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THAN ANY OTHER WEEKLY PAPER IN THE SOUTHWEST.

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DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22 1901.

Largest Weekly Circulation in Texas Guaranteed to Advertisers.

At work on Texas roads would make a great difference in the road system of the state in five years. Putting prison labor on the roads is the cheapest way to

GET GOOD ROADS.

ROADS IN TEXAS.

H. B. HILLYER, OF BOWIE, TEXAS, DESCRIBES PREVALENT CONDITIONS.

Bowie, Tex.

To the Journal: I may assert that our present road laws are absolutely worthless. I would not attempt to amend them at all but would have them all out and make new set of laws. To-day the greatest question before the people of Texas are the road laws, and our legislators have been wholly unable to grapple them.

Years ago, when all Texas was an open country, and men could travel from one place to another in a day, it was not so difficult to get impassable, the building of a few ferries and bridges, digging dense creek banks, or throwing a few brush or stones into a mudhole was sufficient, roadwork and the laws were ample. But our country is now fastened upon. Travel over dirt roads and mud trails over them has grown into enormous proportions, and the loss to farmers, levied by bad roads and crooked roads, runs up into millions of dollars in time, labor and wear and tear of wagons and teams.

Importance of Routes.—On some ground it is easy to make and keep up good roads, and others it is next to impossible to do it. All roads leading into country towns and our leading trading points should be first-class roads, laid off over the most direct routes and best possible ground for road building. When thus opened, they should be made permanent.

Crooked Roads.—From my house to Montague, the county seat, a distance of ten miles, there are ten right-angled crooks, besides several of minor degrees. This adds 50 per cent to the distance. Suppose I lived six miles from my railroad shipping or trading place and on the road to the trading place the distance was increased to ten miles and my business required me to make the trip twice a week (every farmer goes once a week), and suppose I lived in that place forty years; now if I do not, some other man will occupy my place and travel the latter route.

Reader, do you ever stop to think of the extra travel such a distance would make? Think, then, of 3,000,000 of people, all compelled to travel millions of useless miles.

Bad Roads.—I have lived in Texas 53 years. In 1847 I lived in Galveston, when it was a little town, and in 1851 I was clerking for a man at Goliad, on the San Antonio river. He sent me to

the New Haven wagon factory for a few two-horse wagons. There were plenty of ox wagons in the country in those days, but not one two-horse wagon or go outside of them when they needed them. The wagons came by sea to Port Lavaca, and in the time they arrived. Imagine our disappointment when we found they were heavy six-horse wagons that would hold up 5000 pounds of freight. My employer refused to receive them and wrote back to the firm, saying he had ordered two-horse wagons, not six-horse wagons. The firm replied that the ones sent were two-horse wagons; that any farmer in that country would put 4000 or 5000 pounds of freight on one of these wagons and haul it to any market in his country. They had roads in that section. How far could a man haul 5000 pounds of freight in one of those wagons with a pair of Texas horses on the sand roads of the Cross Timbers or the black lands of central Texas?

We have not only crooked roads and bad roads, but under our system of road improvement they are getting worse every year. Our roads are made gutters to carry off the water of adjoining farms and pastures. Think of the thousands of acres of land over the state actually ditched and drained into public roads, thus cutting them to pieces and washing them out every rain that comes! And no county court or road overseer has ever entered a single protest, so far as I have ever heard. It is impossible for any system of work to be kept up under such mismanagement. I presume there is no law to protect the roads from such vandalism.

It is fair to say that every pound of freight that comes into or goes out of our great state, or goes into our local markets (and which must amount to hundreds of thousands of tons), must be hauled over dirt roads an average of ten miles. Now calculate, if you can, the loss to our people of hauling this vast amount of freight over crooked roads, and over such bad roads that the latest two wagons and teams do the work of one.

If we can at all comprehend these stupendous figures we can begin to see to realize, the vast importance to our people of "good roads" over the shortest practicable routes.

H. B. HILLYER.

Make Strawberry Wine.—A. T. Pargo of Arkansas says: Owing to the fluctuating prices and unsatisfactory market conditions, one crop year, many of our large growers had their culls and overripe strawberries into wine. The wine, which is made in two ways, some fermented and some unfermented, of pure strawberry juice and gran-

ulated sugar. Several growers were offered \$1 per gallon for it in its raw state. These figures discount crate berries, as 24 wine quart boxes of shipping berries make 2 gallons of wine without sugar. The process of making it is not expensive or difficult, and involves less trouble and cost than shipping. The soft and overripe berries are just as good or better for wine.

Wichita Dam Broke.—The big irrigation dam at Wichita Falls, after a heavy strain, gave way Sunday night, flooding the valley near the town. Much property was destroyed, but no loss of life has been reported. The dam will be immediately rebuilt.

Rains in Texas.—During the past week good rains have fallen in nearly every part of Texas and farmers and stockmen generally are greatly encouraged. The rain has done much for the farmers and stockmen, and the effect were made. Several prominent stock farmers were admitted to membership. A committee consisting of President Barnett and Vice-President Cartwright was named to interview the officers of the Confederate camp at Canyon City, to ask for from two to three hours time, during the forthcoming reunion, in which to bring the advantages of the Stock Farmers' association before the citizens of the Panhandle. These Danish co-operative stock growers according to the merit of his product was in the establishment in Denmark of co-operative slaughter houses and butcher shops and the fixing of values of stock after slaughter. These Danish co-operative establishments now number twenty-five and they purchase pigs, for instance, according to the weight and quality after they have been slaughtered. Thus the man who sends on a fine article, heavy and good quality, gets more money for his product than the man who may send up larger swine but not so profitable to the consumer. These twenty-five houses slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs, an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000, or 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In

Went to 60 Cents.—George H. Phillips, the corn king, last week made \$60 cents in Chicago. This is the highest price paid since 1892 when, during the Caster-Martin deal, it reached \$1. Phillips made a considerable sum out of the dealers who were short, Phillips himself having a large part of his holdings and the price dropped to 50 cents.

Cotton Duck Combination.—Official announcement was made a few days ago of the formation of a company which will acquire the larger cotton duck manufacturing concerns of the country. The new company will be known as the United States Duck Manufacturing Corporation, and will be organized under the laws of New Jersey. It will have an authorized capital of \$25,000,000 of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and \$25,000,000 common stock. The total issue of preferred stock for sixty purchases will be \$16,000,000, which includes \$10,000,000 in common stock. The two issues of the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Company and \$10,000,000 in common stock, making a total of \$26,000,000.

Coffee in Spain.—Consul Ridgely writes to the state department from Malaga: The cultivation of coffee for commercial purposes is about to be undertaken for the first time in the province of Malaga at the little village of Campanillas, some five miles from the capital. Don Quirico Lopez, a rich wine merchant of Malaga, will begin by setting out from 20,000 to 50,000

terms, and also for damages in the sum of \$80,000. It is alleged that the discovery of oil at Beaumont has increased the value of the land to \$200,000 an acre.

Fence Question in Wyoming.—An indictment charging unlawful enclosure of land, has been returned against A. A. Spauld, a prominent Wyoming cattleman. This indictment was a surprise to stockmen but is regarded as a forerunner of other cases to follow. It is expected that considerable cattle owners in Wyoming and it is believed that this case is but the commencement of a general onslaught upon the range fences in that state.

Hamilton County Meeting.—The Hamilton County Stock Breeders' association, at a recent meeting at Hamilton, decided to hold a stock exhibition and three races May 24. While the amounts of the premiums are small, it is expected that a great interest will be manifested by local breeders both in the exhibition and in the races.

As Phillips Sees Them.—"Scotty" Phillips of Pecos, N. D., who has been in Texas for some time shipping to his Dakota ranch the 7,000 head of good Texas steers bought this spring, is quoted by the Omaha Journal as saying: "The Texas cattle of today are very different from the longhorn slab-sided, peak-backed and wild-eyed animals of ten of fifteen years ago. In fact there are just as good cattle in Texas today as were ever raised in Nebraska or Iowa. An old time knight of the cowboy life today would hardly recognize the cattle, so great has been the improvement brought about by the introduction of pure bred sire for the past dozen years. For some time Texas furnished the market in the country for good bull and cow stock, and they are reaping their reward, and have the satisfaction of seeing their cattle sold side by side with natives in the markets and at the same prices. They know that their cattle are good. They have improved their stock and reduced the quantity and to this fact is due the difficulty that northern men have experienced in buying cattle there this spring. Yearlings are held firmly at \$18 and twos at \$23 per head, and no amount of argument will tempt them to shake these prices except where the cattle are not up to grade or the owner was short of pasture. In the latter respect, however, the Texas men are in pretty good shape as a rule. Not only is there good grass and plenty of it, but in many places the custom is prevailing to feed their own cattle, corn and cotton seed meal furnishing a comparatively cheap and quick fattening ration."

Big Ranch Controversy.—A land suit involving 40,000 acres of rice land in Brazoria county and in which damages to the amount of \$80,000 are asked, has been filed in the district court at Houston. The land in controversy is known as the Hoskins pasture, or Montevideo ranch, and is in the prospective oil district. The plaintiffs are former Governor J. S. Hogg, J. S. Daugherty, W. L. Foley, Joe Meyer, E. M. House, Charles J. Chaisson, L. S. Parmenter, Ed H. Harrel and John Lewistoy, the defendants are W. W. Hoskins and Virgil B. Hoskins. The petition alleges that the plaintiffs entered into a contract with the defendant for the purchase of the land in question at \$3.00 an acre. The former deposited \$100,000 as earnest money, pending the examination of the abstract. The title was pronounced perfect and the remainder of the purchase money, \$110,000, was tendered the defendants. It is alleged that they declined to accept it, or to deliver the warranty deed, and offered to return the \$100,000 deposited in lieu of damages sustained by the prospective purchasers. The plaintiffs refused to release the Hoskins from their contract, and bring suit to compel a specific compliance with its

the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five establishments there are 56,000 members each one of whom agrees to furnish yearly so many swine and so many cattle or more. The members have an equal share in all profits as well as pay in exact proportion to the excellence of the animals furnished. The Copenhagen Central association is charged with the duty of keeping these packing plants in operation, and with the status of the world's markets, keeps members in touch with the fluctuations of the market and in many ways renders most valuable services.

Officers Chosen.—At the recent meeting of the Southwest Texas Truck and Freight Drivers' association held at Edna, the following officers were elected: R. B. Taylor of Edna, president; S. A. Fenton of Beville, first vice-president; J. E. Babcock of Port Lavaca, second vice-president; A. D. Crum of Edna, secretary; W. C. McHenry of Beville, corresponding secretary; W. R. Hayes of Skidmore, treasurer; J. K. Robinson of Beville, delegate to Farmers' Congress at College Station. On the executive committee are Keene of Beville, W. E. Hudson of Edna, and S. F. Ray of Alton were chosen.

Outlook in Mexico.—A report from the City of Mexico says: L. F. Bedford has just returned from a trip into the hot country where he has been on a plantation near Toluca, and has just sold twelve carloads of coffee, 60,000 pounds per car, placing it on the market at Cordoba. The first carload of market cattle has just been shipped to this city in a modern stock car by way of the Vera Cruz and Pacific railway from the Papaloapan river. Mr. Bedford says that the Vera Cruz and Pacific railway is making excellent progress in its construction and that when completed it will open up some of the best country in Mexico.

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hossfeld writes from Trieste to the state department: The cultivation of onions in Egypt is assuming from year to year larger proportions, and there are now large markets in southern Europe which the Egyptian product does not control during the earlier part of the season. The result of last year's harvest proved a great surprise to dealers, as the prospective amount of production had been greatly overestimated in March. It was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000

niles east of the old L. F. D. headquarters at Fort Lakin, and about the same distance from either Portales or Hereford. The pasture is now supporting about 23,000 head of cattle, and in addition to the 5000 included in the purchase, J. P. White, manager of the L. F. D. has been given authority to gather several thousand of the best cows on the range to place in the pasture. It is reported that in 10,000 head will be taken from New Mexico ranches to the pasture.

Stockmen Met.—The San Saba County Stockmen's association met at San Saba, Texas, a short time ago. The secretary's report showed a membership of 59 in good standing and four new members were received. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: S. S. Chamberlain, president; B. R. Russell, vice-president; T. A. Murray, treasurer; U. M. Sanderson, secretary.

Executive committee.—J. F. Campbell, S. E. W. Hudson, H. Beveridge, J. D. Wear, Walter Walker.

Membership committee.—T. A. Murray, W. R. Doran, J. H. Martin.

The White Ranch Deal.—A press dispatch from Beaumont says: It is very probable that the deal for 62,000 acres of land on the Gulf coast in Jefferson and Chambers counties, which is being negotiated between J. T. White of Turtle Bayou and a syndicate of New York capitalists, will be decided upon in day or two. It was given out from Baltimore to the Associated Press several days ago that the deal had been closed, but this was a bit premature, as it has not been closed yet.

Hon. B. F. McNulty of Austin, who is engineering the deal for his father-in-law, Col. J. T. White, arrived in the city Saturday, having only returned to Texas a few days ago from New York, where he was in consultation for several days with parties representing the purchasers. Mr. McNulty is accompanied by Congressman J. L. Slayden of San Antonio, and by Prof. Hill of the geological department of the University of Texas, Congressman Slayden is representing the land owners and Prof. Hill is representing the purchasers as a geological expert, and it is understood that it is upon his decision that the deal will depend. Mr. McNulty said that the deal was in such a condition that he could not say anything definite about it just now. He confirmed the report from Baltimore in so far as the amount of land was concerned and the price to be paid—somewhere in the range of \$125,000, or about \$19.50 an acre for 62,000 acres.

The land in question is located for the most part on the coast, but is not in one body, but scattered over an area of several miles, extending back to fifteen miles from the coast line. There is no doubt that some of the property is good prospective oil land, but as oil lands go, it is not considered anything exceptionally promising as a whole. Some of the land which lies in the vicinity of High Island, may prove to be very valuable oil land, while that which lies further in toward Winnie and the bayou is good pasture land. All the land is exceptionally fine grazing land and there are great herds of cattle there now, which

belongs to the White estate. Mr. White, who owns the land, is a rich cattle raiser in Texas, and if the sale is carried through he will become several times a millionaire, and yet have his cattle interest, which produces an income large enough to be envied by the ordinary man.

War on Wolves.—A special from Belle Fourche, S. D., says: It is likely that the cattlemen on the Black Hills will unite for the purpose of exterminating the wolves and coyotes that continually molest the herds on the ranges. In the vicinity of the Short Pine hills the cattlemen have for three years been assessing one another 6 cents per head for horses and cattle and 6 cents for every wolf head shot to pay a professional wolf hunter, who gets \$3.00 per head for every animal killed. Last winter he killed twenty wolves and received \$210. Wolves have become scarce in that vicinity. The plan will likely be tried by other cattlemen.

German Inspection Law.—Consul Diederich writes from Berlin to the state department at Washington as follows: "The new meat-inspection law which has been passed by the German government, which absolutely prohibits the importation of American corned beef, sausages, etc., has had one year's trial, but has made no friends. In a recent convention of physicians, Dr. Karl Fraenkel, president of the association, and Dr. Halle, an authority on all questions bearing on public health, gave utterance to very severe criticisms of the new law. He even went so far as to say that the law was nothing more than a cloak, faded and worn, hung over the agrarian idol. He asserted that he spoke in the interest of national hygiene, and showed that while the government had declared that the passage of the law was required in the interest of public health, the law had been passed more for the passage of said law than did the public health of the nation, for the prevailing high prices of meat necessarily lessened its consumption, while the health of the nation demanded an increase. That the prices of meat in Germany have risen materially since the passage of the law is well known to everyone who uses meat. I have before me a report from one of the largest factories of textiles in Silesia. This factory employs from 1,500 to 1,600 men. Like many other large industrial establishments, it has a store (consumers' club) of its own, where the working-men may get all their groceries and other food supplies at almost a cost price. Formerly, the leading kind of meat supplied to the people was American corned beef, and every family depended on using about a pound of it a day, the cost being 14 cents per pound. Now there is no more American corned beef to be had, and fresh meat prices, formerly, the leading kind of meat supplied to the people was American corned beef, and every family depended on using about a pound of it a day, the cost being 14 cents per pound. Now there is no more American corned beef to be had, and fresh meat prices, formerly, the leading kind of meat supplied to the people was American corned beef, and every family depended on using about a pound of it a day, the cost being 14 cents per pound. Now there is no more American corned beef to be had, and fresh meat prices, formerly, the leading kind of meat supplied to the people was American corned beef, and every family depended on using about a pound of it a day, the cost being 14 cents per pound. 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# Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

## SHORTHORNS.

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

**L. O. BROWN, SMITHFIELD, TEX.** Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle.

**D. HUMMOND FARM HERD OF SHORTHORNS**, Bull for sale. Registration papers go with each animal sold. Address: B. W. HUNT, Drummond, Young County, Texas, or P. B. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

**THOMAS W. RAGSDALE & SON**, Farm, Mo. have 60 Shorthorn bulls for sale. Good ones or none. Car lots a specialty. Prices reasonable.

**ISON & LITSEY HARRODSBURG KY.** Closing-out sale. We will sell 300 Shorthorn bulls at \$20.00, and heifers at \$25.00, 5 months, weight 400 pounds. Beautiful reds and guaranteed to live in Texas.

**J. H. MILLER, PERU, INDIANA.** Folded Durhams of Scotch breed, the largest collection of Folded Durhams in the world. Many prizes have been won in high class cattle and export trade from many other herds. Inspection of herd invited.

**J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX.** Registered and Folded Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Breeding farm, twelve miles north Ft. Worth. City Res. 711 E. Bellnap St., Phone 691.

**WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS**, near Chillicothe, Tex., contains 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Six No. 18667—Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

**HOVENKAMP & M'NATT FT. WORTH, TEXAS.** Breeders of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. One and two year old bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**D. P. NORTON DUNIA, KANSAS.** Choice bull and steer calves for sale. Prices, quality considered, duty competition.

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

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

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

**FRED COWMAN—LOST SPRINGS** Registered Herefords, 200 in herd. Herd bulls, Anzley Wilton A. 45611 and Marmion 56946. Thirty bulls for sale, 5 to 18 months.

**HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, TEXAS.** Registered Herefords. All yearlings and calves for sale. Prices, quality considered, duty competition.

**FRANK NUSOM, CHARCO, IOWA.** Registered and high grade Herefords and high grade Shorthorns, 40 registered Hereford heifers for sale. Well bred and good individuals.

## HEREFORDS.

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

**S. T. HOWARD'S HEREFORDS.** The greatest Hereford herd in Texas offered for sale, including the best and best equipped small ranch and profitable partnership near Quanah, Texas, for best of high grade Herefords. See S. T. HOWARD, Quanah, Texas.

**JOHN R. LEWIS, SWEETWATER, TEXAS.** Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grade Herefords to close out. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

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

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

**U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS, TEXAS.** Breeders of pure bred registered Hereford bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. All yearlings and heifers for sale. Both as to breeding and individuality, kept in service. Inspection solicited.

**HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM.** R. C. Rhomms, Wise county, Texas. R. C. Rhomms, near Fort Worth, Texas. Pure bred Hereford cattle. Young stock for sale.

**E. C. STERLING & SONS, SEYMOUR, TEXAS.** High grade Hereford and Shorthorn bulls. An extra lot of long yearlings and calves for sale.

**O. H. NELSON KANSAS CITY, MO.** Breeder of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, and the largest dealer in the world in thoroughbred and high grade Herefords and Shorthorns for the range. 100 high grade one and two-year-old bulls and 100 high grade heifers for sale in Hall county, Texas, near Memphis. 300 thoroughbred Hereford bulls, one and two-year-olds, at hand; or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

**ABERDEEN ANGUS.**

**ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN, AN-** gus, the oldest and largest herd in the U. S. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. A few splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOS. J. ANDERSON, Manager, Alledale, Allen County, Kansas, and visit herd there; or address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

**RED POLLED CATTLE.**

**L. K. HASELTINE—DORCHESTER,** Greene county, Mo. Red Polled registered Hereford cattle, a few Angus goats and a few pure bred Berkshire pigs. I can spare a few Red Polled bulls and Angus calves at head of herd.

**J. C. MURRAY, MAQUOKETA IOWA.** Editor of the American Red Polled Hereford, has sold over 500 head of registered Red Polled cattle at the combination sales in Texas. Write him for history of the breed and his illustrated catalog.

**S. A. CONVERSE, CRESKO, IOWA.** Registered Red Polled in America—over 120 head. Imported and native bred.

# HORSE.

**LOMO ALTO FARM DALLAS TEXAS.** Henry Exall, manager. Electric, winner race over 100 times in Texas; Elrod 2:13 1/2 and 30 others in 2:30 or better. Season of 1900, 300 with returns of 984 two-year-olds, for immediate delivery. The price paid was \$19 per head.

**BREED TO GOV. STROV.** 2:10 1/4 Champion Trotter, Texas. Winner of 37 races, out of 45, standard crosses in pedigree, combining the Wilkes and the best of the state. Come and see. S. T. HOWARD, Quanah, Texas.

**JOHN R. LEWIS, SWEETWATER, TEXAS.** Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grade Herefords to close out. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

**W. M. HILL TROTTER, REG. 2:20** Private, 2:07 1/2; Judge Hurt, three year old, 2:08 1/4, sire of seven with average record of 2:12, and many other fast ones. Have also that royal bred trotting stallion, Bi-Wal-De, 2:01 1/4. Call Copeland 4. A. Robinson 8, L. C. Warlick 22, E. Howard 18, Frank Taylor 17, J. F. Pulling 35, W. N. Motes 25. He paid \$15 for yearling steers and \$19 and \$20 for two-year-olds. Mr. Roberts will start a herd for Roberts in a few days.—Childress Index.

**TO TRACE STOLEN COTTON.** The following is the text of the act of the twenty-seventh legislature to facilitate the tracing of stolen cotton, which becomes effective on July 8:

An act to facilitate the tracing of stolen cotton or illegally disposed of cotton.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas:

Section 1. That hereafter every person, firm, corporation or association of persons owning, controlling or operating a public cotton gin in this state shall record, or cause to be kept, a public record of all cotton brought to them for ginning and packing. Such record shall state the amount of cotton, by whom brought, on what place raised and what party or parties claim to own the same.

Section 2. That said ginner, after ginning and packing said cotton, shall place or cause to be placed, on each bale of cotton the initials of the party or parties claiming to own said cotton, under which he shall place some private ginners' mark, all of which shall be put upon record in the book before mentioned.

Section 3. That hereafter every person, firm, corporation or association of persons, who shall buy cotton in this state, shall not change, alter or deface the marks and brands on such cotton.

Section 4. That any person, firm or corporation or association of persons falling, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$25.

Benton McMillen, a wealthy gentleman of Whitworth, says—he will agree to give \$3 a ton for all the alfalfa hay produced around in this country for the next five years. This is a snap for the farmers. Most any farmer can cut five tons per acre.—Bonham Favorite.

Citizens of Atlanta, Tex., expect to have a box factory in connection with the spinning factory to be built at that place.

W. K. Bell of Palo Pinto, Tex., has sold his entire herd of about 800 head of Galloway registered and bred cattle to Charles E. Brown of Chicago for his ranch at Willis Point, Tex. This is the largest sale of pure-bred Galloway and high-grade cattle ever made in Texas. The price was approximately \$32,000 for the lot.

Elias Dawson of Odessa sold to a buyer from Nebraska 275 ones and twos at \$16 and \$21.

G. A. Yantis of Quanah recently made the following purchases for September delivery: From D. D. Swenrigin 2000 OX steers yearlings at \$17; from D. B. Gardner 1500 Pitchfork

yearlings at \$17; from John Wishon 300 twos and threes at \$22.50 and \$25; from W. H. Green 400 twos and threes at \$22.50 and \$25; from J. J. McAdams 500 yearlings at \$16.50; from T. J. Hasket a small bunch of twos and threes.

W. E. Washington of Quanah has bought from D. B. Gardner 700 Pitchfork heifer yearlings at \$15. The cattle will be sent to Mr. Washington's ranch in New Mexico along with the 1200 heifers bought from P. S. Witherston last fall.

L. B. Allen of San Antonio last week bought of A. J. Vick of Houston the Penn cattle and ranch in Kinney county for \$80,000 of which \$50,000 is payable in cash and \$30,000 in Brazoria county land at \$1 an acre.

At Pearsall \$11 and May bought of Sam and Ed Roberts 365 steers, three and up, for the Territory at \$25. The same firm bought of B. I. Gilman 110 head of threes. Suggs & May's recent purchases in Frio and La Salle counties amount to about 1000 head.

Scarborough, Aycock, Cowden and Waddell have just sold to Mr. Wright of South Dakota and shipped from Odessa 1500 head of yearlings.

P. S. Roberts has purchased during the past week or ten days the following steers from the parties named: J. H. Smith 50, W. P. Garrison 23, A. G. Wright 19, J. C. Garrison 26, G. W. Wright 12, M. Wright 1, J. G. Copeland 4, A. Robinson 8, L. C. Warlick 22, E. Howard 18, Frank Taylor 17, J. F. Pulling 35, W. N. Motes 25. He paid \$15 for yearling steers and \$19 and \$20 for two-year-olds. Mr. Roberts will start a herd for Roberts in a few days.—Childress Index.

At Ozona Fred Metcalf paid \$15 a head for 60 head of stock cattle bought from Claud Hutspeth.

Branum & Billows of Altus, Ok. have sold to D. Wagoner & Son 1000 steer yearlings at private terms. They also sold in small bunches 112 heifer yearlings at \$15 a head, to different purchasers. Gordon Branum has bought from Doc Billows an undivided half interest in 61 high grade Durham and Hereford cows at \$27. About half of these cows have calves at side by full blood bulls. Doc Billows bought from Gordon Branum an undivided half interest in 100 steer yearlings at \$14.75 a head.

H. H. Peel is back from his Medina county ranch, where he has been for the past ten days, but has some more work on hand which will require his return to-morrow. The steers, as reported in the Express some days ago as having been sold to Territory buyers, consisted of 600 head of two-year-olds, and the purchasers were Stone & Borroun, and were shipped Friday week from Pearsall. He also reports the purchase and shipment to the Territory by Stubbs & Mayer of 400 threes and fours from Roberts Bros. They have also bought about 200 head of the Gilman threes and fours, which he thought would probably be shipped from Pearsall yesterday.—San Antonio Express.

The Webb Christian ranch and cattle, situated on Middle Concho and Spring Creek, in Tom Green county, has been purchased by E. C. Sugg & Bro. at \$4 per acre and \$15 per head. The deal includes about 5000 acres and 1000 cattle.

J. C. Poulton of Kyle has bought 1000 head of three and four-year-old steers at private terms from Jack Mangum of Uvalde.

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The editor of the Tribune, in speaking of Johnson grass, says that the seed can be bought from all seed-houses. It is not against the law in Texas to have Johnson grass seed sent by mail or otherwise? I find that the best way to get the benefit of Johnson grass is to always sow small grain in the fall on the land that is well set with the roots of Johnson grass. The land should be broken deeply with a disc plow in September, and immediately after breaking the small grain should be harrowed in or planted with a seeder. The small grain and Johnson grass should be cut before the Johnson grass is in full bloom. The small grain may not be quite large enough by the time to make much hay, but it surely will be of great value during the winter as pasture for Angora goats, calves, hogs, etc., and it will probably be nearly in bloom, too, and both together will make a large amount of splendid hay. After the first cutting in May the Johnson grass will soon be large enough for a second cutting, and if the rain is sufficient during the winter as pasture for Angora goats, calves, hogs, etc., and it will probably be nearly in bloom, too, and both together will make a large amount of splendid hay. After the first cutting in May the Johnson grass will soon be large enough for a second cutting, and if the rain is sufficient during the winter as pasture for Angora goats, calves, hogs, etc., and it will probably be nearly in bloom, too, and both together will make a large amount of splendid hay.

In the Atlanta Constitution of April 29, I see an interesting report about Uncle Sam's reindeer in Alaska. I should like to know a few of the names of my Angora goats if Texas were not too hot for them. Perhaps lama's would do well here in Texas. Perhaps they would assist the Angoras in bending down such young trees that are too hard for the Angoras.

In Monthly Missouri Farmer of April I see that the editor recommends sheep clearing brush land. I wonder why he does not prefer Angora goats? Sheep are known as grass eaters, while Angora goats hardly ever eat anything but brush and weeds. Goatmen, however, should always inform themselves about the arrangements that buyers are going to make, or have made, about keeping the Angora goats if they buy any, to find out if they will not injure the Angora industry by getting dissatisfied, just because they never fixed for keeping Angora goats; that is, if they want to keep a good many. Only a few could be kept by almost anybody who has any kind of brushy, weedy range.

In Texas Stockman and Farmer of April 17, I see that blackleg has done much damage among cattle in nearly all parts of Texas. While I see no complaint about any disease among goats in Texas, but I see there are some disease among goats in Texas, where the much rain may be the cause of it. In many different papers of high standing I see that the Angora goat is coming to the front everywhere, especially in hilly, brushy countries.

Questions: 1. Where can I buy light cast 4-cornered brass bells; not too large for goats, but large enough to be heard a long distance?

2. What kind of perfume will attract the wolf to the traps and follow the hunter when used under the soles of your shoes?

3. Which is the best cheap stuff to keep bugs and moths out of pelts of all kinds?

4. What is the best cheap solution for keeping the horn fly off of cattle?

5. Where can I get a small one-horse threshing machine for threshing cane seed?

6. Where can I get a red muley bull yearling?

7. Does anybody own any Llamas in Texas?

8. Has any one of your readers Angora goats for sale—and some common goats?

9. Do any of your readers know of any disease among goats in Texas?

10. Have any of your readers Scotch Collies to sell? H. T. Fuchs. (Answers to some of the above queries may be found by consulting the advertising columns of the Journal.—Ed.)

W. D. Christian, of San Angelo, bought from E. G. Sugg & Bro. in the Territory, 500 three and four-year-old horses and mares and 25 saddle horses at \$25 a head.

# CATTLE SALES.

W. W. Man of Wichita Falls, has sold to Arnold & Ellis of Rush Springs in the Indian Territory, a mixed bunch of 984 two-year-olds, for immediate delivery. The price paid was \$19 per head.

J. H. Avery of Dumas, Moore county, has bought the entire lot of the stock of J. C. Bagby of Tulsa, Swisher county, to be delivered at Canyon City, May 22. These cattle are well graded and Mr. Avery will put them on his Moore county ranch.

E. C. Sterling & Sons of Seymour, Tex., have just received from Missouri, 37 registered Hereford bulls and eight Shorthorn bulls. These, including the 31 bulls received by them from Missouri last fall, makes 76 registered bulls bought and received by them in the last six months for breeding purposes on the Hashknife ranch.

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At Ozona Fred Metcalf paid \$15 a head for 60 head of stock cattle bought from Claud Hutspeth.

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H. H. Peel is back from his Medina county ranch, where he has been for the past ten days, but has some more work on hand which will require his return to-morrow. The steers, as reported in the Express some days ago as having been sold to Territory buyers, consisted of 600 head of two-year-olds, and the purchasers were Stone & Borroun, and were shipped Friday week from Pearsall. He also reports the purchase and shipment to the Territory by Stubbs & Mayer of 400 threes and fours from Roberts Bros. They have also bought about 200 head of the Gilman threes and fours, which he thought would probably be shipped from Pearsall yesterday.—San Antonio Express.

The Webb Christian ranch and cattle, situated on Middle Concho and Spring Creek, in Tom Green county, has been purchased by E. C. Sugg & Bro. at \$4 per acre and \$15 per head. The deal includes about 5000 acres and 1000 cattle.

J. C. Poulton of Kyle has bought 1000 head of three and four-year-old steers at private terms from Jack Mangum of Uvalde.

H. H. Peel is back from his Medina county ranch, where he has been for the past ten days, but has some more work on hand which will require his return to-morrow. The steers, as reported in the Express some days ago as having been sold to Territory buyers, consisted of 600 head of two-year-olds, and the purchasers were Stone & Borroun, and were shipped Friday week from Pearsall. He also reports the purchase and shipment to the Territory by Stubbs & Mayer of 400 threes and fours from Roberts Bros. They have also bought about 200 head of the Gilman threes and fours, which he thought would probably be shipped from Pearsall yesterday.—San Antonio Express.

The editor of the Tribune, in speaking of Johnson grass, says that the seed can be bought from all seed-houses. It is not against the law in Texas to have Johnson grass seed sent by mail or otherwise? I find that the best way to get the benefit of Johnson grass is to always sow small grain in the fall on the land that is well set with the roots of Johnson grass. The land should be broken deeply with a disc plow in September, and immediately after breaking the small grain should be harrowed in or planted with a seeder. The small grain and Johnson grass should be cut before the Johnson grass is in full bloom. The small grain may not be quite large enough by the time to make much hay, but it surely will be of great value during the winter as pasture for Angora goats, calves, hogs, etc., and it will probably be nearly in bloom, too, and both together will make a large amount of splendid hay. After the first cutting in May the Johnson grass will soon be large enough for a second cutting, and if the rain is sufficient during the winter as pasture for Angora goats, calves, hogs, etc., and it will probably be nearly in bloom, too, and both together will make a large amount of splendid hay.

In the Atlanta Constitution of April 29, I see an interesting report about Uncle Sam's reindeer in Alaska. I should like to know a few of the names of my Angora goats if Texas were not too hot for them. Perhaps lama's would do well here in Texas. Perhaps they would assist the Angoras in bending down such young trees that are too hard for the Angoras.

In Monthly Missouri Farmer of April I see that the editor recommends sheep clearing brush land. I wonder why he does not prefer Angora goats? Sheep are known as grass eaters, while Angora goats hardly ever eat anything but brush and weeds. Goatmen, however, should always inform themselves about the arrangements that buyers are going to make, or have made, about keeping the Angora goats if they buy any, to find out if they will not injure the Angora industry by getting dissatisfied, just because they never fixed for keeping Angora goats; that is, if they want to keep a good many. Only a few could be kept by almost anybody who has any kind of brushy, weedy range.

In Texas Stockman and Farmer of April 17, I see that blackleg has done much damage among cattle in nearly all parts of Texas. While I see no complaint about any disease among goats in Texas, but I see there are some disease among goats in Texas, where the much rain may be the cause of it. In many different papers of high standing I see that the Angora goat is coming to the front everywhere, especially in hilly, brushy countries.

Questions: 1. Where can I buy light cast 4-cornered brass bells; not too large for goats, but large enough to be heard a long distance?

2. What kind of perfume will attract the wolf to the traps and follow the hunter when used under the soles of your shoes?

3. Which is the best cheap stuff to keep bugs and moths out of pelts of all kinds?

4. What is the best cheap solution for keeping the horn fly off of cattle?

5. Where can I get a small one-horse threshing machine for threshing cane seed?

6. Where can I get a red muley bull yearling?

7. Does anybody own any Llamas in Texas?

8. Has any one of your readers Angora goats for sale—and some common goats?

9. Do any of your readers know of any disease among goats in Texas?

10. Have any of your readers Scotch Collies to sell? H. T. Fuchs. (Answers to some of the above queries may be found by consulting the advertising columns of the Journal.—Ed.)

W. D. Christian, of San Angelo, bought from E. G. Sugg & Bro. in the Territory, 500 three and four-year-old horses and mares and 25 saddle horses at \$25 a head.

# MAVERICKS.

J. M. McKenzie has bought the cloud Hundepeth ranch on the Pecos at private terms.

Col. Carey M. Jones, a well-known auctioneer of Davenport, Ia., was married a few days ago to Miss Alma Lee McKinney, of Kansas City, Mo.

The Cowden-Pemberton company has sold to John M. Cowden a fifth interest in the company's large Montana outfit, and Geo. and J. T. Pemberton have purchased a two-fifth interest in the JAL ranch and cattle. The deal amounted to over \$500,000.

J. J. Williams, manager of the \$4 ranch near Midland, reports a fine calf crop.

It was reported in Childress this week that the Mill Iron ranch had been bought by Dan W. Sencer, but so far we have been unable to verify the rumor.—Childress Index.

J. M. Chittim, of San Antonio, will soon begin delivering to Dr. C. F. Simmons of Oakville, the 4000 yearling steers sold to him some months ago. The cattle are now on the Santa Rosa ranch in Cameron county.

J. W. Miller has moved 500 cows and calves from the W. H. Brennan ranch in Mitchell county to Gaines county.

B. W. Fears of Waxahachie, was attacked by a bull a few days ago and severely wounded in the leg.

Jesse Chandler of Pecos has bought the old Newell pasture and about 80 head of cattle from A. Wright of Hermosa.

The Iowa State Breeders' association and the National Association of Expert Judges will hold a joint meeting at Des Moines, Ia., June 11 and 12.

Col. David Wagoner of Decatur, Ia. is at Mineral Wells for a protracted visit.

John Eyer, general live stock agent of the Burlington route, estimates that 200,000 Texas cattle from north of the quarantine line are to be shipped northward this season.

The commissioners' court of Menard county has passed an order of the organization of Schleicher county, which has since its creation been attached to Menard county for judicial purposes. An election for county officers will be held the 9th of July next.

T. K. Blewett last week shipped a carload of Shorthorn bulls from Denton to Kennedy & Pumphry at Ardmore.

J. O. North of Kirklind, has purchased at private terms the J. R. Kerner ranch near Northfield. The ranch contains 3000 acres.

A. M. Gilmer is moving 1000 head of his stock cattle, tops, from the Black pasture to his new ranch on West Frong. Mr. Gilmer has secured pas-

ture of Mr. Frank Harris for about 300 head, and has to hustle pasturage for about 400 head more. He will move the 800 head to Mr. Harris' pasture this week.—Rock Springs Rustler.

The following dispatch was sent from Orange last Friday to the Dallas News: The foreman of the Pevitot & Lantier cattle company is mostly engaged in transfers on the coast but the cows and calves on the ranch owned by the company on Johnson's Bayou, to one it owns in this county. About 1100 cows and as many calves were brought up from the coast this week and about 600 more will be brought next week. This is done every spring to give the calves a start with mosquitoes and flies literally kill hundreds of the smaller calves and as many calves were brought up before they get enough strength to fight them off, and the mother cattle are kept so constantly on the move that they can not graze with the least satisfaction and they become thin and feverish often producing such impoverished milk that the calves die. Mosquitoes are worse at Johnson's Bayou than ever known in May of any former year.

SOME FINE CATTLE FROM THE SAND.—The impression, if there be any, that as fine cattle are not being raised in Starr county as elsewhere should be entirely removed. In the mind of all who have seen the fine herd of polls brought from his ranch in that county last week by John W. Timon. It has been supposed that in that section, generally known as the "sand country," native breeds predominate. The larger ranchmen, however, have been improving their herds with better breeds there, as well as in other parts of the state, and no greater progress in this line has been made than by John Timon. His fancy runs to polls, and by breeding Angus cattle on Durham grades he is evolving an animal without horns and with the characteristic features of the Durham in shape. He brought a small herd of these with him last week for his young sons to look after and to graffy their ranching tendencies and for their diversion after school hours. The present as fine appearance as any cattle ever raised in Bee county or other counties where high breeding is supposed to have been in vogue for a long time.

With the herd of fine bloods, Mr. Timon bought a specimen of what his Mexican neighbors are raising. It is a six-year-old steer of the long-horn variety with a pair of artistically curved horns measuring fully six feet from tip to tip. He will be kept as a curiosity and his horns allowed to get their full growth which will be within the steer is nine or ten years old. It is thought by then they will be quite as long as Doble's famous "Champion," which is being exhibited up north and is making money for its owner.—Beeville Bee.

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

TEXAS WANTS GOOD ROADS. WHY NOT BUILD THEM WITH CONVICT LABOR?

Prickly Ash Bitters

AN ECLIPSE

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

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

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



# THE HOUSEHOLD

## "IN A SUMMER GONE BY"

"Sweet Betty sat turning the wheel in the sun. In a sad-colored gown, as demure as a nun. When Hiram came in at the white wicket— By the lavender-bed, to discover his fate. She looked at the sky and she blushed rosy red. And she wept for a sprig from the lavender-bed; For she knew very well by the light in his eyes. Young Hiram came wooing that summer gone by.

He spoke of the cot in the woodland's embrace, With windows that waited to frame her sweet face. In a temple of roses, and where to the end Their lives and their pleasures would peacefully blend. But swiftly she turned with her cheeks in a flame: "Why speak ye of peace or of pleasure— or shame? While others go forth for our country to die! Said the patriot maid in that summer gone by."

"There is bloodshed and famine abroad in the land; Go get ye a sword and a troop to command. 'Tis a year since the Congress proclaimed we were free; Go fight for the rose-girdled cottage and me!" He went, with a sob swelling up in his throat. And the lavender-sprig she had dropped in his coat. And she watched him from slight with a smile and a sigh, 'Mid the roses and pinks of the summer gone by.

No message, no letter, and deep lay the snow. "It will come, though," she said, "when the crocuses blow." No letter, no message, and sunshine and rains. Had summoned the roses to hedges and lanes. She sat at her wheel with the tears dropping down. And a lavender-sprig in the breast of her gown. When they told her how bravely a soldier could die. And brought her his sword, in a summer gone by. —Minna Irving in New England Magazine.

## WINE AT \$2.00 A DROP.

In the famous cellars of the Hotel de Ville at Bremen there are a dozen cases of holy wine which have been preserved for 250 years. A merchant figures out that if the cost of maintaining the cellars, payment of rent, interest upon the original value of the wine and other incidental charges are considered, a bottle of this choice Madeira has cost no less than \$2,000,000, each glassful \$270,000 and a single drop could not be sold without loss under \$200.

## WATER FLOWED LIKE CHAMPAGNE.

Speaking of diplomats, reminds me that Mrs. Hayes, who, as you remember, was a staunch teetotaler, and I with me for an hour over the first or the president was to give me representatives, I tried to make sure that it would be no sacrifice of

principle on her part to set wine on the table, but only the civility we always show to guests by recognizing their ways of living at home.

"I'm afraid," she declared, "that the ministers will have to make up their minds to be sociable with water." "And I shocked her dreadfully by answering: 'Mrs. Hayes, I have never people to be sociable with water—except in a bath.'"

## HOW IT FELT.

The attainment of knowledge is frequently attended with great danger to the student, and only the most courageous are completely successful. The representative of a daring publication was recently instructed to learn from the lips of famous pugilists what were the sensations of a fighter who received a knockout blow.

The young man started out boldly and buttonholled many who had fought and bled in the squared circle. But his inquiries were not productive of the results he had fondly anticipated. He might as well have asked a public house, but so hazy were their ideas on the subject that their testimony was practically valueless. The young man was in a discouraged frame of mind when he met the somewhat celebrated Robert Fitzsimmons. The fighter was found buying boxing gloves in a sporting-goods house, and an interview was immediately sought.

"I was never knocked out but once," said Fitz, "and on that occasion I didn't know much about it. I was all out before I was knocked out." Fitz leaned on a showman's while he talked. His right was not six inches from the reporter's jaw. With a little short movement the Cornishman jarred the vulnerable point. The reporter's knees bent and he began to sink to the floor. A spectator began to count. The reporter went full to the floor and lay motionless. He shook his head and pulled himself together. Getting up and still dizzy, he said: "Thank you, Mr. Fitzsimmons, I don't need to see any one else to find out how it feels."

## MCKINLEY, THE HUSBAND.

President McKinley has been noted for his extreme tenderness and devotion to his wife for many years. He has been a semi-invalid. Mrs. McKinley has been one of the most modest and gentle of the women who have held sway at the White House. She rarely has anything to say for the papers but at New Orleans the other day she permitted herself to be interviewed.

## DO YOU KNOW MAJOR MCKINLEY?

She asked, "Ah, no one can know him, because to appreciate him one must

know him as I do. And I am not speaking now of Major McKinley as the president. I am speaking of him as my husband. If any one could know what it is to have a wife sick, complaining, always an invalid for twenty-five years, seldom a day well, and yet never a word of unkindness has ever passed his lips. He is just the same tender, thoughtful, kind gentleman I knew when first he came and sought my hand.

"I know him because I am his wife, and it is my proudest pleasure to say this, not because he is the president, but because he is my husband. I wish that I could have seen him yesterday; I love to see him among the people whom he seeks to serve so faithfully. But I read his speeches this morning. I read all his speeches. I only wish that I could help him as I should."

## WAH-TA-WASO.

When Wah-ta-waso (which is Indian for "Bright Eyes") was a little girl, she suffered none of the trials of the fashion plate child, for she lived in an Indian tepee on an island in the Peabody river. She might have lived in the woods and worn old clothes all her life, but several years she has been attending public schools in New York.

Next fall, at the age of twenty, she expects to enter Harvard University. Intervened with her education is a romance that began several hundred years ago. The Indian boy, the French and Indian war, a Boston trader named Chamberlain fought hand to hand with a Penobscot Indian, was out-wrestled, out-run, disabled with a club, and finally adopted by his conqueror as a son. For three years the English boy lived on the island, until one night some squaws helped him escape. One of his descendants, Montague Chamberlain, is a Harvard ethnologist. When he visited the Penobscot some years ago he discovered that Bright Eyes is descended from the Indian boy who saved his ancestor's life, and he took pains to give her a chance to secure an education.

## CUBAN BATHS.

One of the most delightful compensations for life in a tropic climate, writes a "Record" correspondent in Cuba, is to be found in the baths. Most of the more pretentious dwellings are equipped with arrangements for taking "showers," although the simple conveniences of a regular tub are rare. The absence of the perfect hot water, which is probably accountable for the woeful lack of the most ordinary modern domestic improvements, but still the primitive and refreshing sprinkle is accessible to everybody.

However, if one feels the need of a good, old-fashioned Saturday night soak, there are the numerous public baths for his or her accommodation. There, for a nominal consideration, the time-stained traveler may enjoy the splendid privilege of wallowing in a trough-hewn from a 20-ton block of pure white marble. The porcelain-lined production of Yankee craft is simply a vulgar counterfeit by comparison with the lavish Cuban article. Usually one peseta, 15 cents American money, is all that is required for admittance to the world of comfort beyond the "banos" sign.

## PALE FACE—WEAK NERVES.

Any lack of iron in the blood shows on the face. Pale is the sign. Pallor also indicates the production of a nervous system, a debilitated condition, the vital organs, poor circulation and impaired digestion. It goes from the head and all the organs of your body get their energy and all the materials for their repair from the blood. Pale complexion, all these are losing vitality. Not a day should be lost in restoring the richness of the blood. Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It goes from the head and all the organs of your body get their energy and all the materials for their repair from the blood. Pale complexion, all these are losing vitality. Not a day should be lost in restoring the richness of the blood. Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

## PROSECUTION, STOOP-SHOULDERED.

mountainers, were called. In turn each swore to having bought "white licker" from the defendant, because, as one ingeniously admitted, she was the "purest gal in Clay county." The people in the courtroom became impatient.

"He's just throwing the girl's chances away," was muttered from one to another, and a general murmur of dissatisfaction swept over the place. Even Ellen Hignite seemed affected. Her face became paler and took on a frightened look. Already she seemed the convicted criminal.

Five men had testified. The case was hopeless when the "crier" called "Farmer Baker." Ellen Hignite gave a gasp of horror and a look of loathing froze on her face.

Then he told his story, how the girl had sent for him and he had come over from Letcher county and had bought whisky from her. He went into details that, taken with what had gone before, must of necessity convict the girl.

The lawyer for the defense took the witness. "You have no special interest in the case?" "No."

"Testifying against your will?" "Waal, I didn't want to see nothin' done ter her."

"You were a great friend of the family before old man Hignite and the boys were killed, were you not?" "Yaas, I seen it."

"After the old man died, and the cabin was burned, did you not see a warning on a tree to this effect: 'Er you'n's go and doan' mek no more fuss, weuns don't do nothin' ter yer?'" "I heard suthin' on it."

signed and colored houses and brilliantly-decked gardens, which have no counterpart this side of Spain, perhaps. An odd reminder of the fact that the establishment is foreign confronts the Yankee visitor as soon as he enters. At the foot of the stone stairway leading to the baths is a shrine to Santa Rita, in the center of a mural decoration realistically painted to imitate a curtained effect. Vases of artificial flowers and other trinkets are set on the little shelf before the picture of the lady. The baths are said to have a very great medical virtue, and one experience with them on a broiling-hot April day is enough to warrant the bathers to believe the statement correct.

## LOVE AMONG SAVAGES.

Among the Arabs of Upper Egypt the youth who proposes to a girl usually to a whipping at the hands of all her male relatives; and, says a dry narrator, "if he wishes to be considered worth having, he must receive the chastisement, which is sometimes exceedingly severe, with an expression of enjoyment."

Not infrequently it is the maiden herself who imposes the test. The Sakalava girls of Madagascar make their lover stand at a short distance from a clever spearthrower and catch between the arm and side every weapon flung at them. If the young girl is in doubt as to the spear, he is indignantly rejected; but if there be no flinching and the spears are caught, he is at once proclaimed an accepted lover.

Worse than this is the trial enforced upon their suitors by the Donkolese girls. When in doubt as to the respective merits of two rivals, the young lady fastens a sharply-pointed knife to each elbow; then, seating herself between her lovers, she drives the blades slowly into their thighs; and the hero who takes the greatest length of major wail without a murmur wins the bride.

Major Mitchell, in his "Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia," says of the natives on the River Darling, that all their ideas of fighting are associated with the possession of fins or spears. He says that the fugitive husbands from the field, but frequently so over, a matter of course, to the victors. "None but the brave deserve the fair" is a maxim well understood of most barbaric races.

## A DEPARTMENT STORE IDYL.

"It did me good just to see them," the stout saleswoman said to the Delta county, Texas, where they were putting away things, says the "New York Evening Post."

"See who?" the fitter replied, in her best English. "That couple that went out here just now. You must have noticed a big, awkward country man and a girl fidgeted out in cheap feathers and rose ribbon. Had a satchel with them."

"Believe I did see them," said the fitter. "A bridal pair?" "Going to be. About the first of the month, I think. He is helping pick out the bride's outfit. The girl wants a velvet shoulder cape, but she couldn't go over \$9. She wanted jet trimming, lace, and all that. She tried on the cheapest one we have—that \$11 dot—and was delighted with it. The groom liked it, too. He told her she looked like a peach in it, and praisy in so that she turned all colors. He even asked my opinion as to how it looked. However, she pulled it off at once when she heard the price, but her face fell

and she looked nearly ready to cry when she said that after all perhaps a coat of \$9 would be more useful than the cape."

"Well, so it would be more useful," said the fitter, putting her pins in line an equal distance from the armhole of a garment she was to alter. "Did she get a coat?"

"No; she's got the cape, and I'm as much pleased about it as she is. That fellow she is to marry is a hulking clown, but he has a heart and as much delicacy as a duke. When the girl took the cape off and looked so disappointed he motioned to me behind her back, holding out a \$2 bill, and then said out loud: 'Here, miss, is that the lowest you can take for that garment?' She's bought two dresses and some shoes and handkerchiefs down stairs, and it seems to me you ought to make her a better figure than that. The cape ain't worth a cent over \$9."

"I pretended to consider a little and walked away, as though to consult somebody. Then, while the girl was examining the cape for the fifth or sixth time and I was behind a screen hanging in front of a luncheon table, I gave her the extra \$2. Don't let her know, he whispered. 'She'd never take it if she thought I helped to pay for it. But it's her wedding cape, and I want her satisfied.' Then I told the girl that it was the last cape we had of that special figure, that would fit her for \$9. And you ought to have seen her face when I told her! She just lit up all over like a sunburst, and went off wearing the cape, as proud as though it was silk velvet instead of flimsy satin. They have gone down to the restaurant now to get a luncheon, I doubt if the young fellow has much money, but he's as tender of his sweetheart as if she was made of crystal and likely to fall to pieces in his hands any minute."

"What's in a name?" The word "bit-ters" does not always indicate something harsh and disagreeable. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is proof of this. It cleanses, strengthens and regulates the system thoroughly, yet is so pleasant the most delicate stomach will object to it.

## DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED.

We have a sure cure which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. For particulars, send for our 26 stamp for reply. Address: Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C., Chicago.

## WANT 'T BE PUT OFF AT BUFFALO?

For rates and particulars about the Pan-American Exposition, write to W. G. K. & T. Ry. Agent, or address W. G. Crush, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

## ATTENTION.

The Confederate Veteran Reunion at Memphis, Tenn., May 25th, to 30th, inclusive, is now being organized. A large party, will sell round trip tickets at very low rates. On sale at stations west of Big Springs, Tex. and east of Big Springs, Tex. Big Springs and East in Texas. May 25, 26 and 27, final limit to leave Memphis as late as 4:30. Extension to June 15, 1901, on payment of 50 cents and deposit of \$1.00 before departure. For full particulars, write to W. G. K. & T. Ry. Agent, or address W. G. Crush, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas. Will be glad to hear from you.

## SHE SOLD "RED LICKER"

Through the open chinks of a thatched log stable on the hillside, thin gleams from six or seven candles shone. Within the faint light showed a woman, a girl and a little child dying from starvation. Refugees from a feud, they were the last remnant of the Hignite family, now hidden in a stable, starving and alive only on sufferance.

Three weeks before old man Hignite and his three boys had fallen, shot from ambush, without a chance to defend themselves. They knew too much of certain stills where pale liquor flowed. The night after the burial the Hignite cabin, in Letcher county, burned down, and Ellen Hignite, 17 years old, her mother and nine-year-old sister Rachel were forced to fly for their lives.

"Er you'n's go an' doan' make no fuss weuns won't do nuthin' no ter yer." So ran the notice pinned on a tree beside the spot where the cabin had stood, and in obedience to it the woman, the girl and the child set out on foot to gain safety.

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When her own was called on the last day of the February term of the federal court the courtroom was crowded. Louisville society had become interested in clearing the mountain girl. Robert J. Bingham, a rising young attorney, and a prominent society man, was her lawyer. Miss Alice Castelman, the great Kentucky beauty, famed at the New York horse shows, sat beside her. Immediately behind were Mrs. John B. Castelman, Mrs. Samuel A. Miller, Mrs. Basil Duke and other Louisville social leaders. In front, beside the lawyer, two old soldiers of whom all Kentuckians are proud—General Basil Duke, the great Kentucky raider, Morgan's right-hand man, and General John B. Castelman, who in two wars wore first the gray and then the blue with honor.

Charitable Mrs. Castelman had heard her story from Mrs. Hartly, the jail matron, and straightway had interested society in the deserving case. Mrs. Miller had seen to it that her son-in-law, Mr. Bingham, had undertaken the defense. It was almost time for court to adjourn. The judge looked up at the clerk. "Are there any more?" said his honor.

"Just one—a retelling case," answered the district attorney. "The eyes of all turned to the group seated in one corner. The little mountain girl's great dark eyes filled with tears. The beauty sitting beside her reached over and took one of her hands.

The old raider on the other side turned his head. "Remember you are Jim Hignite's daughter!" he muttered in his beard. "Ellen Hignite! Ellen Hignite! All witnesses in the case come into court! One by one the witnesses for the

## next day broke that Ellen Hignite got up, left the stable and walked over to Jim Clark's to tell him that she would sell his stuff—his red licker—for him.

"But yer must let me suthin' ter eat fer Rachel and me!" she said. Within a few minutes the mother had eaten her first square meal for weeks.

That day was the making of Jim Clark, the moonshiner. Ellen had to keep on selling so that her people could live. And every man for miles about went to Jim Clark's still to buy whisky. The people in the courtroom became impatient.

"He's just throwing the girl's chances away," was muttered from one to another, and a general murmur of dissatisfaction swept over the place. Even Ellen Hignite seemed affected. Her face became paler and took on a frightened look. Already she seemed the convicted criminal.

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"You were a great friend of the family before old man Hignite and the boys were killed, were you not?" "Yaas, I seen it."

## BLACK FRIDAY.

The recent great panic of the New York Stock exchange vividly recalls the Black Friday of more than a quarter of a century ago.

It was the panic of Friday, September 24, 1856, resulting from unwarranted speculation in inflated stocks at a time when the country was in a hitherto unknown state of prosperity.

It was the bursting of superficial values. In 1856, this country found its crops far in excess of its needs, and some means of stimulating exports were sought. The government had been selling gold in such quantities that gold, as a commodity, was cheaper than farm products.

Letters poured into Washington by the thousand from leading merchants and bankers, urging the government to stop selling gold. The supply in New York was only \$25,000,000, and the government stopped selling. Everybody who held gold and the price rose twenty points.

Months before Jay Gould had foreseen the wonderful possibilities of this situation, and with every means at his command had worked to secure his end. But President Grant was conservative, and had to be convinced.

To convince him, Gould, through his able tool, James Fisk, Jr., arranged that General Grant should accompany a party one evening in June to attend the great peace jubilee concert given by Patrick Gilmore in Boston.

There was a fine champagne supper on board the Boston boat, and several gentlemen were present who were conversant with financial matters, and could talk glibly on the state of the country.

"How GRANT WAS 'WORKED.'" General Grant was an eager listener to all that was said, but his mind was not made up that it was the best policy for the prosperity of the country to stop the sale of gold. After they had exchanged their views some one asked the president what his views were. He turned to Mr. Gould deferentially.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Gould, "the government ought to let gold alone and allow it to find its commercial level. It ought, in fact, to facilitate an upward movement of gold in the fall."

## THE LAST CENTURY.

The recent great panic of the New York Stock exchange vividly recalls the Black Friday of more than a quarter of a century ago.

It was the panic of Friday, September 24, 1856, resulting from unwarranted speculation in inflated stocks at a time when the country was in a hitherto unknown state of prosperity.

It was the bursting of superficial values. In 1856, this country found its crops far in excess of its needs, and some means of stimulating exports were sought. The government had been selling gold in such quantities that gold, as a commodity, was cheaper than farm products.

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## HOUSE TO HEAR THE GLAD TIDINGS WITH HIS OWN EARS.

But with the links all forged and the chain perfect, with the bankers and merchants largely in his favor through commercial necessity, and with the sub-treasury "fixed," as he thought, and the treasury of the United States itself where it could not spoil the deal if President Grant did not change his mind, one thing remained to be done—to get Grant himself out of the way.

This was the crowning effort of the conspirators. The president was carefully shadowed by Gould's detectives. Great care was taken to impress him with the necessity of a vacation, and he was at last prevailed upon to go to Little Washington, a then obscure town in Pennsylvania.

The thing was so arranged that his feelings were worked upon to visit that place for the purpose of seeing an old friend who resided there. The town was cut off from telegraphic communication, and access was not convenient. There the president was settled to remain about a week or so, about the time the cabal was fully prepared for action.

WHERE "JIM" FISK BLUNDERED. If Fisk had maintained the coolness and penetration of his partner—Gould—all would then have been well. But not satisfied to buy gold at the treacherous and had to be convinced.

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"How GRANT WAS 'WORKED.'" General Grant was an eager listener to all that was said, but his mind was not made up that it was the best policy for the prosperity of the country to stop the sale of gold. After they had exchanged their views some one asked the president what his views were. He turned to Mr. Gould deferentially.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Gould, "the government ought to let gold alone and allow it to find its commercial level. It ought, in fact, to facilitate an upward movement of gold in the fall."

This is sufficient to show how ably Mr. Gould played his part in educating the president to endorse a policy so vitally necessary to the success of the gold clique.

## LONG BEFORE THE USUAL HOUR WALL STREET WAS ALIVE.

Feverish looking men, showing plainly the lack of sleep and the intense anxiety of the last few days, and almost maddened by fears and hopes of gain, braced themselves for the emergency, knowing that at any moment a crash might come that would crush them.

PANIC STRIKES WALL STREET. Crowds gathered near the gold room shortly before 10 o'clock, while one report after another reached the gold room that gold was still going up.

The tide of speculation rose. Excitement increased. The gold room was the magnet for all. The closing price of the day had been 143 1/2. At Friday's opening the clique had 150 for five millions of gold. Consternation immediately spread. Men were trampled upon, and left to take care of themselves as best they could. It was a human stock pile; a miniature mob of the French revolution.

At 10:30 o'clock the scene in the gold room was beyond a parallel. The fluctuation in prices was as rapid as it was sudden, but there was always the upward tendency, and gold, like the tide in Hugo's "Tollers of the Sea," flowed steadily upward, while the bears looked on in impotence.

When 100 was reached the financial cauldron overflowed, streaming its contents to see the president. From him the emissary received the positive assurance that Boutwell was not to sell any more gold. Gould went to the White

House to hear the glad tidings with his own ears. But with the links all forged and the chain perfect, with the bankers and merchants largely in his favor through commercial necessity, and with the sub-treasury "fixed," as he thought, and the treasury of the United States itself where it could not spoil the deal if President Grant did not change his mind, one thing remained to be done—to get Grant himself out of the way.

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# CARSUL GAITHE DIP

THE GREAT SCREW WORM KILLER

Gets every worm and heals the wound. Your Money Back If It Fails. Kills Lice and Ticks; Cures Mange and Itch. Half pint cans, handy for pocket or saddlebags, 25c at dealers only, \$2.50 per dozen, at dealers or direct from us.

MOORE CHEM & MFG CO 1501 1503 GENESEE ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

# REBUILT MACHINES

UNLIMITED SUPPLIES OF BARGAIN PRICES. PERFECTION PREPARED FELT ROOFING. Two sizes of roof and ceiling material, largest capacity, making a solid, durable floor, the layers of composition being so arranged that it can be put on without removing the old roof. Can be applied without previous preparation of the surface. Covers complete with cement for two coats, and costs only 10c per square foot.

# The SUNBURST

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS. This Lamp with a good mantle will develop a 100 candle power light at a cost of less than 1/4 of a cent per hour.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES AND PRICES. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

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

WILL SHIP C. O. D. FOR \$25.00. With Privilege of Examination. Freight Free to Your Station.

"The Willard Steel Range."

Has 6 1/2 in. lide, oven 17x21x12, 15 gallon reservoir and warming closet, lined through-out with asbestos; burns wood or coal. This special inducement is offered for a limited time only. Mention this paper.

W. M. G. WILLARD, MFG., 619 & 621 N. 4th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Beware of Them

There are two afflictions which perhaps give the most pain and trouble, viz:

Sciatica and Lumbago

Both disable and cripple, but

St. Jacobs Oil

is their best cure.

## ZENOLEUM

Kills Lice, Ticks, Mites, Fleas, etc. in all kinds of animals and poultry. Offers immunity to disease and vermin. Cures all cases of scabies, dandruff, itching, etc. Sold by all druggists. Made in Germany.

FREE TO LADIES BY SOUTHERN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Write for particulars to Dr. J. H. Terrill, 285





COTTON SEED CRUSHERS.

TO MEET NEXT YEAR IN DALLAS—THE CONVENTION AT NEW ORLEANS.

The annual meeting of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' association was held in New Orleans last week. About 200 members of the association were present. A considerable amount of business was transacted and some proposed changes in the rules of the association brought on sharp discussion.

The following officers were elected: President, A. E. Thornton, of Atlanta; Vice-president, John W. Allison, of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Robert Gibson, of Dallas, was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Among the papers read were the following: "Co-operation and Legislation," by L. Lamar, of Selma.

"Oleomargarine Legislation and Why the Cotton Growing States of the South are Interested in Preventing the Amendment of the Buttering Industry," by W. E. Miller, of Kansas City.

"Our Southern Ports; How to Promote Their Exporting Usefulness," by R. L. Healin, of Galveston.

"Association and the Good Results That Can Be Obtained by All the Mills Being Associated Together," by George E. Walsh, of Greenwood, S. C.

"Relation of the Crude Oils to the Refiner," by A. H. D. Perkins, of Memphis, Tenn.

"Improvements in the Means and Methods of Reducing Cottonseed Cake to Meal," by Robert H. Foss of Springfield, Ohio.

"The Importance of Higher Quality of Crude Oil," by W. H. Albright of Chicago.

"Export Trade in Cottonseed Products," by H. C. Fiering, F. W. Tillin, and W. E. Miller, tendered a banquet to the members of the association in token of their successful work in defeating the Groat bill at the last session of congress.

"The Buttering Manufacturers," represented by H. C. Fiering, F. W. Tillin, and W. E. Miller, tendered a banquet to the members of the association in token of their successful work in defeating the Groat bill at the last session of congress.

"What We Should Do and What We Do Not Do," by M. Frank, of Atlanta.

"The Trimming of Cottonseed Cake," by A. W. French, of Piqua, Ohio.

"Handling of Raw Material or the Marketing of Cottonseed," by R. A. Allison, of Winona, Miss.

"Cottonseed Purchases by the Mills," by J. W. Black of Montgomery, Ala.

"Why is Buttering Taxed?" by H. C. Fiering, of Columbus, Ohio.

"What the Oil Mill Has Done for the Cotton Planter," by J. J. Culbertson of Paris, Tex.

"How to Improve Home Trade in Cottonseed Meal as a Fertilizer," by O. E. Wiley of Troy, Ala.

"Arbitration," by H. P. Johnson of Memphis, Tenn.

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ORGANIZATION IN FRANCE.

HOW THE FRENCH FARMERS COMBINE TO PROTECT THEIR COMMON INTERESTS.

United States Consul John C. Covert, Lyons, France, in a report to the state department, gives the following information in regard to agricultural organizations in France:

Associations of farmers, called "syndicates agricoles," have been organized all over France since the passage of the law of March 1, 1884, their aim being to further the economic, industrial, commercial and agricultural interests of the members and to teach the farmers more closely the country. They are organized under a general law which authorizes any twenty persons of one trade, or of several similar trades, to combine in a society. The dues are fixed at from 10 cents to \$1 per month.

The syndicates are empowered to possess such realty as is necessary for their meetings, library and lecture rooms, to establish among their members banks to provide pensions to their members or relief in sickness, and to open offices for the finding of employment for the unemployed. They may obtain a center or school for the discussion and study of all questions pertaining to their special calling, and they may organize a tribunal for the solution of all contentions among workmen or between capital and labor. A member of a syndicate can depend on it in every respect, and it is bound by law to pay his dues for the current year. A retiring member reserves the right to a pension and relief from the fund which he has contributed to create.

There had been established under this law 1,100 syndicates in operation January 1, 1909, 703 societies, divided as follows among 8,501,655 farmers and farm workers of the two sexes in France:

Syndicates of employers ..... 2,157  
Syndicates of workmen ..... 2,685  
Employers and workmen mixed 170  
Agriculturists ..... 2,067

Total ..... 7,079

This is an increase of 656 over the agricultural syndicates of 1899. It was almost evenly divided between the workmen and owners of farms.

To organize under the law of 1884, it is necessary that one or more persons should form a group of about twenty men of good standing. These recruit a number of honorary members, often of the wealthy or of the titled gentry, and they proceed to elect a president, one or two vice presidents, a board of administrators (consisting of from three to nine persons), a secretary, and a treasurer. The board thus organized, by-laws and constitution are drawn up. To facilitate this, sample copies of printed constitutions and by-laws are provided. Once adopted, the president deposits one copy at the town hall with the mayor, and one is sent to the law office of the town, for example. It is mentioned that the power of association permitted the farmers to ex-

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MANLY VIGOR

Advertisement for Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Includes an illustration of a man and woman, and text describing the benefits of the belt for various ailments like nervous debility, weakness, and general lack of energy.

McMurray Printing Co. 377 Elm St. Dallas, Texas. Offers printing services for various documents and business needs.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Company. Operates the only live stock market center in the Southwest. Offers top prices for cattle and hogs.

Things at Home and Abroad. Iron Mountain sold. Celebrated iron mountain in Texas, owned by R. H. Downman of New Orleans.

Things at Home and Abroad. Battleship lost. At San Francisco last Saturday, the big battleship, the USS Oregon, was lost.

Things at Home and Abroad. Turkey will apologize. The Ottoman minister of foreign affairs has called upon the foreign ambassadors.

SANTA FE SPECIAL RATES. Convention rates, June 8 and 10 only, limited for return July 27. Includes rates for various routes and services.

National Live Stock Commission Co. Dallas Union Stock Yards. Ft. Worth Stock Yards. Offers live stock commission services.

Things at Home and Abroad. In the Oil Fields. There is less excitement in the Beaumont oil fields than prevailed some time ago.

Things at Home and Abroad. In the Oil Fields. There is less excitement in the Beaumont oil fields than prevailed some time ago.

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THE OAKS MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS. Conveniently located to noted wells and bath houses. Has a southern exposure.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Company. Finest equipped and most modern constructed yards in existence. Offers live stock commission services.

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Metropolitan Business College. W. W. Darby and A. Ragland, proprietors, Dallas, Texas. Offers business education.

Tamblyn & Tamblyn. Live Stock Commission Agents, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis. Offers live stock commission services.

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DALLAS UNION STOCKYARDS. Finest Equipped Stockyards in the Southwest. Capacity: 2,000 Cattle, 2,000 Hogs, 1,000 Sheep, Daily.

Mallory Commission Co. Live Stock Commission Merchants. Established 1893. Offers live stock commission services.

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THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO. Stock yards, Galveston, Texas. Offers live stock commission services.