

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. HILLIER, OF BOWIE, TEXAS,
DISCUSES PREVALENT
CONDITIONS.

To the Journal:

I may assert that our present road laws are absolutely worthless. I would not attempt to amend them at all, but wipe them all out and make a 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 the roads or go outside of them when they got impassable, the building of a few ferries and bridges, digging dense creek banks, or throwing a few brush or stone into a mudhole was sufficient, roadwork and the laws were ample. But our country is now fenced up. Travel over dirt roads and hauling loads over them has grown into enormous proportions, and the loss to farmers, levied by bad roads, is not only a loss of time, but a loss of money. It is a loss of time, labor and wear and tear of wagons and teams.

Let us calmly investigate these questions, see its importance and point out some means to improve them.

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 the 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 is a very bad thing, and a distance. Suppose I lived six miles from my railroad shipping or trading town and on account of crooks in the road 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 the place forty years, now if I do not, some other man will occupy my place and travel the road.

Reader, did 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 miles over crooked roads.

Bad Roads—I have lived in Texas 53 years. In 1847-8 I lived in Galveston, when it was a little town, and in 1853 I was clerking for a man at Galid, 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, and the people began to need them. The wagons came by sea to Port Lavaca, and in due time they arrived. Imagine my disappointment when we found they were heavy six-horse wagons that would hold up 6000 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 wagons 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 these wagons? The answer was, 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. Our roads are made of hauling gutters to carry off the water of adjoining farms and pastures. Think of thousands of acres of land all over the state actually ditched and drained into our public roads, thus cutting them to pieces and washing them out every rain that comes! 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 keep up roads 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 market (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 in traveling this vast amount of freight over crooked roads, and over such bad roads that it takes two wagons and teams to do the work of one.

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

H. B. HILLIER.

Illinois Shorthorn Sale.—The combination sale of Shorthorns held at Kewanee, Ill., by Frank W. Bates, of the Kewanee stock farm, and Robert Fallor, was attended by a large crowd, but the bidding was not up to expectations. Many of the animals offered were exceptionally well bred, while all were in good condition.

The top of the sale was \$205, at which figure A. W. Duke, of Monmouth, Ill., secured the 6-year-old cow, Royal Rose. Thirty-five animals sold at an average of \$145.57.

Mexicans Coming In.—Very heavy shipments of Mexican cattle have reached El Paso lately. In one day last week about 4000 head were received, the greater part of them coming from the Terrazas ranch near Chihuahua, from the Corralitos ranch, and from Casas Grandes. W. E. Tuttle sent a considerable number of the cattle to New Mexico and a good share of the rest went through to Colorado.

Failure at Denver.—The sale of registered Shorthorn cattle, advertised to take place at the Denver Union stock yards, says the Denver Times, was not as well patronized as to attendance as was the Hereford sale, nor was the number of bidders as great. This situation showed beyond question that the buyers of pure bred cattle are not so well supplied as they were in the past. The offerings in this sale made by B. N. Newby, of Longmont, showed up splendidly. They had been in the state three or four months of this winter, and by their breeding showed they were the desirable cattle for the world. They were from such noted strains as Young Phyllis, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary and Britannia. During the morning four animals were sold. In the afternoon bidding was very slow, and the sale was a failure. The offerings in this sale made by B. N. Newby, of Longmont, showed up splendidly. They had been in the state three or four months of this winter, and by their breeding showed they were the desirable cattle for the world. They were from such noted strains as Young Phyllis, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary and Britannia. During the morning four animals were sold. In the afternoon bidding was very slow, and the sale was a failure.

The balance of the stock was offered at private sale, and during the afternoon four registered cows with calves, four registered yearling heifers, and two registered yearling cows, \$725; two grade cows with calves by side, \$100, and one grade yearling heifer, \$30.

As Phillips Sees Them.—"Scotty" Phillips of Pierre, S. D., who has been in Texas for some time shipping to his Dakota ranch the 7000 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 long-horned, 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 there ever were in

Nebraska or Iowa. An old time knight of the trail going south today would hardly recognize the cattle, so great has been the improvement brought about by the introduction of pure bred sires for the past dozen years. For some time Texas furnished the best market in the country for good bulls and now the southern men are reaping their reward, and have the satisfaction of seeing their cattle sell side by side with natives in the market and at the same prices. They know that their cattle are good, and have improved the quality and reduced the quantity and to this fact is due the difficulty that northern men have experienced in buying cattle here this spring. Yearlings are held firmly at \$10 and two at \$25 per head, and no amount of argument has been able 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 a very 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."

French Ports Opened.—The ports of France have been opened to stock from the Argentine country. Only sheep are shipped however in this trade and little benefit is therefore to be derived by the South American stockmen from this resumption of commercial relations in live stock between the two countries named. France takes only a few muttons each year from the Argentine.

Big Ranch Controversy.—A land suit involving 40,000 acres of rice land in Brazoria county and in which damages to the amount of \$850,000 are claimed, was heard in the district court at Houston. The land in controversy is the Hopkins place. The plaintiffs are former Governor J. S. Hogg, J. S. Daugherty, W. L. Foley, Joe Meyer, P. M. How, J. C. Chisler, J. S. P. Parmer, Ed H. Harrel and John Lovejoy; the defendants W. W. Hoskins and Virgil B. Hoskins. The petition alleges that the plaintiffs entered into a contract with the defendants for the purchase of the land, and that the defendants have failed to deliver the land. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants have received \$100,000 in advance, and that the defendants have failed to deliver the land. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants have received \$100,000 in advance, and that the defendants have failed to deliver the land.

diffs refused to release the Hoskins from their contract, and bring suit to compel a specific compliance with its terms, and also for damages in the sum of \$650,000. 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. Spauld is one of the largest cattlemen 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 considerable interest will be manifested by local breeders both in the exhibition and in the races.

The following premiums are offered: Best all-purpose stallion, \$250; Best all-purpose sucking colt, \$250; Best saddle colt (sucking), \$250; Best trotting colt (sucking), \$250; Best all-purpose cow, \$250; Best hog (amount will be named later).

Premiums on Gaited Horses.—3-year-old, trot or pace, Hamilton county horses only, \$1500; Buggy horse, trot or pace, Hamilton county horses only, \$1500; Free for all, trot or pace, open to the state, \$1500.

Each contest to be made in harness, best two in three heats, half mile track, 65 per cent to first horse; 25 per cent to second; 10 per cent to third. Entrance fee \$1.50 in each race. All entries must be made by 12 o'clock May 24.

The Littlefield Purchase.—Mayor George W. Littlefield returned to Austin a few days ago after closing the deal for the Littlefield Cattle company for 284,000 acres of the Capital Syndicate cattle company's pasture together with 5000 cows and calves and 300 bulls. The purchase is taken out of the southern part of the Syndicate lands and embraces all of the Silver Lake pasture, South pasture, Yellow House pasture, and 44,000 acres of the Sod House pasture, and covers a portion of Lamb, Hockley, Bailey and the Cochran counties. The price paid was \$790,000. The ranch is fully equipped with 40 windmills, tanks and houses. The Syndicate people are to put in the fence separating Mr. Littlefield's

purchase from the remainder of the Sod House pasture, which will give him four large pastures, the smallest of which will contain 44,000 acres, besides several pastures within these large enclosures, for horses, bulls, etc. The cattle purchase calls for 5000 picked cows and calves and 300 bulls out of about 25,000 head of cattle now in the pasture.

It is said that Maj. Littlefield made the Syndicate people an offer of \$150 per acre for it two years ago which was refused, but now he thinks he has the best grass and best watered pasture to be found anywhere in the United States or any other country. The headquarters ranch house is about 65 miles east of the old L. F. D. headquarters at Four Lakes, and about the same distance from either Portales or Hereford. The pasture is now supporting about 25,000 head of cattle, and in addition to the 5000 included in the purchase, J. P. White, manager of the L. F. D.'s has commenced to gather several thousand of the best of the range to place in the pasture. It is reported that in all 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; A. Murray, treasurer; U. M. Sanderson, secretary. Executive committee—J. F. Campbell, S. E. W. Hudson, J. 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. P. White of Turke and syndicate of New York capitalists, will be decided upon in a 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 from a tour of inspection of the land in 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.

MAKE A STOCK INVESTMENT WITH BUFFALO OIL COMPANY BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

Absolutely Best Reachable Proposition in Beaumont Today.

Owens in fee simple, with no royalties, 55 acres of ground in five tracts in the proven oil field, and has well down 300 feet within 100 feet of the surface. In 1900 now flowing. Capital stock \$300,000. Shares 10 cents each, par. Not less than 100 shares to one person. Right to withdraw stock from sale without notice. No misrepresentation of any kind have ever been permitted to appear in our advertisements or prospectus. Accurate, distance from wells, and every other statement can be verified. An excursion of wholesalers from St. Louis, who were in Beaumont May 9, after looking over the field, bought 45,000 shares of stock of this company. The stock was sold at 10 cents per share, and will be on and off six weeks. Ask any bank doing business in Texas about the standing and ability of this company.

J. L. Smith, President; J. T. McElroy, Vice President; J. C. Paul, Treasurer; J. A. Walker, J. D. Crawford, J. Z. Miller, Jr., John Scharbauer, Incorporated.

Invest with a Company That is Developing Its Property. Send for Prospectus at Once.

Beaumont, Tex., May 18, 1901.—Received of Buffalo Oil Company the sum of \$200 in payment of fifty shares of the well I am drilling for this company. W. B. STARR.

SECURE STOCK FROM
BRUCE & CO., 312 Main St., Dallas. MITCHELL & TILLAR, Fort Worth, Tex. OR SEND TO
D. O. LIVERY, Secretary, Beaumont.

Hill of the geological department of the United States and formerly of the University of Texas, Congressman Slayden is also 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 Beaumont that the deal was a good one, but he was not sure of the price to be paid—somewhere in the range of \$125,000, or about \$150 an acre for 62,000 acres.

The land in question is located for the most part on the coast, but is not one body, but is scattered over an area of several miles, extending back ten or 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 grazing land, and there are some great herds of cattle there now, which belong to the White estate. Mr. White, who owns the land, is one of the richest cattle raisers 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 enjoyed by the ordinary man.

In the Northwest.—Scott Davis, eastern livestock agent of the Union Pacific, is quoted in a recent interview as saying of conditions in the northwest: "There was more snow in the mountains last winter than usual, and consequently there is an abundance of water for irrigation purposes in the sections where nature's hand has depended upon to furnish moisture for crops at the right time. There has been more rain this spring than usual, and wheat, as well as all other crops, are looking well. Pastureage there is in an abundance, and cattle, sheep and range horses are in fine shape for this season of the year. Cattle are beginning to move into Utah from the south, although the northern buyers have been somewhat backward this year, and the movement of southern cattle will not be as heavy as usual. The movement of sheep from Oregon eastward will be heavy during the next few weeks. I expect to see no fewer than 200,000 come out of Hopper, Ariz. and other parts of the territory. They will go to Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and other points to the eastward where they will be prepared for the slaughter."

IN THE PANHANDLE.

To the Journal:

As Kansas is the acknowledged kingdom of wheat, so is the Lone Star state the admitted kingdom of this cereal, and in this respect the Panhandle of Texas is par excellence the banner section thereof. For several years her ranchmen have enjoyed unmeasured prosperity, to be followed this season by conditions which guarantee a continuance of these prosperous times. Unusually mild weather prevailed during the past winter; losses on the range were comparatively light, the pastures have been uniformly excellent and the recent timely and copious rains, extending over the entire country, have brought forth a crop of good grass, fat steers and financial independence. That the latter statement is literally true, is evidenced in the fact that the bank vaults are simply overflowing with funds, for there are no borrowers. Good short time paper is in demand. There is not a banking institution in North Texas that is not constantly on the lookout for securities of this description, but they are not to be had. Stockmen and farmers all have plenty of money and want accommodations for their increasing trade, and point to the demand for a better grade of goods of every description as an evidence that the people are prosperous.

Of that fact there can be no question, but the shortage will vary according to locality, a general and conservative estimate being about fifteen bushels to the acre. From reliable sources the information derived that not to exceed ten per cent of last year's wheat is now in the hands of the farmer. The same conditions apply to the oat crop, both these cereals having been retarded by the dry season, which continued from November of last year until about May 1, during which period the rainfall was so insignificant as to be of slight benefit to the crops. However, everything now blossoms and thrives apace, and could this section be assured of the recurring rains with which other parts of the country are blessed, the famous Panhandle district could feed the world.

The Wichita Irrigation company, a corporation headed by Col. J. A. Kemp, the wealthy merchant and railroad owner of Wichita Falls, will immediately rebuild the immense dam on Hollick creek, which broke last week. They have high hopes of being able to solve the question of water supply, so far as applies to their tract of six thousand acres located in that vicinity. The irrigation engineers, who planned and controlled this vast volume of water, mention the fact that the dam, when filled to its utmost capacity, will present a sheet of water over 2100 acres in extent. This will be the largest body of water in the state. With the necessary canals and machinery for the distribution of this water, the entire tract, with the owners of the tract count upon being able to defy the droughts which have in the past so disastrously effected this section of Texas.

Southwest Texas has by no means a monopoly in the line of oil excitement. While not so thoroughly aroused as are

their Beaumont brethren, the people of St. Joe, in Montague county, are in a state of comfortable excitement over surface indications, which point to the existence of the oil. The oil is in the sand, and a hasty analysis of the product certainly locates the properties which have focused the attention of the entire country upon Texas. It burns freely and makes the odor so familiar to those who climbed the heights of Spindie Top hill and gazed in speechless wonder at the performances of the Beaumont gushers. Certainly great is Texas.

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. In some places the rains, with accompanying wind and in some cases hail, were so heavy as to do more or less injury to growing crops, but in the main they were very beneficial.

Went to 60 Cents.—George H. Phillips, the corn king, last week made good his promise to send May corn to 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 deal. The price of corn in the hands of the farmer, however, was not so high. Phillips finally sold a large part of his holdings and the price dropped to 50 cents.

Make Strawberry Wine.—A. T. Pazo of Arkansas says: "I have been making it for many years. It is a very profitable business. The market conditions, one crop year, many of our large growers make their culls and overripe strawberries into wine. The wine was made in two ways, some fermented and some unfermented, of pure strawberry juice and granulated sugar. Several growers were offered \$1 per gallon for it in its new state. These figures discount crate berries, as 24 vine quart boxes of shipping berries make 2 gallons of wine without sugar. The process of making it is not expensive, difficult, and involves less trouble and cost than shipping. The soft and overripe berries are just as good or better for wine."

where in Andalusia. Others who have examined the question claim that there is not sufficient humidity in the Andalusian climate. Practical experiments on a large scale will be made, and the result is awaited with great interest.

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 which \$10,000,000 will be paid up. The company will have a large stock of preferred stock and \$25,000,000 common stock. The total issue of preferred stock for sixty purchases will be \$16,100,000, which includes stock provided for the exchange of both issues of the Vernal and Woodbury Cotton Duck Company and \$10,000,000 common stock, making a total of \$26,100,000.

Panhandle Stock Farmers.—At Amarillo last week the officers and executive committee of the Panhandle Stock Farmers' association were held and a considerable amount of routine business was transacted. Numerous talks on the subject of plows and their 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 for the coming reunion, in which to bring the advantages of the Stock Farmers' association before the citizens of the Panhandle. A committee, consisting of Captain McKnight, H. H. Brooks and F. W. Wolf, was appointed to correspond with prominent speakers and secure their presence at the reunion meeting to address the citizens on the subject of "Co-operation in Stock Farming." The question of holding a fair was deferred for consideration to the next regular meeting to be held June 3.

Co-Operation Among the Danes.—The value of co-operation has never been properly understood in agriculture. As the Breeder's Gazette, in Denmark that value is fully appreciated. One of the most important movements toward rewarding the stock grower 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 after death, 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 co-operatives slaughtered in 1899 no less than 730,000 pigs of an aggregate value (in round numbers) of \$8,800,000; and 22,500 cattle valued at \$1,000,000. In the gigantic co-operative association which controls these twenty-five abattoirs there are 56,000 members each of whom agrees to furnish year-

ly 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 expense of the labor and expenses involved. The Copenhagen Central association is charged with the duty of keeping these packing plants in thorough touch with the status of the world's markets. The members in touch with the fluctuating prices of the live stock, and ways renders most valuable services.

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

Onions in Egypt.—Consul Hostfeld 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 being shipped to the southern part of 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 has been greatly underestimated. In March, it was believed that the crop would not exceed 900,000 sacks, a quantity much smaller than that of the previous year. At first this opinion seemed to be correct, as supplies arrived at Alexandria in small quantities, and in much smaller quantities. The situation changed, however, by degrees, and after the 1st of June there were more onions on the market than ever before. Strange as it may seem, the apprehension of a small harvest had no appreciable influence on the price of the article, which did not fluctuate much during the season. The demand kept firm till summer. The export of onions from Egypt to Mediterranean countries is growing every year. The amount sent to Trieste increased fully one-third in 1900. A large portion was sent on consignment. The regular Lloyd steamers from Alexandria were by no means sufficient to carry the produce, and special boats had to be chartered.

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 tour of inspection near Toluquilla, a hacienda in which he is interested. Mr. Bedford says that, in the vicinity of Cordoba, the prospects for a large coffee crop this year are unusually flattering. Manuel Gomez, the proprietor of a plantation near Toluquilla, 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.

Say Plows Sell Too Low.—Members of the Northwestern Plow Manufacturers' association held a secret session at Chicago last week in which the subject of prices was discussed. Nothing was accomplished as a result of the meeting, but it was decided to permit the members of the combination to fix their own charges, conditions varying in different localities.

In the course of the meeting one member rose to insist upon an increase in the price of the plows. "The farmers can stand it," he said to have stated. "They have had months of prosperity and are receiving constantly rising prices for their products. Because of these high prices the farmers are not buying plows. The farmers are forced to pay at least 20 per cent more for the necessities of life. They will demand more wages before long and we should prepare for that demand."

The rising cost of iron and steel and the last sharp advance in the raw material. Then the manufacturers took no action, but now, with a further increase probable, they have decided something must be done.

Cash for Weevils.—Prof. Fred W. Mally says: It is with a great deal of pleasure that I note the announcement of the prices being paid by the merchants and planters in some localities for the weevils. I want to simply state that this action is not mere guesswork, as to prices, nor is it charity to the anxious cotton planters. I have been working on this proposition of gathering the weevils ever since I urged it in the columns of the press last year. Most of my friends are now anxious to endorse and co-operate with any plan suggested, shook their heads when I went daft on the pan-shaking scheme; but time seems to work all things and that is why, after more than a year, I am now in a position to announce this process and add a few points which may encourage more to take up this plan.

Now let us multiply and divide. During my observations the past ten days, I find that the best method of weeviling is to use a 200 weevils per acre. Now, by any method of poisoning and spraying the cost ranges from 20 cents to 30 cents per acre per treatment. If the sprayers and poison recommended in my report are carefully used and applied, practically every weevil then on the cotton will be poisoned, and, as just stated, at a cost of 20c to 30c per acre, depending upon the width of the rows and hence the number of rows per acre. Upon the basis 10c to 15c per 100 could be paid for the weevils and the cost no greater than the first spraying. But only a few fields have I found where the weevils will reach the number of 200 per acre and hence paying 15c per 100 for weevils is actually cheaper than any other method just now. These figures I have presented to several planters and they had been practicing this before the announcements appearing in the papers. There is, as I contended last year, no more certain and economical plan just now, and I hope the cotton planters, generally

speaking, throughout the weevil district, will not lose a day's time, but actually begin on this method at once. Not only that, but actually keep books on the labor and expenses involved and submit to me a report of facts and figures and their results. Send these reports to College Station so that I may compile them and make a further report for the benefit of the law.

In this connection, however, I wish to caution and explain that the gathering must be done at once, before cotton gets large and begins to make branches. At present there is only one place where the weevils are found, and that is in the heart, or bud, between the seed leaves. Absolutely every one will be found by careful workers, owing to their having only to look down into this one place. Later, when cotton gets larger and begins to branch, then this process must be displaced by the spraying and poisons recommended. Of this I will have more to say shortly. There is no reason why plantations should delay a day in their fight, which can only result, one result, and that the saving of their crop.

War on Wolves.—A special from Belle Fourche, S. D., says: It is likely that the cattlemen on the Black Hills range 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. The plan is to assess each sheep 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. They 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 was passed about a year ago 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 Frankel, professor of hygiene in the university at 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 doing more harm than good, and that it was a source of public health nothing suffered more from the passage of said law than did the public health of this 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 of meat for its workers. 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 of meat for its workers.

\$5000 Reward

We will pay \$5000 reward for information leading to the recovery of about 100 head of stolen cattle. The cattle were taken from his pasture on Mud Creek in the Chickasaw Nation, about 12 miles northeast from Ryan, I. T. The cattle consist of 2 year old heifers and cows; 1, 2 and 3 year old steers and bulls, all branded in one or more of the following brands:

A left side or thigh.
W Left side.
S left side, U left thigh, or U left side and U left thigh.
H left hind legs or thigh and I left flank.
H left shoulder.
H left shoulder and JH (connected) left hip.

We will pay \$2000 additional reward for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves who stole the above described cattle. For further information address,

ROSENBAUM BROS. & CO.,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.

Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILDER, JR.
Breeder of registered and high-grade Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Cattle and Residence at Iowa Station. Tel. P. R. R., P. O. Aledo, Texas.

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

DRUMMOND FARM HERD OF SHORT HORNS. Bull for sale. Registration papers go with each animal sold. Address E. W. HUNT, Drummond, Young County, Texas, or P. R. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

THOMAS W. RAGDALE & SON PARIS, MO. Have 50 Shorthorn bulls for sale. Good ones or none. Car lots a specialty. Prices reasonable.

SON & LITSEY HARRODSBURG, KY. Closing-out sale. We will have 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. Polled Durhams of Scotch breed, the largest collection of Polled Durhams in the world. More prizes have been won and more cattle cattle have been sold to high class domestic and export countries than from any other herd. Inspection of herd invited.

J. W. BURGESS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale. Breeding farm twelve miles north Ft. Worth. City Res. 311 E. Belknap St., Phone 601.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. One and two year old bulls, containing 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth Earl of Devon, and other famous bulls. Calves for sale. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

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

D. P. NORTON DUNLAP, KANSAS. Choice bull and cow 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 JACKSON, 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.

HEREFORDS.

FRED CROWMAN-LOST SPRINGS, TEXAS. Breeder of high grade Herefords. 200 in herd. Herd bulls, Angley, Wilton A. 4001 and Marmon 40040. Thirty bulls for sale, 6 to 18 months.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS. Wm. Foss, proprietor. Herd established in 1883. All herd consists of one head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed have on and on for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 head of pure bred Herefords and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

FRANK NUSOM, CHAPCO, OHIO, CO. Texas. Registered and high grade Herefords and high grade Shorthorns. 20 registered Hereford heifers for sale. Well bred and good individuals.

STOCK REMEDIES
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
PASTEUR VACCINE CO.
PASTEUR BLACKLEG VACCINE.
For protecting cattle against blackleg.
PASTEUR ANTHRAX VACCINE.
For protecting livestock against anthrax or charbon.
SCOUR CURE.
For cure of scour in calves, pigs, foals and lambs.
LINCOLN FEEDING COMPOUND.
Invaluable for all livestock; aids digestion, removes internal parasites, improves and fattens the animal.
LINCOLN DIP.
An unexcelled wash or dip for livestock and poultry; kills parasites, scab, worms, etc., cures skin diseases.
PASTEUR RAT VIRUS.
A virus for destroying rats and mice by contagious disease; harmless to man and domestic animals.
Information on any or all of the above, address,
PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Chicago or Fort Worth.
Texas branch, P. W. Hunt, 803 Main street, Fort Worth.

2500 MILES
IN A
SPECIAL TRAIN
WILL BE THE RECORD OF THOSE
AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE
RATE OF
\$45 TO SAN FRANCISCO
AND RETURN
ANNOUNCED BY THE
SANTA FE
ACCOUNT INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION OF
Epworth League
JULY 18-21, 1901

Send for profusely illustrated Circular, complete with details relative to Route, Sleeping Car, Schedule, Side Trips, Stop-Overs, Scenery, Dining Stables, Etc.

J. P. WRIGHT, P. A., CLEBURNE.
S. A. KENDIG, P. A., GALVESTON.
H. Y. WILLIAMS, P. A., SAN ANTONIO.

W. S. KEENAN, General Pass. Agent, GALVESTON

THE GREAT EASTERN BLUE GROVE CLAY COUNTY, TEXAS. Blue Grove Herefords. Breeder and dealer in registered and high grade Hereford cattle. Lord Wilton, Garfield and Anxiety strains predominating.

S. T. HOWARD'S HEREFORDS. The greatest Hereford herd in Texas offered for sale, including the best and best equipped small ranch at a great bargain to close out a pleasant and profitable partnership near Quanah, Texas, the best town in the state. Come and see S. T. HOWARD, Quanah, Texas.

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

J. STATION, BEVILLE, TEXAS. For sale, for sale, I have for sale, three miles from Beville, 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. Breeding and raising. Lord Wilton, Garfield and Anxiety strains predominating. W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRRESS, TEX. Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. Lord Wilton and other leading strains. Stock all ages and both sexes for sale. Breeding and raising. Lord Wilton, Garfield and Anxiety strains predominating. W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Rhine, Wise county, Texas. B. C. Rhine, prop'r. Fort Worth, Texas. Wm. A. Rhine, Jr., Rhine, Texas. Young stock for sale. Address, B. C. Rhine, Rhine, Texas.

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

O. H. NELSON KANSAS CITY, MO. Room 22 Exchange Building, Stockyards. Breeder of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, and the largest dealer in the world in thoroughbred and high grade Hereford bulls. One and two year olds, 100 high grade and two-year-olds and 100 high grade heifers for sale in Hall county, Texas, near Memphis. 200 thoroughbred Hereford bulls, one and two-year-olds, head of calves, all of which should be put upon record in the book before mentioned.

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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 Haskins ranch.

Scarborough, Aycock, Cowden and Waddell have just sold to Mr. Wright of South Dakota, 25 head of yearlings 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 60, W. F. Garrison 23, A. E. Plamp 19, Y. C. Garrison 26, G. W. Wright 10, D. M. Wright 10, G. W. Copeland 4, A. Robinson 8, L. C. Warlick 22, E. Howard 18, Frank Taylor 17, J. F. Pullington 35, W. N. Moten 25. He paid for yearling steers \$19 and \$20 for two-year-olds. Mr. Roberts will start a herd for Roberts county in a few days.—Childress Index.

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

Branum & Billows of Altus, Ok., have sold to D. Wagner & 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 \$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.

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MAVERICKS.

J. M. McKenzie has bought the cloud Hudspeth 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 Cowlen-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

THE JOURNAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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.
The Journal will be sent to subscribers until an order is received to stop the paper and all arrears have been paid. 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.

THE CATTLE SITUATION.

There is at this season comparatively little cattle trading in Texas, but on the ranches all hands are busy with the regular spring work. Considerable apprehension has been felt recently by the stockmen of some sections on account of the continued drought, but during the past few days copious rains have fallen over a very large part of the state and the situation is greatly relieved. In a few places there is even yet not a full supply of water, but the extensive scope of territory lately covered by the rainfall has made very hopeful the stockmen who still need water for their cattle.

The present outlook for the cattle business in Texas is very promising, and the cattlemen generally feel no alarm in regard to either prices or pasturage. A great many cattle have been shipped to the Indian Territory, to Kansas and to the Northwest for grazing and there are as yet few, if any, predictions of any unusual crowding of the Texas range.

In the Northwest reports have been industriously circulated to the effect that Texas cattlemen have gone "oil crazy" and have placed their cattle at oil boom prices. Such statements are baseless fabrications. A few wealthy cattlemen have invested in oil stocks and oil lands, and most of those who did so made money in the deals, but these transactions in no way affected the cattle business. The stockmen priced their cattle before the oil boom came and they have yet been shown no reason why they should revise their figures.

COTTON MILLS IN TEXAS.

Reports from the cotton mill at Waxahachie state that the mill finds ready sale for its output and no trouble is apprehended in disposing of all the cloth made. There is every reason to believe that at other Texas mills similar conditions will prevail. A considerable portion of the low grade cotton goods such as is made by southern cotton mills is consumed in the South and with intelligent operation of the mills and anything like fair comparative freight rates the southern mills ought to be able to sell cheaper in the South and still make a greater profit than the New England mills. With unskilled operatives and a lack of careful management such results can not be expected but the South has a superabundance of intelligent labor which may be trained to do the best work and the management is something which the owners themselves must look out for.

Not every man who goes into the cotton mill business in Texas will make a fortune. Some probably will lose money just as some who own cotton gins lose money, some merchants fail and some farmers do not secure a comfortable living. But because some enterprises may prove unsuccessful, as is found to be true in every line of business known to man, is no reason for indulging in any dark hints or mysterious warnings in regard to cotton mill industries in Texas, such as a few, luckily only a very few, papers in the state seem inclined to give.

As a cold, hard, business proposition a cotton mill in Texas, properly operated, ought to pay every time. It may not yield enormous dividends at first but it should steadily increase in value as its home-manufactured products come into general use. It was said a few years ago that fruit and vegetable growing would not pay in any part of Texas except in the coast country and solemn warnings were given to those growers in East Texas who are now sending to market hundreds of cars of fruit and vegetables each year. People who waited to see how orchards paid before planting are now putting out fruit trees by the thousand, but they have missed several fine crops. Some towns which hold back on cotton mill building may eventually wake up to find that Waxahachie and Corsicana and some other live towns in the state have gained such lead in the business that they can not be easily overtaken.

If a cotton mill will pay in any state in the Union it ought to pay in Texas.

PAINT ON WOOL.

With the large number of easily adjusted and cheap stock marks on the market it is one of the unsolved mysteries why any sheep grower who expects to receive a fair price for his clip should persist in the use of unsoluble paints for marking sheep. Nearly every stock paper in the country has repeated called attention to the loss which inevitably results from the use of paint and has warned growers against its employment. But still some sheepmen stick to the paint.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, the great wool market authority of Boston, in a recent issue says: "More complaint than ever is heard this year over the action of the western wool growers in branding their sheep with paint and tar. This is not a grievance, on the contrary, it is an old grievance which time does not seem to lessen. The subject has been referred to before in these columns, but we shall unquestionably be doing the growers a service, and possibly we shall be doing the wool dealers and the manufacturers a service also, by alluding to the matter once more. Our attention has been called recently to a lot of wool which has been received at the seaboard, and we are free to confess that a more shocking exhibition could hardly be imagined. The wool was in a condition to excite one's disgust. The predominant color of the mass was an exceedingly nasty red, and it is hardly conceivable that anyone should have had the temerity to offer such a deteriorated commodity for sale. This is by no means the first instance of the kind that has fallen under our observation. Repeated cases of this sort have made us keenly alive to the fact that no matter how much the people of this country may be in advance of the people of other nations in their industrial methods, they have a great deal to learn from the sheep raisers of the wool growing industry."

When will the wool growers of the United States appreciate the fact that there is money in putting up wool for market in a cleanly manner? We could suppose it would be self-evident to them that they could not drench their wool in insoluble paint and expect to market it on satisfactory terms. They brand their sheep with liquid colors which are not soluble in water and do not yield to the influence of the chemicals employed in the dyeing process. It goes without saying that wools that come to market in this condition are discriminated against by the manufacturers. Trades are continually lost by reason of the discovery by an intending buyer of an undue amount of paint in the dye. The colored material is a dead loss. Nothing can be done with it by a manufacturer, and it simply goes into the waste heap. No manufacturer who knows his business will buy wool loaded with paint except the allowance is made for the fact in the bill which the seller renders him. This should be readily understood by the grower, and it is difficult to understand how the latter can figure out any advantage to himself in sending such clips to market. Every time he does so he stands in the way of his interests, for he is steadily building up for himself the reputation of offering a commodity which it will be for every one's advantage to have nothing to do with so long as anything else can be found in the market.

The mayor of Dallas telegraphed to the state penitentiary authorities a few days ago for some iron piping. The state had none on hand. First class piping can be made at the blast furnace at the Rusk penitentiary without melting the iron. But the furnace is rarely in operation. It is the "established policy" of the penitentiary system to work the convicts on farms.

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The Houston Post remarks that the outlines of the Carnegie library in Houston are becoming visible. Well, Houston needn't commence to get up about it, San Antonio has a library due to come in some time.

Considerable comment has been occasioned by the proclamation issued by King Edward changing the date for the celebration of his birthday from Nov. 9 to May 24. That's nothing; plenty

of American women have abolished entirely their birthday celebrations.

During the past few days Texas has been dividing time between the St. Louis visitors and the Kelly well.

There isn't any limit to the livestock field in Texas.

Down went Kelly to the bottom of the well.

One of the most persistent workers for its county and section among the newspapers of the state is the Floy-

Mer Last Word.

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

HER NAME.

"I'm losted! Could you find me, please?" "Poor little frightened baby!" The wind had tossed her golden fleece; The stones had scratched her dimpled knees. I stopped and lifted her with ease And softly whispered, "maybe."

"Tell me your name, little maid; I can't find you without it." "My name is Shiny," she said. "Yes, but your last?" She shook her head. "Up to my house ye never said A single thing about it."

"But don't," I said, "what is your name?" "Why, didn't you hear me tell you?" Dusty "Shiny Eyes." A bright thought came: "Yes, when you're good, but when they lame You, little one, it is just the same. When mamma has to scold you?"

"My mamma never scolds," she moans, "Except when I've been a-frowthing stones. And then she says" (the culprit owns) "What has you been a-doing?" —Anna F. Burnham.

WREN, Hutchins, Tex.—April 3, 1878, fell on Wednesday.

LARK, Alice, Tex.—Nellie Mitchell Lark, the prima donna, was born at Melbourne, Australia, in 1865. She made her debut at Brussels in 1887, in Rigoletto.

EASTER, Alto, Tex.—The state capital of Texas numbers seventh in the largest buildings in the world. The structure is built of red granite brought from Burnet county.

CUSHION, Brushy Creek, Tex.—The pillows stuffed with shredded papers do not exactly form a bed of rose leaves. The pine needles cushions or pillows are more comfortable and are also healthful and sleep-producing.

MRS. H. Hutto, Tex.—To blanch almonds, pour boiling water over the nuts, which have been shelled, of course. Allow them to stand a moment and then drain off and throw into cold water. The skins will then slip off easily.

SPOTTED LILY, San Saba, Tex.—I know of no preparation which will give you a complexion of roses and lilies. Ten days' time—couldn't you postpone the wedding for a few weeks and give some good freckle lotion time to get in its work?

SUE, Nacogdoches, Tex.—Certainly you cannot dye a black dress black. Even the advertisement of a particular dye wouldn't advise you to attempt such a feat. The only thing you can do for the dress is to clean it or dye black again if necessary.

DESPAIR, San Marcos, Tex.—It is claimed that a woman's chances to marry are greatest between the ages of twenty-five and thirty, being 62 per cent; opportunities decrease from that until at the age of fifty to sixty 4 of 1 per cent is reached. While there's life there's hope. No statistics have been collected in regard to a man's chances for matrimony, but it is supposed his chances are best between the ages of nineteen and ninety-nine.

PROGRESS, Alvin, Tex.—Your idea of a combined farm and family club is excellent. A society which enlists every member of the family has many more chances for life than one which only interests the head of the house. These subjects were selected for discussion by the Alvin Grange, in Cherokee county and perhaps they will furnish themes for discussion at your meetings: (1) Should a man without capital buy a farm or rent one? (2) Is novel reading mentally injurious? (3) Importance of good roads. (4) The home—how to beautify and improve it. (5) Flowers in the home.

MADAM, Watonga, Ok.—Dark colors and plain styles will detract from your size. The present style, calling for the dip at the waist front, is becoming to stout figures. Do not allow your shirt waists to blouse and never wear long or three-quarter length jackets. One hundred and fifty-six pounds is rather overweight for a woman five feet four and one-half inches, yet you were right to scorn the suggestion of anti-fray ties and exercise, and if you yearn to be actually scrawny, adopt the troubles of all your neighbors as your own and worry over them continuously night and day.

SWEETIE, Diboll, Tex.—To candy lemon or orange peel, cut the thin yellow rind from the fruit, being careful not to get also the white part, and let it give it a bitter taste. Place it in strong salt water for twenty-four hours. Then put the peel into a stewpan with water and simmer it for an hour. Drain it, put it into a bowl and cover with a thick syrup made of two pounds of sugar and a pint of water. Leave it for two hours. Then boil the peel in the syrup until it candies. Place it in a cool oven to dry and as soon as it is entirely cold, store it in this lined with paraffine paper.

I. C., Mesquite, Tex.—In freezing ice cream use three measures of ice to one of salt. You may economize slightly on the ice by scattering bits of newspaper with the ice and the salt, putting a layer of paper on top of the freezer after packing. In making fruit ice, use a syrup made of two cups of boiling water and one cup of sugar, allowing it to boil for five minutes. For fruiting add eight tablespoons of lemon juice when you remove syrup

Now is the time for those who have no homes of their own to secure a piece of land in reach of Atlanta to build on white land is cheap, and easy to get hold of. When our fruit and truck growers begin to ship peaches and it is an assured fact that we have here one of the best sections to be found for fruits and vegetables, lands that will go up to big prices. Lands that can be bought to-day for \$2 an acre, and go \$25 an acre within five years—Atlanta Journal.

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Be cool and deliberate in all things—save your temper for cold weather when heat comes high.

SCRAPS.

Sand paper is excellent for cleaning pots, pans and kettles in the kitchen.

Clean rusty knives and forks by rubbing with a woollen cloth dipped in kerosene. Give them a final polish outdoors by rubbing up and down in the ground.

When neuralgia settles down for a prolonged stay on the side of your face, head or neck, try holding a cushion filled with hot salt to the painful part.

It's a queer fact that a sheet of ordinary white letter paper, placed over the chest next the skin, will prevent sick headache or "sea sickness" when traveling.

Never place cabbage, onions, fish or any odorous food near milk or butter, as the latter will readily absorb the flavor of its neighbor.

Enterprising New York department stores have established nurseries where the mother leaves her baby in charge of the attendants, receiving a check for the child, and goes about her shopping. The mother's baby is in a cradle which not only rocks itself but also keeps the flies away from the baby. In a few years we may reach the point where a child can be raised and educated by "pressing the button" and the mother can give all her valuable time and strength to the gymnasium, the mothers' club and the shopping district.

STUDY YOUR STYLE.

Don't think that, as long as a style is fashionable, you may safely adopt it, but consider whether it will become you or not.

If you have a long, narrow face, dress the hair loosely, so that it will put off behind the ears and at the nape of the neck. If your features are sharp, avoid arranging the hair in a knob or knot at the back in line with the nose, for thus you would accentuate the sharp profile.

Instead, wear the hair coiled at the sides of the neck or right on top of the head.

A broad face appears less broad when the hair is dressed high and fairly close to the head, while a round face generally looks best with a low, narrow style of hair dressing.

Fringes should be avoided by people with low foreheads and round faces.—Home Notes.

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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-gate. By the lavender-bed, to discover his fate. She looked at the sky and she blushed rosy red. And she stooped for a sprig from the lavender-bed. For she knew very well by the light in his eye. 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 sweetly she turned with her cheeks in a flame.

"Why speak ye of peace or of pleasure— for shame! While there's go forth for our country to die!" Said the patriot maid in that summer gone by.

"There is bloodshed and famine abroad. Go get you a sword and a troop to command." 'Tis a year since the Congress proclaimed we were free; Go fight or the rose-girded 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 sight 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 rain. 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 came home. And brought her his sword, in a summer gone by.

—Mina 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, argued with me for an hour over the first dinner the president was to give the foreign representatives. I tried to make her see 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.'"

"Did Mrs. Hayes carry her point?" he was asked.

"Yes, indeed," he responded, with a dry chuckle. "She had the dinner as she wanted it, and the water flowed like champagne."—New York Post.

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 buttoned the many who had fought and bled in the squared circle. But his inquiries were not productive of the results he had fondly anticipated. He met fighters who had been knocked out, 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 was all right before I was knocked out." Fitz leaned on a showcase 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 took eighteen before 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 who for many years 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 tenderest, 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."

"He is so kind, so good, so patient. He gives me all the time he can; he never forgets me, no matter how busy he is. But I will be glad when he is out of public life; I did not want him to run a second time. I thought he had done enough for the country, and now I know that he has done enough, and when his term expires he will come home and I will settle down quietly and he will belong to me."

CUBAN BATHS.

One of the most delightful compensations for life in the tropics, writes a "Record" correspondent in Cuba, is to be found in the baths. Most of the modern dwellings are equipped with arrangements for taking showers, although the simple conveniences of a regular tub are rare. The absence of a respectable system of sewers is probably accountable for the woful 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 heaped from a 20-ton block of pure-white marble. Why, the porcelain-lined production of Yankee craft is simply a vulgar counterfeit by comparison with the lavish Cuban article! Usually one pays, 15 cents American money, to get into the establishment, and admittance to the world of comfort beyond the "banos" is given.

At Guanabacoa, seven miles from Havana, is the famous "Banos Santa Rita." The town became widely known as a watering place at a very early date. The Spanish merchants built from the villas in the vicinity of the wonderful springs of pure crystal water that gushed from between boulders. The bathhouses were built, the springs were walled up and now a tourist cannot say he has seen Guanabacoa unless he has taken a turn into this establishment. It is an ancient-looking place, roofed with varicolored tiles set in peculiar fashion; the stream at the back of the house, which is fed by the overflow ripples over a rocky bed, past century-old ruins and between quaintly-de-

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 fronts 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 set in the center of a mural decoration realistically painted to imitate a stained glass window. The 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 experienced with them on a broiling-hot April day is enough to warrant the bather to believe the statement correct.

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 Penobscot 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, the age of twenty, she expects to enter Harvard University.

Interwoven with her education is a romance that began several hundred years ago. About the time of the French and Indian war, a Boston trader named Chamberlain fought hand to hand with a Penobscot. The latter, out-wrestled, out-run, disabled with a club, and finally adopted by his conqueror as a son. For three years the Englishman lived with the tribe, until one night some squaws helped him escape. One of his descendants, Monaghan Chamberlain, is a Harvard ethnologist. When he visited the Penobscots some years ago he discovered that Bright Eyes is descended from the Indian that spared his ancestor's life, and he took pains to give her a chance to secure an education.

In New York, Bright Eyes goes by the name of Lucy Nicola, and is a pet in certain society circles. She sings, well, plays the piano, and is a good talker. Recently she made an address

PALE FACE—WEAK NERVES.

Any lack of iron in the blood shows on the face. Pale face, weak nerves, means much more, it means a starved nervous system, a debilitated condition of the vital organs, a general weakness of the body. The nerves, the muscles and all the organs of your body get their strength from the blood. Pale face shows that all these are losing vitality. Not a day should go by without your taking Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic. It is the perfect kind. It goes from your stomach directly into your blood and builds up the blood. It contains all the ingredients almost as badly needed by those who are sick or debilitated.

It helps to build up nerve and muscular tissues, it aids your digestion and enables you to get the good of the food you eat. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic will build up and make you well from head to foot. With this tonic you will have strength and vigor that may have been missing for years. This remedy has been endorsed by physicians and the public for forty-five years. Made only by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio. Sold everywhere.

on immigration before a woman's elopement and surprised everybody by her self-possession, fluency, and command of English. She argued that she should not complain of the coming of poor immigrants, since most of us are descended from such immigrants who displaced the Indians.

LOVE AMONG SAVAGES.

Among the Arabs of Upper Egypt the youth who proposes to a girl must submit to a whipping at the hands of all her male relatives; and, says a very recent writer, "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 youth "displays fear or fails to catch the spear, he is ignominiously 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 Dongolowe 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 two suitors, she draws the blades slowly into their thighs; and the hero who takes the greatest length of steel 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 gins or wives, and that after a battle the wives "do not always follow their fugitive husbands from the field, but frequently go over, as 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 'em," the stout salesman said to the fitter, as the two met at the wrafter 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 rigid in her 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 outfit. The girl wanted a velvet shoulder cape, but she couldn't go over \$5. 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 said the lady in the cloak like a peach in it, and praised her so much 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 at \$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 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? I've 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," she thought, to consult somebody. Then, while the girl was examining the cape for the fifth or sixth time and I was behind a screen hanging up some cloaks, he came and gave me 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 kind, so I would let it go 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 all velvet and lace and flimsy satin. They have gone down to the restaurant now to get a lunch. 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 "biters" does not always indicate something bad and disagreeable. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is proof of this. It cleanses, strengthens and regulates the system thoroughly, and gives the stomach delicate stomach will not object to it.

An oil mill company, capitalized at \$40,000, has been organized at Enloe, Delta county, Texas.

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED. We have a sure cure which can be given with or without the aid of a physician. Send for particulars, enclosing 5c stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C, Chicago.

WANT 'T BE PUT OUT AT BUFFALO? For rates and particulars about the Pan-American Exposition call on any M. K. & T. Ry. Agent, or address W. G. Crush, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

ATTENTION. For the Confederate Veteran Reunion at Memphis, Tenn., May 25th, to 30th, inclusive, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, will sell round trip tickets at very low rates. On sale at stations west of the Springs and El Paso. Extensions, Big Springs and El Paso. Leave Memphis as late as June 4, 1901. Extension to June 19, 1901, on payment of 50 cents. Tickets for the Springs and El Paso, with Joint Agent at Memphis. For particulars regarding rates, sleeping cars, etc., call on any M. K. & T. Ry. Agent or write M. H. P. Hughes, Traveling Passenger Agent, Ft. Worth, or write Mr. E. J. Purser, G. P. & T. Agent, Dallas, Texas. Will be glad to hear from you.

BLACK FRIDAY OF 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.

What was Black Friday? It was the panic of Friday, September 24, 1856, resulting from unwarrented speculation in inflated stocks at a time when the country was in a high-unknown state of prosperity.

It was the bursting of superficial values. In 1859, 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.

FORESIGHT OF JAY GOULD. Letters poured into Washington by the thousands 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 bought 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 gold, 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 Sarsfield Gilmore in Boston.

There was a sister of Mr. Grant, 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 tentatively.

"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.

Nothing more was said, but the remark had great weight with the executive. Meanwhile the wizard of finance wrote another link in the chain of his speculative design by securing the position of assistant secretary of the treasury for General Daniel Butterfield. Thus, with Abel R. Corbin, whose wife was a sister of Mr. Grant, with Fisk, whose pull with Wall Street was powerful, and with Butterfield at the helm in Washington, this human spider began the weaving of the web.

ENVOYED THE PRESIDENT AWAY. When all was ready Corbin was sent 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

CAR-SUL CATTLE 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.

\$1.50 per gallon—Special price in quantities. Call or write for FREE TRIAL and book.

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Two classes saturated felt and between sheets waterproof cover. This is a new and most complete system thoroughly combined. It can be put on without tearing the old material. We have a large stock of all sizes and styles. Each roll contains 100 square feet. Orders complete with material for two rolls and nails. Price \$1.00 per roll. A million feet of Brand New and Second Hand RUBBER, LEATHER and CO. STITCHED BELTING, bought at various Sales. We guarantee to save you from 50 to 90% cost. Write for our new and complete CATALOGUE. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. 351 N. WABASH ST. CHICAGO. WEST 35th & IRON STS.

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

We manufacture 14 styles for residences and business places. WRITE FOR CATALOGUES And PRICES. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

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

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"The Willard Steel Range." Has 6 ft. in. lids. over 17x12x12, 35 gallon reservoir and warming closet, lined throughout with asbestos; burns wood or coal. This special inducement met for a limited time only. Mention this paper.

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

SHE SOLD "RED LICKER."

Through the open chimney of a shaded log stable on the hillside thin gleams from a single candle flickered. 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.

"If you'll us go an' doan' make no fuss we'll usn't do nuthin' mo' 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.

Mrs. Hignite's people lived in Clay county, and there she decided to go in the hope of refuge. For three weeks they had wandered through the mountains, slowly starving, because they could not beg food for fear of betrayal. Now they had taken refuge in the hillside stable, for nine-year-old Rachel could go no further.

And it was when morning of 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 yet she begged Ellen to eat her Rachel and ma' fust. Within an hour Rachel and the mother had eaten their 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. Any man for miles about went to get the stuff for her. The "purest" gal in Clay county. From each of them the young attorney for the defense extracted only evidence as to the high character and the general standing of the Hignites. He made no attempt to get anything else or to shake the testimony of the men who claimed to have bought the liquor. 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.

When 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 especial 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?" "Yas."

"After the old man died, and the cabin was burned, did you not see a warning on a tree to this effect: 'If you'll us go an' doan' make no fuss we'll usn't do nuthin' mo' ter yer'?" "I heard 'soun' on it."

"But you saw it, didn't you?" "Yas, I seen it."

"Everything they had was burned, wasn't it? No food left, no money?" "I never heard of their havin' any money."

"Then the people up there drove this woman out into the mountains to starve?" "A murmur of indignation swept over the room and the court rapped for order."

"Waal, they went away," admitted the witness. "And you heard afterward from Jim Clark of their nearly starving to death?" "Waal, I heard the little one was sick."

"And you did not go to help them?" "They warn't no kin o' mine."

"But after you heard she was selling liquor you went?" "I went and seed her sellin' licker."

"And you went away mad?" "Waal, I was considerable riled."

"Were you friendly with the defendant?" "Yas."

"What conversation did you have?" The witness hemmed and hawed. The judge spoke.

"You must tell what occurred be-

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between you and the defendant."

Still the man hesitated. "Did you not ask her to marry you?" persisted the lawyer.

"Praps I did," snapped the witness, before the judge could tell him he need not answer.

"And what was her answer?" The district attorney was on his feet in a moment.

"Your honor, I protest," he cried. "Well," said the lawyer for the defense, easily, "if the gentleman on the stand is honest, the lady in the case will not object to speaking. On that occasion she said: 'If thar warn't no other man in Kanterucky I wudn't marry you, Farmer Baker.' And now," continued the lawyer, turning to the witness, "did you not make threats, did you not swear you would get even?"

"Praps I did."

"And then you reported the case?" "I only done my duty," retorted the witness, doggedly.

A distinct hiss ran over the courtroom, and the marshals cried "Order!"

The discarded lover turned indignant. I suppose," said the lawyer for the defense, "you may stand aside, Mr. Baker."

"Mr. Clerk, please call General Duke."

"General, did you know the Hignites?"

"Yes, sir. Jim Hignite was in my command during the Spanish war. I met him during the Spanish war. He was a faithful soldier. Miss Ellen Hignite—and the courtly gentleman bowed in the direction of the mountain girl—"is a young lady for whom I have the greatest respect. She nursed faithfully at a great personal sacrifice several of our soldiers at Lexington, Ky."

"Miss Hignite," said her attorney, as she took the stand, "tell in your own way all you know of the case."

Then, in a simple, direct manner, the little girl began.

She told how her father was called to the door and shot down, and how her mother turned again to his rescue, fell dead over his body; then of the sad burial and of the burning of the cabin, of their wanderings and of little Rachel's illness. When she came to the point of the story when she started for the cabin the judge interrupted her.

"My child," he said to her, "your story was infinitely tender, and your voice nothing that will incriminate yourself."

The courtroom was still as death. "But, judge, I am guilty!"

The judge turned and drank a glass of water. The district attorney took off his glasses and rubbed them. His honor turned again to the prisoner.

"Since you admit your guilt," he said, "there is but one thing for me to do. The judgment of the court is that you be confined in the county jail for the period of thirty days and pay a fine of \$100."—New York World.

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