Ponce de Leon, Millroy, Rachel, China Silk, Lady Thisbe, Brown Silk and many others. The ranch consists of 125,000 acres of the best land in Montana, of which about 25,000 are under cultivation, and upon which Marcus Daly spent millions of dollars in improvements. It is stated that Senator Clark's intention is to cultivate sugar on the ranch.

Chemical Branding Mixture.—Some time ago the Journal gave the formula for a chemical branding mixture. In a recent issue the Breeders' Gazette says on the same subject: We have had several complaints that druggists are in doubt as to compounding the formula for the New Zealand chemical branding mixture ,as published some months ago. The directions, as we printed them, are as follows:

Barium sulphite and coal tar, thinned by equal parts of American potash and water and spirits of turpentine, each equal in measure to the original composition.

We found no difficulty is understanding these directions, but for the benefit of those who are puzzled we put them in the form of a prescription with full directions as follows:

Barium sulphite	...16 ounces
Coal tar	.....16 ounces
Mix thin with	
American potash	.....32 ounces
Turpentine	.....32 ounces
Water	.....32 ounces

Mix the barium sulphite and coal tar thoroughly as is required by the nature of the two substances. Mix the three last named—potash, turpentine and water—also as required by their natures so as to secure perfect fluidity and amalgamation. Gradually then incorporate the two masses.

A correspondent reports that he has has had good success by clipping the hair from the point at which he wishes to apply the brand, but from the experience of others this is not necessary. The same correspondent states that a wooden brand will answer quite as well as one of iron.

Dr. Folsetter's Successor.—The Texas livestock sanitary board has appointed Dr. W. A. Knight of Houston to be acting state veterinarian vice Dr. Wm. Folsetter of Dallas, resigned. Dr. Knight has made Houston his home for the last ten years, and has whenever diseases of any kind manifested themselves, done good work to stamp them out. He is a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College and a postgraduate of the Kansas City College.

COMING STATE FAIRS.

GREAT EXPOSITIONS AT DALLAS AND AT SAN ANTONIO—SOME OF THE FEATURES.

If appearances are not deceptive the two great Texas fairs, the Dallas State fair and the San Antonio Interstate exposition, will this year be in keeping with the general era of prosperity which has prevailed in the country for the past eighteen months. While the drouth might be naturally expected to affect to some extent the agricultural exhibits, the managers of both fairs feel sure that the effect will be inappreciable. The horticultural displays will be exceptionally fine, and the livestock, poultry and pet stock departments will be unusually full. The racing promises to be all that can be desired. The attendance at all the state fairs held so far this year in other states has been very large, and there is every reason to believe that the Texas records will be broken.

At the Dallas fair grounds many improvements have been made, but the demand for space by exhibitors can still not be filled.

The Mexican exhibit at the Dallas fair promises this year to be one of the most attractive features. J. T. Willett has for many weeks been busy securing exhibits for the Mexican village, and he claims that many things will be displayed that were never before shown outside the land of the Montezumas.

Vice President J. B. Wilson is very enthusiastic over the outlook for the cattle exhibits. Some new barns have been built and the old barns have been removed to the northeast side of the race course, remodeled and refitted, so as to give plenty of ventilation. The department now has nearly 700 stalls fitted up for the use of exhibitors.

The swine department shows a surprisingly large number of entries to date, assuring a first-class swine show, and concerning the poultry department, General Manager Smith said a few days ago:

"Probably never in the history of the fair, from 1886 to 1901, have there been so many improvements in any other department as have been made this year in our poultry department. This improvement applies both to the building and accommodations and to the exhibits. The building has been thoroughly overhauled and remodeled and an annex 30 x50 feet built. The annex will be devoted entirely to the display of incubators and brooders, embracing six of the latest improved and approved inventions and several in and out-of-doors brooders, thus giving the visitor to the fair an opportunity to see eggs in all stages of incubation and brooders full of all ages of chicks, from a few hours old all the way up to the age where they can shift for themselves.

"Our poultry department has grown in importance each year, until it has reached the point where the awards made receive a national recognition, which gives our poultry show a rank equal to that of the best in the country.

"Competent assistants will be on hand to receive and properly install and care for all classes of birds and pet stock consigned for exhibition at our approaching fair."

Splendid music will be furnished throughout the fair, and there will be a large number of good special attractions.

On Reunion day the fair will devote half the receipts to the entertainment of the Confederate veterans next year, and a strong effort will be made by the old Confederates to make that the big day of the fair. Gov. Sayers and other distinguished men will speak.

Aythough the fair does not open until Sept. 28, Mrs. Sydney Smith, superintendent of the ladies department, will open her office at the fair grounds Sept. 23 to receive exhibits for her department, many of which require much care in arranging for proper display. The exhibits in this department are expected to be unusually numerous this year, and in fact no department, the managers state, will fail to show decided improvement.

SAN ANTONIO FAIR.

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

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

The livestock exhibit will be extensive. Never before have there been so many well bred cattle brought together. Two classes sure to attract much attention will be the displays of range and beef cattle, for which exceedingly liberal prizes have been offered. Never in the history of the south have there been so many liberal premiums offered in a livestock show. Grand arena exhibits, to be held on six days, will be among the prominent features. There will be a large display of dairy products, modern machinery and apparatus used in and about the dairy. All the popular fruits will be displayed in a suitable refrigerating room on the grounds, which will make it possible to have a fresh exhibit daily.

Minerals will be fully represented, comprising every production, both useful and ornamental, mined from the earth. Mexico and the United States will contribute specimens. It will be the purpose of the fine arts exhibits to show the progress made in the culture of painting and drawing. In the music hall there will be given recitals and concerts. There are also to be outdoor concerts. Prof. Conterno's band of 75 pieces, famous the world over, has been engaged as the leading musical organization. In the evening music hall will be the scene of the presentation of "Battles of Our Nation," a musical war spectacle portraying the events from the colonial wars to the present date.

The amusement feature of the fair will cost a vast sum. To stray upon a midway of such wonders as is being provided has not been the privilege of those attending Texas fairs. Two immense Ferris' wheels will take the visitor revolving high above earth. "The beautiful orient" will be another attraction. It is described as a dazzling, romantic and realistic display of the manifold charms of the east. There will be the electric fountains and theatre, dazzling in their brilliant beauty of rainbow colors. In addition there will be "A Trip to the Moon," war cyclorama, cineograph, glass blowers, "Darkness and Dawn," animal show, dreamland, moving pictures, old Nuremburg, scenic railway and many other objects of interest.

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

THE ABILENE FAIR.

The West Texas fair at Abilene will be held Oct. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. An exceptionally good racing program is offered, there will be a splendid roping contest and the farm exhibits, fine stock, hogs, chickens, etc., will all be properly looked after. The people of Abilene assure an excellent fair and splendid entertainment for all who visit it.

THIRD ESSAY CONTEST.

MISS CATHERINE BARCUS, A McLENNAN COUNTY GIRL, IS THE WINNER.

With each new contest in the series of cash prize essay contests more enthusiasm is manifested by the young friends of the Journal. The third contest brought a host of papers from all sections of Texas and some from other states. The winner of the cash prize of one dollar is Miss Catherine Barcus of Lorena, McLennan county, Texas, her paper being given the highest grade by the committee to which all the essays were referred. Her essay follows:

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BISCUITS.

It has been said that "bread is the staff of life," so if you have a good staff, you must have good bread. To make good bread you must have good material, good flour, milk and lard. It is impossible to make good biscuit with faulty flour.

For a quart of flour use a scant teaspoonful of soda and two cups of good buttermilk, or if making yeast powder biscuit use a heaping teaspoonful of yeast powder and two cups of sweet milk as cold as possible, a teaspoonful of salt and a heaping table spoonful of lard.

Mix them together quickly, roll tolerably thin, cut out and lay smoothly in the pan, giving them plenty or room to rise, and bake immediately in a hot oven.

This will make about two dozen biscuit, enough for a family of seven. Make up some good biscuit and cook them with a slow fire and they will not be good. They must be cooked with a hot fire, and if eaten hot you are sure to have good biscuit.

CATHERINE BARCUS,
Age, 14 years. Lorena, Tex.

The Journal can not undertake to print all of the large number of good papers received in this contest but to show how close was the competition it gives a few of those submitted. Many of those not printed are as good a some of those which appear but on account of lack of space some must be left out. Following are some of the papers:

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BISCUITS.

I will make these biscuit alone. I will go into the kitchen and brush out the stove and oven clean; and then I will make a fire in the stove, and roll up my sleeves and put on my cook apron. I will not be like the girl that made up bread to make her hands clean; I will wash my hands. Then I will sift about a quart of flour (for making bred for a family of six) and put in two and one-half cups of clabber-milk, rich with cream, about one-half spoonful of soda, and about as much salt.

Then I will roll out the biscuit dough and cut out the biscuits.

Then I will put the breadpan on the stove and grease it in the bottom with lard. Then I will put my biscuits in the pan, and put the pan in the oven, and cook the bread until it is done—but not burned—and serve hot.

BELLE CLACK,
Age 13 years. Abilene, Texas.

First of all, you must have a clean board and rolling-pin.

If you want nice biscuit, sift your flour a couple of times. Have good flour; also a clean pan, or whatever you may use to mix the dough in.

Then, to use Good Luck baking powder, take one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and one quart of sifted flour, and take a spoonful of good lard; add salt to suit taste. Mix with sweet milk and then roll out the dough. Have a good, hot oven to bake them in.

When they are done have a warm biscuit doilie and plate all ready for them. Now if you do as I say you will have a biscuit good enough for a Texas editor.

GLADYS PITTENGER,
1102 Sixth ave., Fort Worth, Tex.
Age 10 years.

I think the first thing to be considered in making good biscuit is that one should be clean and tidy and should have her hands washed well.

Take three quarts of good flour, sifted well, three cupfuls of sour milk, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda, one of salt, and one-half cupful of lard. Knead to a soft dough. Roll thin and bake in a hot oven. Accompanied by a dish each of Jersey butter and golden honey will make a breakfast good enough for ordinary mortals E. MYRTLE SISSOM,
Age 12 years. Avalon, Elli Co., Tex.

I think every girl should know how to make good biscuits. And most every one can do so by observing closely some good recipes, taking care whatever not to use any more or less of anything the recipe calls for.

As for myself, I think the main thing is to have good flour and a good fire in your stove. There are very few people, if any, who can make good biscuits out of poor flour. Always take care not to get too much soda in your biscuits, as it spoils the taste as well as the appearance.

Well, I think the best biscuits are made with soda and cream of tartar—1 quart of flour, 1 teaspoon of soda, 2 spoons of cream of tartar, 1 spoon of salt and a large spoon o lard.

I think the next to the best biscuits are sour milk biscuits, and third are baking powder biscuits.

The fourth, and last, are water biscuits—meanest and worst of any. That is all I know about biscuits.

HAZEL MEEKS,
Age 13 years. Rusk, Texas.

First, the one that makes the biscuits must have on a clean dress (but they don't always have), and wash their hands clean, and when she gets them washed, sift some flour in a pan where the biscuits are always made. She must be sure she don't dip any snuff, or have any soot on her hands, where she raked out the ashes from the stove to make a fire in it, and wash her hands just before she makes them. When the flour is sifted in the pan put one teaspoon and a half of salt, one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of soda, and then put in two cupfuls of fresh buttermilk, then put in half a cupful of lard—that is, just for an ordinary sized family. If the one that makes them wants more than that they can just put in a little bit more of buttermilk, lard, soda, salt and baking powder, and when she gets that in stir it all up together and work it light and not too hard, roll it out tolerably thin and take the biscuit cutter and cut them out like biscuits and put them in a pan prepared for baking them, which must be clean and have enough lard in it to make them come out easy when taken up. Bake in hot oven, and when they get done they will be good biscuits. I watched my mother make biscuits yesterday, and that is the way she made them.

HAZEL FOSTER,
Finley, Dallas county, Texas.
Age 13 years.

How to make good biscuits is what every girl ought to know, if she does not. The reason why every girl ought to know how to cook well is, first, because it is her duty to help her mother, if she has no cook; second, because her mother may get sick and she might have to cook, and good biscuits are always welcomed at the table. Here is a recipe which those who want to learn how to make good biscuits will bring right results if made like it:

Have a nice clean board, rolling-pin and tray. Then sift one quart of flour, add two cups of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful and a half of salt, heaping tablespoonful and a half of lard. Then make into a stiff batter (stiff enough for your hands not to stick). Roll thin and cut out; then put them in a hot oven and bake ten minutes.

VERA WILLIAMSON,
Age 13 years. Cleburne, Texas.

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."

ONE DOLLAR

Will be paid to the winner of the FIFTH CONTEST, which closes Sept. 24, and the same amount is offered for the best paper in the SIXTH CONTEST, which closes October 1.

For full particulars regarding all contests

SEE PAGE 4.

Packers at Fort Worth.—Several representatives of the Armour and Swift Packing companies are now in Fort Worth looking over the stock yards situation and making plans in regard to building the big packing plants. The committee selected to raise the additional $50,000 has not yet got to work. It is probable that this work will be taken up after this meeting. Winfield Scott, who is one of the large subscribers to the bonus, and who is now in Colorado, was expected to return to Fort Worth this week, but a letter from Colorado Springs states that he is ill.

High Prices for Hogs.—During the past week hogs were sold on the Chicago market at $7 per hundred and some hog buyers have expressed the opinion that prices will go still higher before February 1. Others take a more conservative view. Discussing the outlook the National Provisioner says:

While there has been a decided falling off in the receipts of hogs at the west marketable centers from the rush incident to the drouth conditions, yet there are larger supplies of them at this time last year. Everything points to an earlier marketing of the swine than usual for the fall months.

The corn crop prospects have Improved, and there is likely to be an addition of 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels to the outturn as against some of the extreme low crop estimates made in the period of excitement two or three weeks since. Of course, the late planted corn, for which the prospects are now chiefly much more encouraging, has a later period than usual to nature, and may not escape frost damge. Nevertheless the present look of the corn crop has influenced prices of the grain through the week to somewhat easier prices through which the hog products have been slightly affected. The highest prices of the corn would probably happen, as we asserted before the marketing of the crop. It is true that there will be fewer hogs to market at an advanced period of the year, by reason of the corn crop scare, and that productions will be sensibly diminished, as well, from the late forwarding of immature hogs and pigs. But while the prospects are encouraging for fairly high prices through for a long while well into next season, and that it will probably take more than another grain crop to even up matters, the point is that unless consumption of corn is more extensive than is promised by current prices, that some expectations of the late future markets for both the grain and hog markets are not likely to be realized.

To Investigate Koch Theory.—King Edward has become deeply interested in the theory of Professor Koch that bovine tuberculosis can not be communicated to human beings and has appointed a commission to give it a thorough investigation. The scope of the inquiry to be made is officially stated to be whether animal and human tuberculosis are identical, whether animals and humans can be reciprocally infected and under what conditions occurs and the means of combatting it. occurs and the means of combating it. The commission has been granted the fullest powers and facilities and the members have been urged to make a prompt report.

Anderson's Estimate.—In a recent interview William Penn Anderson of the Santa Fe road said:

"The present corn crop would not under any circumstances be available for cattle feeding for four months, nor was the future of the corn crop the incentive to any great extent which caused the marketing of immature cattle. The livestock journals comment on the markets, on the occasion of the excessive cattle receipts, through the personal interviews with the owners, established the fact that it was a shortage of 'stock water' and the 'arrested growth' of the tame or 'blue grass' pastures. The shortage in stock water in Kansas and Missouri was caused by the surface water drying up which during the past few years was so abundant as to become a permanent dependence, especially in districts where the under drain is from tiles. In such localities the water stopped flowing from the tiling, but regular wells of regulation depth were complained of but little. The arrested growth of the blue grass, started in life again by the generous rains, will insure better and later fall pasture of this kind, while all over the West where native grass holds sway in the pastures and on the open range it has been an ideal season and the cattle as a whole have acquired more fat and young cattle better growth than for years.

"In addition to the above named states, with the exception of Nebraska, no complaints have been heard. There come reliable reports of a greater acreage and generally good crop conditions from Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Michigan, New York, the New England states, the valleys of Maryland and both Virginias, while Kentucky and Tennessee, especially east of the Cumberland and the Tennessee rivers have fair crops, in all of which the cultivation of Indian corn has been an increasing factor during the last half decade, so much so that the alleged corn belt of the board of trade is only a myth.

"The prospects for a forage crop on the plains and in Kansas, such as Kaffir corn, milo maize, sorghum, etc., with the greatest acreage ever known, an extra proportion of corn fodder, carrying imperfect ears already in the shock, with a fair prospect for a full corn crop of the late planting, but without the latter promising as great a supply for roughing young cattle through the winter as ever before, with a special stock cattle rate now in force for the favorable distribution of such, give the owners of the surplus young cattle of Texas eligible to the open market peculiar advantages, the outlook for the cattle industry is far from discouraging.

"In the opinion of those most familiar with the cattle trade, there is an actual shortage in aged steers, suitable for the preparation of the ripest beef, 3-year-olds and upward.

"There are as many in proportion in the Panhandle as elsewhere. There are about 50,000 head of 3-year-old steers and upward in the Panhandle of Texas and Eastern New Mexico.

"It has been an open secret for upwards of a year that the fall of 1901 would show a shortage in aged cattle for the 'feed lots.' The extraordinary condition of the Montana and other northwestern range cattle fitting the larger proportion of them for shipment direct to the shambles, will still further increase the shortage of available 3-year-old steers."

The Hamline Show.—The show and sale of Shorthorns and Herefords at the Minnesota state fair was very creditable so far as the displays were concerned, but the prices received were not particularly high. Thickfish, owned by T. F. B. Sotham, won the premium for the best Hereford bull of any age, and Golden Victor, owned by George Harding & Son, carried off the Shorthorn honors. Gudgrell & Simpson were the owners of several winners among the Herefords. At the Hereford sale 72 animals were disposed of, bringing an average of $202.05. The highest price for a cow was $500, and for a bull, $460.

At the Shorthorn sale 41 animals were sold, averaging $247.13. The highest price was $700 paid for a bull.

Autumn Dress Fabrics

We are showing an elegant assortment of new Colored Dress Goods in the latest importations and domestic weaves. Tailor and coat suitings are important factors for the dressy public. We are fully equipped in popular materials.

54-inch Peau de Gaunt, in all prevailing shades—garnet, gray, reseda, castor, tan and black, at	$2 50
54-inch Mixed Covert of superior grade, in street shades, for school and hard service—price only $1.00 and	$1 25
54-inch special Victoria Suiting, a grand cloth for all kinds of dressy gowns—cannot be matched for less than $1.50, at	$1 25
50-inch Corkscrew, a beautiful plain material in seven colorings that can not fail to please—price	$1 25
27-inch Moire Waistings, in side bands and plain cords, the newest designs and moderate prices—65c to	$1 00
38-inch Mixed Coverts, that are in line with the high grade material, though narrower and lighter in weight, and the price is only	65c

New Silks and Velvets

We are making a handsome showing of the choicest creations in Silk and Velvet textures for auntumn wear.

New Louissine Stripes that shine with up-to-date colorings, at a popular price	$1 00
New Inserting and Satin Striped Waist Silks, one of the first novelties of the season—opening price	$1 00
New Persian Stripes and Figures now ready for your inspection at the moderate prices of 85c and	$1 50
42-inch Black Taffeta Skirting and Ragland material, especially heavy—price	$1 50
36-inch Oil Boiled Black Taffeta, with high lustrous finish, special price only	$1 00
27-inch Black Peau de Soie, best value of any black silk in the South at	$1 00
Black and Colored Silk Velvet, now much used for waisting and suits, a full line of colors, in prices ranging from $1.00 to	$2 00

Samples and Catalogues Mailed Free on request.

Sanger Bros., DALLAS, TEXAS.

FARM NEWS.

Boll worms are damaging the cotton in the Roxton community in Lamar county.

The acreage devoted to truck graw-ing in Goliad county will be greatly increased next year.

Truck farmers at Stevens' switch, near Alto, Cherokee county, have decided to form a truck growers' association.

The Texas cotton crop for 1899-1900 brought $99,000; the crop for 1900-1901 brought $181,000. The increase in value per bale was $9.08.

The potato bug has been exciting alarm among English farmers. The British board of agriculture claims that there is no ground for apprehension.

The Ellis County Cotton Growers' association was organized last week by Oswald Wilson. The following officers were elected: John Morrison, president; J. W. Bussell, vice president; Joe P. Cooper, secretary, and T. B. Jackson, treasurer.

Hill county farmers held a mass meeting at Hillsboro last week, and passed resolutions condemning the action of buyers who had given notice that all cotton sold in Hillsboro must be weighed in certain yards. The farmers declared that unless they were allowed to have cotton weighed where they pleased they would sell their crop elsewhere.

J. R. Coffman was in town last Saturday, and in conversation with the News rustler said that he made about a bale and a half of cotton to the acre on some of his land last year, and averaged on his entire crop a bale to the acre; that his crop this year was equally as good as it was last year. He has a good crop of corn and other stuff. Dick is a good farmer, and his success is due to intelligent management and work.—Foard County News.

Dr. T. R. Knox has tried with success a new way of raising two crops of watermelons from the same vines. After the vine has stopped bearing the first time he cuts it off within a few inches of the ground, when it starts growing again just as a young vine just up from the seed would do. He has a number of melons—second crop—that are nearly grown. This is a quick way in which to keep fresh melons on the market during the whole season.—Halletsville Herald.

B. M. Duggar, the agricultural department expert, has been studying cotton plant diseases in Ellis county during the past few days. Concerning cotton rust, Mr. Duggar states that the disease is generally but erroneously attributed to alkali spots in the field, but he says the real trouble is a fungus or mold growth that attacks the roots of the plant and thus kills them. The department is now trying to propagate a resistant plant, and will make experiments in various sections of the state, having selected Gonzales and Brown counties, and also in some black land county, probably near Paris.

In its issue of Sept. 7, the New York Chronicle said: Our telegraphic advices this evening indicate that dry weather has prevailed over many sections of the south during the week, and where rain has fallen the precipitation has, as a rule, been light. Further decided deterioration in cotton is reported from Texas. From Alabama, Mississippi and Florida there are complaints of shedding and rust. Our Helena correspondent states that, while some crops will average good, others are very poor and spotted. From Stateburg, S. C., our advices are to the effect that cotton on sandy lands has ceased growing and is wilting generally, but from Greenwood an improvement is noted. Cotton is opening rapidly in some districts, especially in the southwest, and picking is progressing well.

LAST YEAR'S CROP.—Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton exchange in his annual report shows that the mills of the South have used up 23,819 bales more than during 1899-1900, against a consumption by the North of 2,050,000.

He makes the actual cotton crop of Texas, including Indian Territory, 3,-808,568, or, say, 1,238,056 bales more than last year, and states that the actual production of Indian Territory was 299,330, against 156,064 last year.

Mr. Hester also gives the actual production of Oklahoma 119,063 and Missour 25,794. His report on the cotton crop for the different states is given as follows:

North Carolina, etc.,	542,000
South Carolina	911,000
Georgia	1,295,000
Alabama	1,000,000
Florida	45,000
Mississippi	950,000
Louisiana	719,000
Arkansas	762,000
Tennessee, etc.,	350,000
Texas	3,808,000
Total	10,808,000

North Carolina above includes Kentucky and Virginia; Tennessee includes Oklahoma, Missouri and Utah; Texas includes Indian Territory.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on Aug 24 to have been 71.4 as compared with 77.2 on the 25th of the preceding month. 68.2 on Sept. 1, 1900; 68.5 on Sept. 1, 1899, and a ten year average of 74.4.

There was an impairment of condition during August amounting to 18 points in Texas, 10 in Oklahoma, 8 in Arkansas, 7 in Alabama, 4 in Virginia, 2 in Louisiana and 1 point in North Carolina and Florida. On the other hand, there was an improvement during the month in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Indian Territory and Missouri, amolnting to 3, 5, 3 1 and 4 points, respectively. In Mississippi there was no appreciable change in condition.

A condition below the ten year average is reported in a majority of the states, the deficiency being 15 points in Texas and Arkansas, 6 in North Crolina, 3 in Tennessee and Virginia and 1 in Alabama nd Florida. In Oklahoma the condition is 10 points below the average of the five years and in Missouri 6 points below the average of the years for which statistics are available. On the other hand, the condition in Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana are 4, 13, 5 and 4 points above their respective ten year averages and in the Indian Territory 1 point above the average for five years.

As compared with September, 1, 1900, conditions at the close of August were less favorable in Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma to the extent of 21.4 and 10 points respectively and were more favorable to the extent of 28 points in Mississippi, 20 in South Carolina, 12 in Georgia, 11 in Alabama and Missouri, 10 in Louisiana, 5 in Tennessee and Virginia, 8 in North Carolina, seven in Florida and 4 in the Indian Territory.

The average of condition in the different states are reported as follows: Virginia 82, North Carolina 72, South Carolina 80, Georgia 81, Florida 78, Alabama 75, Mississippi 88, Louisiana 80, Texas 56, Arkansas 61, Tennessee 73, Missouri 75, Oklahoma 68, Indian Territory 76.

COTTON CROP REVIEW.—The New Orleans Times-Democrat printed an extensive cotton crop review for the month of August, which is summarized as follows:

Texas has gone steadily down hill, and the consensus of opinion is to the effect that the yield per acre will be one of the smallest in the history of the state.

Arkansas and Louisiana are fairly good, and Mississippi is distinctly so; but there has been a slight deterioration, even in these favored sections.

Throughout Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas the crop is "spotted," but there would seem to be no reason to doubt that, with late frost, a very satisfactory result will be had. On the other hand, an early frost would imply a far-reaching disaster.

To sum up: the magnitude of the cotton crop of 1901 hinges upon the extent to which the eastern portion of the belt shall make up for the undoubted shortage in Texas.

The special report from Galveston said:

Since the July report there has been a constant deterioration in cotton throughout the cotton belt of Texas. Unfavorable reports are received from all sections of the state. In many portions on light uplands the yield will not be more than a bale to ten acres; in other sections a bale from two and one-half to five acres. In the southern part of the Brazos valley, in the latter part of July, a bale to the acre was the estimated yield, it is now conceded that not more than half a bale will be picked. To the boll worm and the Mexican weevil is attributed this decrease in yield.

The little rain that has fallen throughout the belt in the past month has been a detriment instead of a benefit. Followed by extremely high temperature, it has scalded instead of revivifying the plant, causing it to shed. In a few localities, where there has been an excess of moisture, it has caused rust and shedding, and in the southern part of the state has given renewed life and vigor to the boll worm and weevil.

It is the consensus of opinon of planters, as well as expert cotton men who have traveled over the Texas cotton belt and carefully noted conditions, that since Aug. 1 the deterioration daily has been fully 1 per cent and from now on, under the most favorable conditions, the crop will we 33⅓ per cent less than last year. If the present unfavorable weather continues, the percentage of decrease will be larger.

A month ago conservative cotton men estimated the yield of the present crop at about 3,500,000 bales. The most optimistic to-day will not place it beyond 3,000,000, and the more conservative at from 2,500,000 to 2,800,000, and this, under the most favorable conditions from now on until the crop is completely made. They say, with the wheat and oats crops virtually failures, with corn less than half a crop, it is absurd to expect an average cotton crop when weather conditions have been against it ever since the seed was placed in the ground.

The continued hot, dry weather is causing the bolls to open rapidly, and in some localities prematurely. Picking is general, and, under the spur of present prices, with every prospect of their going higher, the crop is being rapidly gothered, and it will be quickly marketed, unless there is a decided slump in quotations.

All indications are that Texas will have one of the smallest cotton crops in years, considering the acreage planted.

Sam Oglesby, the sheepman, was in Sonora Sunday for a few tricks, and reports that Oglesby & Mills bought muttons from the following parties: G. W. Chesser, 375 2 and 3-year-olds, at about 2.33⅓, wool on; from R. W. Hill, south Llano, 340, at $2.25; from B. B. Prescott, a bunch, at $2.35, wool on; J. H. Jump, 340, 2, 3 and 4-year-olds, at $2.25, wool on.—Devil's River News.

LOW RATE—A CHANCE TO GO TO SAN FRANCISCO ON A SPECIAL TRAIN.

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

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HOW GOVERNMENT CROP ESTIMATES ARE MADE.

Each monthly crop report issued by the department of agriculture represents the co-operation of an army of 250,000 men, scattered through the farming communities of the United States, says the Cincinnati Price Current. This is largely a volunteer army. Only a few of the field officers receive pay, the rank and file serving for the love of the cause and for the sake of having their names on the mailing list of the agricultural department for its publications.

Under the general direction of the secretary of agriculture, the commander in chief is John Hyde, statistician of the department.

The correspondents who gather the information as to the state of crops throughout the United States are di-the entire country 2750 counties of agricultural importance. In each the de-vided into three classes. There are in partment has a county correspondent. These are the non-commissioned officers of the statistical army, and are selected with great care and with special reference to their qualifications. Each county superintendent has three assistants who cover specified districts in the county. It is the duty of each assistant to acquaint himself with the acreage under cultivation and the condition of crops in his territory. He makes monthly returns to the county correspondent on blank forms. The county correspondent consolidates these returns, which he supplements with the results of his own observation, and forwards his report to the statistician in Washington.

The second corps of the army is made up of township correspondents, of whom there are from six to fifteen in each county, the number depending on the size of the county and its importance in production. Each township correspondent reports direct to the statistician. In addition to these two corps, the department has in each state a salaried statistical general, whose duty it is to report on agricultural conditions for his state. Each of these agents has a special list of correspondents throughout the state, numbering as many as 600 in the larger states. The state agent receives reports from his correspondents, which are supplemented by his own observations and are summarized and forwarded to Washington so as to reach the department on the seventh of each month. From states west of the Mississippi these reports of state agents are telegraphed in cipher.

Outside of this great body of correspondents the department has several traveling field agents, who systematically traverse the agricultural regions, procuring all possible data. These men give particular attention to regions in which abnormal conditions prevail and from which it is desired to have especially accurate information.

Reports are thus received from five distinct sources and the returns as fast as received at the department are tabulated by expert clerks. As advance information as to crop conditions would be used by speculators, great care is taken to prevent such facts leaking out, and no single clerk can tell from the returns that he handles what the general conditions of the crop may be in considerable territory.

Finally, on the 10th of each month the fragmentary returns are turned in to the statistician, who compiles the monthly report, which is given out at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The crop report shows the acreage, compared with last year, and the average condition on the first of the month for which the report is made. Both of these are expressed in percentages. Under the head of acreage of area planted the previous year is taken as the basis of comparison, and if the area in any state is the same this year as last it is represented by 100 per cent; if it is more the figure is above 100; if it is less the figure is below 100. In reporting conditions, 100 per cent represents what would be a good crop under normally favorabe conditions. As there is generally some unfavorable condition, it is seldom that a condition of 100 is reported, and only at rare intervals, when all the conditions have been abnormaly favorable in some locality, is the average condition reported above 100.

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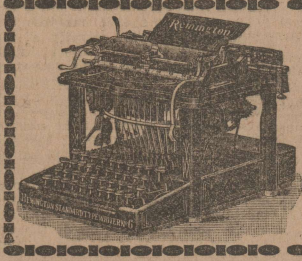
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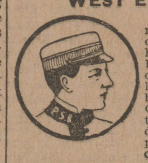
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The Journal Institute

CANTALOUPE BLIGHT.—Charles O. Townsend, state pathologist of Maryland, says: The cantaloupe blight is not a new disease but owing to the rapidity with which the cantaloupe industry has developed in this state within the past two years, this troublesome disease has become much more destructive. The effect of the blight is to cause the leaves and vines to wither and die making it impossible for the melons to mature. Last year whole fields covered with thousands of cantaloupes in all stages of development were abandoned soon after the shipping season began for the reason that the vines were so severely injured by the blight that the melons were decidedly under size and without proper flavor. A large part of the material that enters into the composition of the fruit is made in the leaf, hence any injury to the leaves must as a result reduce the size and quality of the melons. The first appearance of the blight is the presence of small brown spots on the leaves. These spots increase in size and in number until the whole leaf, or even all of the leaves on the plant, become brown and look as if they had been scorched. When the disease has reached this stage it is impossible to repair the damage. If anything is to be done it should be undertaken before the disease makes its appearance, or at least in its very first stage. It is impossible to predict whether or not the blight will appear during any season. As a rule it is more destructive during a damp, than during a dry season, and since the weather conditions cannot be foretold for any considerable length of time it is important that all possible precautions be taken to prevent the disease from becoming established.

Cantaloupe blight is caused by a thread-like fungus (Macrosporium curcumerium) that grows into the leaf and destroys the tissues causing them to turn brown. The brown spots do not appear until some time after the fungus has grown into the leaves, and for this reason the treatment should be begun if possible before the brown spots appear. Each separate spot is produced by a fungus spore that lodges upon the leaf and under proper conditions develops into a fungus growth.

These thread fungi soon produce new spores that are carried by the wind from leaf to leaf and from plant to plant until often the whole field becomes diseased.

The control of this pest consists in the use of a fungicide that will prevent the spores from germinating. The best fungicide, probably, for this purpose is bordeaux misture. It would be advisable to prepare the mixture for this purpose in the usual way, except that four pounds of bluestone and six pounds of lime be used in each fifty gallons of water. When thoroughly applied to the leaves it is removed with difficulty. Improperly prepared bordeaux mixture poorly applied will not prevent the blight, but when properly made and thoroughly applied at sufficiently frequent intervals, there is no doubt about the ability of this fungicide to control this pest. It is impossible to give the date on which the first spraying should be made, since this is controlled to a considerable extent by weather conditions, as a rule it will be safe to make the first application as soon as the vines begin to run. The spraying should be repeated every week or ten days in order to keep the new growth well protected. On small areas the spraying may be done with a knapsack sprayer, but for fields a barrel or tank mounted on a wagon is most convenient. The matter of spraying should be taken into account when the field is planted, so that the work can be done with least expenditure of time and labor. The rows should extend the long way of the field, and should be the right distance apart, so that the wheels of the spray wagon or cart will not injure the plants.

LAND BEST ADAPTED TO THE CULTURE OF RICE.—Many inquiries have been made recently as to the best land for rice. Experiments in other countries have shown that rice can be grown on a great variety of land from the light loams to the most uncompromising hog-wallow, provided the subsoil is firm enough to hold water, says Kuhlow's German Trade Review. It does not grow equally well on all lands. On light, sandy lands the crop is small; on very peaty lands it runs to straw; firm, sundy loams and clay loams are the best lands for rice. Clay loams are the best, but are more difficult to be worked than rich sandy loams. Avoid land with large knobs. Even crops of rice cannot be produced on such lands. Knobs not more than eight or ten inches high are not serious objections for they will absorb sufficient water to produce a crop. Farmers generally prefer shallow plowing for rice—three to four inches. They claim that the binder sinks just as deep as the plow is run. For early fall plowing a shallow furrow is best, because it leaves the seeds so near the surface that they will germinate. In running the disc over this fall plowing let it go deeper than the furrow by an inch.

Where fall plowing is done so late that seeds will not germinate, plow deep, bury the seeds deep enough to rot them during the winter rains, but in deep plowing avoid turning a flat furrow or too much of the vital surface soil is buried.

In preparing the soil for a crop too much care cannot be exercised in pulverizing the soil perfectly. Disc and harrow and then do so some more till the surface is like a garden.

In sowing, drill the seed in if possible, it saves seed and secures more uniform planting. As to the amount of seed used two theories prevail. One is, to sow half a barrel to the acre and not expect much stooling. In fact, flood the land so soon that there will be only a few stalks from each seed. It is claimed that in this way more vigorous stalks and larger heads with more uniform berry will result. Others advocate lighter seeding—sixty pounds pounds per acre, and where good imported seed is used on rich land it is claimed that forty pounds are sufficient. Some of the largest and best crops I have ever seen were produced from a seeding of thirty pounds to the acre. If the field is dry at sowing time it is a good plan to put on enough water to wet it. Avoid ponding of water or standing water on such field. Simply saturate the soil and repeat it weekly till the grain is large enough to flood permanently. This will cause the rice to tiller and make rapid growth, which increases the crop.

A mistake is frequently made when the flooding season comes in putting on only about an inch of water and allowing it to remain. Such a thin stratum of water may become too warm and injure the rice. It is better to simply keep the soil saturated till the rice is large enough to receive two or three inches of water. The Japanese keep a small stream of water running into the field continuously and flowing out into an adjoining field, i. e., they never allow stagnant water in a rice field.

Some water must be added from time to time to keep up evaporation and absorption by the soil; if this can be done by allowing a flow from one field to another it will be found advisable to do so. But this comes under the head of flooding.

Possibly a word should be added here about fertilizing rice. On sandy loam soils it will be found profitable to use fertilizers. On our virgin soils sixty pounds to the acre appears to be sufficient. It may be sown with a drill may be sown broadcast after seeding, attachment at the time of seeding or it may be sown broadcast after seeding. On virgin soil a fertilizer of raw bone and acid phosphate has shown excellent results. On old land some nitrogenous fertilizer like cotton seed meal should be added and more fertilizer per acre used. Care should be taken, however, to have it sown before planting where considerable fertilizer is used, otherwise it might injure the germ.

THE HESSIAN FLY.—Some interesting and instructive data in regard to Hessian fly have recently been published in Bulletin 194 of the Cornell University agricultural station. The wheat in the counties surrounding the station was badly damaged by the ravages of the fly during the past season, resulting in only about half a crop. Certain varieties of wheat, however, withstood the attacks of the fly better than others. One variety, known as Dawson's Golden Chaff, was scarcely affected by the pest, while another, known as Turkish Red, was almost entirely destroyed. The experience of farmers in various sections and on different soils was almost a unit in their results. Dawson's Golden Chaff is a white chaff, bald wheat. The grain is so light and amber that it is sometimes classed as white. Heads are rather short, but very compact, and yields beyond its appearance when stnding. Strange to say, this variety which withstood the fly almost perfectly in New York succumbed to the pest in Canada, where the variety originated.

Experience with a three year's siege of the fly some forty years since, together with this year's experinece, led to the following conclusions:

1st. That wheat raising need not be abandoned, but the number of acres should be reduced until by reason of such reduction every acre sowed will be raised under superior conditions.

2. That the soil must be so well fitted and so fertile that a strong, healthy growth will be secured in the fall though the sowing of the seed be delayed ten or fifteen days beyond the usual time. Such preparation of the soil will also help the wheat to recover from any winter injury.

3d. That the Hessian fly injures the winter wheat more on dryish and poor land than on moist but well drained, rich soils.

4th. That thick seeding and vigorous growth tend to ward off the fly.

5th. That the resisting power of varieties varies greatly. Those with large, coarse, strong straw are less liable to injury than weak-straw and slow-growing varieties.

6th. That there were at least six varieties grown in the state this season that were not appreciably affected by the fly, though numerous other varieties in the same neighborhoods were much injured. Of these only Dawson's Golden Chaff has been tested at the station and this has been found to be a superior wheat for general culture. The other resistant varieties are Prosperity, No. 8, Democrat, Red Russian and White Chaff Mediterranean.

7th. That farmers in this state can not be induced to cut and burn stubbles with a view to destroying the insect, since the practice of seeding to grass and clover is almost universal and burning the stubble, if possible to do so, would destrow the young meadow plants. Work is too pressing also in midsummer to justify destroying the volunteer wheat that comes from the harvest scatterings. Much may be done, however, by sowing early in August, one or more strips on the side or sides of the field. The plants on these strips come on early and form ideal conditions for the laying of the eggs of the fly. Later, after the remainder of the field has been sowed the strips are plowed deeply (using a skim or pointer attachment to the plow) fitted and sowed. This preventive measure is about the only one that is worth considering in addition to the late sowing of hardy varieties on well fitted, naturally fertile soil or soil made fertile by the liberal application of farm manures and commercial fertilizers.

Much stress should be laid on the proper fitting of the land for wheat. Plowing should be done early—at least six weeks before sowing—to give abundant time for repeated working of the soil in order to recompact the sub-surface soil and secure a fine but shallow seed bed in which there has been developed by the tillage and the action of the atmosphere an abundance of readily available plant food. Manures and fertilizers should be kept near the surface and the young roots encouraged to spread out on the surface soil, thus avoiding much of the damage by heaving in winter and leaving the deeper soil for a fresh pasturage for the plants during the following spring and summer.

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THE JOURNAL EXCHANGE

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

WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT RAPE.

Mohegan, Texas.

To the Journal:

Under the head of experience in the Journal I see a bulletin from the Manhattan experiment station saying the stalks of sorghum, Kaffir corn and other plants used for roughness should be fed green. I agree with it. I have a crop of Kaffir corn and also sorghum, planted July 27. It is fine feed. I also see that fifteen hogs may be kept on half an acre of rape. Tell us what rape is, and when to plant it.

G. W. BYRD.

TO KEEP WEEVILS OUT OF PEAS.

Big Sandy, Tex.

To the Journal:

Will some of the readers of the Journal give a recipe for keeping weevils out of peas? J. N.

TO DEHORN CALVES.

Denver, Mo.

To the Journal:

The following method I have found very effective for dehorning calves: Take concentrated lye and mix with water until the mixture is thin enough to spread like butter; then when your calves are six to ten days old, so that you can plainly feel the button or horn, take a bit of the mixture as large as a pea (for one horn), spread it thoroughly, and the work is done.

READER.

CURE FOR SWEENY WANTED.

Abilene, Tex.

To the Journal:

I would like for some of the Journal readers to give me a remedy for sweeny. I. M.

TO MAKE GOOD ROADS.

Minter, Lamar Co., Tex.

To the Journal:

I wil give my views on the good roads problem. We should have a law passed to work on the public roads all convicts that are sentenced for five years and less. Then each county could take care of most of her prisoners and build good roads, with the addition of a little road tax to buy teams and tools. It is plain that we will never have good roads under the old rule.

To have a good road, we much have it faced with stone, or something that will keep hard and firm in wet weather.

Now I say let us have good roads. If we can't get them any other way, let us have them by taxation. I hope the Journal and all other papers will push the question until we get good roads.

R. J. OGLESBY.

The Feeding of Animals, by Whitman Howard Jordan, director of the New York agricultural experiment station, is the latest book of the popular Rural Science series issued by the MacMillan Co., 66 Fifth ave., New York. Price $1.25.

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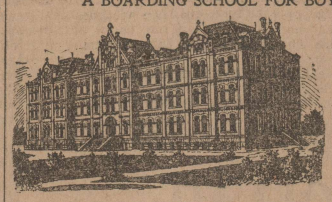
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BOYS AND GIRLS
Have an opportunity to win cash prizes in the Journal's Weekly Essay Contests.

MAVERICKS.

J. A. Edwards, of Canyon City, was in Fort Worth last Friday. He is the owner of the Green Valley herd of Herefords, consisting of 80 registered cows, with Exampler at the head of the herd. This bull is a half brother of Sir Bredwell, Col. C. C. Slaughter's famous bull.

J. B. Edwards of Tulia, Tex., was in Fort Worth Friday, returning from Rockwall, Tex., his old home. He has been very successful since going west, and now owns a large ranch and over 1000 head of Herefords of high grade.

Rains fell in a good part of the Panhandle last week. Henrietta and Wichita Falls reported soaking rains Sept. 5.

The heaviest rain in years fell in the San Angelo country Sept. 5 and 6. Stockmen in that section are jubilant.

The Devil's River News states that Frank Cloudt has sold his ranch on Coppers for $13,000.

In Baylor county there was a heavy rain Sept. 4, filling tanks and supplying water for stock.

C. A. Woods, of Fannin county, has bought from J. H. Cohen and W. D. Hodges what is known as the Ira Yates seven-section pasture in Tom Green county.

It is reported that 25 head of cattle died on the Circle Bar ranch in, Kent county, from eating grasshoppers.

W. J. McIntyre recently sold the ranch that he bought of L. L. Hess, of Marathon, about four months ago, to Mr. McDaniels, of Floresville, at $1 per acre, an advance of 40 cents per acre over the price paid Mr. Hess.—Alpine Avalanche.

Goods rains fell in the Frio country a few days ago.

On account of the drouth, some of ous cattle raisers have commenced shipping calves to market. They agree that it is better to sacrifice the young cattle than to risk the loss of both cales and cows on short rations next winter.—Coleman Voice.

C. J. Blackburn, of McCulloch county, has purchased Tom Oglevy's 1½-section ranch in Tom Green county for $2000.

W. U. Strackbin, of Gillespie county, has purchased from H. E. Wilson the J. D. Russell ranch in Sutton and Edwards counties for $4500. The ranch includes 2942 acres of deeded land.

There was a regular cloudburst in the Pecost country last week. Over a mile of track on the Texas and Pacific railroad was washed away.

The deal has been closed by which L. A. Frost, of San Antonio, purchased the 10 A ranch in Lubbock county for $87,000. Quincy A. Shaw held a judgment for $80,000 against the Western Land and Livestock company, former owners of the ranch, and his attorneys sold the property to Ware Bros. for $80,000. Mr. Frost then purchased the property from Ware Bros. The ranch contains 120 sections of pasture lands, and Yellow Horse canyon runs through it, giving about 36 miles of water front.

S. B. Kutch of Cresson, Tex., in a letter to the Journal, says: "I wish I knew how long I have been reading the faithful old Journal; it must be nearly twenty years."

G. W. Fitzhugh, an old resident of Hood county, has moved to Edwards county, where he has purchased a ranch.

Rev. A. S. Bunting, of Pecos, who recently sold his cattle to T. H. Beauchamp for $2500, has purchased a pasture south of Pecos from J. B. Gibson.

For $5000, J. E. Sorrell, W. E. Campbell and J. L. Latham have leased 14,000 acres of grass land in Menard county from N. H. Corder for eight months. They expect to put about 1800 head of cattle on this grass.

The directors of the Palestine Packing company have decided to rebuild their packing plant, which was recently destroyed by fire.

A vein of copper has been found in Comanche county, Texas.

There is a determination in various Texas towns to put the idle negroes to work. Perhaps it will keep them out of mischief.—Milford Courier.

Secretary Martin of the National Livestock association is distributing handsome bound copies of the proceedings of the National Livestock association, which convened at Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 15 to 18 last. The volume embraces a total of over 500 pages which are crammed full of reading matter of the utmost importance to all interested in the livestock industry. The book contains a stenographic report of the proceedings of both the convention and the old and new executive committees, and every act has been conscientiously noted and published. The interesting discussions following the reports of the sub-committees on land leasing and the Grout bill are given in full; then there is the full text of many extremely valuable leading papers on various subjects of value to all branches of the livestock industry that were read. This valuable book will be sent to every member of the association free of charge. Other stockmen desiring a copy can have it by sending 25 cents to C. F. Martin, secretary, Denver, Colorado, for the purpose of defraying mailing charges.

The Ouachita Valley Poultry Farm, owned by G. W. Brown of Camden, Ark., is one of the largest and most complete farms in all the Southwest. Besides having shipped stock to every state and territory in America he has recently made shipments to South America, New Zealand, Australia, Cuba, Canada and Mexico. Mr. Brown, the energetic and hustling propricton, is a prominent young business man of Camden, and may well feel proud of the grand show record his birds have made. Last season he exhibited in four states, meeting the best from eighteen states, and against the strongest competition won 109 prizes. His specialties are the Barred Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Indian Games, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Bronze turkeys, Pekin ducks and Pit Games. Write him for his handsome illustrated catalogue.

CATTLE SALES.

R. H. Spieler, of Mason county, has sold to W. L. Rogers, of Llano, 500 steers at $20 per head.

At Pecos, Richard Riggs sold to Sebe Jones 1200 3-year-old-steers at $24.

In Sutton county, Tom Woods and A. C. Baze bought of Turner Bros. 100 head of stock cattle at $15.

At San Angelo, W. T. Cawley bought from P. S. Nutt 30 yearling steers at $14.

Cochran & Purcell shipped a car of yearlings from Odessa to El Paso last week and sold them at $23 a head.

Bert Simpson of Colorado City, and Mrs. C. F. Thomason of Pecos, have purchased the J. M. Keithley ranch and 2000 head of cattle in the Van Horn country for $40,000.

Moore, Mishener & Co. of the M Bar ranch, in Armstrong county, have sold their ranch and herd of high grade Hereford cattle to Hunter Bros. of Grayson county. Consideration, about $48,000. The cattle went at $40 around.

Claude Keeran has just returned from his father's ranch in Victoria county. While gone he said he sold to W. A. Sutherland, of Victoria, the fas steers, cows and stags on the ranch at $30 for steers, $20 for cows and $23 for stags, and delivered 250 head of the steers. The remainder will be delivered as soon as the purchaser desires them. These cattle are not bought for feeding purposes, but will go direct to market off the grass, and those who are inclined to believe that they sold for too much money might run down there and take a look at them. Mr. Sutherland, if he has made a mistake, will go on record as being the first Victoria county cowman who failed to make connection with all outgoing and incoming trains. Mr. Keeran says that he has never seen the range and the cattle in finer shape than now. —San Antonio Express.

W. D. Cowan, of Pecos, has sold to Andrew Hart 50 sections of pasture land south of San Martine, also 300 to 400 cows and calves. The prices were $100 a section for the land and $20 for cows and calves.

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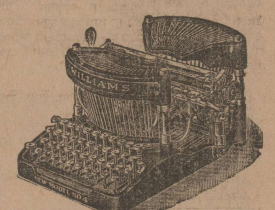
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Chips of Experience

DEHORNING OPERATIONS—Dehorning has rapidly grown in favor during the past few years, and at the present time it is commonly practiced in many sections. The prejudice and exaggerated ideas as to the severity of the practice are gradually giving away as instruments for doing the work improve, and farmers and dairymen become better acquainted with the operation. In our own experience we have found it to be more practical, rendering the animals, especially bulls, more quiet, and making them less capable of injuring each other or their attendants, writes C. S. Lane of the New Jersey experiment station. During our first experience in dehorning the horns were removed with a saw. While the operaton was successful and no serious results followed, it required considerable time and was evidently quite painful to the animal. Later a pair of Keystone clippers were secured, and three cows and one bull were dehorned. It required but a second to remove a horn after the clippers were placed over it, and the whole time required did not exceed over four or five minutes, except in the case of a bull, where greater precaution was taken to make the animal secure. All the wounds bled at the time of the operation, but not to such an extent as to cause the animal to show signs of weakness. They did not appear to be in much pain except at the moment the clipper was in process of working. When taken to the stalls after the operation two of the cows ate as though nothing had happened, while a third refused a part of her feed, but her usual appetite soon returned. The operation had a marked effect on the three-year-old bull. Previous to dehorning he was inclined to be ugly, but after the removal of his horns he was comparatively quiet and docile. Complete records were kept of the yield of milk from the three dehorned cows for twenty days previous to the operation, also for twenty days following, and it is interesting to note that the decrease in the yield of milk for these three cows was 3.3 per cent greater than for three other cows not dehorned and giving practically the same yield at the time of operation, showing that the flow of milk was but slightly affected. This difference might have been due, in part at least, to some other cause. The simplest and most humane way of destroying the horns seems to be to prevent them from developing when the animals are young. This may be done by the use of caustic potash (in the form of sticks) which rapidly destroys the skin and other tissues when kept in contact with them. The method of applying potash is very simple. The hair is clipped away from the young horn so that the potash may come in contact with the parts to be treated. The stick of potash is rolled up in a piece of paper, so as to leave one end exposed. The exposed end is moistened slightly and rubbed on the embryo horn for a few seconds, or until the skin begins to start, care being taken that the whole of the border is included in the treatment. A surface about three-fourths of an inch in diameter will cover the parts in calves a few days old. In our experiments six calves have been treated, their ages ranging from three to eighteen days. Healing soon followed the operation and smooth polls have resulted in every case. The best time to apply the potash is between the fifth and tenth days, although it has proven effectual even on the eigtheenth day.

QUALITY AND STYLE.—Many years ago, when a most determined stand was made against round-boned, curby-legged draft horses, one could hear the changes rung on set phrases, which condensed the equine loves and hates of exhibitors and judges, says the Chicago Live Stock Journal. No word was pressed more constantly into showyard service than quality. With a certain class of horsy men the word was used in an almost parrot-like fashion. It was pitched hither and thither, practically regardless of objects. It was rightly enough used to denote fineness or clean breadth of bone and softness of hair, but it was prone to be switched off rapidly, to signify a heterogeneous array of merits in the animal form. The term is now used in all the stock departments. A bull or cow, for instance, with a pleasant touch, and nothing of the abnormal otherwise, is generally classed as having quality, and a sheep which has the recognized standard of wool and freedom from the objectionable otherwise, will have a similar compliment passed upon it. When the word quality is used as a descriptive term to indicate fineness or cleanness of bone, softness of hair or wool, and kindliness of touch, it is defensible as an epithet. If the users of the term quality sometimes gets to the borderland of the vague or right into the mists of the unmeaning and self-contradictory, the users of the companion term, style, are even more prone to land themselves in strange places, mentally speaking. When it it said that an animal has style, one understands the creature to be of harmonious development, and consequent fit for free and attractive play and movement. In many cases, however, the animal of style is simply "located" by its air of distinction. It is high bred. To the expert so much is evident by the cut of the head and face, the glance of the eye, the form and "set" of the neck, and by the whole conformation backward and downward. Granting the first look to be fair and full, the expectation is that the animal will carry itself in a way to accord with its balance of parts and distinguished appearance as noted from the noting point of view—soundness and freshness being granted. In the case of a horse, the animal may spoil the first impression once he is set in motion. Harmony in build and seeming fitness for perfect action may be pronounced enough when the animal is at rest, and yet there may be slight peculiarities of walk or trot which keep the critical man from saying that the subject of his inspection has style in the fullest sense of the term. So far as horses of almost or complete growth are concerned, action is a more or less artificial product. To begin with, it may be bred for, and then it may be improved or molded into a certain cast. But, as already hinted, we may have a close approach to the ideal in turn of body, without a rhythm in movement to correspond with the physical balance. Used in the right sense, quality and style generally form harmonious partners, because a certain kind of fineness and carriage or action very frequently go in pairs, both being the result of long continued artificial selection by masters of the art. An animal of style is "catchy." Here, for example, you have a long file of Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus bulls on the march past along the outer edge of a large ring. Running the eye over the lot, a good judge quickly singles out the best by their highest-bred looks, true outlines, and carriage and style. A generally shapely animal, with a dull, sleepy head, carried low or awkwardly in spite of skillful handling, or one with a short neck, upright shoulders and rocking walk, is not in favor at first turn round the inclosure. On the other hand, the bright, bold-looking fellow, which carries a clean, well-set neck as if he meant to take the bearings of his situation, wins points, especially if his full broadside and departing movements are in keeping with the front or three-quarter impression. Style must, of course, be regarded in a sensible, large-minded way. It is the impression of good breeding and proper adjustment of main parts from head to heel. But it may exist in union with a light waist, a faulty back, and indifferently finished quarters. There may be a mere glorification of style, or a practical pardoning of commercial shortcomings for the sake of it. That is wrong. At the utmost, it must receive its ample due, not an extravagant excess for mere spirit and showiness of movement can not quite atone for defects in bodily conformation.

WHEAT CULTURE.—The Arkansas station has completed a series of experiments on the planting of wheat, with the following results:

1. Breaking the soil deeper than eight inches does not increase the yield of wheat, while below eight inches the yield decreases as the depth of breaking decreases.

2. Thorough disking, followed by rolling, seems to be the best preparation for wheat just before it is sown.

3. Thorough preparation of the seed bed diminishes winter killing.

5. Thorough preparation of the seed bed diminishes the bad effect of drouth.

6. Five or six pecks of seed per acre gave the most profitable yields.

7. Growing such legumes as cowpeas, soja beans and beggar weeds on light sandy soil deficient in humus increased the yield of the following crop of wheat 56.5 per cent.

8. The stubble of legumes plowed under gave almost invariably a better yield than the whole plant plowed under to the subsequent crop when the latter is planted a short time after legumes were plowed under.

9. Plowing under a large quantity of green material just before planting seemed to exert a directly injurious effect upon the subsequent crop.

10. Cowpeas sown after harvesting rye and potatoes increased the subsequent crop of wheat 30 per cent when compared with that sown after potatoes and rye not followed by cowpeas.

11. Wheat grown continuously on the same ground for three years and each crop preceded by a crop of cowpeas gave an increased yield of 46.7 per cent as compared with breaking the wheat stubble and not sowing peas.

12. Fertilizing cowpeas with 200 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash, increased the yield of wheat that followed 58 per cent.

13. Wheat sown upon cowpea stubble plowed under and fertilized with 400 pounds of a complete fertilizer gave an increased yield of 64.4 per cent, and 78.5 per cent increased yield the second year, over soil treated only in the usual way.

14. Early Ripe, India Swamp, Purple Straw, Pool, Red May, Red Wonder and Tennessee Fultz are the varieties that have given the best results.

CONCERNING AVERAGE CROPS.—Great crops of cereals in the aggregate are produced in the corn belt region from an immense area in cultivation, but a study of crop statistics will show that the average yield per acre does not exceed the products of some of the inferior lands in the eastern states, says the Iowa Homestead. Note some of the averages of the past ten seasons in the west, which are as follows: Wheat, 13 bushels; corn, 30 bushels; oats, 29 bushels; barley, 24 bushels; flax, 11 bushels per acre. These figures are far from satisfactory, in view of the fact that in respect to soil and climate the west is by far the best agricultural region in America. From the practical point of view we find no cause for exultation, except over the fact that the western farmers have a very great area of rich, arable soil, which is capable of producing much greater yearly averages than have as yet been harvested therefrom. In other words, we may extract some measure of satisfaction from the fact that our western farms are all right in respect to capability of production, and wherein they fall short the fault rests with the men who cultivate them and not with the farms. And the poorer lands in the east produce as high averages per acre as our richer western lands simply because of better culture, and greater care and expense in growing the crops. That is more flattering to the quality of our western farms than to the system of western farming.

If the figures noted above were at the bottom instead of the middle of the scale there would be less occasion for fault-finding. But when it is stated that the average of corn production for a number of states is 30 bushels per acre, it implies that on thousands of farms, and millions of acres, the yield of corn is considerably less than that low figure, ranging along the scale of 10, 15, 20, 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Now, an average crop of corn, sold at the average price for the past decade, will possibly return the actual cost of production, including labor, rental of land, use of implements, etc., with practically no margin of profit beyond those figures. This being true, the thousands of farmers whose products are below the average are receiving mighty poor compensation for time, labor, seed, use of land and capital invested in the farming business. These men whose crops range on the lower side of the scale may conclude that they are victims of bad luck, or some fortuitous conditions beyond their control; and measurably it may be true that ill luck is at fault. A man may be accounted "unlucky" who year by year fails to produce on our marvelously fertile western lands much better crops than the averages grown in this region. And certainly those who score much less than the averages are in a pitiable condition of ill fortune. They are not adapted to farming if they are incapable of bettering the yield of their farms; they ought to sell out and go into some of the "professions."

But it is gratifying to note the fact that there has been an upward trend to our western averages in recent years. We have a large and constantly increasing number of farmers whose products score far above the average, and they are men who apply brains and improved methods to their business. They would feel humiliated if their cornfields failed to produce less than 50 to 60 bushels, or their oats less than 45 to 65 bushels per acre. With intensive cultivation the average yield of cereals may be increased at least 100 per cent in the corn belt states. When theorists tell us we have reached about the limit of crop output because there is practically but little more new territory to be made into farms, they fail to take into account the possibilities of increasing the yield of the millions of acres, already in farms, that are as yet not half developed and brought up to their capability of production. Better than making new farms in new territory is the betterment of the old farms and doubling their yearly output of staple crops.

THE AGE TO BREED.—The widely different ideas held as to the proper age to breed heifers intended for dairy cows has undoubtedly had a material effect upon special dairy breeds of cattle, says the Homestead. Some breeders want their heifers to have their first calf when eighteen months old; others think twenty months soon enough, and others think they should be at least two years old, while, with others, there has been a tendency to have the first calf drop when the heifer is not younger than twenty-four months of age. We believe fully in raising heifers intended for dairy purposes along lines that will give a strong, vigorous growth of bone and muscle without a tendency to fattening. Such methods of raising heifers no doubt give the best vital development, all of which are highly essential in helping a cow in after life to do the best possible work in filling or giving a large pail full of milk. The objections to breeding heifers too young are many sided. The influence on the individual alone might be enough, but we can not confine it there. Do what we may, it extends to the breed in general when widely practiced, and when carried on from one generation to another it has a marked effect of a two-fold nature, for it can not be denied that animals so bred for several generations deteriorate in size. We are fully persuaded that many who practice too early breeding are quite aware of all we say against it, but in their eagerness to get at results they take the short-sighted policy of allowing their greed for quick returns to rule them, and thus their love of getting a few extra dollars a few months earlier warps their judgment until no protest from their reason gives an effective hint against pursuing the wrong course. Many years ago Prof. E. W. Stewart advised that heifers should be milked, after having their first calf, for thirteen months, so as to promote a tendency to continuous milking. This also has the adantage of keeping heifers from being bred too soon the second time. We agree with Prof. Stewart that it is well to fix the continuous milking tendency as far as need or can be by training, but we are against continuing the milking too far. All nature, animate or inanimate, requires a period of rest—the cow included. Let us work with natural adantages on our side, and not against nature. We will then have better dairy cows, and in the long run be better off ourselves.

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness

And ALL DISEASES arising from a

Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow.

Take No Substitute.

SANTA FE RATES.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Account National Convention Christian church, one fare for the round trip, Oct. 8th, 9th, 10th, limited Oct. 21st, with privilege of extension to October 31st, by deposit.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

Commenting on a paragraph in the Journal about the sale of a steer for $132, the Dallas News says:

It has not been many years ago since it required a little over ten Texas beef steers to bring that amount, that is, if they were sold on the range. But the years between that time and now have been devoted by the stock raisers of Texas to the improvement of their cattle. The old $10-a-head ranger has gone. He is no longer seen dragging himself to the markets a thousand miles away, eating along the road till arrived at the place where he was to die. His horns then were great for standing off wolves. His legs were fitted for the long tramps he had to make for his food and to get to markets. His gaunt form was especially adapted to that endurance which his daily travel for food required of him. But he has been transformed. His horns are gone. His gaunt form has been compacted. His legs have been shortened and they carry more meat from hock to hip. He goes to market in a comfortable car. He has learned to eat as other domestic animals. In his veins courses the best blood of old England. In fact, he can stand by the side of the princes of the cattle blood and be not ashamed. He is the perfection of the result of man's active brain.

INDIGESTION

Constipation, Bloating after eating, Heartburn, Nervous Weakness, Impurities in the Blood and every disorder in the Kidneys or Liver is set right by

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

THE SYSTEM REGULATOR

It brightens the eye, steadies the nerves, sweetens the breath, brings color to the cheek, creates appetite, makes the body strong and the brain active.

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THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.

SELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Editor.

OFFICES:

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.

August 20, 1901.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.

Nov. 20-22, 1901—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.
March 25-27,1902—East St. Louis, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
April 22-24, 1902—Kansas City, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, manager.
May 7-8, 1902—Kansas City, Colin Cameron, Herefords.
May 27-29, 1902—Omaha, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
June 24-26, 1902—Chicago, National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.

CASH PRIZES

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE FOURTH CONTEST.

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

THE FIFTH CONTEST.

The fifth of the Journal's essay contests is open to both boys and girls. Papers must reach the office of the Journal not later than Sept. 24. The subject for the fifth contest is "MY FAVORITE FRUIT." Contestants should describe the fruit selected and tell about its growth, cultivation and preparation for market. The prize offered for the best paper is one dollar in cash. The winning essay will be printed in the Journal of Oct. 1.

THE SIXTH CONTEST.

The subject for the sixth contest is "MY FAVORITE FLOWER." Describe the flower selected and tell about its growth and cultivation. Papers must reach the Journal office not later than Oct. 1, and the winning essay will be printed in the issue of Oct. 8. The contest is open to both boys and girls.

OTHER CONTESTS.

The announcement for subsequent contests will be made from week to week. Watch this column.

RULES OF THE CONTEST.

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

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

The Journal wishes to again urge its young friends to be careful about giving names and addresses and stating the ages of the writers when essays for the contests are submitted. Some excellent papers that were unsigned have been received and others have failed to give postoffice addresses. Such papers must necessarily be thrown out of the contests. It is useless to send in a paper, no matter how well written, unless all the rules governing the contests are complied with.

THE NATION MOURNS.

At a time of profound peace, when the country was in a state of great general prosperity came the shocking news of an attempt to take the life of one of the most popular presidents who has ever occupied the executive chair. Twice before had the country been startled by the shooting of a president, but the assassination of President Lincoln came just after the close of the civil war and that of President Garfield was the result of a factional political struggle. In neither instance was the feeling of deep sorrow so universally manifested as in the case of the attempted assassination of President McKinley.

The personal kindliness of President McKinley, his uprightness and integrity and perhaps above all his tender devotion as a husband and friend have won for him the unqualified admiration and esteem of every class of citizens in the United States save the treacherous anarchists to whom the dastardly attempt upon his life is attributable. The people of every political faith, the residents of every state, county and hamlet in the country mourn over the disaster at Buffalo and join in the hope for the speedy recovery of the chief executive of the nation.

HAVE WE GONE TOO FAR?

Since the earliest days of its settlement America has been the haven of refuge for the oppressed of all nations. Freedom of speech and freedom of belief have been the bulwarks of liberty recognized in the formation of every department of the government. The right of each individual to think and to speak as he pleases is one of the most sacred rights guaranteed under the constitution. But there are limits beyond which it must be admitted that it is unsafe to go. When the utterances and efforts of any individual or set of individuals are persistently directed toward the overthrow by violence of the existing plan of government, such utterances and actions necessarily become treasonable and should be so treated.

Hitherto the immigration laws of the United States have opened the doors of the country indiscriminately to the discontented classes of Europe. No difference is made between the industrious German farmer and the ignorant Slav, between the God-fearing man and the red-handed anarchist. Under the present system many of the northern cities are becoming hotbeds of revolution, meeting places for groups of demons in human shape whose god is chaos, whose highest ambition is murder. To strike, not at an individual tyrant but at all rulers, to overthrow not a despotic government but all recognized authority, is the object of the nihilists and anarchists whose inflamed speeches arouse to action such fanatics as Czolgosz and Bresci. These fiends are allowed in free America to hold meetings in which they openly rejoice over the shooting of the President and drink toasts to the health of the would-be assassin.

If these people are not without the pale of the law is it not time that they were placed there? Are not the Parsons and the Schwabs and the Goldmans as much to blame for the attempt upon the life of the President as is the impassioned youth who fired the shots? Are the yellow journals which have aided and abetted anarchy by their sensational methods entirely guiltless?

The country was given one illustration of the result of fostering anarchy at Haymarket; it has received a second in the attempted assassination of President McKinley; is it necessary to wait for a third before taking action to stamp out the sect of bomb throwers and assassins whose motto is death to all rulers? Is the United States to continue to receive the off-scourings of European nations and allow them liberty of speech to incite riot, rapine and murder?

To its young friends who are interested in the prize essay contests the Journal desires to say that there are no restrictions of any character in reference to the contests save those given en in the rules printed elsewhere on this page. Girls and boys in any state may enter the competition, and because an essay wins or fails to win in one contest does not in any way affect the eligibility of the writer for other contests. To those who have not submitted papers the Journal would say, write; to those who have written, write again.

The benefits of rural free delivery are being more eagerly sought by Texas people as they become more fully acquainted with the advantages of the service. In a letter to the press Hon. Dudley G. Wooten, congressman from the sixth district, stated that on Aug. 31 had there been 91 routes established in Texas while there were 116 on which reports to the postal department had been made and 202 petitions for routes were pending. In rural delivery routes established the sixth district takes the lead with 34, there being 60 others yet pending; the third district comes second with 14 routes established and 37 pending; next comes the seventh district with 11 routes established and 13 pending. In his letter Mr. Wooten says: "I understand that the difficulty in establishing and opening routes in Texas is very great owing to the wide extent of territory, the sparse population, and especially to the want of good maps of the various counties, and I therefore suggest that wherever good county maps can be obtained, copies thereof should be forwarded at once to the congressmen representing the several districts, by whom such maps can be transmitted to the proper authorities, and this will greatly facilitate favorable action upon petitions presented. I will especially thank persons interested in the matter to send me the best maps procurable in the several counties in my district."

Secretary Hester's report of the cotton crop of the United States shows that the total crop of 1900-1901 was 10,383,423 bales, against 9,436,416 last year and 11,274,840 the year before. The mills of the South used 1,620,931 bales, an increase of 23,819 bales over the season of 1900, against a consumption by the North of 2,050,000. The South is each year increasing the number of bales consumed but unfortunately Texas has not yet manifested the interest in cotton manufacturing that is shown by some states south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The steel strike in the northern states, with the consequent raising of prices of cotton ties, emphasizes the demand for more cotton tie mills in the South. Texas has as fine iron as can be found in any state and there is strong reason to believe that with the Beaumont oil output the question of cheap fuel may be readily solved. In fact, it seems to be as unbusinesslike for Texas to buy its cotton ties from Pennsylvania as it is for this state to send its cotton to Massachusetts to be made into cotton goods.

Two notable instances of newspaper enterprise on the part of the weekly press were furnished last week by the La Porte Chronicle and the Boyd Index which very promptly issued extra editions giving accounts of the shooting of the President at Buffalo. The Chronicle claims to have beaten the daily papers in giving the news to its readers and the Index was not far behind. These papers are entitled to much credit for their activity and readiness to serve their readers.

Choice cattle have been selling lately at 25 to 40 cents per 100 pounds higher than a year ago; common grades have been selling about that much lower. If farmers and stock raisers desire good prices they must furnish good animals for market.

Texas needs more good roads and fewer horrible examples of the present system of "working."

CURRENT OPINION

The large amount of northern meat sold in Grand Saline and other county markets seem to indicate that the swine industry is not what it should be in the Free State.—Grand Saline Sun.

When the big packing plants are put in operation at Fort Worth there will be no excuse for the people in any section of Texas to keep their smoke houses in Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago. Texas shuld export instead of import cured meats of all kinds.

Cotton mills successfully established in the South save the freight of raw cotton that once had to be shipped to New England mills and on the cotton product shipped back to the South.—Granbury News.

Paying freight both ways is a trifle worse than the action of the old fellow who tried to beat a railroad company by buying a return ticket when he wasn't going back. Still there are a lot of people around every town who are ready to throw cold water on every cotton mill enterprise that is projected by predicting that it won't pay.

While nobody is on trial after the regular manner of trials in lawfully organized courts, surely, to all intents and purposes, "Historian" Maclay, who declares Admiral Schley a coward, is on trial. The man in high authority who recommended Maclay's book for use in the naval school is on trial. Why not? He misused his authority to put into the hands of naval students a most villainous libel, bqearing evidence of malice between the lines. Is the man who adopted for use the Maclay history not on trial? The people will see just whether or not he is.—Dallas News.

That the attack of Maclay on Schley was dastardly enough, all admit, and he and all who were concerned with him deserve the severest punishment, but isn't the News a trifle forgetful in regard to the facts concerning the use of the book at the naval academy? Early published reports stated that the volume was used as a text book by the naval cadets, but Superintendent Wainwright, who commanded the Gloucester during the Spanish war, officially stated that the history containing the attack on Schley was not at any time used as a text book, or even as a reference book at the naval academy and, furthermore, that it was not recommended by any one for use at that institution. Two volumes of a history of the United States written by Maclay were in use at the academy before the objectionable book was issued, but neither of these was condemned in any particular. Let us be just and fair even in dealing with such animals as Edward S. Maclay.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

MERE RUMOR.

Oh, the gold and purple sunrise is a lovely thing to see,
When the radiant east with waking light is glowing;
When the happy songsters carol in the dew-bespangled tree,
And the rooster his shrill clarion is blowing.
There's a magic fascination in the fast approaching sun,
And the rugged outlined mountain peaks that screen it;
There's a glory in a sunrise that will charm the dullest one
Into rapture—so I've heard—I've never seen it.

There's a solid satisfaction in a life of abstinence,
From all things that tempt the appetite abstaining,
Nothing in the earth or heavens can stack up with such fare,
Nectar and ambrosia are but flat beside it,
Apple pie, or trout or waffles with it never can compare,
It is glorious—I've heard—I've never tried it.

Virtue, toil and self-denial always bring their own reward,
Eighteen hours is too short a day for labor.
Man is happiest when working at a job so good and hard
That it couldn't be accomplished by his neighbor.
Souls are brightened and ennobled by unflagging industry,
And a prize is best enjoyed by those who've won it;
Digging in from dawn till bed-time brings serene felicity
To the digger—so I've heard—I've never done it.

—Exchange.

MOSES, Marble Falls, Tex.—There is no set rule as to who will extend the hand for a handshake. Usually the "shakers" extend their hands simultaneously.

* * *

SWEETSIE, Ardmore, I. T.—Walnut dye will color your hair brown. It is said to be entirely harmless. You can prepare the dye yourself, or procure it from a druggist, ready for use.

* * *

TRAVELER, Velasco, Tex.—Gunmetal gray corduroy will make you a particularly stylish and becoming winter costume. Of course the material should be made up simply, and worn with hat and gloves to match. Corduroy gowns are suitable for street wear and traveling. (2) Most certainly a note of thanks should be sent for each wedding present received.

* * *

READER, Arlington, Tex.—Hall Caine's latest book is called "The Eternal City." Mr. Caine also calls it his best work, which means that the author has cornered the market on agonizing scenes in the production of the Eternal City. (2) You can obtain a translation of "Foma Gordyeeff," by Maxim Gorky, the young Russian novelist, from Scribners, New York.

* * *

MISERY, Plainview, Tex.—Are you sure you wish to dispose of your corn now? An increasing corn crop is a valuable possession this year, one that is sure to make itself felt. I know of no way to dispose of an old corn, but a little soda, applied every night, will cause the young and tender corns to disappear. Yes, a loose, ill-fitting shoe is about as sure to produce corns as a tight shoe.

* * *

M. M., Mineral Wells—For the baby's hiccoughs, try a few grains of sugar placed on the child's tongue. (2) A child two months old does not cry "just for meanness." Its only means of expressing pain or discomfort is by crying, and you may be sure continued crying in a healthy baby means that he is either too hot or too cold, is hungry or thirsty, or else is uncomfortably clother. Above all things, never fail to give the baby fresh water several times each day.

* * *

MRS. M., Waxahachie, Tex.—Yes, tomatoes may be used for making sweet pickles. Take very small ones—"plum" tomatoes, they are called—prick them all over with a pin, and put them in the preserving kettle with alternating layers of sugar, allowing four pounds of sugar to seven pounds of tomatoes. When they boil add a pint of white vinegar, a tablespoonful each of ground cloves, cinnamon and ginger. After boiling five or ten minutes longer skim out the tomatoes and boil the syrup until it thickens; pour it, while hot, over the tomatoes which have been put into glass jars.

* * *

JIM, Greenville, Tex.—No, it isn't advisable to be loaded with an engagement ring when you call on a girl with the intention of proposing. While it's true the hero of the Duchess' novel (there's only one style of hero given in these books) invariably meets with acceptance and presents the ring, still, the average girl, outside of a novel, doesn't appreciate the fact of her acceptance being taken for granted in any such manner. (2) It isn't customary to send out cards announcing an engagement, It's easy enough to make an engagement public if you prefer it so,—your fiancee can break the news to her dearest friend in confidence, and the friend will do the rest.

* * *

LUCILE, Sherman, Tex.—No, divorce cards are not exactly popular, though there is a case an record where such an announcement was made. The cards read:

MRS. ISRAEL MURRAY
requests the pleasure of your presence at the celebration of her divorce from
MR. ISRAEL MURRAY,
Wednesday evening, July Tenth, Nineteen Hundred and One, at Nine O'clock.

No account is given of Israel's celebration when freed from bondage.

* * *

HOUSEWIFE, Belton, Tex.—You can make yourself independent of the "cross roads" grocer's limited stock by ordering your own groceries. You usually save enough on an order to pay all costs of transportation. (2) It may seem to you that the city housekeeper has the advantage of her country sister in being able to step to the telephone and order supplies when company comes unexpectedly, but I have no doubt she would willingly change places. You can supply yourself with the same canned meats, soups, etc., that the city housekeeper buys, and she would give up the products of her market for the freedom of your garden and poultry yard. With fresh eggs at ten cents each, the preparation of attractive desserts is a problem to the cook depending on city markets. Of course, the dealers will quote "fresh country eggs" at twenty cents per dozen, but when only two out of twelve are "worthy of mention" these two increase in value.

* * *

FEMININE INTERESTS.

An inventor has designed a curious contrivance which is attached to the piano for the purpose of aiding beginners to acquire the correct position for hands and wrists. With the many "aids" of modern times, it's easy to learn to perform on the piano, but musicians are as scarce as ever.

* * *

The new earrings are fastened to the ear by a patent device which makes piercing the ears unnecessary. Every year it is announced that earrings will be fashionable again, but the prediction is never realized. The attire of the twentieth century girl may not entirely sensible, but the fact that all efforts to introduce various relics of barbarism have proved failures, shows most encouraging signs of progress.

* * *

The New York state board of pharmacy gave the highest rating ever attained by any aspirant to the examination papers of Mrs. Marietta Harman of Syracuse. She is a teacher, and being left with a drug store by her husband's death, she studied pharmacy, outside of school hours, besides running the store with a licensed clerk.

* * *

We've had fruit-trimmed hats and now we have vegetable hat pins, tiny carrots, cucumbers, and lima beans made of the finest enamel. If woman can't have birds on her hat she can at least make the birds sorry they are not allowed on such enticing grounds.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

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

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

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

Matter paragraphed will be charged according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.

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

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

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

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

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

RANCHES.

FOR SALE—Two ranches of four sections each, in Baylor County. Well watered. Address L. R. INGRAM, Seymour, Texas.

25,000 TO 30,000 ACRES of deeded land and about same amount leased land in Frio county, Texas. Has about 3000 head of the best graded cattle. Well improved. Ranch divided into 14 pastures, and abundant water in each pasture. All fenced. Well improved. Price of land $2.00 per acre for deeded land, and lease turned over. Deeded land all in a solid body. Price for cattle $20.00. Ten miles from railway station; mesquite grass; plenty of real good farming land; 150 acres in cultivation. Can make irrigated farm. GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

I HAVE FOR SALE ranch of 27 sections in solid body near Amarillo; improvements very best; all good land and well watered. For price, map and particulars of this and other ranches write J. H. WILLS, Amarillo, Texas.

RANCH LAND—2,200 acres in Erath county, $5 per acre. 10,000 acres Pecos county, 50,000 acres solid body in Terry county, at $1 per acre. If interested, write us for information. GILLESPIE & CULLOM, 285 Main st., Dallas, Tex.

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

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

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

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

2¼ MILLION ACRES school lands for homeseekers at $1.00 per acre. $16 cash, balance in forty years, will buy 640 acres in west Texas; 2560 acres on the same proportionate terms. List of lands on market; full particulars how to secure same; land law 50c stamps. STANDARD, San Angelo, Texas.

FARMS.

CHOICE CHEAP FARMS. 100-acre timber farm, fine black sandy land, 94 acres in cultivation, four acres orchard, grapes and berries. Four-room house, fine well of water, good outbuildings, 1-2 mile of small town, 13 miles south of Fort Worth and on graveled road. Price $1300, one-third cash, balance to suit.

706-acre stock farm, 180 acres in cultivation, finest valley land, 526 acres timber pasture, three good wells and spring, three houses, six rooms, four rooms and two rooms, good barn, cribs and sheds, also all implements. Located 12 miles from Fort Worth on public road. Price $8,000, half cash, balance to suit. Also sixty head graded cattle and eight head of horses for $1,000 or $9,000 for all.

Other farms, large and small, to sell on easy terms. Write for printed list.

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

AN IDEAL FARM, 729 acres fine land in Gonzales county, Texas, 6 miles from Gonzales, 145 acres in cultivation in one tract on San Marcos river, 150 acres upland land in cultivation, 29 acres hog pasture, 400 acres stock pasture. Also 200 acres leased land in pasture. Three ground tanks, 3 wells with good water; water pipes from well to house; 4 tenant houses on upland farm. Good dwelling house with 6 rooms. Good barn, will hold 800 bushels of ear corn. Small orchard. Telephone connections at house. Price $12,000. Can also buy farm implements, hogs, stock, etc. Address GEO. B. JOHNSTON & SON, San Antonio, Texas.

BLACK VALLEY FARM at a sacrifice—600-acre farm, 500 in cultivation, 5 tenant houses on it, well watered, etc., situated in Milam county, about 7 miles from Cameron, for sale cheap. Party has too much business. It will produce probably a bale to the acre this year; no farm better. For particulars write JAMES B. MOORE, Cameron, Texas.

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

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

225 ACRES near Corsicana, 170 acres level black land in cultivation, balance in pasture, some Bermuda grass and alfalfa, abundance of water in wells and tanks, splendid improvements in dwellings and barns, sheds, etc. 40 registered Jerseys. All machinery on place. J. W. TOWNSEND, Corsicana, Texas.

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

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

FOR SALE CHEAP—1525 acres of fine rice land in Wharton County, all fenced, one house, barn and well and fifty acres in cultivation. Four miles only to three trunk railroads. Fine indications of oil in this tract. Price for thirty days $7.00 per acre, 2-3 cash, balance four years at 8 per cent. Address the owner, W. J. CROOM, Wharton, Texas.

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

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

STOCK FARMS.

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

FOR SALE—One of the best 2700-acre stock farms in northwest Texas. For particulars write BOX 12, Rayner, Texas.

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE—Four highly bred registered Shorthorn bulls from 7 to 10 months old, dam and sire raised in this county. Will sell them right. G. B. MORTON, Haslet, Tarrant county, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE—750 head of well-bred native yearling steers, 50 two-year-old steers. Also 100 well-bred native yearling heifers, all good colors. Would sell 100 well bred cows and heifers, two to six years old, all dry, all good colors. All these cattle bred to full-bood bulls. R. E. TRACY, Merkel, Taylor county, Tex.

FOR SALE—40 head high-grade Hereford bull calves, 15-16 to full blood. October delivery. T. M. HOBEN, Nocona, Montague County, Texas.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford cattle, Anxiety and Grove the 3d strains. One bull, two cows safe in calf with two heifer calves at feet, perfectly immune. Also very handsome grade Herefords. Ill health necessitating change of climate only cause of sale. For terms address GEO. M. MARSHALL, Natchez, Miss.

FOR SALE—About 200 head well graded Durham stock cattle in Comanche county. Fifteen yearlings and 40 two-year-old steers in the bunch. Price $14 per head. Also about 100 head good smooth stock cattle (graded some) in Brown county, at $10 per head. T. A. DEATS, Newburg, Comanche county, Texas.

A SON OF KING OF ST. LAMBERT for $100, if sold at once. Dropped March 22, 1897, at Anchorage, Ky. Bred by J. L. Shallcross & Sons, of Louisville. Dam, Miss Menifee, one of Shallcross' finest cows. As gentle as a horse, perfect form. His daughters with first calves will make the test. Name, Anchor of St. Lambert, No. 49844. HERSCHEL T. Smith, Fulton, Ky.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HORSES.

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

MULES.

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—Rams, 13 high-grade Dorsets, heavy. $130 bunch. E. J. FOSTER, Willoughby, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Flock Merino rams and ewes (about half what they are worth). For particulars address L. C. WALBRIDGE, Russell, Kansas. (Mention Journal.)

FIFTY FINE young Merino rams for sale. Also Angora bucks. W. G. HUGHES & CO., Hastings, Kendall Co., Texas.

FOR SALE—20 head of full-blood Shropshire ewes, from six months to eight years old. One full-blood registered ram, three years old. Will take $200 for the entire bunch, free on board cars. Ram alone cost $60. Also one fine trotting stallion, two years old, blood bay. Will make a horse 16 hands high. Can show a 2:40 clip, perfectly sound and gentle. I. E. CLARK, M. D., Schulenburg, Tex.

FOR SALE—I have 200 and over Delaine yearling rams for sale. Also 50 early ram lambs, large enough for good service. All in capital shape. Prices reasonable to correspond with the low prices of wool and mutton. Correspondence solicited. F. BECK, Coleman, Texas.

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

POULTRY.

PURE BRED White Brahma eggs. Per setting, 75 cents through summer season. H. BRADFORD, 267 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

GOATS.

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

AMERICAN ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. For full information as to registering, etc., address W. T. McINTIRE, Secretary, 277 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

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

EDUCATIONAL

LADY WISHES POSITION as teacher in a family. Can teach music, English, drawing and painting. Address "MUSIC TEACHER," care of Mr. Harrison, York, Elk, Chaves county, New Mexico.

WANTED—Your address. Do you expect to attend school? Send for catalogue Westminster College. C. O. STUBBS, Westminster, Texas.

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

FINANCIAL.

ATTENTION CATTLEMEN.

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

POSITIONS.

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

PARTY experienced in feeding cattle at oil mills desires to contract as manager for the ensuing season on salary or per cent of net profit. Address P. O. BOX 814, Granite, Okla.

WE PAY $20 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. INTERNATIONAL MFG. CO., Parsons, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

FOR SALE—10,000 bushels red rust proof oats, suitable for seed. For further particulars apply to G. F. LEONARD, Corsicana, Texas.

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

WANTED—To sink 992 wells 18 to 50 feet. Address R. E. LEE, 327 Oak Grove Ave., Dallas, Texas.

NEW PRAIRIE HAY for sale in carload lots. Price furnished on application. Also rice lands, ranches, farms, garden and fine prairie land for sale in large and small lots at low figures on easy terms. R. MARTIN, Wholesale Hay and Real Estate, Louise, Wharton county, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HAT AND DYE WORKS.

LARGEST FACTORY in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 544 Main street, Dallas, Tex.

THE HOUSEHOLD

THE TRAMP.

Whence he has come and whither he fares
Nobody knows and nobody cares;
But once, 'way back in the other days,
Somebody whispered his name in prayers—
Somebody—back in the boyhood haze.

Shuffle and stumble adown the street,
Bent to the rain or faint with the heat;
And once, 'way back in that other time,
Somebody guided his reckless feet—
Guided them surely through toddle and climb.

Sleeping to-night on the welcoming sod,
With nothing above but the stars and God;
But once, in the boy days fair to see,
Somebody crooned to the time of his nod—
Somebody crooned him a lullaby.

Wearily walking, through dust and damp,
Here is a hope he's a conscienceless scamp,
Here is a hope that there never stir
In the time-hardened wreck of the soul of the tramp
The ghost of the memories laden with Her.

Whence he has come and whither he goes
Nobody cares and nobody knows;
But spare him the torture by memory fed—
Here's hoping that somebody's missing his woes,
Here's hoping that somebody's mother is dead.

—Baltimore American.

MILKIN' TIME.

It's sweet to think o' th' old, old days,
an' th' ways yeh used ter tread,
An' th' chilly springtime mornin's when
yeh tumbled out o' bed,
An' fumbled in th' darkness fer a button, or a sock,
A-keepin' time to th' rhythmic stroke 'at said 'twas four o'clock;
An' stumblin' down th' stairway, discontent an 'half a-drowse,
Ter take th' shinin' buckets an' go out an' milk th' cows.

Oh, it's sweet ter see th' sun's first beams come thro' th' low barn doors,
Where whilst honest folks are sleepin' yeh are busy doin' chores;
It's sweet ter be a farmer boy, an' pull, an' tug, an' haul,
An' do a whole day's labor 'fore yeh git th' breakfast call;
An' then ter hump yerself all day hard as th' law allows,
An' squat at night by lantern light an' milk them blamed ol' cows.

Id' like ter be a boy again, 'f I couldn't help but be;
I'd like ter hear dad's rumblin' voice a-callin', callin' me;
Oh, it's nice ter dress in darkness 'fore yeh've ever learned to swear,
An' not know what on earth to say when things yeh want ain't there;
I'd like ter hear that haughty voice ring thro' my mornin' drowse;
"Hey, boy; yeh goin' ter sleep all day? Git up an' milk th' cows."

Oh, yes, I'd love ter hear that voice the chilly darkness split,
An' I'd love ter set straight up in bed an' shrilly holler "Git!"
If I was once more jest a boy, up early splittin' wood;
I'd love ter meet that drove o' cows, an' this ain't tellin' fibs—
I'd love ter play a wild, sweet tune with th' milk stool on their ribs.

—J. M. Lewis in Houston Post.

AS HE SAID IT.

Venerable Dr. Thurston, who is much more at home in the mazes of theology than in the amenities of social life, not long ago was introducing to a younger clergyman a handsome widower, a former parishioner of his own, no longer young, and extremely sensitive to the fact. "My brother," said Dr. Thurston, leading the lady forward while his face beamed with genuine affection, "this is Miss Almeda Jennings, one of my old sheep."

HIS INDIAN SENTINELS.

An army officer, now stationed in New York, referring to military life on the border, tells a good story of how Gen. Bankhead once set out to make Indian soldiers in the regular army. The Indians, be it known, were not well up in English, or rather if at all confused they forgot the pale-face language; but Gen. Bankhead was determined they should do duty as soldiers, stand guard, call out the hours and do all that a white sentry did.

When the general got them, as he believed, well coached, he gave an entertainment at his headquarters one night to the officers and their families, and at 12 o'clock all were to listen to the calls of the Indian sentinels. At the appointed time headquarters was as still as a graveyard, and soon the "all's well" cry began to go the round, as follows:

"Pos' 'nomb Two time—Twelve clocks—all right!"

That was fairly good for an Indian; but the next sentinel forgot his call and did the best he could with what English he could grasp, after this style:

"Pos' nomb—old Bankhead—heap fool—go to hell—all right!"

A wild shout of laughter drowned the call of the next sentinel, but it was about the same, and that was the last of Gen. Bankhead's Indian sentinels.

CURIOUS THEFT OF RELICS.

When thieves decide to "break through and steal" they penetrate almost anywhere and take anything which comes to hand. Stealing relics and curios is a recognized branch of the "profession," and it requires a nice discernment and a thorough knowledge of the value of such articles. A rich Arab living in Cairo recently delighted his friends with the exhibition of a collecton of war relics and jewels, valued at $2,500,000. He said he had bought them in London. The sultan's spies, however, thought otherwise. That potentate had spent $500,000 in the past three years in trying to trace missing portions of his splendid collections, which he keeps housed in his palaces in Constantinople. And there was no mistaking the portion found in Cairo. The rich Arab and his collection mysteriously disappeared, and no one thinks it safe to be too curious about the man's fate.

Some slight sensation was caused recently by the theft of relics from the vatican, but it was nothing to the consternation created some years ago by the stealing of the pope's "golden rose." This much-prized emblem is blessed in mid-Lent by the pope, after which it is sent to some Catholic woman whom his holiness desires to honor. On the particular occasion referred to the rose was nowhere to be found and a duplicate had to be manufactured hastily. It turned out that the original rose had been stolen by the connivance of one of the inferior palace officials and smuggled out of the country to adorn the cabinet of a well-known curio collector.

WHEN REED GOT GAY.

I had a talk with the big former speaker, Tom Reed, about Colonel Culberson one day just before the latter died, says C. A. Edwards, and Reed paid him some very sincere compliments. Reed said that the best and most explicit laws ever put on the statutes of this country were framed after 1878, and that every single one of them bore the impress of Colonel Culberson's master legal mind.

Mr. Reed also told me of his first meeting and acquaintance with Colonel Culberson. He said it was upon his entrance into congress, and as he was fresh from legal battles in Maine he was inclined to be enamored of his legal attainments and asked to be placed on the judiciary committee. At that time Colonel Culberson was its chairman. It was only a few days before there came before the committee an abstruse constitutional question on which a number of members spoke and aired their legal attainments. Reed said he got "gay" himself and proceeded to enlighten the committee on constitutional law.

All this time Colonel Culberson sat at the head of the table and appeared to be asleep. When he finished his speech, Culberson arose as wide awake as any man on earth ever was. He osly talked ten minutes, "but," said Reed, "when he got through, I had heard more constitutional law than I had ever read in books, and I never 'got gay' again. From that day we were close friends. He was a great and a good man."

THE DREYFUS CASE IN TATTOOING.

The Dreyfus case has been fruitful in queer episodes and in odd situations, and among them may now be noted the discovery of the individual who is in and on his person a walking picture gallery of the most remarkable features of the affair. This man is a coachman. Some time ago he was in one of the punishment companies in Corsica, and a comrade of artistic proclivities beguiled many a weary hour by tattooing him all over his body and legs with no less than 120 illustrations of the prominent scenes of the case, including portraits of the leading personages connected with it and various allegorical and emblematic devices as well. Besides black, blue, red and green colors have been employed and the work has been executed with much skill. The individual thus embellished relates that one of the surgeons of his regiment offered him 400 francs for his skin, explaining that he could remove the surface without pain or risk, and that a speedy recovery would follow. The work took about twenty months in the execution.

On the back the terrible ceremony of degradation at the Ecole Militaire is graphically depicted. Three months were devoted to it, and it is surmounted by a number of allegorical designs, with hosts of figures personating goddesses, among whom may be seen one representing France, pointing out to the ill-fated captain the distant Ile du Diable. Another ambitious production on the front of the body gives the spectacle of the courtmartial by which Dreyfus was condemned. Above it, on the left breast, a dagger pierces a heart, from which blood is flowing, and on the other side is a serpent in the act of strangling a man. The arms are chiefly dedicated to counterfeit presentments of the generals whose names were so much before the public—Mercier, Billot, Zurlinder, De Boisdeffre, Gonse, and so on—and also to a portrait of the late President Felix Faure.

AN HISTORICAL RELIC.

For what purpose is the nick in the lapel of the coat made? It adds nothing to the beauty of the garment, nor to its strength; in fact, to those who don't know it, it bears a resemblance to the appendix, because neither has a known use. One authority gives the following reason for the custom:

Gen. Moreau, at the time of Napoleon, was one of the most popular soldiers in the French army. In fact, so popular did he become, that the little corporal felt that he was getting too powerful, and tried to implicate the general in Pichegru's conspiracy. Moreau had many friends and sympathizers, but Bonaparte was so powerful that few dared to side with him openly. So it came about that his supporters secretly agreed to nick their coat lapels to show their fellowship. If you will take notice, the outline of the coat, where it is nicked, forms the letter M.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Can Be Endured but they Can Also Be Cured

You may have long suffered from various forms of nervous trouble; there are usually many complications whenever the nervous system breaks down. Any slight excitement almost prostrates you, your spirits are depressed, you have frequent nervous headaches, you suffer from sleeplessness or unrestful sleep, you have dizziness or palpitation of the heart, and at all times suffer from that restless, fidgety feeling that marks nervous debility.

You can endure all these nervous troubles for years or escape them now and for good. You can choose one condition or the other. The difference is largely due to the presence or lack of iron in the system—a kind of iron you may never get unless you get it from Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It promptly cures all forms of nervous debility or exhaustion. It increases the vigor of all your vital organs. It enriches your blood with just that form of iron needed to build up your nervous system and to give you nerve force and muscular energy.

You should know that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is not an experiment, not a new remedy, but one which has been constantly overcoming these conditions for forty-five years. You can believe in a remedy with a record like that. Made only by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio. Sold everywhere.

LOOPING THE LOOP.

The novelty of being whirled in an upside-down car for the fraction of a second, is certainly the most exciting thing at Coney this year, says the New York Press. Each car holds four persons, two on a seat, and after they are in, a strap that reaches across their laps is buckled, to keep the nervous folk from throwing themselves out, as the managers of the machine explain. The car is pulled by a cable up an incline curve and reaches the crest whence the plunge is made. Down it goes, then up in midair, then down again, describing an ellipse, and up another curve, and then around a gradually descending spiral until the landing point is reached.

There are signs all around. "Look out for your hats!" and at the ends of the signs are battered hats, which show what will happen if you don't heed the precaution. There are also signs, "Keep your feet and hands inside the car!" and it is hard to do anything else with the strap around you.

"You could put a pail of water in a car," said the manager, "and not fasten it down, and it wouldn't spill a drop. The only use of the straps is to restrain those persons who would have an inclination to throw themselves out."

The loops are in plain view of the spectators, and every one before he takes the ride can see just how the thing works. Yet many pass by and get into the car with only a vague idea of the trip they are going to take. An old man looked at the thing for a while, and then decided that he would risk it. He bought his ticket, got into the car and was strapped in. Seeing it was his first time around, it was fortunate for him that the straps were provided. He lived through it, and then sought out the manager.

"It's an infernal outrage," he began, "and you ought to be put in jail for murdering people like this."

"Huh!" remarked the manager. "You don't look as if you had been hurt. What's the matter?"

"Matter enough," stormed the old gentleman, between gasps. "You—why people are liable to be killed here any time."

"Well," said the manager soothingly, "we've caried over 100,000 people on this thing since we started, and no one has been seriously hurt, let alone killed. You look to be all right."

"But the danger is awful," persisted the old man. "Say, where can I get another ticket? I want to see if I can sense things any better than I did before."

After the old fellow got into the car again he went around seven times before he would get out, and then he declared there was nothing like it.

The girls, of course, scream before the car takes the dive—that is their privilege, which they exercise on the chutes, on the merry-go-rounds, on the swings and wherever they happen to be. And the live young fellows yell, as they usually do whenever and wherever they are. But while the car is passing through the loop not a sound is heard from its occupants, for the experience is of only a few seconds' duration, part of which is passed head-downward, and there isn't time even to think. There's a good chance to open the throttle for a couple of seconds as the car dives down to the loop, and another opportunity when it reaches the opposite crest, and these chances are not lost.

HOW MOONSHINER WAS CAUGHT.

When I asked the moonshiner in a South Carolina jail how he happened to be caught, he explained:

"It was the fault of my old woman, sah. I'd dun been makin' moonshine for over a y'ar without fussin', when along comes a stranger who wants to preach at the schoolhouse. I looks him over and says to Linda:

"'Reckon he'd better tote along; looks to me like a revenuer.'

"'He can't be,' says Linda. 'He's come to save souls, and I want him to save yo'rs.'

"I was powerful busy with that still, but Linda she kept at me 'bout my soul till I finally went over to the preachin. That chap was a might slick talker, and he held us all the afternoon, and while he was holdin' us in the schoolhouse his partner was lookin' for the still.

"About an hour after we got home in comes a crowd and arrests me for moonshinin'. I've bin lyin' in this yere jail five months, and I'm suah to git two y'ars in prison when I'm tried,"

"And about your wife?" I asked.

"'Bout Linda? Oh, she dun come down to see me a few days ago, and about all she said was:

"'Abe, don't lay it up ag'in yo'r pore wife. She was fule 'nuff to believe that a man could have a soul and a moonshine still at the same time, and she has put yo' whar yo' are. She'll know better when yo' come out. We'll go in for moonshine and let the soul go to grass.'"—Washington Post.

A series of "Texas History Stories" is now being issued by the B. F. Johnson Publishing company of Richmond, Va. Two of these sketches, written by Prof. E. G. Littlejohn of Galveston, secretary of the Texas Historical society, have been received by the Journal. No. 1 of this series tells of the coming to the unknown wilds of Cabeza de Vaca, a Spanish adventurer, and his sufferings while journeying among the Indians of Florida and Texas. No. 2 of the series is the story of Ellis P. Bean and Stephen F. Austin, noted characters in the early history of the state.

SEPTEMBER DAYS

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

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

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

Rates to Buffalo every day. Very low. One fare plus $2.00 to Michigan resorts.

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but when you do decide, be sure it is The PAGE. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

BOYS AND GIRLS

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

Miss Letitia's Trousseau

BY OLIVE WINSTON GAGE.

Miss Letitia Houghton was going to be married; consequently many of her dear feminine friends said it was a shame, a scandal, for Letitia to think of such folly at her time of life. These same authorities declared she was 55 years old, adding there was no fool like an old one.

Letitia was on the sunny side of 45, but did not look as if she were 40, being handsome, with a pretty home, a tidy income, a kind heart and a sound head.

The beneficiaries of her bounty had become accustomed to consider her a spinster, too confirmed a devotee to single blessedness to change her state. What right had that old thing to be taken in by an impecunious adventurer, when she had friends of her lifetime who naturally expected—she had no kinspeople—to be remembered in her will, not that they were mercenary, but that they had a sort of claim upon her.

Remarks of this kind were freely indulged in when the invitations were received. Twenty-five or thirty women talking at once is rather confusing, and as the speakers became excited the comments became more personal and assumed an ill-natured turn. It was at a church sewing circle, and tongues were flying faster than needles.

An exceedingly pretty and richly dressed woman, a guest of the society, now took up the cudgels in defense of the absent.

"Ladies, ladies, is this a modern school for scandal, or a church society held in the basement of a sacred edifice? You all have cause to be grateful to Letitia; why should you speak of her so bitterly now, because she exercises the right we have all claimed?"

Mrs. Alyn Alden was a leader of society, whose dictum made or unmade a newcomer entering the charmed circle. Mrs. Jennie, as Mrs. Alden was generally called, was a power, and with promptitude they proceeded to eat their words with marvelous celerity.

Mrs. Jennie smiled and bade them good morning. On the way to Miss Letitia's she made a gesture as if she had touched an ill-smelling weed.

"What a power of harm such women can do at times! I do not pose as a reformer, but I really would like to recall the ducking stool for their benefit. Poor Letitia! I hope she has not chosen unwisely."

Her musings ceased as the coachman drew rein before the pretty old-fashioned garden of the Houghtons. Mrs. Jennie was met in the yard by the bride-elect, whose fair complexion had defied the ravages of time. With her bright hazel eyes and wavy light brown hair, she might have passed for 35 at most.

"Come into the house, Jennie; it's lovely out here amongst the flowers, but I have some things I wish to show you; the dress has come: I am too old to be married in white satin, so I selected a pink brocade with lace. I have never had so many pretty clothes made at one time in my life, for I never needed to. I don't think I'm envious, but when I saw all my friends' handsome outfits it occurred to me that it would be an inducement to marry. Do you not like it?"

"But where did you meet the man you expect to marry, Letitia? I would not give my life into the keeping of an utter stranger."

"You needn't be uneasy about me; he's a very pleasant man, and I'm positive we will get on well together; as for love, we are not young people and have said nothing about that, but we will do well enough as friends. Did you notice that black and gold visiting silk, Jennie?"

Mrs. Jennie perceived that the bride-to-be preferred to talk about her clothes instead of the man she had promised to marry, and made no other effort to drag him into the conversation. Miss Letitia brought every article for Mrs. Jennie's inspection.

"Do stay to lunch; I've so much to tell you yet! I want it understood that I meant what I said when I wrote on the cards I didn't want any presents; please make my friends understand that, will you? know that they will want to give me presents; you can't know how glad I am that I am liked, Jennie."

Mrs. Alden would not shake Miss Letitia's faith in the professions of friendship she believed sincere, but when their spiteful comments were recalled it angered her afresh with them.

For that purpose, Mrs. Jennie drove back by the church, where she found the society dispersing. She did not alight, but told them of Miss Letitia's wish. She of the sharp tongue gave a shrill little cackle and said:

"That means we must give them without fail. She's afraid we won't give anything, and takes that means to make sure."

"Was that the reason you had 'no flowers' on the cards when your daughter graduated? Letitia's bouquet was weighted with a jeweled butterfly. So glad you enlightened me; I have wondered why that clause was inserted, but had no idea it meant exactly opposite what it said. It is never too late to learn—wisdom. Good morning. I must go home."

Mrs. Ponsonby gazed after the carriage and said to her dear familiar friend:

"Mrs. Alden does have the knack of taking one by surprise; she confuses a person so; of course, I didn't mean—that it, I didn't intend to own—"

"That you took that way of assuring Sophy a number of bouquets and presents? I thought you didn't mean to say that dear, did you?" suggested the friend, sweetly.

* * *

Miss Letitia's wedding night had arrived. She was looking extremely handsome and accepted the effusive compliments of her friends in apparently good faith; they declared she did not look a day over 40.

As yet the groom had not yet made his appearance; Miss Letitia had excused herself a moment or two, but as the minutes lengthened into an hour without her returning, significant glances were exchanged and the buzz of many voices was heard.

It is astonishing how much pleasure some people derive from the distress or mortification of their friends. Mrs. Ponsonby and her coterie were insinuating that something was wrong, voicing pity which their eyes and countenance belied.

Thoroughly exasperated, Mrs. Jennie was about to give a crushing retort when Miss Letitia reappeared.

She was slightly pale, her demeanor a mixture of regret and dignity, while a blending of defiance was depicted in her erect attitude.

"I've had a telegram from Mr. Langworthy; business of a family nature, which I shall not be at liberty to divulge indiscriminatqely, compels him to start for Europe as he sent the message off; consequently there will be no wedding to-night. That need not interfere with our enjoyment of the supper; the presents will be returned to their donors to-morrow. Mr. Alden, will you see me to the table The minister will take you, Jennie."

Her astounding revelations called forth a chorus of ohs and ahs, and a dozen excited women began to ply her with questions, protesting against her returning the presents, but she waved them aside.

She gave her guests no time to discuss her affairs in groups, but marched them into the dining-room, some wearing from the undiminished pangs of curiosity an expression as if they were being led to instant execution.

Miss Letitia was the life of the party, and the theory that she had been jilted did not gain ground; her explanation was accepted as true—as far as it went. More than one face became blank when Miss Letitia said:

"Jennie, be sure to come around tomorrow and help me pack those presents; some are so—valuable I will not be satisfied until they are returned; fortunately all are labeled."

"I will come, with pleasure, Letitia," replied Mrs. Alden; while Mrs. Ponsonby whispered dolefully: "If she would ask me."

Early next morning Mrs. Jennie accordingly put in her appearance, finding her friend in exceedingly good spirits.

While tying up a gaudy plated cake stand, a gift from Mrs. Ponsonby, Mrs. Alden said:

"Letitia, why return the presents? Were you in earnest when you said there was not much likelihood of there being a marriage?"

Miss Letitia was bending over the bed, replacing a handsome silver ladle in its velvet box.

The constrained position may have been the cause of her heightened color. Her face, as she turned toward Mrs Alden, wore conflicting expressions—triumph, shame, and over all a half sad, self-defiant look. Her first words were apparently irrelevant:

"I've learned much, Jennie," she said, as she folded a dozen fine thread-cambric handkerchiefs and placed them with lingering regret in the costly box they came in. "How exquisite these are, and like the donor! Oh, yes, I was saying how much I had learned since I had sent out these tickets. I've always had a too-confiding disposition, and, while I'm not now a cynic, I've had eye-openers, plenty of them.

"Going about to different stores, riding windy days, veiled, on the cars, have given me an insight into people's character that has been both painful and profitable. I needn't tell you whom I mean, for I see you know. I'm not a sentimental fool; the only regret is self-contempt that I've been taken in by them for so long, but I've never outgrown a girlish pleasure in being liked.

"You had your husband and children, and I never begrudged wives and mothers their happiness, for my life had been a healthy, happy one, and so completely am I a spinster that I believe I was born one; I've never seen the man I have ever imagined I could fancy, but ther was one thing I did want."

Mrs. Alden had listened sympathetically. As Miss Letitia paused for breath she ventured to speak. "What was that, Letitia?"

"You may laugh, Jennie, if you wish, but that was no more nor less than a trousseau!"

"What? Do you mean that—"

"I mean, and I know it will go no further, that I couldn't have a trousseau without a marriage, and that was why I sent out cards. Don't you understand, Jennie? The marriage could not take place—because there was no bridegroom at all. Now it's out."

For once Mrs. Alden was surprised beyond the power of expression, but when she did recover her merry laughter was delightful to hear and was joined by Letitia.

"What a good joke!" gasped Mrs. Jennie. "Wouldn't it make the Richmond dames open their eyes? It shall go no further, though I would like Alyn to know, if you have no objection. What would Mrs. Ponsonby say?"

"Embellish it until we wouldn't know it; but here's one thing she won't enjoy any more—expectations of sharing my fortune. I shall leave my money as a fund for old maids' trousseaux."—Boston Globe.

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

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THE COFFIN CHAPEL.

Churches in all parts of the world are built to keep in men's minds the fact that there is a future for which they must prepare; but a Baptist church in England perhaps does this more effectually than any other.

This Baptist chapel, at Fressingfield, Suffolk, is one of the most curious places of worship to be found in England, its design resembling the shape of a coffin.

Its origin is not the outcome of an accidental freak on the part of the builder, the structure being expressly planned on these lines by a former pastor of the place, who desired that the chapel should be erected in this form, in order that the worshipers and the public generally might be reminded of their latter end.

That the wish of the designer has been fulfilled is clearly evidenced by the name of "The Coffin chapel" being applied to it, by which cognomen the building is known locally, and as such attracts the attention of all strangers who visit the pleasant Suffolk village in which it stands. The gruesome looking building is visited by hundreds of people every week and opinions upon it are various, although all agree that it is not architecturally beautiful, however well it may fulfill the purpose for which it was designed.

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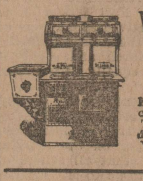
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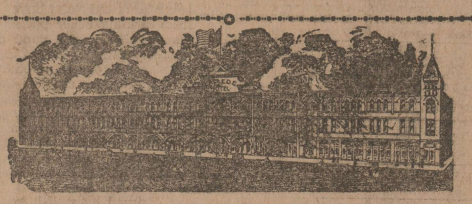
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OUACHITA VALLEY POULTRY FARM Camden, Ark., breeders of Games, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Bronze turkeys, Pekin ducks, Pit Games. Handsome illustrated catalogue free.

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

MACKEY FOWLS STILL IN THELEAD At N. E. Mo., show, Dec. 3-6, Mackey strain of turkeys were principle winners: 1st and 2nd pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 3rd yearling tom, 3d hen. Special, best pen old turkeys. L. Brahmas: 1st hen, 3d pen. B. P. Rocks, pen scored by Russell and Shellabarger from 91 1-2 to 95, S. Langshans, Felch and Robinson. Eggs and Stock. B. G. MACKEY, Clarksville, Mo.

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POULTRY

CHOOSING A BREEDING COCK.—In choosing a breeding cock, be sure he posseses in perfection, as near as possible, all the qualities sought after in his breed; and that he is exempt from disease or deformity. It is much more important that the cock should be comparatively perfect than that any of the hens allowed him should be, as his blood will assist in the formation of every chicken; whereas each hen will assist in only a fraction of the whole. The cock should be the very personification of activity and vigor; his comb and wattles should be a fine red; his head neat and carried high; his breast broad and prominent; body deep; legs, medium in length and set well apart, and his whole frame broad and trim. A two-year-old bird should be given the preference as a breeder.—Nebraska Farmer.

CATER TO THE MARKET.—When poultry is raised for market the poultryman can learn much in a short time by inspecting the market stalls, remarks a produce commission man. The object should be to learn just what the buyers demand, and then aim to supply them. It will be found that all markets are not alike, and that a close observation of the different markets, and also of the demands of the consumers, as well as the seasons when certain kinds of poultry are preferred, will give the farmer or poultryman an advantage which will enable him to secure not only better prices, but how to breed for the best results in selling poultry. It is the buyer who is to be satisfied, as he fixes the price according to the quality and his desires. If yellow legs on poultry are preferred in certain markets, and the buyers are willing to pay something extra for such, it is to the interest of the farmer to raise fowls with yellow legs. The best breed for this purpose is that which he finds will give the buyers the greatest satisfaction, and in so regulating his breeding he is not liable to err.—Nebraska Farmer.

WHY EGGS SPOIL.—Whenever a fertilized egg is raised to a temperature of 92 degrees the hatching process begins, and when the temperature falls much below this point the process ceases, remarks an exchange. These conditions are found in the warm days and cool nights of summer. During the long hot days the hatching process is at work. During the cool nights is ceases. After three or four alterations of this kind the embryo chick dies and the rotting process begins.

Now, it is evident that if the eggs were not fertilized the hatching process would not begin, neither would the rotting, and hence there would be an absence of rotten eggs. The remedy, therefore, is to prevent fertilization of the eggs and can be secured by destruction of the rooster. Every rooster not intended for breeding should be killed and sold to the huckster as soon as big enough to eat. Not over one rooster should be kept on any farm, and that one cooped and mated with not more than ten hens and the eggs from those hens kept or sold expressly for hatching. The other hens should be kept especially for eggs for table or market, and no rooster ever allowed among them. On the ordinary farms, about one-tenth of the fowls are roosters, which is about nine times more than there can possibly be use for.

Unfertilized eggs are much better and sweeter for table use, and will keep from two to four times as long as fertilized ones. Hens not kept with roosters will lay longer and sit less than others. It is safe to say that in the United States there are twenty million roosters, and that nineteen million of them are positively a nuisance, except for the table at the right time. If these roosters were killed and their places supplied with hens and each hen laid 200 eggs a year, the aggregate would be 3,000,000 000, worth one cent each—$38,000,000—every cent of which would be clear net profit to the farmer.

THE ASIATIC CLASS.—Of the breeds that make up the Asiatic class, the Feather says:

This, the second subdivision of our standard varieties, embraces Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, White and Black Cochins; Black and White Langshans. These eight varieties form what are often called the meat-producing fowls. The Brahmas and Langshans are the most active and also most productive as egg producers, but when all qualities are considered the advantages of one will average with the good qualities of the other, ranking all about equal in the total average.

The Cochins and Brahmas have figured in poultrydom as have no other fowls. Fortunes have changed hands in their interest and men have gone almost wild over their high qualities. The tales told of them in their early days fully equal the story of Aladdin or Sinbad. No animal of any kind, wild or domestic, ever created a furor to equal what was called the hen fever of 1850. The whole country talked of them, newspapers wrote of them, and men paid the value of a pair of good horses for a trio of them. This great interest in them made them well known all over the world, and to this time no fowls sell for as high prices with us as the Cochins and Brahmas. In England standard bred Games have brought the highest prices, and Cochins, we believe, stand next in the scale of prices.

The Brahma fowl originated with us and nowhere on earth are they bred to such perfection as in New England. Being, as it is, the home of the Brahma, it is quite natural they should prosper there. Almost every town in New England can boast of one or more experts at breeding Light Brahmas. But few pay attention to the breeding of Dark Brahmas; why this should be I can not say, for they are a superb fowl and worth as much attention as any of the Asiatic family. Light Brahmas are naturally the largest of our fowls. Their weight is greater than any other and they produce about as many eggs per annum as any fowl other than those embraced in what we call the Mediterranean class. We presume every person in the world that ever knew anything of fowls knows of the Brahma fowl—the Light Brahma with its pure white plumage and dark markings; the Dark Brahma male, with his rich black under body-color and back and neck of silvery white penciled with black; the hen of rich gray penciled with darker color in fine contrast to the male. These two varieties make a family hard to surpass for real worth and beauty.

The Cochin family combines utility and beauty to such an extent that they find their way to the hen house of almost every farm, and to the hearts of the most ardent fancier of the land. From one end of the world to the other their name and worth are known, and no other fowl has ever driven them from public favor. In the exhibition pen at the fair, on the farm, or in the breeding pen they continually call forth praise from all who see them. Grand of form, beautiful of color, and rich in markings, they are a most complete family.

The Buff variety is the most popular of all the Cochin family. Their beautiful golden color, soft plumage and graceful shape make a living picture. The only fault to find with the Cochin fowl is their feathered legs and tendency to grow fat and lazy as they grow old. This can be avoided by not feeding the old birds anything but oats during warm weather, when they have the run of the farm, for nothwithstanding their size and feather they will roam about from dawn to dark over hills and fields in search of seeds and bugs. When handled in this fashion they will lay continually, and when broody, if taken right away from the nest and shut up for a week, they soon begin to lay again. I have seen a Buff Cochin hen go about with her brood of half-fledged chicks, go to her box each day and lay and egg, and continue to brood her chicks. No other fowl to my knowledge will do this.

Growing Cochin chicks must be fed all they will eat from shell to maturity or they never develop to full size. When I say all they will eat, I mean just what I say; they must be fed all they will eat at least four times a day or they will not grow into fine, large chicks. They must make bone, flesh and feathers as they grow, and if not well and properly fed they can not do this; if only half fed they grow into half-sized, short-feathered birds. Many who breed Cochins for the fancy wonder why they do so poorly with them; it is simply a lack of proper feeding; no other reason is needed, the one fills the bill. Whenever you hear any one say, "I can not get my fowls to grow into size," depend upon it the fowls don't get enough food of the proper kind at the right time. When hens don't lay, depend upon it that it is not the hens' fault, but the fault of those who care for them. A hog grows fat if properly fed; it is its nature. The cow gives milk and the hen eggs if properly handled and fed; it is their nature. But neither can fulfill this nautral law if it is properly fed and watered and cared for.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

DAIRY

Danish exports of butter will reach nearly 200,000,000 pounds, valued at something like $60,000,000 or $75,000,000. Of this total perhaps thirty-five or forty million pounds comes from Sweden, Norway and Finland.

SORGHUM FOR DAIRY COWS.—A bulletin from the Kansas experiment station says: During the month of July the Kansas experiment station realized $8.20 per acre from pasturing sorghum, besides having the field left to produce a second crop. On July 1, twenty-seven milch cows were given all the alfalfa hay they would eat and then turned into a sorghum field of 6.7 acres for 15 minutes. The sorghum was from 18 to 24 inches high. The next day they remained 30 minutes, the third day 45 minutes and so on, increasing 15 minutes daily until they reached an hour and thirty minutes, when they were left to run at will. During this transition period the cows were given all the alfalfa hay needed to keep up the normal flow of milk. For the first nine days this amounted to nearly 24 pounds daily per head. After twelve days the cows were allowed to pasture the sorghum at night as well as during the day. For the rest of the month these cows consumed less than 5 pounds of alfalfa hay daily per head.

If it had not been for the sorghum pasture it would have required at least 24 pounds of alfalfa hay daily per head to keep these cows up to a good flow of milk. This would have amounted to ten tons. As it was the cows consumed only 4½ tons, making a saving of 5½ tons. At $10 per ton (a low price for this year) this would amount to $55, which divided between 6.7 acres would amount to a saving in alfalfa consumed of $8.20 per acre.

On August 1 the cows were turned into a fresh field of sorghum, from three and a half to five feet high, but with the same precautions as were exercised July 1. This time it did not take as long to get them on full feed, and after the first week they had free access to the sorghum day and night. The two fields of sorghum are connected with each other, and the cows not only have access to both fields, but in getting to the second field are obliged to pass through the first, where second growth sorghum is making a vigorous start after the recent rains. Up to the present writing (August 13) the herd has not experienced the least particle of trouble from poison or even bloating.

During the time the Kansas station has been pasturing sorghum several reports have been received of cattle dying in ten or fifteen minutes from the time they entered the sorghum patch, but in every case where we have been able to get the details, the cattle have eaten the sorghum on empty or nearly empty stomachs. Cattle should have their stomachs so well filled that they feel completely satisfied before touching the green sorghum, and then allowed to eat only a few minutes at a time until they are accustomed to it. If sorghum can be pastured successfully, as has been done by the Kansas experiment station, it means that the dairymen and stockmen can get an immense amount of pasture from a small area, which is available at a time when other pastures are getting short and dry. Pasturing will also be the most economical way of utilizing sorghum. The man that turns his cattle in a sorghum field, however, must realize that he may be taking risks. He must weigh the evidence for and against its use, and then decide for himself whether the benefits will outweigh the risks.

INSPECTED EUROPEAN DAIRIES.—Prof. G. L. McKay has returned from a trip through Europe at the solicitation of the department of agriculture at Washington. He left Ames Ia., about three months ago and visited Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Germany. He was sent there to make observations in regard to the methods employed in the manufacture of cheese and butter, in the making of which these countries excel. His observations will be published in a bulletin to be issued by the department. Theodore Gravert, a German, now residing in Germany and a graduate of the dairy department at Ames, accompanied Prof. McKay as an interpreter through Holland, Belgium and Germany.

Professor McKay says: "No subject interested me more than water. I tested a lot of butter in England for moisture, and the driest butter I found was from New Zealand, some if it running down to about 8 per cent. Danish butter averages about 15 per cent. Russia was very irregular—some very fine, but a good deal of it had a rank flavor. It will get over that after a while, however. and I believe that Russia will come to the front rapidly. Some of the highest selling butter was the French two-pound unsalted rolls. My experience with the Irish butter is that it lacks body, which results largely from the fact that it is churned at a high temperature. It contains lots of water, some samples testing 20 to 25 per cent moisture. This question is now before the English parliament, and it seems probable that it will be settled on the basis of about 15 or 16 per cent water.

"It has been a great problem to me that the Danish butter has a higher percentage of water than ours has, yet at the same time it has a mealy, dry appearance. Investigation showed that their method of churning and working was peculiar. The churning is done at a moderately high temperature, and the butter comes soft. It is dropped at once into cold water and then put on the table and worked three-quarters of a minute, after which it is again put in cold water for a moment, then brought back and worked one to one and a quarter minutes. This makes only two minutes of working. When finished it is packed into kegs for the market. It is said that this method is used to get the buttermilk out and have it clear, but it is probably intended to work the water into the butter as well. Danish butter will average 5 per cent more water than ours and yet does not show it. My discoveries in this line will be followed by experiments in our creamery at Ames.

"One reason why the Danes turn out such uniformly fine butter is that they pasteurize almost entirely. In that country they have a number of inspectors who go around to the dairies and creameries to see that things are all right. When the butter if found to be faulty the buttermaker is told to change his starter. The buttermakers work by rule and can scarcely give a reason for what they do. In this they contrast strongly with our buttermakers. I think on general principles that the American buttermakers are better than the Danish. The point I want to make is that if a Dane is asked for an explanation as to why he did this thing or that, he cannot tell you. Put he same question to our buttermakers and they know why everything is done and what will result from their work."

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

THE MODEL DAIRY.

It may be interesting to the stockmen generally, that the silage used in the model dairy at the Pan-American exposition was put up last September and has been hauled to the stable a distance of seventeen miles by wagon during May, June, July and the first part of August. The last of this was used, however, on Sunday, and Mr. Van Alstyne informs me that the last load was in perfect condition after being kept this length of time and carted such a distance through the hot sun. The cows are now being fed with green millet that is brought in fresh by the farmers each day. A Salem, O., silage cutter is now being put in place for the purpose of cutting green corn. Another large cutter with a blower attachment will later on cut and run feed directly into the silo, thereby giving an interesting exhibit of the manner in which this impotant adjunct to modern farm work is conducted.

What is called a Green Mountain silo, of fifty tons, is being erected. The building and filling of this silo will be a part of the model stable exhibit, and a very important part it is. It will be more than an exhibit, however, as it will provide green feed for the cows right up to the end of the Pan-American season.

The herd of Holsteins that the Holstein-Freisian association sent to the exposition last week are being pastured on a near by farm, to get them in proper condition to enter the fall show beginning Aug. 25 and lasting to Sept 27. This herd comprises some of the finest Holstein cows in the country.

The cattle shows commencing Sept. 9 will be the most important in the dairy line ever gotten together, as they will include the premium cattle from the state fair at Syracuse and the industrial exhibition at Toronto. There are over 1,500 entries in this department, making it not only the finest but the largest collection that could be selected.

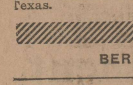


POCHINAS Males that sire, Prize Winners Top Quality, Bottom Prices. J. P. Winearing, Box 18, Melville, Ill. A. ANGUS

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

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

BERKSHIRE.



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

REGISTERED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE Swine, of the choicest breeding. Also Durham cattle, B. P. Rock chickens, M. B. Turkeys, registered Scotch Collie dogs. Pigs not related. Write W. J. COOPER, Holland, Bell County, Texas.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE.

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

POLAND CHINA.

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

MORRIS & CO. SAN ANTONIO, TEX. 302 E. Crockett st. Fine pigs and hogs at hard-times prices, if sold soon. Now is your chance to stock up with fine hogs at a price you can well afford. Also Scotch Collie bitches in whelp for sale.

W. J. DUFFEL—ROSS M'LENNAN CO Texas. Breeder of registered Poland China swine.

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

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

IT IS FINISHED

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

You want an enjoyable summer. You want to get away from the oppressiveness of the city and low altitudes. GO TO CLOUDCROFT, N. M., 9,000 feet elevation. On the summit of the loftiest peak of the Sacramento mountains. 110 miles northeast of El Paso. Wonderful scenery. Tennis courts and golf links, dancing pavilion. In fact everything desired or expected in an up-to-date, healthful summer resort.

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

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

SWINE

PLENTY OF HOGS.—Selden R. Williams, editor of the Texas Stock Journal, being asked his views as to the supply of hogs in the country tributary to Fort Worth, said:

"The Armour and Swift companies have pledged to build packeries that will kill 2500 hogs each per day, and it is my belief that they are much better advised as to the conditions in Texas than is frequently credited to them, and that within two years after the plants are erected Fort Worth will receive 5000 hogs per day.

'I base this statement on the fact that Texas is now sending to market over 2000 hogs per day, and with the two Territories to draw from, and the great stimulation to the industry produced by the two large companies making a market here equal to Kansas City, it is not unreasonable to count on these receipts. Fort Worth with only one buyer received an average of 20,000 hogs during the months of January, February, March and April of this year, and did equally as well last year.

"With the present season nearly over the Fort Worth stockyards received to-day over 1200 head of hogs, with only one buyer on the market. It is well known that all sellers of livestock hesitate to go to any market where there is only one buyer.

"There are six other packing points in Texas, all doing a good business, and yet the railroad books show that during last November, December and January there were shipped out of the state over 250 cars of hogs each month.

"It is impossible to estimate the value of these plants to this city and state. Every farmer and stockman can raise hogs, and with a Kansas City market at his own home he will do so.

"It is claimed by well-informed men that if the factories were here now, and Armour and Swift were to pay Kansas City prices, the bulk of the Territory hogs would come here, and it is well known that the Territory is the greatest of hog countries.

"Let Fort Worth push on her great industries, and not only be a blessing to her own people, but all the state."—Fort Worth Register.

SWINE SHOW AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.—The swine show at the Pan-American opened up with a very good exhibit and hot competition excepting in two classes. There are upwards of 300 hogs on exhibition and they attracted much attention. says the Breeders' Gazette. The exhibit of Berkshires from Biltmore Farms and the fine herd of large Yorkshires of D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., were much admired. There were only two herds of Poland-Chinas on exhibition, but they contained some very choice individuals. It was principally a contest between the United States and Canada which caused a great deal of excitement around the judging rings as well as with the exhibitors. The Berkshire class was a very strong one with one exhibitor from Canada and four from the United States. In order to satisfy all two judges were selected to make the awards in this class, the gentlemen chosen being Prof. Day of the Ontario experiment station, Guelph, Ont., and Aaron Jones, South Bend, Ind.

The class for aged boars brought out five individuals. It was a noticeable fact that there three types of Berkshires on exhibition—the English, Southern and the large Canadian types. The awards in this class were as follows: First to the very fine smooth hog Bob Tombs from Biltmore; second to Major Lee, owned by T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; third to Elmwood Star of Biltmore, also from Biltmore; fourth to Columbus Grove, owned by A. Crawford, Columbus Grove, O., and fifth to Victor Lee, owned by Homer Bros., Greenville, Pa. The class for yearling boars brought out only three contestants, the first going to the undefeated Loyal Lee from Biltmore Farms, second to Homer Bros. on King Victor, and third to A. Crawford on Bright Star. The class under one year landed another first for Biltmore Farms, second going to T. A. Cox, third to A. Crawford, and fourth and fifth to Biltmore. In the class for pigs under six months sixteen little fellows came in for inspection. First and second were awarded to T. A. Cox, third to A. Crawford, fourth to Biltmore Farms and fifth but not least to Homer Bros. on a pig that was worthy of a place well up to the front. The class for aged sows brought out eight entries and then the judges went to work in dead earnest. After much consideration and argument the Canadian found a candidate for first in one of T. A. Cox's large type, while the man from South Bend found a winner in Biltmore's entry. It was agreed on beforehand that if any dispute arose that a referee was to be appointed and the one selected was not satisfactory to all the exhibitors and everything was brought to a standstill. Mr. Gentry was very confident as to the result. He told the judges that they could choose anyone they saw fit and he would abide by the decisions without a murmur. Finally W. A. Alexander, Scipioville, N. Y., was chosen, and the awards were made as follows: First to T. A. Cox, second and third to Biltmore Farms, fourth to A. Crawford, fifth to T. A. Cox. The class for yearlings sows brought eleven into the ring. Biltmore Farms received first, second and fifth, Homer Bros. third, and A. Crawford fourth. In the next class, for sows under one year, nineteen came out. T. A. Cox got first, Biltmore Farms second and third, Homer Bros. fourth and fifth. In the showing of sows under six months T. A. Cox got first, Homer Bros. second, and A. Crawford third, fourth and fifth. Biltmore had only one entry and that was very young. Biltmore got both sweepstakes on the yearling boar Loyal Lee and Baroness Topper.

The only contestants in the Poland China classes were J. J. Snyder and Wiseley & Wiseley, both of Ohio, with G. B. Hood of Ontario as judge. Awards—Aged boars, first to J. J. Snyder on L's Protection. Wiseley & Wiseley second on A. H. Wilks. In yearling boars Snyder was first, Wiseley second. This order was preserved almost all through the showing. Thus: Under one year, Snyder first, Wiseleys second; under six months, Snyder first, Wiseleys second and third; aged sows, Snyder and second, Wiseleys third; yearling sows, Snyder first and fourth, Wiseleys second, third and fifth; under one year, Snyder first, second and fourth, Snyder third. Snyder got sweepstakes on his boar under one year and on his aged sow.

In the Duroc-Jersey class O. W. Weiler & Co. of Ohio were the only exhibitors and they were awarded first and second in all the classes. They also won sweepstakes and medals on boar and sow of any age.

W. A. Alexander was judge on Chester Whites and the awards are as follows: Aged boars first to F. P. & J. J. Hardin of Ohio, second to E. B. Ashridge & Son of Pennsylvania, and third to Joseph H. Hilton of Pennsylvania. Yearling boars—First to Joseph H. Hilton, second to Hardin, third to Ashbridge, fourth to Hardin. Boars under one year—First, second and fourth to Hardin, third to E. B. Ashbridge, fifth to Hilton. Boars under six months—First to Ashbridge, second to Hardin, third to Hilton. Aged sows—First and third to Ashbridge, second to Hardin. Yearling sows—First and second to Hardin, third to Ashbridge. Sows under one year—First, third, fourth and fifth to Hardin, second to Hilton. Sows under six months—First to Hilton, second to Hardin, third and fourth to Ashbridge. Hilton won sweepstakes on boar and Hardin on sow. Hardin won all the American association special prizes. Ashbridge won specials offered by the National Chester White Record on aged boar, boar six months old, boar under six months, aged sow and yearling sow. Hilton won the specials on yearling boar, sow six months old and sow under six months old.

In the class of large Yorkshires, the awards went thus: Aged boars—First to Summerhill Victor 6th, owned by D. C .Flatt & Son, Millgrave, Ont.; second and third to Brethour & Saunders of Ontario; fourth to Mrs. A. J. Wilson of Ohio. Yearling boars—First to Flatt; second to F. B. Stewart, Espyville, Pa.; third to Mrs. Wilson. Boar under one year—First, fourth and fifth to Brethour & Saunders, second to Flatt, third to Mrs. Wilson. Boar under six months—First, second, fourth and fifth to Brethour & Saunders, third to Flatt. Aged sows—First, fourth and fifth to Brethour & Saunders, second and third to Flatt. Yearling sows—First and fourth to Flatt, second, third and fifth to Brethour & Saunders. Sows under one year—First and third to Flatt, second, third and fourth to Brethour & Saunders. Sweepstakes on boar to Flatt & Son; sweepstakes on sow to Brethour & Saunders. Judges in this class were Prof. Day, A. Jones and Thomas Teasdale of Ontario.

The Chesires also came before Messrs. Hood & Alexander. The award: Aged boars—First to L. F. Doolittle, second to R. D. Button & Son of New York. Yearling boars—First to Doolittle, second a Button. Under one year—First to Doolittle, Under six months—First to Doolittle, second and third to Button. Aged sows—First and third to Button, second to Doolittle. Yearling sows—First, second and fourth to Button, third to Doolittle. Under one year, first and second to Doolittle, third and fourth to Button. Under six months—First to Doolittle, second and third to Button. Sweepstakes boar—Doolittle; sweepstakes sow—Button.

SHEEP---GOATS

ANGORA SALE—At Kansas City a few days ago a sale of Angora goats was held at which the average made was good although there were no individual high prices. The sales were as follows:

By W. H. Woodlief, Woodlief, Kas.—126 grade does to W. C. Beardsley, St. Joseph, Mo., for $4.15 each; 25 recorded does to W. H. Beardsley, St. Joseph, Mo., for $7.25 each; 79 grade kids to H. A. Hanson, Jamestown, Kas., for $3.75 each; 124 high grade does to Howard Harold, Green Grove Springs, Fla., for $4 each; 4 recorded bucks to W. T. McIntyre, Kansas City, for $10 each; 6 wethers to E. L. Yoder, Morrill, Kas., for $25.50; 140 wether kids to W. T. McIntyre, Kansas City, for $1.50 each.

By S. D. Moberman, Ottawa, Kas.—137 does to W. C. Beardsley, St. Joseph, Mo., for $4 each; 58 wether kids to W. T. McIntyre, Kansas City, for $1.50 each.

By F .E. Crane, Ottawa, Kan.—65 high grade does to W. C. Beardsley, St. Joseph. Mo., for $3.50; 16 recorded does to F. W. Pulliam, La Cygne, Kas., for $5.50.

By T. J. Eaman, Kansas City.—50 high grade does to W. M. White, Beauty, Ill., for $4.10.

By F. G. Robinson, Kansas City—85 high grade does to W. M. White, Beauty, Ill., for $4.30; 1 wether to E. L. Yoder, Morrill. Kas., for $2.

By T. H. Masten, Kansas City—90 high grade does to Marcellus Marshall, Stool's Mills, W. Va., for $4.07 each; 140 wethers, 2 and 3 years old, to Marcellus Marshall, Stool's Mills, W. Va., for $3.30.

By A. P. Caldwell, Kincaid, Kas.—11 high grade does to H. W. Sanders, Iatan, Mo., for $4 each; 8 wethers to E. L. Yoder, Morrill, Kas., for $2.50 each.

The next public auction of Angora goats in Kansas City will take place during the second annual exhibit, which will be held under the auspices of the American Angora Goat association in the goat pavilion at the Kansas City stock yards at the same time as the big cattle show, from October 21 to 26.

The association now has members in practically every state in the Union, and goats from every section will be shown. Secretary McIntyre expects at least 2000 and perhaps 3000 entries. The association has offered $1000 in cash prizes, which will be awarded the winners, and silver cups will be given to the owners of the best buck of any age and the best doe of any age.

HOW TO HANDLE SHEEP.—A report on sheep feeding from the Iowa experiment station contains the following: A flock of sheep can not be handled or fattened successfully without a close observation of their habits and peculiarities. There are a great many things that enter into the attention and management by a successful shepherd that may seem trivial, yet they have much to do with the comfort, thrift and profit of the flock. The axiom that "the eye of the master fattens" is nowhere more applicable than in the sheepfold. The competent feeder acquires a trained eye that detects at a glance any evidence of disorder that will be manifest if a single animal is off of feed or out of condition. To the unobserving or inexperienced feeder sheep all look alike, but when rightly studied no class of stock presents more marked individual peculiarities or so clearly manifests evidence of thrift and well doing or the reverse. Attention to these little details, accompanied by regular habits and a quiet manner, constitutes the keynote of successful sheep feeding. Nothing contributes more to good results than contentment and quiet surroundings. The feeder who disturbs the quiet and comfort of the flock every time he goes about it should quit the sheep business at once. Rough manners and harsh treatment absolutely disqualify any man for success in this work. The natural timidity and nervous temperament of the sheep necessitate gentle treatment. Their dainty habits about eating and drinking must also be indulged in as fully as practicable. No animal naturally selects a wider variety of feed, particularly of rough forage and vegetation; but two essentials are always exacted, viz., cleanliness and palatability. Never give a sheep any stale or undesirable feed, nor expect it to eat any feed left over from a previous meal. The ration should be always wholesome and tempting to the appetite. The barn or stabling quarters should never be without a fresh, pure atmosphere and an ample supply of dry bedding. Sheep rarely suffer from cold if kept dry and protected from direct drafts. The open air is better than a poorly kept shed or barn.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.—For the warmest part of the South ewes may commence lambing in February, but for the most northern portions the first of April is soon enough. Commonly it should not be until the ewes can get a fair supply of pasture or other green food, says Samuel Archer in Progressive Farmer. But if the ewes are well fed on "bran mash" with roots, or with ensilage, the best results will follow and the highest per cent of lambs saved while the ewes are yet kept in their winter quarters.

The ewe's period of gestation is five months, 150 to 153 days, and the ram should be admitted to the ewes accordingly, as the lambing period is desired. Carefully guard the ewes from all rams until the coupling period arrives. A good, strong, healthy ram—no other should at all be used—properly fed and managed, is sufficient for fifty ewes. By "standing the ram," that is using a "teaser" and drawing out the ewes that are in eason each day, and allowing only one service to each ewe, the stock ram will serve a hundred within thirty days, just as well.

This stock ram standing may not pay for a lot of fifty cheap ewes but where the fifty are high grade and valuable, or where there are a hundred or more cheap ewes, or where two neighbors having fifty each may join together in haying a stock ram, it will pay for the extra work. In so doing one may spend the money required for two rams in purchasing one that is much more valaubie to him. There is no danger of securing the service of a ram that is too good, for any lot of ewes. If he is to be turned with the ewes it will pay to paint his breast with, say, venetian red, every morning, and in the evening draw out all the ewes he has marked in serving and put them in a pasture quite remote from the unserved flock, where they will not attract the ram's attention next day. This careful separation of the served from the unserved should be observed whether the ram is "stood" or turned out. However, care should be taken that the served ewes, after twelve days from service have a chance of second service and continuously so for from two to four weeks.

At night the stock ram should be removed from the flock and kept out of sight of the ewes in a small yard or pen, where he will have free access to any kind of green or dry "roughness" that he likes to eat, together with one pint of corn or its equivalent of other grain, for each 150 pounds of his weight. For one month before he is required for service, he should receive this housed attention and food every day besides his daily green pasture. Never allow him or any ram to run with the flock continuously.

No calves, hogs, colts or other stock should be allowed to run with the sheep flock or in any way annoy or scare them, when in their lot at night, or even anywhere. A shepherd dog with which they are every day familiar may be allowed among them, but all other dogs should be prevented from crossing their small enclosures or even pastures, especially during their breeding or gestation periods.

Quiet, gentle and familiar handling of the flock of ewes and rams will have a good influence on the habits of the coming flock of lambs. No class of animals are more susceptible to kindly treatment than sheep. It is not only a pleasure to handle them so, but it is profitable.

The McMillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York, has issued a valuable book called Farm Poultry, by Geo. C. Watson, professor of agriculture in the Pennsylvania State College. The book gives the varied markings and chief characteristics of the different breeds, and is especially designed or the use of farmers and amateur fanciers. Price $1.25.

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

LOW RATES TO CALIFORNIA.

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

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

GOATS.

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

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BURLINGTON ROUTE.
ITS NEW LINE,
Denver-Northwest via Billings.

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

Only 36 hours to Butte-Helene.
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MARKETS

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

Fort Worth, Sept. 9.—The receipts of hogs last week were heavier than they have been for several weeks, being 34 cars; top price of the week being $5.90, and we sold 166 head that averaged 194 pounds at $5.90, bulk of the mixed hogs sold from $5.40@5.65, according to quality and weight; a lot of thin pigs weighing less than 100 pounds, selling as low as 2½@3c, and some that were fat, weighing 110 to 120 pounds, sold at 4@4½c. It depends altogether on the quality of the pigs. We look for our market this coming week to be stronger, and look for choice sorted hogs to sell better than 6c. The Northern markets today came in strong on best hogs and 5c lower on others.

As shown by our list of sales below, we had a very liberal supply of butcher cattle the past week, and while the Northern markets declined from 25c to 35c per 100 on this class of stuff, our market has remained steady on the fair to good kinds and is some stronger on the best kinds. As an instance of this, we offered 3c for 11 head of good cows that were really not extra good, but our customer would not let us cut them out, preferring to sell straight through at $2.50, which we did. The cattle of this class are not bringing exceeding this price in Kansas City or St. Louis. We believe that a car load of strictly fat straight cows, weighing around 1000 pounds and showing the right quality, would bring 3c easy. We quote our market as follows to-day:

Choice fat steers	$3.00@3.50
Medium fat steers	2.50@3.00
Choice fat cows	2.50@2.75
Medium fat cows	2.25@2.40
Bulls, stags and oxen	1.50@2.25
Canners	1.25@1.75
Choice sorted hogs	5.90@6.00
Mixed fat hogs	5.40@5.60
Prime packers	5.60@5.90
Light fat hogs, 125 lbs up	4.75@5.25

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

Dallas, Sept. 9.—The hog market continues to advance. Prices ruled fully 10 to 15c higher at the close of the week over Monday's opening. Receipts were light and demand good; the general quality was not very good. One load of good 202-pound hogs brought 6c, which is the highest price paid for hogs in Dallas since '93. We were bid 6c for the tops out of several loads, but on account of the lights and roughs did not think it advisable to sort the hogs. We need more hogs and hope you will favor us with a consignment while the market is good. Be sure and call us up at our expense before shipping elsewhere. Receipts of cattle were light and quality poor. Three lots of steers brought $3.00 and $3.10; two loads of 739-pound and 756-pound steers sold for $2.65; one fancy cows sold for $3.20; 5 head brought $2.00 and 4 head brought $2.85. Several lots of medium fat cows sold at $2.25 to $2.50, and the balance of the receipts, which were of poor quality and thin, had to be sold for feeders or canners, and, of course, would not bring satisfactory prices. We advise shippers once more to keep this class of stuff at home unless you can afford to take low prices. There was very little stuff in the Yards suitable for the butchers' trade, which gave them an opportunity to unload what they had in their coolers. The demand will be better this week for good butcher stuff, and we expect choice cows to bring $2.75 to $3.00. Quotations today as follows:

Prime steers 900 pounds and up, $3.00@3.25; choice steers 700 to 900 pounds $2.75@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@2.75; choice cows and heifers 800 pounds, $2.75@3.00; fair to good cows 800 pounds, $2.25@2.50; choice heifers, $2.25@2.75; medium fat cows, $2.00@2.25; veal calves, $3.00@3.25; choice mutton 90 pounds up, $2.75@3.00; stags and oxen, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $1.75@2.50; canners, $1.00@2.00; sorted hogs 200 to 300 pounds, $6.00@6.10; choice hogs 170 pounds up, $5.80@5.95; mixed packers, $5.50@5.75; rough heavy hogs, $4.50@5.50; light fat hogs, $4.50@5.25; stock hogs, $3.00@3.50.

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 9.—Quotations on live stock for today were as follows: Choice shipping beeves, $3.00@3.25; common to fair, $2.75@3.00; choice to fat cows, $2.50@2.75; common, $2.00@2.25; sheep, no demand; goats, no demand; bulls,. $1.75@2.00; stags, $2.25@2.50; yearlings, $2.50@3.00; calves, $2.75@3.00; heifers, $2.50@2.75; hogs, $4.75@5.00; feeder hogs, $3.00@3.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 9.—Cattle—Receipts 7000 natives and 4000 Texans, 1100 calves; Generally steady; choice to fancy dressed beef and export steers $5.50@5.90, fair to good $4.50@5.40, stockers and feeders $2.40@4.25, Western fed steers $4.50@5.50, Western range steers $3.40@4.25, Texans and Indians $2.65@3.75, Texas cows $2.15@2.85, native cows $2.50@4.00, heifers $2.75@5.25, canners $1.50@2.40, bulls $2.25@4.25, calves $3.50@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts 6500. Market 5c higher; heavy $6.50@6.55, mixed $6.00@6.55, light $5.90@6.40, pigs $4.50@5.75.

Sheep—Receipts 3000. Market steady; lambs $3.50@4.40, native wethers $3.25@3.60, Western wethers $3.00@3.50, ewes $2.60@3.15, stockers and feeders $2.00@3.25.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9.—Cattle—Receipts 5100, including 3000 Texans. Market steady; native shipping and export steers $5.00@5.35, dressed beef and butchers $3.40@5.70, steers under 1000 pounds $3.00@5.40, stockers and feeders $2.25@4.00, cows and heifers $2.00@4.90, canners $1.25@2.25, bulls $2.50@3.25, Texas and Indian steers $3.00@4.00, cows and heifers $2.00@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts 4200. Strong to 5c higher; pigs and lights $6.45@6.60, packers $6.45@6.60, butchers $6.60@6.95.

Sheep—Receipts 600. Market steady; native muttons $3.75@4.50, lambs $2.75@4.85, culls and bucks $1.75@3.25, stockers $2.00@2.50.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9.—Cattle—Receipts 25,000, including 2000 Texans and 5000 Westerns; 10c higher; good to prime steers $5.75@6.50, poor to medium $4.25@5.70, stockers and feeders $2.25@4.25, cows $2.40@5.00, heifers $2.50@5.10, calves easier at $3.00@6.00, Texas fed steers $4.10@5.25, Texas grass steers $3.40@4.10, Western steers $5.50 for the best, others $4.20@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts 42,000. Market strong to 5c higher; good to choice heavy $6.45@7.00, light $6.00@6.75, bulk of sales $6.30@6.75

Sheep—Receipts 28,000. Steady to slow; good to choice $3.75@4.10, fair to choice mixed $3.40@3.70, Western sheep $3.25@4.00, native lambs $3.00@4.85, Western lambs $4.00@4.80.

HOUSTON.
(Reported by the T. B. Saunders Commission Co.)

Houston, Tex., Sept. 6.—Choice beeves, $2.85@3.25; medium beeves, $2.50@2.75; choice cows and heifers, $2.40@2.75; medium cows and heifers, $2.00@2.25; bulls and stags, $1.75@2.25; work oxen, $2.00@2.25; choice yearlings, $2.75@3.00; medium yearlings, $2.25@2.50; choice calves, $3.00@3.50; medium calves, $2.50@2.75; choice to medium cows, $2.75@3.00; corn fed hogs, tops, 160 pounds up, $5.00@5.50; corn fed, lights and rough, $4.50@4.75; mast fed hogs, $3.00@3.50. The demand has kept up with the supply, and quick arrivals of good stock will find ready sale.

GALVESTON.
(Reported by the A. P. Norman Live Stock Co.)

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 7.—Beeves good to choice, $3.00@3.25; beeves common to fair, $2.50@2.75; cows good to choice, $2.50@2.75; cows common to fair, $2.00@2.25; yearlings good to choice, $3.00@3.25; yearlings common to fair, $2.50@2.75; calves good to choice, $3.50@3.75; calves common to fair, $3.00@3.25.

Supply of cows and calves for the past week has been fully equal to the demand, while the scarcity of good beeves still continues. Outlook for coming week favorable.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 7.—The course of the live stock market the past six days again reflected a tendency to increasing trade. In every department there was more or less activity. All grown cattle, particularly choice to medium cows and steers, stood firm, while common continued to occupy the background, without attraction. Calves and yearlings opened fair enough, but incessant heavy additions had the effect of reversing the favorable start and compelling a cut of 25 per cent., which remains unchanged at this close. Hogs in light supply, with indications of greater activity. Choice sheep in demand at top figures, the supply in butchers' hands being moderate and consisting of common.

COTTON MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 9.—Spot cotton quiet. Low ordinary 5 11-16, ordinary 6 5-16, good ordinary 6 15-16, low middling 7 11-16, middling 8 5-16, good middling 8 9-16, middling fair 8 15-16.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 9.—Spot cotton easy. Ordinary 6 1-16, good ordinary 6¾, low middling 7 11-16, middling 8 5-16, good middling 8 9-16, maddling fair 8 15-16.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 9.—Spot cotton easy and 1-16c lower. Ordinary 6 1-16, good ordinary 6¾, low middling 7 9-15, middling 8⅜, good middling 8¾, middling fair 9.

New York, Sept. 9.—Spot cotton dull, good ordinary 7 9-16, low middling 8 3-16, middling 8⅝, good middling 8 15-16, middling fair 9⅜, fair 9¾.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, Sept. 9.—
Wheat, No. 2 78c.
Corn 72c.
Oats 48@52c.
Bran $1.05.
Chopped corn $1.35.
Corn meal, 35-lb sack, 60c.
Flour, $3.00@4.00 per barrel.
Hay, prairie, new, $8.00@12.00, Johnson grass $7.00@9.00.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9.—Cash quotations were as follows:
Flour steady.
No. 2 spring wheat 66½@, No. 3 spring 70½@70¾c.
No. 2 corn 56½@57c, No. 2 yellow 54½@55¼c.
No. 2 oats 36½@37¼c, No. 2 white 36¼@36¾, No. 3 white 35@36c.
No. 1 flax seed $1.44, No. 1 northwestern $1.44.
Prime timothy seed $5.15.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, Sept. 9.—
Quotations given are those made by dealers to the trade. Prices to producers are 25 to 50 per cent. lower.
Cantaloupes, half-bushel 75c@$1.00.
Tomatoes, four-basket crates 75c@$1.00.
Watermelons, 60c@$2.25.
Butter, fresh country, 15c.
Eggs, candled, guaranteed, 15c; uncandled 11 1-2c.
Poultry — Chickens, choice hens $3.00; medium hens, $2.75, choice springs $3.00; ducks, large $2.50, small $2.00. Good demand for chickens.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

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

Bee Industry in Texas.

Following is the text of an article the salient points of which were presented by Prof. F. W. Mally when he appeared before the finance committee of the house of representatives:

Resolved, By the Texas State Bee Keepers' association, at the Texas Farmers' congress, in convention assembled, that we petition the president and board of trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical college to ask the legislature at its extra session to appropriate funds sufficient to establish an apiary at the Agricultural and Mechanical college, and to provide for instructions and experiments in bee culture by the department of entomology. We respectfully submit the following statistics to enforce the importance and volume as well as valuation of our industry and invite your careful investigation and consideration.

Number of colonies in the state..	150,000
Value of above colonies	$375,000
Total number of lbs. of honey	11,250,000
Value of product, estimated at 7 cents per pound	$787,500
Number of pounds of wax	150,00
Value of wax produced	$37,500
Total value of annual output, honey and wax	$825,000

Respectfully submitted,
E. J. Atchley,
O. P. Hyde,
W. O. Victor,
Committee.

In addition I beg to append the following statistics from other nations, together with our own, for comparison:

Nations.	1.	2.	3.
Greece	30,000	3,000,000	100
Denmark	80,000	2,000,000	25
Russia	110,000	2,000,000	19
Belgium	200,000	5,000,000	25
Holland	240,000	6,000,000	25
France	950,000	23,000,000	24
Germany	1,450,000	40,000,000	27
Austria	1,550,000	40,000,000	26
United States	2,800,000	62,000,000	22

1. Number of colonies.
2. Pounds of honey produced.
3. Average pounds per colony.

These national statistics are based upon reports available about eight years ago, but they are valuable as showing approximately the comparative condition of the bee industry throughout the world at that time. From this table it is apparent that the beekeepers of Greece produce an average of about 100 pounds of honey per colony. It is also apparent that this is about four times the ratio of any other nation. It is probable that there are well defined principles involved in this difference. The Grecian methods, honey plants, varieties of bees, equipments and management, should be studied with special reference to Texas conditions, and our beekeepers should be advised of ways and means which would tend to make their labors more productive. The same array of statistics show that the beekeepers of the United States average 22 pounds per colony, which is less than any other nation except Russia. Certainly these can be no stronger plea than the two lessons drawn from the above statistics argue for a recognition of the request of the Beekeepers' association for an appropriation for the Agricultural and Mechanical college, to provide for an apiary as also a suitable course of instruction in conion therewith.

The state beekeepers' statistics show that about 150,000 colonies in the state yield 11,250,000 pounds of honey, which they value at $787,500. Now, individual experiments by experts in Texas have reported that in one instance two stands of bees used as a test, given proper attention as to honey plants and timely management as to hives, shelter and the taking of the honey, have produced 1206 pounds of extracted honey in one season. The society's estimate is based upon an average of 75 pounds per stand or 150 pounds for the two. Deducting this from 1206 we have left 1056 pounds as a clear gain in product through scientific management. Valued at the society's rate of 7 cents per pound, we have $73.92 as a net gain for the two, or $36.96 per stand. On this basis the gain of 150,000 colonies in this state would be a net increase in the volume and value of the product of the state of $5,400,000. It should be noted that this gain is without extra cost on the part of the producers. This full capacity of the specialist is not reached by the beekeepers of the state generally on account of the lack of facilities with which to test local conditions in advance, and argues for the instruction of our beekeepers and the people generally along morse scientific lines.

But another important factor is involved. Great difficulty is experienced in the colder climates of our northern states in carrying the colonies through the winters successfully. This department has been advised on good authority that there is an annual loss of about 25 per cent each season. The reported number of colonies in the United States is 2,800,000, on which 25 per cent loss means the destruction of 700,000 colonies annually. Valued at $2.50 each, we have an annual loss of $1,750,000. It has been found that Texas conditions are especially suited for the raising of queens and the carrying over of colonies during the winter. Our beekeepers are beginning to supply the loss above mentioned in the northern states through the sale of Texas grown queen and colonies. If the industry were properly encouraged, Texas could easily secure the greater portion of this business, which can safely be estimated at a million dollars annually. Such an immense volume of business means more beekeepers, and should also mean better ones. It can not help but attract the beekeeping population from the older states to taking up this important industry within our borders. The probability therefore of enhancing the wealth producing power of the state by millions of dollars annually, should argue unmistakably for the small appropriation of $4,000 required in providing for an apiary at the Agricultural and Mechanical college and at suitable course of instruction in connection therewith.

Then again there are honey plants which will produce a greater flow of honey in dry regions, others a greater flow in wet regions, or in droughty and wet seasons, respectively. Again many honey producing plants may be introduced into Texas which the beekeepers of the state are not availing themselves of, should a preliminary test prove them to be valuable in our climate and upon our soils. All of these things involve a greater cost than is within the province of the individual, and hence becomes a fit problem for the state to consider.

The bee has long been known to be a most useful agent in fruit and truck production. Many fruits are barren unless the pollen be carried from flower to flower by bees or other insects. Much good would result to the state from more perfect fruition among horticultural lines in beekeeping localities. It may be safely states than additional branch of fruit will be produced for every new colony developed and maintained. It therefore becomes evident that the beekeepers' request is to be commended from another standpoint, that of wealth producing. This state, along with other states, has appropriated means for studying and combatting injurious insect pests. That is, has expended money in order to save crops from the ravages of insects. This course is not only commendable, but still greater appropriations should be provided along that line. But in the face of all this I feel constrained to call your special attention to the fact that the great majority of our insects are beneficial, and in numerous instances do they make warfare upon injurious species. A notable instance of the beneficial insects is the honey bee, which has just been discussed. The facts before me lead me to urge you to encourage the wealth-creating features of this department along with the wealth-saving ones.

From a careful investigation, both by myself and prominent beekeepers, I have to recommend that $4,000 be appropriated to foster and develop the bee industry. Of this $2,000 to be used for an apiary and equipment and $1,000 annually for the years of 1901 and 1902 for an entomological assistant and beekeeper to enable this department to successfully carry on the work indicated. It would appear to be a wise public policy to encourage those factors of this department which are creative as well as those which are protective. Respectfully submitted,

F. W. MALLY,
Professor of Entomology.

HORSE.

HORSE BREEDING IN JAPAN.—An English gentleman stationed in Japan, in the province of Kagoshima, tells something about horse breeding, as carried on in that country, in a London paper. He says:

In this region, as elsewhere, Japanese horses are notoriously of an inferior quality, and of recent years the government has undertaken the improvement of the breed for both general purposes and the imperial army. Legislation has brought the matter under direct control. The Japanese horse is of Mongolian origin and is good for endurance only. For agricultural or draught purposes horses are little used, as oxen are worked still; but now the object aimed at is to produce, by crossing various breeds, an animal suitable for light draught work and for purposes of locomotion. The question of acclimation is also important. Many experiments have been made, but so far no satisfactory result has been arrived at.

Kagoshima is one of the largest horse breeding districts of Japan, though the pasturage there also is of poor quality. The working of the guild system is, therefore, conveniently studied there. Those who desire to breed horses must form themselves into guilds, which are both urban and rural, but all under the control of a central guild at the prefectural center, Kagoshima. Each guild has its articles of association, and the central guild is elected by representives of three branches. Each guild must hold a sale annually, where colts and fillies are put up to auction, save when exception is expressly made by the manager-in-chief, and no stallion or mare may be used unless it has been certificated by the guild. These rules apply to every person, whether a member of a guild or not.

The regulations are minute, and provide for details. The minimum age of broodmares is three years, and proportionate development; the height 4.45 shaku (about 12½ hands), and they must be of good physique, free from vice and hereditary disease. The stallions must have a minimum height of 4.8 shaku (about 13½ hands), with physical qualifications similar to the case of the mares, but in some districts, owing to scarcity, a height of about 12¾ hands is permitted. All these animals must be examined once a year, and when the authorities deem fit; and they are liable to cancellation of certificate whenever they fail to satisfy the examiner. Sales, transfers, loss by death, or any circumstance of interest for stud purposes must be reported at the guild office, and by that guild to the central guild. The examinations are conducted by the managers of the rural and urban guilds conjointly. Horse and cattle dealing requires a license from the police, and a dealer must keep a record of his transactions, which may be required at any time and his license may be cancelled for any irregularity. All sales are under the control of the guilds, regular sales being held in the autumn, and at special intervals, according to the needs of locality. Any person desiring to bring a horse to market may do so by making application on a prescribed form. A fee of one per cent is required by the authorities from both buyer and seller. Transfers also of stud horses must be registered at the guild, and two per cent of the purchase-money paid by the buyer for the registration. A non-member pays a similar fee should he desire to remove an animal from the register. These receipts are divided, as to 60 per cent to the central guild, and 20 per cent to the rural. Any money left after paying expenses may be reserved every year to purchase more stallions to meet the increasing demand.

The local taxes are liable for subsidies to purchase stallions when not less than five members of a guild apply. The subsidy varies from one-half to one-third of the purchase money. The stallion must be of the prescribed height, of good pedigree and of not less than £50 in value. The number of mares must be above 120 before another stallion will be subsidised. Two-year-olds also get a feeding subsidy when they are destined for such use. In December notices are published, and guilds desiring a stallion to be sent to cover must then make application. The central guild will then despatch an official to examine the mares. The stallion is sent from the central guild, and all the expenses incurred by the mares must be borne by the local guilds, and half the maintenance of man and stallion. No stallion under five years is allowed to cover more than two mares a day, nor older ones more than three. There are regulations and threatment prescribed for the mares also. At Kagoshima there are now 522 stallions qualified under the 1900 regulations, and 218 more which are allowed to serve under older certificates.

AMERICAN HORSES IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Consul General James G. Stowe, who has resigned his position at Cape Town and is only awaiting the secural of steamship accommodations to return to this country has written the department at Washington in reference to the efficacy and popularity of American horses and mules in South Africa. It is only a repetition of the good things that have been said by all the European countries who have had occasion to compare them with the animals of the Old World, but coming from such a good authority as Mr. Stowe, it is deserving of recognition. In part he says:

"Animals brought from other countries stand the climate well and require but little rest after landing before being put to work, but their lack of size and strength renders them unsuitable for farm and city use. The veldts of South Africa are dotted with carcasses of horses that have fallen by the wayside overcome by fatigue, starvation or sickness. Mules are more hardy, and especially American mules, which, owing to their size, strength and adaptability to all kinds of work, are always in demand.

"Although many horses and mules have been imported into this colony during the war many more will be needed. By the time hostilities have entirely ceased there will be a dearth in these animals. Many farm horses have been commandeered and those undisturbed by the military authorities are sadly in need of recuperation.

"There has been one sale by the authorities of horses and mules unfitted for army use. These animals were offered at a low price with the object of benefitting the farmers who have suffered losses of live stock during the war. With a little care many of them can be restored to health. The need of the army has been so urgent that many of the horses were not allowed sufficient time to recover from the effects of the ocean voyage before they were put to work.

"Horses that have become acclimated are said to be 'salted.' An American firm in this city has built up a large business in the sale of American horses and mules. Among its importations have been a number of excellent carriage horses. On arrival the animals are allowed to rest, are well taken care of, and generally become acclimated without suffering. The company owns commodious stables at Cape Town.

"After the war is over the opportunities for business in this line will be greatly increased not only in Cape Colony, but in the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony and Natal. Cape Town is a good place at which to land and care for stock before shipment elsewhere. Prices are and will continue to be satisfactory."

Making Contracts Ahead. — R. G. Brady, a Tucson, Ariz., cattle commission buyer, has made contracts already with California cattlemen to supply them with 12,000 head of cattle next year.

Dock Word, of the Devil's river country, recently purchased two fine Angora bucks from Brown & Ross.

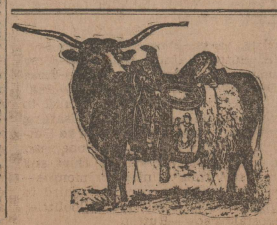
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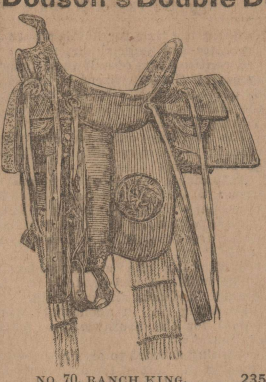


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Has its own rails and is the shortest line from
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago
To BUFFALO AND THE FALLS
Stop-overs given at both points on all tickets.
Only line from St. Louis, via Niagara Falls. It crosses Detroit River, one of the most beautiful rivers of America.
For Descriptive Matter, Rates, etc., call on nearest Wabash Ticket Agent, or address
C. S. CRANE, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, or W. F. CONNER, S. W. Passenger Agent, DALLAS, TEX.



TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES THE SHIRT WAIST.

The one thing that is sure to stir up the American Public is any radical departure from custom—anything that is not in style and lacks Dame Fashion's approval, no matter how sensible and full of service the new idea is—vide the shirtwaist man, for instance. In time, however, the merits of any worthy innovation impress themselves, and the distrusted theory becomes a fact—as in the case of the shirt waist, adopted at Austin, August 6th, by official vote, as the proper thing.

"THE DENVER ROAD" was the first to break away from the electro-slug method of display advertising, giving the people something to read, with frequent changes, and it worked well. This year in the interest of our "constant readers" we have put in a little time courting the Muse, also the Amuse, and—Has it worked? Well, the shirtwaist man realized that he had been flagged and backed into a blind siding when he heard the talk The "TALK" was what we were after—we thot the people a trifle slow in coming to a full understanding of what we were offering them.

Within the last three years "THE DENVER ROAD" has made several quite radical depatres in the matter of regular daily equipment and service, viz: Pullmans with comfortable large dressing-rooms for ladies, Cafe Cars, meals a la carte. Day Coaches—of the most modern variety—a handsome, box-vestibuled train, run thru without change. These trains, as well as our individual advertising—both strictly "Poetry of Motion"—have attracted considerable attention, and we are doing a good business, which is a compliment to the intelligence of the people who are our guests.

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

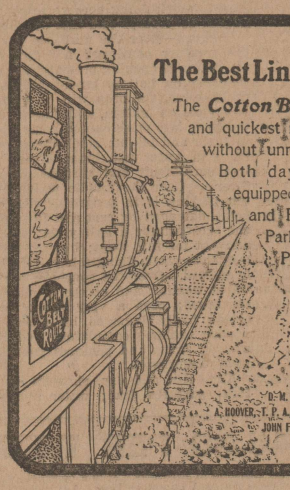
P. S.—Unless you go via "THE DENVER ROAD," you'll not get quite all you should for your money. Two Things to Remember: "Only One Road!" and "No Apology Necessary!"

Between TEXAS and ST. LOUIS — The I. & G. N. (International & Great Northern Railroad Co.) — Between TEXAS and MEXICO

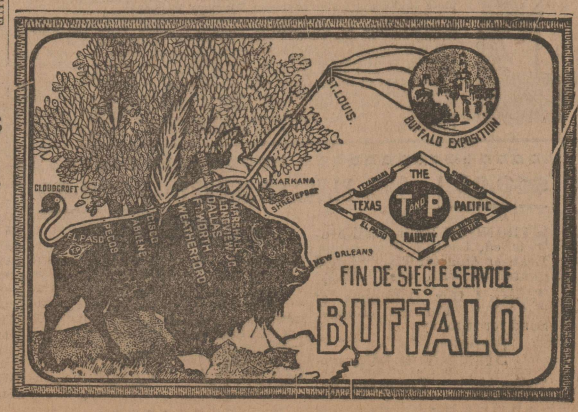
IS THE SHORT LINE
Through Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers Daily.
Superior Passenger Service.
Fast Trains and Modern Equipment.
IF YOU ARE GOING ANYWHERE ask I. & G. N. Agents for Complete information, or write
L. TRICE, 2nd Vice Pres. & Supt., Palestine, Texas.
D. J. PRICE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent,

Between TEXAS and KANSAS CITY — The I. & G. N, — Between NORTH TEXAS and Southwest Tex.

The Best Line to the Old States.



The *Cotton Belt* offers you the shortest and quickest route to the "Old States," without unnecessary changes of cars. Both day and night trains are equipped with comfortable Coaches and Reclining Chair Cars; also Parlor Cafe Cars by day and Pullman Sleepers at night.
Tell us where you are going and when you will leave, and we will tell you the exact cost of a ticket. We will also send you a complete schedule for the trip and an interesting little book, "A Trip to the Old States."
D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.
A. HOOVER, T. P. A., Waco, Tex. T. P. LITTLE, P. A., Corsicana, Tex.
JOHN F. LEHANE, G. P. and T. A., Tyler, Tex.



Things at Home and Abroad.

The Legislature.—The first special session of the legislature having failed to pass the appropriation bill the governor by proclamation convened a second special session to finish the bill. So far the appropriation bill is the only thing given to the second session for consideration. To the first session the governor submitted 30 subjects for legislation. Five of these the legislature failed to act upon finally, or acted upon them adversely. Those five are the general appropriation bill; the judicial redistricting bill, the matter of classifying mineral lands belonging to the school fund, the matter of protection of the blind children, having reference especially to the closing of Sabine street in the city of Austin, and the matter of increasing the bond of the state treasurer. The legislature passed twenty-five bills and four joint resolutions under the other twenty-five subjects submitted by the governor; also two bills relating to expenses of the session.

The twenty-seven bills passed were as follows:

Making appropriation to pay mileage and per diem of members.

Making appropriation to pay the contingent expenses of the session.

Redistricting the state in congressional districts.

Redistricting the state into representative districts.

Redistricting the state into senatorial districts.

Creating a separate judicial district for Jefferson county.

Reorganizing the twenty-ninth and forty-third judicial districts.

Regulating the fees for sheriffs.

Permitting owners of lands and town lots which have been sold to the state for taxes to redeem same.

Providing for validation of titles to lands held under Spanish and Mexican grants.

Authorizing cities and towns on the gulf coast to issue bonds to build sea walls (Galveston break-water bill).

Authorizing cities and counties which have suffered disaster to compromise or fund their indebtedness. (Galveston county funding bill).

Correcting an error in the statute relating to boards of health for unincorporated towns and villages.

Providing for the care and maintenance of deaf, dumb and blind children.

Cass county road law.

Amending the law in regard to the area of cities (Oak Cliff bill).

Blind tiger bills.

Incorporating the town of Athens.

Incorporating the town of Moody.

Incorporating the town of Childress.

Fixing the boundaries of the city of Austin.

Amending the Grayson county road law.

Granting unincorporated towns and villages permission to incorporate for school purposes only.

Granting the city of Austin a new charter.

Fixing the time for holding court in the Fifty-first judicial district.

Permitting sale of half the temporary capital site to citizens of Austin to be offered as a site for the temple of the Masonic grand lodge of Texas.

Amending the fish law.

The following concurrent resolutions relating to matters submitted by the governor were passed:

Authorizing the attorney general to withdraw certain vouchers from the controller's office in order to arrange for the collection of Greer county claims from the United States government.

Authorizing the superintendent of public buildings and grounds to lease the old courthouse site in Austin.

Providing for an additional water supply for the Southwestern insane asylum.

Creating a board to arrange a settlement on the part of the state with the First National bank of Austin.

The ppropriation bill passed by the senate is in the hands of the house finance committee. The house appropriation bill was recommitted.

The house judicial redistricting bill was tabled subject to call, to keep the document from going to the secretary of state at the end of this session. It is the intention to reintroduce the bill at the second special session if the governor should conclude to submit the matter.

The house bill to provide for a survey and mineral classification of school lands was killed by the senate committee on mines and mining.

The house bill to tax the gross receipts of oil companies died in the senate, because there were not enough members present and in favor of it to suspend the rules and pass it.

The matter of closing Sabine street in the city of Austin was killed in the house committee.

Congressional Districts.—The Texas congressional districts in the bill as reported by the free conference committee and as finally passed by both the senate and house are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Fifth District— Dallas, Rockwall, Ellis, Hill and Bosque.

Sixth District—Navarro, Freestone, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos and Milam.

Seventh District—Galveston, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity, Houston and Anderson.

Eighth District—Harris, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Madison and Leon.

Ninth District—Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Lavaca, Gonzales, DeWitt, Victoria, Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio, Goliad, Bee, Karnes, Brazoria, Colorado and Fayette.

Tenth District—Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Washington, Burleson and Lee.

Eleventh District—McLennan, Falls, Bell, Coryell and Hamilton.

Twelfth District—Tarrant, Parker, Hood, Somervel, Johnson, Erath and Comanche.

Thirteenth District—Cooke, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Knox, Foard, Hardeman, Cottle, Motley, Floyd, Hale, Palmer, Castro Swisher Briscoe, Hall, Childress, Colingsworth, Donley, Armstrong, Randall, Deaf Smith, Oldham, Potter, Carson, Gray, Wheeler, Hemphill, Roberts, Hutchinson, Moore, Hartley, Dallam, Sherman, Hansford, Ochiltree and Lipscomb.

Fourteenth District — Lampasas, Brown, Coleman, Mills, McCulloch, Mason, San Saba, Llano, Gillespie, Blanco, Comal, Bexar, Kendall, Kerr, Burnet and Bandera.

Fifteenth District—Medina, Frio, Atascosa, McMullen, LaSalle, Webb, Duval, Nueces, Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, San Patricio, Live Oak, Uvalde, Zavalla, Dimmitt, Maverick, Kinney, Val Verde, Wilson and Guadalupe.

Sixteenth District—El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Crockett, Edwards, Sutton, Schleicher, Menard, Kimble, Concho, Tom Green, Irion, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Runnels, Callahan, Stephens, Shackelford, Jones, Taylor, Nolan, Fisher, Scurry, Mitchell, Howard, Borden, Dawson, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Yoakum, Cochran, Hockley, Terry, Lubbock, Lynn, Garza, Kent, Eastland, Palo Pinto, Haskell, Stonewall, King, Dickens, Crosby, Lamb and Bailey.

Chinese Expiation.—Emperor William's reception of the Chinese mission of expiation headed by Prince Chun, which took place last Wednesday at Potsdam, was marked with all the severity consistent with an audience nominally friendly. The Chinese imperial envoy, on entering the palace, was not accorded a salute by the Guards du Corps. The emperor received him seated. The buttons and epaulettes of his majesty's white uniform were enveloped in crepe.

Prince Chun bowed thrice on entering and leaving. Emperor William remained seated during the reading of the Chinese address. Afterward, however, he relaxe his stern demeanor and welcomed the envoy courteously and subsequently, accompanied by his adjutant, he called upon Prince Chun at the Orangery.

The emperor had evidently arranged the entire ceremony with a view of impressing Prince Chun with the feeling that the ceremony meant expiation for the foul crime of murder of a German minister, and that only through expiation had Prince Chun acquired the right to be treated with princely honors. Not until after the ceremony did the atmosphere change. Then the troops outside having saluted and the band having played, huzzars escorted Prince Chun back to the Orangery. To the outside world the whole affair appeared to be a good deal of a farce.

THE PRESIDENT WILL RECOVER.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—The physicians announced to-day (Tuesd y) that President McKinley's recovery is practically certain, though he will probably carry a bullet in his body to his grave. A plan is being talked of for a general celebration throughout the country.

The shooting of President McKinley last Friday by Leon Czolgosz, a young anarchist from Cleveland, aroused the entire country as has no other calamity for many years. It has produced an outburst of indignation against anarchy and anarchists which may result in vigorous efforts to drive the agitators from the country.

Czolgosz, the would-be assassin, claims that he had no accomplice, but his statement is not given credence. He states that he was incited to the action by the speeches of Emma Goldman, an anarchist lecturer. The police are searching for Miss Goldman but she has not yet been found. Several arrests of anarchists have been made but little or no evidence has been found against any of them to connect them with the attempt on the life of the President. In some of the northern cities meetings of rejoicing were held by the anarchists after the shooting and toasts to the health of Czolgosz were drunk. The fact that a call for a general meeting of anarchists for a special jubilation meeting in Chicago was issued before the shooting occurred lends color to the belief that the attempted assassination was the result of a general plot.

At the time the President was shot he was holding a public reception in the Temple of Music at Buffalo. Czolgosz took his place in line to shake hands with the President, carrying his right hand with a handkerchief wrapped like a bandage around. When he reached the President he extended his left hand. Innocently facing the assassin, the President smiled as only he knows how; that smile of dignity, benevolence and compassion, as he extended his right to meet the left of the supposedly wounded friend.

As the youth extended his left hand he, as quick as a flash, as though trained by long practice, whipped out his right hand, the one which held the revolver, and before any one knew what was transpiring two shots rang out, one following the other after the briefest portion of a second.

The President was caught in the arms of Secretary Cortelyou and secret service men grappled with the would-be assassin and bore him to the floor, hurrying him away later to escape the vengeance of the people.

The President retained the full exercise of his faculties until placed on the operating table and subjected to an anesthetic. Upon the first examination it was ascertained that one bullet had taken effect in the right breast just below the nipple, causing a comparatively harmless wound. The other took effect in the abdomen, about four inches below the left nipple, four inches to the left of the navel and about on a level with it. The bullet in the right breast was removed; the other has not been found.

The President was removed to the home of President Milburn of the exposition where he still remains. Hundreds of messages of sympathy were sent from all parts of the world and the whole American nation has been stirred by the shocking news. Bulletins from the bedside of the stricken President are eagerly awaited by crowds in all parts of the country.

The President has borne up well and the doctors entertain strong hopes of his recovery.

Forty Thousand Men Needed.—The war department has decided to bring the twenty-third infantry, now in the Philippines, home on the transport Buford, which sails for New York via Suez on the 15th instant. The Kilpatrick, which sails the same day for San Francisco, will bring the eighteenth infantry. On her next trip in December the Kilpatrick will bring home the nine batteries of heavy coast artillery. When these commands reach the United States there will be left in the Philippines 43,000 officers and men, and the present plans do not contemplate a further reduction of that force. Both General MacArthur and General Chaffee have expressed the opinion that about 40,000 men will be required in the Philippines for an indefinite period.

NEW MEXICO

The Chas. Springer Co. of Las Vegas, capitalized at $100,000, to deal in land and livestock, has been incorporated.

In New Mexico some of the sheep-owners are going to try the winter-lamb business. One owner has bred 318 Rambouillet ewes to lamb in November and December.

Sheepmen report no buyers in the territory for lambs or feeders. There is a slight demand for two and three-year-old ewes, and the price for wool remains about the same.

The part of the report of the census bureau dealing with the manufactures of New Mexico says: "One notable development of the decade is the establishment of four wool-scouring establisments within the borders of the territory. New Mexico has a larger number of sheep than any other state or territory, and the possession of facilities for scouring the wool before it is forwarded to eastern markets is proving of great advantage to the growers."

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

IVERS & POND PIANOS.—Perfection cannot strictly be predicted of a piano. But there is such a thing as a supreme limit of excellence impossible to surpass. The Ivers & Pond is this limit. And yet the prices are very reasonable. For catalogue address C. H. EDWARDS MUSIC CO., 270 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

Land.

WE HAVE OPENED A REAL ESTATE Office in Dallas, Texas, and wish to have listed with us First Class Farms and Ranches over Texas. We put your property before the buyers of the old states. We place loans and buy vendor-lien notes. Address

INTER-STATE LAND CO., Dallas, Tex.

$2.00 Per Day. $8 to $12 Per Week.

THE OAKS

MINERAL WELLS, - - TEXAS.

MRS. J. H. HYMAN, Proprietress.

Conveniently Located to Noted Wells and Bath Houses. House Just Finished. EACH ROOM HAS A SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

Cheap California and Back

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

Santa Fe

W. S. KEENAN, General Passenger Agent, Galveston.

E. G. SENTER,

LAWYER,

341 Main St., : : : Dallas.

HEALTH PLEASURE REST

In the Mountains of Tennessee 2,200 Feet Above Sea Level

COOL NIGHTS
PURE FRESH AIR
MINERAL WATERS

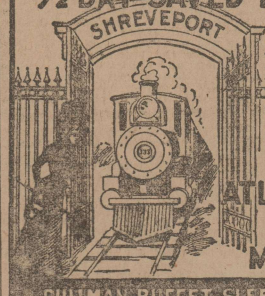
Monteagle, Lookout Mountain, East Brook Springs, Monte Sano, Estill Springs, Nicholson Springs, Beersheba Springs, Fernvale Springs Kingston Springs, and many other favorbly Summer Resorts located on

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway

Send for elegantly illustrated pamphlet describing above summer resorts.

E. D. WOLFE, Traveling Pass. Agt. Dallas, Tex.
J. W. BOTTORFF, Soliciting Pass. Agt. Dallas, Tex.
H. F. SMITH, Traffic Manager, Nashville, Tenn
W. L. DANLEY, Gen. Pass. Agt. Nashville, Tenn.

½ DAY SAVED TO THE SOUTHEAST VIA SHREVEPORT GATEWAY AND "THE KATY FLYER" TO CHATTANOOGA, BIRMINGHAM, ATLANTA, SAVANNAH, KNOXVILLE, MACON, AUGUSTA.



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

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

A fine hay crop is being harvested at some points in the Indian Territory.

The Armour Packing Co. has purchased a site for a cold storage plant at South McAlester.

East Texas farmers have leased lands in the Chickasaw nation and have taken a contract to put 2000 acres of new land in cultivation in two years.

TERRITORY CROPS.—Following is a report of the weather and crop conditions over Oklahoma and the Indian Territories, issued last week:

Cherokee—Over the northern portion rain is needed for corn; corn-cutting is in progress, with early cut; stock doing fairly well; farmers preparing to sow wheat; fruit poor; second crop of hay a fair yield. Over the middle portion rain relieved the drouthy conditions, and fall grass for hay and pastures starting up; everything benefited. Over the southern portion but little rain occurred, and hot, dry winds caused much cotton to open prematurely; at present the promise is not over half a crop; rye is in poor condition; potatoes not up; stock doing poorly; water scarce and pastures dried up.

Creek—Over the northern portion warm, sultry, cloudy weather prevailed, with light rain on 30th and 31st; crops are needing rain badly; cotton continues in good condition, also millet and kaffir corn; cattle are doing well; corn will make nearly a half yield; cotton-picking in progress. Over the middle portion it has been very hot and dry; cotton suffered severely, bolls are small and opening prematurely, squares drying and falling off; pastures are drying up, and water scarce; stock doing poorly; rain badly needed by turnips and late potatoes.

Choctaw—Over the northern portion the weather continued hot and dry; the cotton is opening prematurely, particularly on bottom lands; picking is in progress, the crop will be about a half yield on bottom, and one-third on uplands; late rains caused some cotton to scald and blight; stock doing poorly, with water and grass drying up; late corn, fruit and gardens about a failure. Over the middle portion cotton picking is in progress, with crop being damaged by rust and lice; present prospect for a half yield; too dry and hot for fall crops; haying still in progress; cattle doing fairly; rain badly needed. Over the southern portion warm weather and excess of sunshine continued; corn a very short crop; cotton badly damaged by recent excessive rains, complaints of boll worms; grass and pastures good, and stock doing well.

Kay—Hot and dry, showers on the 29th; pastures dead; water scarce in some localities; farm work well advanced; haying in progress, yield light; corn-cutting completed.

Grant—Very dry; late gardens, potatoes and millet fair; castor beans short; cane and kaffir corn will be fair yields; ground becoming too hard to plow; cattle doing well; fruit being injured.

Garfield—Good rain on 28th placed ground in good condition; wheat-plowing resumed; cane and kaffir corn making fair crops; pastures good; corn-cutting in progress; much prairie grass will make a second crop of hay.

Noble—Good rains on 29th and 30th placed ground in good condition, and revived pastures and all growing crops; some wheat being fed to stock; corn a short yield.

Pawnee—Hot and dry; local rains on 29th; corn-cutting almost completed; corn crop will be short; cotton doing fairly well; crop beginning to open, and is badly in need of rain; forage plentiful; pastures benefited, and stock in good condition.

Payne—Fall wheat ground being prepared; some being sown; corn-cutting about done; grass reviving; some cotton picked, but late crop not opened yet.

Logan—Very hot and dry; showers on 29th, but insufficient; corn mostly in shock; cotton opening and picking in progress, much damage by premature opening; cane and kaffir corn being cut; water scarce, pastures short, and stock deteriorating; ground too hard to plow.

Kingfisher—Hot and dry; good local rains on the 28th, 29th and 30th, but insufficient; wheat-sowing in progress; kaffir corn improving; cotton opening; pastures very dry.

Canadian—Good rains on 30th, but insufficient; pastures short, water scarce, but stock doing well; plowing continues, but delayed by hard ground; peaches drying up.

Oklahoma—Hot and dry, relieved by good local showers on 28th and 30th; cotton fair in some and poor in other localities; opening, and picking is in progress; pastures fair; late beans, celery and radishes doing fairly well; ground hard.

Lincoln—Hot and dry; spell broken by good rains on 29th, benefitting cotton, kaffir corn and fruit; corn mostly cut; cotton being pickel, crop damaged by premature opening; pastures dry and short; stock and late potatoes doing fairly well; fruit poor.

Pottawatomie—Hot and dry and late crops suffering; cotton opening fast, and picking in progress; damaged by premature opening; some wheat sown; pastures dry, and water scarce; grapes a poor yield.

Chickasaw—Over the northern portion the weather was hot and dry; showers on the 29th; corn being cut, with a light yield; cotton opening fast and being picked, crop damaged by the extreme heat and will be short; water scarce, and stock deteriorating; fruit ripening, quality poor; second crop of hay being put up; rain needed. Over the central portion dry; hot weather badly damaged cotton; cane being made up, yield poor; stock water becoming scarce, and grass burning up. Over the southern portion dry, hot weather prevailed, broken by showers on the 29th; cotton opening fast and being picked, much shedding reported and crop badly damaged for want of moisture; corn ready to crib; kaffir corn and cane being cut, fair crops; millet poor; gardens dried up; prairie grass plentiful in some localities; water getting scarce; stock doing moderately well.

Greer—Extremely hot and dry; cotton suffering and opening prematurely; insects also causing damage in some localities; picking is in progress; water scarce and stock deteriorating; ground too hard to plow.

Comanche—Continued hot and dry, with hot winds; prairie grass dry and burning.

Washita—Dry and hot; showers on 30th; corn-cutting in progress; cotton making fair growth, but crop will be short; late potatoes a failure; haying still in progress; wheat sowing begun.

Custer—Very hot, with shower on 28th; corn being cut; late corn doing fairly well; kaffir corn and cane doing well; pastures good; hay crop short, but put up in good condition; stock doing well.

Dewey—Hot and dry; corn-cutting and hay-making about completed; castor beans and kaffir corn doing fairly well; wheat sowing in progress, with increased acreage; pastures benefited by showers.

Day—Hot and dry; showers, with high wind on 28th; crops all matured or dried up; cattle in good condition and being marketed.

Beaver—Fall plowing stopped by hot, dry weather; peaches being marketed, fruit is small; many fruit trees killed by drouth; stock doing well.

SEASONABLE SEEDS

Turnip seed, 40c per lb.
Rescue Grass, the king of grasses for winter pasture, 20c per lb. or $17.50 per 100 lbs.
Barley, $1.00 per bushel.
Rye, $1.00 per bushel.
Winter Turf Oats, $1.00 per bushel.
Black Russian Winter Oats, yield 160 bushels per acre, $1.00 per bushel.
Seed wheat, $1.00 to $1.25 per bushel.

We are headquarters for Alfalfa and all seasonable seeds. Order today from

Texas Seed and Floral Co

380 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Mention this paper when writing.

George H. McElroy, the wealthy cattleman, living near Jennings, who had such a narrow escape from assassination last Wednesday night, has offered $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the would-be assassin. McElroy's arm was badly shattered by a bullet fired through the window as he was reading in the evening and tracks were discovered outside where a man had crept close to the house in his stocking feet. The same night an attempt was made to kill Newton Carlisle, living six miles from McElroy. Here the asssassin reached through the window near which Carlisle was sleeping and holding a revolver over his breast fired. The ball struck a rib and glanced, producing a serious but not fatal wound. The work is believed to be the work of cattle thieves whom both McElroy and Carlisle have been active in prosecuting and driving from the country.

P. S. Boyd, of Sonora, sold 800 head of goats to W. J. Babb, of Langtry, at $1.62½ a head.

SANTA FE SPECIAL RATES.

California—Account Homeseeker's Excursions, one fare plus $2, 1st and 3d Tuesdays of July, August and September, limited for return 21 days from date of sale.

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

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

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

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

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

The live stock department of the Texas State Fair is one of the leading attractions of that great institution. This year it is in charge of Vice President J. B. Wilson. To a representative of the Journal he said:

"We have done with the cattle department this year what ought to have been done with it several years ago. We have removed the old barns to the northeast side of the racecourse, fitted them up with all the modern conveniences and given them plenty of ventilation, which they did not have where they formerly stood. In fact, we have made them look so cozy and nice that all the fine stock men in the country want to exhibit their cattle, and we have been compelled to build a number of new barns in order to accommodate a few of the many new applicants for stalls.

"Our live stock department now has nearly 700 stalls, and is therefore greater in capacity than that of any other state fair in the country, and the equal of any other in ventilation, water supply and convenience of arrangement generally. These changes have been made in compliance with the demands of the great and growing fine stock industry of Texas, and will no doubt add very much to the interest and importance of this most prominent department of the fair. It was mainly through the influence of the State Fair that the people of Texas were induced to begin the improvement of their stock, and to carry that improvement on. The live stock department of the fair has grown as the improvement in the industry has gone on, and the changes in the barns and additions thereto have been made with a view of bringing the department up to date, which we hope they have accomplished. When the cattlemen come with their stock they are going to be very agreeably surprised to find the best accommodations they ever saw for live stock.

"From the very beginning of the State Fair, exhibitors of live stock have invariably sold every worthy animal they had right on the grounds, and have taken orders for what they had for sale at home. The Texas State Fair grounds, it will thus be seen, contain one of the largest stock markets in the world, and the market is growing in importance every year. On account of increased accommodations, this year will mark a great stride forward in the importance of this department.

"Of the fair generally I may say that the management is providing a great entertainment for the people. From the opening on Saturday, Sept. 28, to the close on Sunday, Oct. 13, the great carnival will be full of interest for all classes. As showing the confidence that exhibitors and privilege people have in our next entertainment, Capt. Sydney Smith, our secretary and general manager, tells me that the privileges have long ago all been sold and at the highest prices they have ever brought, and as for exhibitors, he can not find space to accommodate anything like half of them. He also tells me that the manager of the advertising car gives an entertainment, and unusual interest on the part of the people everywhere in our approaching fair. All in all, I think the prospect for an exceptionally successful fair very bright."

WHERE DO YOU GET OFF?

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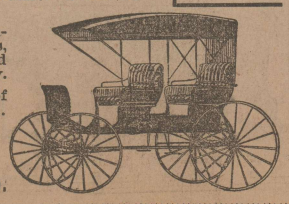
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