

The Journal gives the most complete and reliable market reports printed in any weekly paper in the Southwest.

The Texas Stock Journal.

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

VOL. XXII, No. 40
Established 1880.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1901.

An ad in the Special Notice columns of the Journal will bring results. The cost is only two cents a word.

FAT STOCK SHOW.

THE PREMIUM LIST FOR THE BIG SHOW TO BE HELD IN FORT WORTH IN MARCH.

The complete premium list for the fat stock show to be given during the meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association in March, has been arranged as follows:

First class—Beef cattle: Not less than 15 beef cattle 3 years old and over, and 18 2-year-olds will constitute a car. Beef standard will apply in determining quality of cattle entered in beef class. The judges will decide whether cattle are admissible to this class.

Three years old and over steers: Best car Texas-raised and fattened steers, \$200; second-best \$100; third-best \$50.

Two-year-old steers: Best car Texas-raised and fattened steers, 2 years old and under 3, \$200; second-best \$100, third-best \$50. In addition to the above premiums \$100 will be given for the best car of Texas-raised and fattened 2-year-old steers, and \$100 for the best car of Texas-raised and fattened 3 years old and over, by G. W. Simpson.

Single steers: (Single steers not eligible if shown in car lots.) Three years old and over: Best steer raised and fattened in Texas, best standard \$50, second-best \$20, third-best \$10.

Steers 2 years old and under 3: Best steer raised and fattened in Texas, best standard \$25, second-best \$15, third-best \$10.

Second class—Grade cattle, single cows, 3 years old and over: Best grade cow bred and raised in Texas, best standard, of any breed \$25, second-best \$15, third-best \$10. (Actual age only shall be considered.)

Grade shorthorns: Best grade shorthorn heifer, 2 years old and under 3, \$10; best grade shorthorn heifer 1 year old and under 2, \$7.50; best grade shorthorn heifer calf under 1 year \$25. (Actual age only shall be considered.)

Grade Herefords: Best grade Hereford heifer 2 years old and under 3, \$10; best grade Hereford heifer 1 year old and under 2, \$7.50; best grade Hereford calf under 1 year, \$7.50; best grade Hereford cow, any age, \$25. (Actual age only shall be considered.)

Grade Red Polls: Best grade heifer 2 years old and under 3, \$10; best grade heifer 1 year old and under 2, \$7.50; best grade heifer calf under 1 year, \$25. (Actual age only shall be considered.)

Third class—Range cattle: Cattle must be bred and used by exhibitor who must make affidavit that they have been fed nothing but grain and hay for at least 30 days before showing. Best car cows, 3 years old and over \$100, second-best car \$75, third-best car \$50; best car cows 2 years old and under 3 \$100, second-best car \$75, third-best car \$50.

Fourth class—Shorthorn champions: Best car 3 years old and over \$40, second best \$30, third best \$20; best bull 2 years old and under 3 \$30, second best \$20, third best \$10; best bull 1 year old and under 2 \$25, second best \$20, third best \$10; best bull calf under 1 year \$15, second best \$10, third best \$5; best cow 3 years old and over \$40, second best \$30, third best \$20; best cow 2 years old and under 3 \$30, second best \$20, third best \$10; best cow 1 year old and under 2 \$25, second best \$20, third best \$10; best cow calf under 1 year \$15, second best \$10, third best \$5.

Good Shorthorn Average.—At C. D. Bellows' sale of purebred Shorthorns lately held at South Omaha an average of \$222.45 was received for the 55 head sold. There were 66 sensational prices, \$615 for the bull Parkdale Champion being the highest.

Hawkeye Shorthorn Sale.—At Manila, Iowa, C. A. Saunders recently held a sale of Shorthorns at which the 4-year-old cow Grand Nerissa 2d brought \$1825, being purchased by J. R. Crawford & Son, Newton, Iowa. The 48 animals sold brought an average of \$231.97.

Inspection May Be Stopped.—Chicago packers have received notice from D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industries in Washington, to the effect that the microscopic inspection of meat will cease March 1, 1902. The reason for the suspension is the exhaustion of the amount appropriated for the work. Secretary Wilson, however, is confident that congress will make provision for keeping up the inspection, as its discontinuance would undoubtedly have a serious effect on the foreign meat trade, especially that with Germany.

Lawsuit Over Loco.—Out in Colorado the loco plant has gotten into the courts. In a suit recently commenced in the district court of Arapahoe county, John P. Sanderson accuses Jarvis Richards and the Bijou Ranch company of driving his cattle on to land in Elbert county infested with loco poison weeds, and he asks for damages. He says ten died, ten were so poisoned as to become worthless, fifty were so poisoned as to be of little value, fifty cows were prevented from breeding, 125 cows were put into bad condition, and others were more or less stunted. Sanderson says his herd of 425 cattle were worth \$12,000, and that the company has been driving it from its accustomed ranges for the purpose of breaking up his business. He seeks \$15,000 damages.

America Increasing Trade.—In its editorial review of the British imports of live cattle and sheep and dressed meat carcasses for the past eleven months, the Meat Trades Journal of London says:

From the official returns just issued we learn that the total number of live cattle imported during the eleven months ending November amounted to 463,349, an increase of 6293 over the same period of last year, and only \$240 less than in 1899, when the shipments of cattle from Argentine alone represented 60,716. The increase this year is wholly in United States cattle, the consignments from that country aggregating 376,219 beasts, or fully 81

per cent of the entire imports. From Canada we have received only 85,482 head, a decrease from last year of 14,059 cattle, but only 4949 less than in 1899. In the matter of sheep, the United States is also the principal shipper, having sent us no less than 286,140 sheep, as compared with 122,658 last year, and 108,739 the year before last (1899). In 1900, the Argentine republic has sent us 178,969 sheep before the scheduling restrictions took effect, and the year previous they held held premier position with 361,106. Although the dominion shipments of sheep show a considerable increase over last year—viz., 26,184—they are short of the number sent in 1899 by 2113 head. The imports from "other countries"—alias Iceland—show a big falling off, being 9853 less than last year and 25,883 less than in 1899. The total number of sheep imported from all countries is only 17,456 less than in 1900, but falls short of the total received (for the period) in 1899, by 229,311, the imports in that year having been swelled by Argentine shipments aggregating 361,106 sheep, or something like 63 per cent of the entire imports. The United States, it is obvious, is filling up the gap caused by shutting out Argentine cattle and sheep, and having once done so it will be a serious matter for the republic to recover its lost ground. Turning to the imports of fresh meat we find the United States holds the record for beef, the weight imported thence being close on three million cwts., more than equal to the beef of 41,000 bullocks of 90st. each. Compared with last year, there is an excess of 336,595 cwts. United States fresh beef, the total increase of 344,408 cwts. being arrived at by adding the extra 282,701 cwts. credited to "Other Countries," and deducting the 274,888 cwts. short on Australian and New Zealand.

Joint Meeting Postponed.—The joint meeting of the Texas Truck Growers' association, the State Horticultural society and the Texas Nurserymen's association, announced for January 9, 10 and 11, has been indefinitely postponed. The reason given for the postponement is that the railroads leading into Dallas refused to make a rate which was considered low enough to assure a good attendance, and it was deemed best to change the date of the meeting to some time when better rates could be secured. A very entertaining program had been prepared for the occasion.

The Abilene Institute.—The farmers' institute, recently held at Abilene, brought together a considerable number of very enthusiastic agricultural workers and numerous subjects relating to farm and forage crops, stock growing and fruit and nut culture received attention. Presenting among the visitors were Prof. J. H. Connell of the A. and M. college, H. E. Singleton of McKinney and E. W. Kirkpatrick. Swine raising was discussed at length by Mr. Singleton, and Mr. Kirkpatrick talked on nut growing and exhibited a fine collection of pecans. Col. Childress, president of the institute, and a large number of the citizens of Abilene exerted themselves to the utmost to entertain the visitors.

Sugar Men to Meet.—According to New Orleans advices, the Louisiana sugar planters are so badly scattered over the Republic that they have called a big mass-meeting of all persons interested in sugar from Louisiana and Texas to meet at the Grand opera house, New Orleans, January 9.

Women Farmers in Russia.—After long continued agitation the Russian government has authorized the Moscow Polytechnic museum to open a course in agriculture for women. This step is regarded as a victory for women in their struggle for higher scientific education. It has been won largely by the capacity women have shown in the medical profession and in certain departments of officialdom, especially as famine inspectors. The frequent famines of the last fifteen years have impressed the government with the necessity for raising the national standard of agriculture. The number of Russian women of fairly high education is comparatively small.

Fight on Boll Weevil.—President Peters of the Texas Cotton Growers' Protective association is meeting with great encouragement in his efforts to secure federal aid to help stamp out the boll weevil in Texas. He has received notification that the New Orleans cotton exchange and the Memphis cotton exchange have passed resolutions urging the appropriation of \$50,000 for federal experiments in Texas.

Russian Wheat in Texas.—M. A. Carleton, cerealist of the United States department of agriculture, who has been traveling over Texas to look after the wheat interests, was in San Antonio recently and was quoted by the Express as saying:

"There has been but little rain in this section since the Russian, drought resistant wheat was planted on the Blacklock place, near this city; yet I find that most of it has come up and with rain any time soon a fair crop will be made. Much of the grain germinated and came up even with the very little moisture in the soil, and that which has not yet germinated is as sound today as it was when put in the ground, and with rain it will germinate and make wheat."

"This wheat not only resists drought after it comes up and starts to grow, but much more successfully than the ordinary wheats of this country, but much longer, and where the ordinary wheat would rot this keeps its condition, germinates, grows and makes good crops, the average yield being about 30 per cent greater than the usual yield of other wheat in this

country. I have every reason to believe that this wheat will be the crop for this section. The experiments with it in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and other states have been very satisfactory, the results being fully up to expectations.

"It is a mistake to think that the Russian drought wheat is good only for maccaroni purposes; it is used, in South Dakota in making bread and the people who once use it prefer it to the other varieties; the bread after baking keeps much longer. True, it is a little harder to mill, and requires more moistening than the other, but once converted into flour it is preferred by a large number of people who use it. The French people, who are the largest bread eating people in the world, are great admirers of flour made from this wheat and use it in preference to any other, shipping it from the Russian fields in great quantities. It is the wheat for those sections inclined to be drouthy and the general cultivation of it in America will, I believe, in time become general. It is a mistake also to think that there will be no market for the grain outside the United States; it will be in demand in all those countries where the wheat crop is not equal to the home demand, and thus it will increase our export trade and be profitable to the agriculturists. The department of agriculture will push experiments with this wheat, as it will with other varieties. Winter wheats are receiving special attention by the department and those that are more hardy than those that have here before been relied on will be tried in the colder section of the country."

Battle with Boll Weevil.—Col. E. S. Peters who is working to secure federal aid in fighting the boll weevil in Texas said a few days ago:

"We are very hopeful of being able to do some effective work. The proposition is up to congress for the present at least. Secretary Wilson is in reality the secretary of agriculture—the farmers' secretary. He is the first real one the government has ever had. He knows no North or

South, no West, no East. Where the fields call for him, there this department goes. When the great grain fields of the West want him, he is there. When cotton of the South wants him and is in trouble, he is there with his most destructive weapons of war. He is with the man with the hoe heart and hand. Our Texas congressmen and senators are all with us; I know that to be true. The congressmen of the Middle and the Western States are with us, and I believe that we will surely get an appropriation at the hands of congress large enough to make a successful fight with. We count upon the cooperation of other congressmen because the Mexican weevil is coming toward their States. They must stop him if they can. With a fit appropriation I believe we can down the dread enemy."

"While we are fighting the bug there are other things that must not be lost sight of. Yes, the farmers have other troubles that may be lessened by proper measures. Among these are the marketing of their crops, particularly cotton. The notes or paper of farmers generally fall due in October. I want to see that changed so that they fall due 1st of January. Then they can handle their products to much greater advantage. By this course they will not have to make forced sales of their crops to meet obligations. Right here will come in the benefit of bonded warehouses and gin houses. I think that there should be bonded warehouses and gin houses in all the country. The general government should overlook them in a certain way, that is, the owner or conductor of a bonded warehouse, or gin house should pay a small tax to the general government and be required to conduct the establishment according to a law. Let them pay a tax of \$1 or \$5 nominal, and be required during the crop growing and harvesting season to make weekly reports, much like the weather bureau does now. These reports should be published at every postoffice and furnished to every newspaper in the country. The

farmer then could keep right up with the supply and demand and would always be posted. The guesses at cotton crops would then be of small value. In fact, they wouldn't be in it at all. You have doubtless noticed how accurate the government reports in late years have been. They would be even more accurate under my plan. To insure the promptness of these suggested reports, the government would have to place a penalty upon failure and the reports would be forthcoming. Uncle Sam doesn't make requests, if you please, that the people ignore. They sometimes violate or ignore state laws, but not those of Uncle Sam. Even if one or a half dozen states could enforce a law to compel reports to be sent in, a half dozen, or two or one state might not do it, then the whole estimate would be worthless and the plan a failure. Uncle Sam would enforce the law, however, and it would be worth millions to the farmers.

THE GREAT HEREFORD COMBINATION SALE

AT KANSAS CITY, MO., JANUARY 14, 15 and 16, 1902.

200 REGISTERED HEREFORDS TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

A Breeders' Sale of Breeding Cattle. The herds contributing number jointly about 3,500 head of Registered Cattle, with an annual increase of 1,400 head. Many of the plums of the last three crops of calves will go to the highest bidders in this sale. Sale will begin promptly at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, January 14.

CONTRIBUTORS

<p>Henry Ackley, Wellsville, Kans., 3 head.</p> <p>Estate of K. B. Armour, Kansas City, Mo., 8.</p> <p>Logan B. Chappell, Mount Leonard, Mo., 7.</p> <p>Cornish & Patten, Osborn, Mo., 15.</p> <p>E. A. Eagle & Son, Rosemont, Kans., 10.</p> <p>Funkhouser & Ackley, Wellsville, Kans., 3.</p> <p>Funkhouser & Larson, Everest, Kans., 2.</p> <p>Benton Gabbert & Son, Dearborn, Mo., 25.</p> <p>James A. Gibson, Odessa, Mo., 6.</p> <p>Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo., 10.</p> <p>O. Harris, Harris, Mo., 9.</p> <p>Jones Bros., Comiskey, Kans., 8.</p>	<p>J. S. Lancaster & Sons, Chandler, Mo., 10.</p> <p>J. A. Larson, Everest, Kans., 1.</p> <p>L. P. Larson, Powhattan, Kans., 1.</p> <p>Lowell, Barrell & DeWitt, Denver, Colo., 20.</p> <p>C. H. Floore, Lees Summit, Mo., 6.</p> <p>T. C. Sawyer, Lexington, Mo., 4.</p> <p>Scott & March, Belton, Mo., 10.</p> <p>C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans., 5.</p> <p>Steele Bros., Belvoir, Kans., 12.</p> <p>Steward & Hutcheson, Greenwood, Mo., 6.</p> <p>R. T. Thornton, Kansas City, Mo., 2.</p> <p>N. H. Woolston, Sugar Lake, Mo., 1.</p>
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FOR CATALOGUE WRITE

C. R. THOMAS, 225 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

ADVISE TO WHEAT GROWERS. In a recent interview Prof. M. A. Carleton of the U. S. department of agriculture said:

"I have been struck with the fact that many of the farmers of Texas are negligent in the manner in which they sow their wheat. Much of the wheat is sown broadcast, and I believe that fully 20 per cent of the seed is lost, failing to germinate. Furthermore, the ground is left open and porous, and the plants suffer because of lack of moisture and because the freezes penetrate below the surface. We saw some impressive object lessons today in fields which were sown broadcast where the stand was poor, and the plants nipped and sickly, while in other fields, planted with press drills, the stand was good and the wheat looked healthy. The press drill puts the seeds down deep, where they get more moisture than if sown broadcast; the ground is packed down and is therefore not penetrated so readily by frost. Then on either side of the furrow a little ridge is left, which, if pointed in the right direction will serve as a windbreak to shelter the plants. In Kansas the farmers understand the importance of these furrows; and they plant with press drills, always running the furrows east and west in order to protect the wheat from the north winds. It is highly important that the planting should be done with press drills; also that the ground should be plowed some months in advance of planting. The department will issue a bulletin in regard to this matter before the next planting season, but it will probably do good to call attention to it now."

It is estimated that the number of hogs received at the Chicago stock yards for the year 1901 will be 8,380,000 and the average weight about 227 lbs. For 1900 the total receipts were 8,169,064 and the average weight 233 lbs., or six pounds heavier than for this year. While in number of hogs this year's total exceeds last year by 160,000, the actual weight of hogs on the hoof shows a shortage of 2,851,000 lbs.

The El Capitan Sheep Co. of Lincoln county, N. M., has sold its lamb crop to Colorado buyers.

I could not rise to my feet without fainting.

"I had suffered for three years or more at monthly periods," writes Miss Ella Sapp, of Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C. "It seemed as though I would die with pains in my back and stomach. I could not rise to my feet at all without fainting; had given up all hope of ever being cured, when one of my friends insisted upon my trying Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. With little faith I tried it, and before I had taken half a bottle I felt better, had better appetite and slept better. Now I have taken two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and am happy to say I am entirely cured, and all done in two months' time when all other medicines had failed to do any good at all."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets a pleasant and effective laxative for women.

SEED CORN.

Our Iowa grown Seed Corn is thoroughly well matured, tested, and of best quality for Southern planting. Our improved varieties yield 20 to 25 lbs. per acre more than other sorts, under ordinary conditions—have yielded 210 lbs. per acre by special culture.

CHOICE SEED CORN \$1.00 per bu.—and upwards.

SEED OATS.—See some of the new varieties this year. They are productive, low growing, and very nutritious. Large descriptive catalog of seed corn, oats and other farm seeds, if you mention this paper.

IOWA SEED CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.

Paint Your Roofs WITH DONKEY PAINT.

One Coat will last 5 Years. It is made of wood or felt. Must be applied to roof and walls. It is made of wood or felt. Must be applied to roof and walls. It is made of wood or felt. Must be applied to roof and walls.

One gallon will cover 300 square feet of surface. Requires no thinning. Comes ready to apply. Write for our low cash prices and descriptive circular.

THE KANSAS CITY ROOFING & COATING CO., 215-220 W. 2d St., Kansas City, Mo.

FARM NEWS.

The wheat acreage in Hood county is said to be four times that of last year.

There will be a meeting of the truck growers of Hood county at Granbury, Jan. 4.

It is estimated that 200 acres in Johnson will be devoted to truck growing next season.

The short pecan crop has forced the retail price up to 15 to 20 cents per pound at some points.

The truck growers of Alto, Cherokee county, have put in something over \$250 for fertilizing material.

A tomato growers' association has been organized at Naples, Tex. Eight thousand fruit trees have arrived and will be set out at once and two carloads of potatoes for planting have been ordered.

The Des Moines Rice company of Perry, Texas, cultivated 1100 acres this year, from which was harvested an average of 70 bushels per acre. The acre of rice was ever grown there, there not being a particle of rice in the entire lot. The company will put in 1500 acres next year.

Over 100,000 peach trees have been received this season, and will be planted around Pittsburg, Tex. The truck growers have placed advance orders for four cars of seed potatoes, and will also plant a large acreage in cantaloupes and tomatoes. Experienced men have been employed to grow plants and instruct the farmers in the latest and most scientific methods of farming.

The following summary of the weather conditions in the cotton section of the south was published in Saturday's issue of the Standard Chronicle. Advice to us by telegraph this evening from the south indicate that the weather has been more favorable as a rule during the week. Rain has fallen at most points, but on the whole the precipitation has been lighter and the temperature has been higher. It is stated that the movement of cotton to market has been hindered to some extent by bad roads, scarcity of cars and the holidays.

A newly formed East Asiatic society, whose purpose is the promotion of German interests in Asia, at a meeting lately held in Berlin discussed the possibility of breaking the American cotton monopoly by the introduction of the Russian product grown in territory east of the Caspian sea. Dr. August Hesther read a paper outlining that the Caspian sea territory already supplies nearly half of Russia's requirements of cotton. He said that as a result of special investigations he was convinced that the central Asian cotton output could be indefinitely extended, and that it would be a good

thing for Germany if Russia became an exporter of cotton, not only because Germany would thus become less dependent upon the United States but because, since Russia constituted such an important market for German manufactures, it would be desirable to take Russian cotton for manufacturing purposes.

A report from Lyons, Tex., says: Since the many days of the cold weather here, found several handfuls of Mexican weevils in driftwood and experimented with them by building a fire near them for the purpose of seeing whether or not they could warm them into life with the following results: The first handful was a dead; the second and third came to life. The farmers generally contiguous to town feel very much encouraged by the belief that the recent freezes have killed myriads of weevils.

FARMING BY IRRIGATION.—What was accomplished on 30 acres in the arid region is told by the Brownwood Bulletin as follows: Z. T. Maxwell and son, W. E. Maxwell, who own a little irritable farm of thirty acres, located on the Nacogdoches or Rough Creek in San Saba county, have this year sold \$1,530 worth of onions, potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, peas, turnips, etc., saying nothing of corn and hay sufficient for their own use and not included in above figures. There has been considerable talk of how much the Maxwells had made this year truck farming and yesterday one of them came to market here with cabbage and the merchant whom he sold to (Mr. Horn) put him to make a statement of his crop. The above figures are those of Mr. Horn's and Mr. Maxwell's and are at patch prices of the products. The Maxwells marketed their truck at Loretta, Llano, Thompson and Grubb, and sold at patch prices plus use of their team and services. On the same ten acres they raised 1800 bushels of onions they raised 1500 bushels of potatoes; that is, they raised the onions and potatoes on the same ten acres the same year. In some other places in San Saba county where they irrigated this year they made two bales of cotton per acre. No wonder the president in his message had more to say about irrigation than any other subject.

"A little farm well irrigated and a little store well filled" is the thing, to coin cash. The Maxwells' postoffice address is Chapel, San Saba county Texas.

HESTER'S STATEMENT.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton exchange statement, Dec. 27, shows an increase in the movement in slight compared with the seven days ending that date last year in round figures of 19,000 bales, an increase over the same days year before last of 127,000 and a decrease under the same time in 1898 of 71,000.

For the twenty-seven days of December the totals show a decrease under last year, of 21,000 bales, an increase over the same period year before

last, of 312,000 and a decrease under 1898 of 249,000.

For the 118 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the 118 days of last year 55,000 bales, ahead of the same days year before last 574,000 and behind 1898 by 1,070,000.

The movement since Sept. 1 shows receipts at all United States ports 4,242,287 bales, against 4,431,487 last year, 3,875,046 year before last and 5,622,897 same time in 1898; overland across the Mississippi and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 531,816, against 694,130 last year, 807,105 year before last and 719,471 same time in 1898; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 536,115, against 724,523 last year, 525,489 year before last and 581,479 same time in 1898; southern mill takings 669,000 against 566,442 last year, 578,350 year before last and 507,549 same time in 1898.

These make the total movement for the 118 days from Sept. 1 to date 6,521,218 bales, against 6,416,592 last year, 6,736,930 year before last and 7,431,936 same time in 1898.

AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—The Nacogdoches Sentinel gives the following account of an experimental farm to be established in Nacogdoches county: A local syndicate has been organized among the merchants and business men of Nacogdoches with three thousand dollars capital for the purpose of running a truck farm on an experimental basis. Lindsey is manager and Mr. J. C. Sharp, formerly of Forest, Cherokee county, is superintendent. The company has secured 20 acres of land about two miles from town up North street, and 30 acres about half a mile further out on the same street. Plants are now being propagated by Mr. Sharp on the land of Col. B. S. Wettermark just back of Col. Wettermark's residence. He has immediate hot beds covered with plants, some of which are now ready for transplanting. The ground is being prepared for the first year crop.

This move will be worth thousands to the farmers of Nacogdoches county. It is not made with the view to making money but chiefly as an experiment. The first year especially will be devoted to experimenting and the profit will consist of experience and real dollars and cents unless it proves that the right crops were put upon the right land and everything turns out as it is hoped that it will. Whether there will be money in the first year's result or not, every farmer in Nacogdoches county is invited to visit this farm as often as he sees fit and to come and inspect the hot beds, plants, and the mode of constructing beds, planting seeds and caring for plants.

The company is anxious for every farmer to get the benefits of their experiments in the hope that truck farming will become one of the chief industries of the vicinity of Nacogdoches.

CURES COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. W. D. Groves' signature is on each box.

THE JOURNAL EXCHANGE.

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

FAVORS DIVERSIFICATION.

Calvert, Texas, Dec. 25, 1901.

To the Journal: Will you kindly give me the name and address of some man or set of men who can furnish me the necessary information relative to truck culture? When and how to plant, cultivate and handle tomatoes, Irish potatoes, beans and cabbage; the grade of land adapted to each, the manner of enriching the land, and the best manure for that purpose?

I believe the time is ripe for the farmers to diversify their labor, and get out of the old cotton road to some extent. Raise more hogs, hominy and truck for man to eat.

R. G. COLLINS.

(One of the best authorities on truck growing in Texas is Prof. R. H. Price of the A. and M. college, College Station, Tex.)

WANTS AN ADDRESS.

Glen Cove, Tex., Dec. 13.

To the Journal: Will some reader of the Journal please give me the address of "Cook," the originator of Cook's big boll cotton, said to live in Bell county, or that section of the state? If no reader of the Journal knows his address, I would be glad to hear from some one who has a big boll cotton that will make a 500-pound bale out of 1350 pounds of seed cotton.

J. L. ROUNCAN.

ASKS ABOUT ROUP.

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 21.

To the Journal: I wish to obtain some particulars regarding the disease called "roup" among poultry, and request you kindly to allow me to ask your readers through the columns of your paper for some information regarding this disease, to what extent it is prevalent and what measures they have found best for its cure or prevention. Replies, whether direct or through your columns, will be much appreciated.

P. W. HUFT.

Parties contemplating attending the combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City January 14, 15 and 16 will do well to engage their rooms in advance, as at that time an implement dealers' convention is in session, and from 2000 to 3000 out of town visitors are expected. Reduced rates from the territory embraced by the Western and Southwestern Passenger associations will also be in effect, the rate being one fare plus \$1 for the round trip. Tickets will go on sale early enough to allow you to attend the first day's sale. Inquire of your nearest railroad agent concerning this.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.

FREE TREATMENT AND PERMANENT CURES For CATARRH, ASTHMA, DEAFNESS.

The offer by Dr. Branaman of free treatment and permanent cure of Catarrh, Asthma, Deafness and all forms of nervous and chronic diseases has been extended to Jan. 1. The only charge in any case will be the actual cost of the medicine used. No case will exceed \$5.

G. K. GARRISON, Reynolds, Neb., was deaf for twenty-five years; ear drums were perforated, had all kinds of noises in head. Specialists said he could not be cured. Dr. Branaman cured him permanently.

MR. WILLIAM LOBEK, 627 Northrup avenue, Kansas City, Kas., has been a great sufferer from asthma for several years; he had to sit up at night to breathe; was worse damp weather; he was weak and run down in flesh. He is now cured.

MR. W. H. PRUITT, Turret, Col., says: I had a terrible case of catarrh of head, throat and lungs; was always spitting and coughing; I got weak, lost flesh. Dr. Branaman cured me.

MISS PEARL SHANOLZER, 2610 Olive street, Kansas City, Mo., was very deaf from the effects of scarlet fever. Her ear drums were eaten out; ears discharged. Cured.

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The Journal Institute

TOMATO CULTURE.—J. M. B. McKnight, a tomato grower of Dallasville, Cherokee county, says of tomato culture: I have tried several varieties of tomato seed and prefer the Acme. I prefer to plant seed in hot beds about the middle of February. It is my opinion that plants grow best in hot beds. I suppose because of the more evenness of temperature. If the temperature is very good seeds will come up in four days, though I have known them to be two weeks coming. Should they come quick and grow well by the 5th to 10th of March they should be moved to the cold frame. I prefer this should be made north and south or nearly so. About 8 feet is a favorable width (though this should be regulated by the width of sheeting and a common grade of domestic is preferable to heavy cloth). The ground should be well fertilized with stable manure well worked in and thoroughly raked in order to remove all cobs, sticks or any thing that will impede the course of knife or spade when you go to move plants to the open field. Make this cold frame

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ground fairly moist though not "wet," make a guide or marker by using a piece of plank 1x4 inches and the length of the width of the cold frame. Now with a 3/4 auger bore holes every 4 inches in the middle of this piece. Make wood pins of even length, this to be regulated by size of your plants. Small dwarf plants will only require to be set about 2 inches deep while large ones may need holes 3-2 inches. Have these pins sharp pointed and the ground good moist. Begin at one end of the frame and with marker make one row of holes at one stroke by carefully placing the marker and then press down to the surface, lift out and move just its width 4 inches and place again. When we make about 5 or 6 rows we plant, even up the ground that may have been roughed up by our hand or feet and repeat the marking again. I prefer to plant early in the morning if the weather will admit and as soon as a frame is set we tighten sheets down and if the sun is shining or a strong wind is blowing we cover the sheets with pine straw enough to make a good shade or to protect it from the cold wind. If weather is favorable in two days plants will not be wilted and we give them some light and air in the favorable parts of day, or night if fine. Right here and most all the time, common sense and good judgment, instead of strict rules, is my criterion.

Plants must be protected from cold, hot sun, strong wind and heavy rains. In about 30 days plants ought to be from 6 to 12 inches high and by this time, the 5th to 10th of April, should be taken to the open field.

Our plan now is make a frame of plank; any width will do, but we use 1x12, 16 feet long and nailed together clats making a bed or frame several inches wider than a common wagon, couple out wagon the proper length to accommodate this bed and place it on the running gear of a wagon.

Have the ground in cold frame thoroughly wet the night before you are going to transfer is a good plan. Any way long enough that the ground will be evenly wet. Take a large knife or short spade and cut down at least 4 inches between each plant both ways. Then with a spade or flat shovel begin at one edge and remove plants from the ground to your wagon. You can move 4 plants at a time. Place on the frame and carefully remove shovel leaving the earth as firm about the plant as you can. We move from 300 to 500 at a load. When we get to the field we use a small mason's trowel or some substitute taking one or two plants and placing them in the furrow already made. (We always have our furrows fresh.) With a wagon load of plants we try to take about 5 rows at a time, and generally use 3 or more hands. If every thing is favorable the plants will hardly "wilt" and within 2 to 4 days will show that they are growing, and inside of ten days there will be roots thrown out 2 feet long. From now on we work, and watch two or three times a week. Suckers must be pinched off, worms sought and killed, stalks trimmed and vines tied up. Three and a half feet is a good length for stake and some of us tie up only one time while others tie twice. I prefer to leave only three suckers

of fruit, with one or two leaves above the cluster. There will be a sucker at every leaf and these should not be allowed to grow much, say 1 to 2 inches long.

Shallow culture is best, I think, and when the fruit begins to show "pink" at the blossom end it is ready to gather or though the riper the better with early shipment and later on greener stuff will be a k. We use a 3 basket crate which holds a little less than a half bushel. Much care should be used in packing, and always try to fill each crate with stuff of the same color, never mix green and red tomatoes together, and always make the top part of the baskets show a fair sample of what is in the bottom.

Every crate that is honestly packed is an advertisement of your business, and every one that is not so is an advertisement of dishonesty, and will not only damage the one shipping, but all those shipping or selling with him.

When the rush comes on which with us has been about the 10th of June it is absolutely necessary to go over the field every day, and still better to go twice a day. And still better that you begin the second time at the opposite end from where you began in the morning because some fruit will be better hidden by foliage while going one way only.

We use commercial fertilizers from 200 to 600 pounds per acre. Have used the "Meridian vegetable grower," the "Shreveport vegetable grower" and the "New Orleans vegetable grower" and all of it has given good returns. The price of this stuff has been from \$20 to \$26 per ton. I know of no man that has grown tomatoes that would attempt it now without fertilizing liberally.

MELONS.—Writing to the secretary of the Truck Growers' association at Granbury, P. R. Brown, of Alvin, says: Surely you truck farmers can make big money in growing melons, if you all will unite and work together. We have in one acre of land 43,560 feet, layed off in rows 6x6 feet, this gives us 1200 hills, which is the proper distance for watermelons. We plant eight or ten seeds in each hill. When up nicely we thin out, leaving three of the best vines; this makes us 3600 vines. In order to make first-class melons we allow each vine to bear no more than three melons; this gives us 10,800 melons per acre of best of melons, which we can safely say will net us 5 cents each, but if pushed early we can get in northern markets, net 20 cents each in carlots. Now our object is money in melons. Good melons never fail to bring good prices, hence we grow melons on the lateral, or female vines, never allowing the main or male vines to do any bearing, as they produce imperfect melons. Many people would ask how to distinguish the vines. The male vines start out first in different directions, or we pinch off the terminal bud when the male is 18 to 24 inches long. This stops the running of the male for a while, and it causes the female vines to shoot out in all directions; this is a small vine not much more than half as large as the male. The flowers on the small or female vines are genuine and make fine melons. The flowers on

the large or male vines are imperfect, hence makes deformed melons, oftentimes with a neck like gourds or rotten or spotted ends. Planting in checks 6x6 feet, we keep control of the males and increase the growth of the females. No vine is allowed to grow longer than three feet. Then they will cover all the ground. This keeps the ground cool and keeps weeds back. Again we pluck all flowers off the male vines and one-half of the female vines, so that they will not be overloaded with melons. For a vine overloaded with flowers will overburden the rootlets, whose duty it is to gather and send up food to maintain all these flowers. After many tests I find the most suitable soil for melons in a rich, warm, deep sandy loam, having a southern or southwestern exposure. The manner of culture is as follows: The ground to be plowed deep in early December, and is cross-plowed the last of December and about ten or twenty wagon loads of well-rotted manure being plowed under in addition to the special manuring for each hill. The ground to be well harrowed and furrowed off six feet apart each way, a good shovel-ful of mixed fine manure and light soil, together with a small handful of guano or chicken manure in each hill being mixed with the soil six to nine inches deep and 24 inches wide. As the rough leaves appear, the weaker plants are thinned out and only three plants left. A good method of protecting the plants against cut worms is to make a ring of thick paper about twelve inches in diameter and three inches broad, and place this around them so as to form an obstruction over which they cannot climb. The after-cultivation consists of deep plowing at intervals at least twice, and frequent shallow cultivations until the vines begin to run. The greatest secret in melon growing, as before stated, is pinching off the terminal buds from the male vines; this causes a growth of the lateral or female vines. The male vines produce chiefly barren flowers, and if left to run the females will not push out and there would be little or no fruit. The small lateral shoots bear the female or perfect flowers, and to encourage the growth of these is the great success of melon culture.

The same peculiarities of growth is found in all the gourd tribe and applies to squashes, cucumbers, watermelons, muskmelons, pumpkins, cantaloupes, etc., careful attention to which, other things being right, makes success certain.

For cantaloupes, I use 1300 hills, four vines to each hill, say 16 cantaloupes to each hill, or 20,800 marketable cantaloupes per acre at 2 1/2 cents in northern markets as a net profit, a good money-maker.

The Model Herefords, owned by O. Harris, of Harris, Mo., won the bulk of the honors in this year's show rings. His show herd was principally the get of Benjamin Wilton 6382, and in the combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City, January 14, 15 and 16, Mr. Harris is selling some bulls sired by Benjamin Wilton, and also a number of heifers that are either his get or are bred to this grand bull. The ten head to be sold constitute the larg-

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DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.
March 25-27, 1902—East St. Louis, National
at Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sot-
ham, Mgr.
April 22-24, 1902—Kansas City, National
at Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sot-
ham, Mgr.
May 7-8, 1902—Kansas City, Colm Cam-
eron, Hereford.
May 22-23, 1902—Omaha, National Here-
ford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.
June 24-26, 1902—Chicago, National Here-
ford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mgr.

SOME RESOLUTIONS.
When the Texas farmer makes up
his list of New Year's resolutions he
might raise, among other things:

- To raise less Cain and more long
sweetens.
- To plant an orchard.
- To abandon razorbacks and moss-
backs and to raise Poland-Chinas and
diversity.
- To have a garden.
- To quit raising \$5 yearlings on \$50
land.
- To raise a few mule colts.
- To raise beef cattle or else go into
the goat business.
- To have a potato patch.
- To have poultry that will pay and
raise feather dunnghill fowls.
- To spray for bill weevils.
- To get rural delivery service or ask
Uncle Sam the reason why.
- To get out of debt.
- To pay less for wear and tear of ve-
hicles and have good roads.
- To keep his resolutions.

THE YEAR'S CATTLE TRADE.

During the year just closing there
have been some remarkable records
made in the marketing of cattle. The
great drought which extended over the
major portion of the cattle growing
states was in the main responsible for
the heavy shipments, especially of cattle
that were shipped without being
well finished, but the general prosper-
ity of the country had an appreciable
effect on the demand for good beef
and materially influenced the prepara-
tion of first-class beef cattle for the
block. There were, too, very noticeable
improvements in the breeding of cat-
tle offered, and had it not been for
the depression caused by the rushing
of unfinished cattle to market on ac-
count of the scarcity of feed, it is not
improbable that the prices for 1901
would have been considerably above
the average for several years.

Under existing conditions the prices
for range cattle have been in the main
somewhat lower, though some other
classes have held up well. At Chicago
the top prices on Texas cattle each
month for the past three years were:

Month	1901	1900	1899
January	\$4 85	\$5 90	\$5 25
February	5 05	5 15	5 05
March	4 95	5 40	6 00
April	5 40	5 40	5 35
May	4 90	5 05	5 00
June	5 00	5 35	5 15
July	5 20	5 40	5 35
August	5 25	5 40	5 35
September	4 70	4 85	5 15
October	4 10	4 50	4 65
November	4 10	4 50	4 75
December	5 15	5 90	5 50

Top, 1901, 5 60; 1900, 5 90; 1899, 6 75.

In reviewing the year's business at
Chicago, which may be taken as fair-
ly representative of the great cattle
markets of the country, the Live Stock
World says:

While current belief was that the
whole total of all kinds of cattle in
the country was short, the market
movement began early to show an in-
crease over the previous year. But
it remained for the beginning of the
drought period to start a volume of
cattle to market that would astonish
humanity and send statisticians back
into the last decade of the nineteenth
century for a parallel. The total re-
ceipts for 1901 exceeding that of the
previous year by 300,000 and providing
the largest since 1894.

With the coming on of the drought,
which began to be seriously felt in
July, an era of record breaking re-
ceipts was ushered in. There was a
general rush from all over the coun-
try to get rid of the stock and the mar-
kets were at once flooded with cattle
in everything but killing condition.
Since April 25th, 1902, the one day
record for cattle receipts had stood at

\$2,677, but on July 24th, 1901, this re-
cord was smashed and since then 35-
472 stands as the banner day's cattle
record in the history of the Chicago
Union Stock yards. The week of
Sept. 19th, 1891, still stands as the ban-
ner cattle week when 95,524 was the
record, the highest week of this year
having been for the one ending July
27th when 81,207 cattle arrived, but
the year beats all former records for
one month, the September total having
been 447,889 against 385,466, the former
month record which was for September,
1892.

Up to the beginning of the drought
period the range of prices for beef cat-
tle had stood comparatively narrow, in
fact the spread between poorest and
best grades was fairly normal, but
when these drought cattle began to pour
in in numbers never before equaled at
this market, which is equivalent to
saying they were world beaters, there
was an accompanying widening out in
the range of prices. While in January
the spread between cheapest 900 lb.
killers and the best 1500 lb. heaves was
\$2.80 per hundred weight, in November
it was \$3.50. The narrowest range of
prices for any month during the year
was in June, when on deductions made
from the weights mentioned above the
extreme range was \$1.90.

THE QUARANTINE DISCUSSION.
The Journal desires to call the spe-
cial attention of those of its readers
who are interested in the quarantine
question to the communication of Mr.
Ferrell of Wichita, Kan., in this issue.
His suggestions to the cattlemen be-
low the line are both timely and prac-
tical. A convention and the appoint-
ment of a committee to make investi-
gations would perhaps be one of the
best methods of bringing about a more
thorough understanding and recogni-
tion of the existing situation.

In regard to the controversy itself,
the Journal is not waging any war for
the abolition of the quarantine line, as
some of its correspondents appear to
think. It is in favor of a quarantine
line, and until some better explanation
of the cause of splenic fever is given it
must accept the statements of scientis-
ts who have made careful researches
and announced their conclusions in the
matter. The Journal is not hide-
bound, however, and does not hesitate
to give space to those who hold views
different from its own. On the tick,
theory or any other theory or question
touching the interests of the farmers
and stockmen the columns of this pa-
per are open for free discussion as long
as personalities are avoided.

The Journal desires, however, to re-
quest some of those who send commu-
nications to remember that the space
that can be given to any subject is ne-
cessarily limited. If you have anything
to say, say it and quit. Do not take
five hundred words to say something
that might better be said in fifty. And
if you expect your communication to be
printed give your true name as well
as the one you wish signed to the ar-
ticle. The Journal has on hand now
several communications that failed to
appear because the writers did not
give their names.

A statement from the census bureau
comparing the cotton products of the
United States in 1900 with those of
1890 places the total value of cotton
manufacturing products at \$336,974,882,
a gain of over 25 per cent since 1890.
The number of establishments in 1900
was 1051, a gain of 16 per cent; the
capital employed \$467,240,157, a gain of
32 per cent; salaried officials 4996, a gain
of 84 per cent; amount paid in sala-
ries \$7,535,129, a gain of 117 per cent;
total amount of wages paid
\$90,384,532, a gain of 36 per cent; cost
of materials used, \$176,551,527, a gain of
14 per cent. The increase in manufac-
tured products in the South has been
one of the most notable features of the
decade.

An Austin dispatch says: "It has
been demonstrated that the system of
employing the state penitentiary con-
victs on plantations owned by the state
is exceedingly profitable. As an evi-
dence of this fact it is only necessary
to cite that the state this year de-
rived a revenue of \$50,000 from the
cane crop of the Harlem convict farm,
which embraces 2,500 acres."

But how about the gain to the Tex-
as cotton farmer, the price of whose
product is cut down by the increased
production of the state cotton farms?

When Fort Worth starts in to do
anything she usually does it. She
started in some time ago to prepare
for the biggest fat stock show next March
ever held in the Southwest. The list
of premiums and the reports from the
cattle breeders who will make exhibits
indicate that Fort Worth's plans will
be carried out to the letter.

Union brick layers at Hot Springs,
Ark., have gone out on a strike because
they were required to handle convict-
made brick. Has there been any ob-
jection to using convict-made cotton
from the state farms of Texas?

"The British, it is said, are willing
for Tod Sloane to ride anywhere, next
season provided he keeps away from
the British. They would probably be
willing to grant the same license to
Gen. DeWet.

At the recent good roads congress
at Atlanta, Ga., experts stated that
the average cost of transportation by wa-
ter is one-tenth of 1 per cent per mile
per ton. The average cost of trans-
portation by rail is one-fifth of 1 per

cent per mile per ton. But the aver-
age cost of transportation by common
roads is 25 cents per mile per ton.
Isn't it time to lessen the cost of wa-
gon hauls by building better roads?

A scientific periodical has been devot-
ing considerable space lately to the
water cure for lunacy. We don't know
about lunatics, but the cure ought to
prove a dead shot for tramps.

Uncle Sam hasn't any vessels to sell
to Chile and Argentina, but he could
afford to close out a job lot of naval
commanders cheap.

If Chile and Argentina absolutely re-
fuse to be satisfied without a navy,
couldn't somebody tell them where to
buy the Harvey?

One new experiment station is the
record of Texas for 1901. There is
plenty of room for improvement in suc-
ceeding years.

Senator Depew is one man in the
public eye who has not been reprised
by President Roosevelt.

A new year begins this week, but
the good road question hasn't lost any
of its importance.

President Roosevelt has been recent-
ly giving an exhibition of his vanish-
ing cabinet trick.

CURRENT OPINION

Texas has forty counties that con-
tain not a single attorney within their
borders. When in need of legal ad-
vice those counties have to borrow
some other county's lawyer.—Taylor
County News.

Yes, and there are a whole lot of
counties that wouldn't care of some of
their borrowed legal talent never come
back.

J. M. Lewis of Jacksonville, Fla.,
has a curiosity in a blood grape fruit.
It is the first year that the tree has
fructified, and the fruit is a revelation to
Mr. Lewis.—Truck Farmer.

And by the way, J. M. Lewis of
Houston, Tex., has produced some
pretty queer stuff, though not exactly
in the fruit class.

The Texas Swine Breeders' associa-
tion will meet here on the 4th of Feb-
ruary, and Hillsboro and Hill county
should make the occasion the happiest
the association ever had.—Hillsboro
Mirror.

The suggestion is all right, but Hills-
boro and Hill county will have to
hustle if they beat the record made by
McKinney and Collin county in en-
tertaining the swine breeders.

The Truck Growers' association is
on a regular boom. It nearly doubled
its membership at the last meeting and
the prospects are good that the ship-
ments of fruit, vegetables, etc., will be
great next spring.—Nacogdoches Sen-
tinel.

The same kind of encouraging news
comes from all over the fruit belt.
Texas is rapidly traveling toward that
point where the fallure of the cotton
crop will not be regarded as such a
great state calamity.

Gen. Miles speaks out of the fullness
of his heart touching the Schley busi-
ness. He knows how it is himself. He
has been persecuted by the war depart-
ment clique as Schley and Dewey have
been by the navy department clique.—
Waxahatchie Eagle.

Possibly, but people who remember
that Gen. Miles was the officer who
needlessly placed iron shackles on Jef-
ferson Davis may be inclined to be-
lieve that the commanding general of
the army isn't altogether a novice in
the persecuting business himself and
there is an old saying about chickens
coming home to roost.

The farmer who raises cotton exclu-
sively and buys all his meat and
never get beyond the renter days of a
cotton farmer. Diversified farming is
the only way for the farmer to get a
profit out of his labor.—Denison Her-
ald.

And the single crop tomato farmer,
or the single crop fruit farmer, is not
a whit better than the all cotton farmer,
Men have quit hunting ducks with
single-barreled muzzle-loading shot-
guns, and the same principle ought to
be carried out in farming. Use a gun
that will shoot more than once.

The Texas Cattle Raisers' associa-
tion, the largest and wealthiest or-
ganization of the kind on earth, will
withdraw from the National associa-
tion, at the regular annual meeting in
Fort Worth next March. This an-
nouncement will occasion much sur-
prise, not only to members of the Na-
tional association, but to members of
the state organization as well, who are
not on to the drift of affairs.

The reasons for the withdrawal are
several, the most cogent of which is
the objection to the manner in which
the National association is conducted.
The plan of procedure favors too much
of gag rule for free-and-easy, liberty-
loving Texans. The programs are too
much on the cut-and-dried plan and
one-man rule too evident to be com-
patible with the Texas idea of how
such things should be done.

Of course, the publication of this ex-
clusive information at this time will
call for vigorous and vociferous de-
nials. But be that as it may, the
Stockman is in position to know just
exactly what it is talking about, and
again repeats that the withdrawal of
the Texas Cattle Raisers' association
from membership in the National as-
sociation, at the regular annual meet-
ing next March, is just as sure as if
that event had already been accom-
plished. The National organization
will doubtless be able to survive the ac-

of withdrawal, as it will have to do,
for the two big associations have come
to the parting of the ways, and hence-
forth their paths must be apart.—West
Texas Stockman.

The Texas Cattle Raisers' associa-
tion may withdraw from the National
organization, as the Stockman sug-
gests, but the action, if taken, will not
come as any particular surprise to
most of the cattlemen who have kept
in close touch with the work of the
Texas association. The opinion was
held by a good many Texas cowmen
that affiliation with the national body
would be severed at the meeting a year
ago, not because of any opposition to
the methods of conducting the Na-
tional organization, but because the
aims and purposes of the two associa-
tions were not in all respects identical,
and it was felt that the national body
was to a certain extent representing
the interests of another section. There
was no particular agitation of the
matter, however, most of the Texas
cowmen apparently not considering the
game worth the candle, and the mat-
ter was not brought up at San Antonio.

T. P. Wood was in from Dak Mon-
day and we find that although he
thought at one time last summer that
he would make nothing in the shape of
crops, he did very well indeed. With-
out having any work done except to
take a boy's place in picking after
school opened, he made and gathered
31 bales of cotton, enough corn to fat-
ten hogs for his year's meat and sor-
ghum and other feed stuff to last
through to another crop and a lot to
sell. In fact, he has sold \$50 worth
and still more to market. If he hasn't
reason to enjoy Christmas, what then?
There is no occasion for his contribu-
tion to the support of northern hog
growers and he will not do it. If every
farmer in our country could say as
much a half million a year would be
saved our people. We are glad that
there are such farmers in our country
as Mr. Wood, and we hope his kind will
increase until not a pound of pork pro-
ducts will be shipped to Abilene and
that the shipments will go the other
way.—Abilene Reporter.

There are a good many farmers
throughout the state who have found
that their crops were not as short as
they anticipated. The cry of short
crops and hard times are nearly al-
ways more or less exaggerated and to
the farmer who practices intelligent
diversification they should be un-
known.

South Texas potatoes come in about
a week ahead of our potatoes, and the
crop raised in South Texas is just
about sufficient to get the appetite of
the Northern markets whetted up to
where the consumer will pay almost
any price for new potatoes. The po-
tato crop of this section would come in
from a week to ten days earlier than
North Texas and Arkansas—come in
just at the right time to bring fancy
prices. Then would follow North Tex-
as, Arkansas, Colorado, Michigan and
other recognized potato centers, but
they would get in too late to get the
benefit of the best prices. East Texas
is situated just right to get the best
prices on everything in the truck and
vegetable line and especially on pota-
toes.

Raise all the potatoes that you possi-
bly can, brother! It will pay you and
pay you handsomely. If you don't
know how to raise them, just ask any-
body who was raised in East Texas,
and who was ever guilty of raising a
garden; they can give you a few
pointers, which, with plenty of fertiliz-
ing—especially with cotton seed meal,
and stable manure—and a little labor
judiciously applied or expended, will
do the rest.

As for the market for them, just rest
easy, the buyers will be on hand if you
will only let them know that you have
a potato crop.

If you are afraid to tackle a potato
crop on account of inexperience we
will suggest that you break your
ground well, lay it off in rows 3 1/2
to 4 feet wide, open your drill with a
shovel about 4 to 6 inches deep, put
in plenty of leaves, one straw or hay,
plenty of stable manure if obtainable,
and plenty of cotton seed meal anyway
(whether you put anything else or
not), get "Tennessee Triumph" po-
tato seed, cut them to two eyes, drop
them 20 to 24 inches apart in the drill,
and when the time comes, work them.
When fully matured, dig and sell.
You'll come out on top.—East Texas
Fruit Journal.

East Texas has done remarkably
well with peaches and tomatoes and
there is every reason to believe that
potatoes would do well in that sec-
tion. In the northern part of the
state potato-growing has in the past
two or three years developed into a
paying industry, and according to pre-
sent indications it will not be long
before Texas will be cultivating enough
potato fields to make a good sized
state.

RECEIVED CASH PRIZES.
Bluffton, Tex., Dec. 25, 1901.

To the Journal:
I have just received three dollars as
prize for essay, for which I thank you
very much. DOWIE LIGON.

To the Journal:
I received the one-dollar for winning
second prize in the last contest. Ac-
cept my sincere thanks, for it was in-
deed a pleasant surprise. MAMIE SNOW,
Summers, Ark.

To the Journal:
I received your reward of one dollar
last Tuesday, and thank you very
much for it. WILLIE CAMPBELL.

SHOULD READ THE JOURNAL.
Farmers who want to diversify crops,
raise stock, poultry, etc., will find the
Texas Farm Journal, published at Dal-
las, San Antonio and Fort Worth, ex-
cellent and helpful literature.—Nacog-
doches Sentinel.

ONLY LITTLE DRUSA

When John Dering died, he left three
daughters to comfort his bereaved
spouse, Arabella. The eldest was tall
and stately, with a full, well devel-
oped form, large, handsome features,
black eyes and coarse black curls.

She was the ruling spirit in the Der-
ing household. Passionate and proud,
she made, as she herself expressed it,
"everybody stand around."
Lavinia, the second daughter, was
tall and fleshy, with a plump face,
sleepy blue eyes and light brown hair.
She was the very opposite of Arabella.
The latter was quick in her move-
ments, with a lively temperament,
while Lavinia was lazy and languid.

Drusa, or Little Drusa, as she was
generally called, resembled neither of
her sisters. She was small and slight,
but very graceful, with a complexion
as delicately tinted as the heart of a
shell, exquisitely chiseled features,
great brown eyes, above which
was a broad, white forehead, shaded
by silken curls, the hollows of whose
ripples seemed dark, while the crests
shone like burnished gold.

One day she was startled by a foot-
step, and, hastily looking up, she saw
Carl Ruthven, her sister's music teach-
er. He was only thirty-two, hand-
some, talented, with a name well
known in all the select music circles
in New York city. He had come into
the country village to spend the sum-
mer and at the time of which we
speak was getting up a concert in be-
half of a church which needed repair-
ing.

Arabella and Lavinia were to take
part in the concert, and he had kindly
undertaken to train them. He was on
his way to the house when, passing
through the woods, Drusa's melodious
voice fell on his ear.

He had heard many celebrated sing-
ers, but never before had he heard
such a voice—rich, deep, clear.

"Excuse me, miss," he said, with a
courteous bow—"excuse me for startling
you; but, really, I heard you singing,
and—"

The sentence was ended with an ad-
miring look.

Then he continued:
"Will you pardon my rudeness if I
ask you if you ever took lessons in vo-
cal music?"

"Oh, no, sir," stammered Drusa. "I
have only caught up the exercises that
Arabella—that my sisters practice."

"Would you permit me to give you
some instruction by way of preparing
you to sing at the church concert?"
Drusa looked frightened.

"I, sir? Why, I—I hardly think
the rest would like it."

"Why not?" bluntly.

She looked down and said simply:
"I'm only Drusa, you know."

"Well, one thing is certain, and that
is that 'only Drusa' has a wonderful
voice," he said, with a smile. "And
she will not do right if she does not
cultivate the beautiful talent the good
God has given her."

The night of the concert came. All
Brookside was going, and consequen-
tly the hall was crowded.

Arabella was supposed to be the best
performer and was reserved for the
last. Solos and duets were over, and
then Lavinia, arrayed in her blue silk,
came forward.

She was excited and nervous—fal-
tered and finally broke down.
Much annoyed at her sister's failure,
Arabella determined to do her best
and, gorgeous in her maize silk, came
forward and sang her operatic air to
a loud, clear voice. Not a wimper em-
barrassed this young lady. She was
loudly applauded.

"I'm so glad that I was last, for I
know I did the best," she whispered to
the weeping Lavinia. "Did you see
how devoted Mr. Ruthven looked when
he handed me my bouquet? I know
he'll propose tomorrow. Yes, I'm aw-
fully glad that I was the last singer."
My sure I made an impression, for I—
why, my goodness! Who is that?" look-
ing toward the stage.

For just then Carl Ruthven appeared,
looking proud and happy, leading Drusa.

And standing there, with her little
hands simply folded before her, she
held the great audience spellbound by
the magic of her matchless voice, which
rang out clear as a silver bell or trilled
like a bird soaring to the heavens.

The song ended. With a graceful bow
the singer disappeared behind the cur-
tain. Then, with a universal sigh, the
audience recovered itself, and, oh, what
applause!

Again and again she was encircled. It
was enough to turn the head of an old-
er person, but Drusa was just as simple
and childlike as ever.

As for Mrs. Dering and her two elder
daughters, they were overcome with
astonishment, but were obliged to ac-
knowledge the superiority of Drusa's
wondrous voice.—New York News.

SPECIAL NOTICES
Advertisements inserted in this de-
partment in the four Journals at two
cents per word. This pays for publi-
cation one time in—
The Texas Stock Journal;
The Texas Farm Journal;
The Fort Worth Journal;
Dallas County Farm Journal.
The combined circulation of the
four Journals secures by far the lar-
gest circulation in Texas, and also the
best circulation in Texas, offering the
best medium in the state to get good
results from "want," "for sale," and
bargain advertisements.

Only one black line can be used in
notices in this department, and it
counts as twenty words.
Matter paragraphed will be charged
according to space occupied.

REAL ESTATE.
WRITE US FOR LANDS, improved and
unimproved, in the Wichita Falls coun-
try. Rain and grain belt. References:
City or Panhandle National Banks, AN-
DERSON & BEAN, Real Estate and In-
surance, Wichita Falls, Tex. Oldest es-
tablished agency in Northwest Texas.

\$1,500 00 house, good, rents, no encum-
brance, trade for cattle.
Wanted—One fourth interest in ranch and
cattle, not exceeding \$5,000 cash. Must
be good bargain. W. E. KAYE, Box 9,
Fort Worth, Texas.

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.
The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Rail-
way covers Central and South Texas.
Good lands, reasonable prices, mild and
healthful climate. Address:
E. J. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent,
San Antonio, Texas.

RANCHES.
FOR SALE—A 200-acre ranch near
cattle, above quarantine line in Texas and
eastern New Mexico. H. O. PERKINS,
Commission Merchant, Big Springs, Tex.

RANCH TO SELL.—\$1,000, 2,500 acres, lots
of timber, good water, and improve-
ments. A. M. BROWNFIELD, Big
Springs, Texas.

FOR SALE—A 2-section lease ranch
and outfit in Sutton county, near Owens-
ville, Texas, 100 acres, cattle, good
sale at a reasonable price. See other
stock and improvements go with the
ranch. The improvements of the ranch bring
in \$100 per year. Nothing better for mak-
ing money can be found in that section.
SELDEN R. WILLIAMS,
Fort Worth, Texas.

**RANCHES—Large or small, improved or
unimproved, with or without cattle. State
where you want. PANHANDLE RANCH
AGENCY, Hartley, Texas.**

FOR SALE—A nine-section ranch near
Jalan, Texas, with 120 cattle. This ranch
is well improved and is owned by a breed-
er of fine cattle who wants to retire.
There is an abundance of water, fine
stock, good location, and splendid loca-
tion. A bargain can be had.
SELDEN R. WILLIAMS,
Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE—20 section pasture, patented
lands in solid block, above quarantine line,
800 good cows to sell, with or without
ranch. Address H. O. PERKINS, Big
Springs, Texas.**

FOR SALE at a bargain, ranch and cattle
in solid block, above quarantine line, 20
miles included; plenty of water, good wind-
mills, tanks, etc., feed enough to run
cattle in good locality, or good land for
sale. Patent lands in Hale, Crosby, Lynn,
Castro, Lubbock and Swisher counties, in
tract of 100 to 10,000 acres. For prices
and terms address C. E. McCLRAND,
Plainville, Texas.

**FOR SALE—A 2,000-acre ranch in Ran-
dall county, one-half mile of railroad, 10
miles of good land, good water, smooth
land, good crops, 2-room house, good
stock-sheds and windmills. Will take
part payment in small farm or country
store in good locality, or good land for
sale. Balance on easy payments. This is
a good proposition for any one who
wants to get into the cattle business.
SELDEN R. WILLIAMS,
Fort Worth, Texas.**

IMPROVED RANCH, 80,000 to 90,000 acres.
Will cut in 10,000 to 40,000 acre tracts. All
the grass land north of quarantine line,
23 miles from railroad shipping point, 20
miles living water also wells and wind-
mills. Don't write; come and see me. For
price, terms or description given except
to bona fide buyers. Any deferred pay-
ments at 6 per cent. Bill of exchange for
services with you and I will convince you
of my authority to sell. W. E. KAYE,
P. O. Box 9, Fort Worth, Tex.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

SOO, Tarrant County, Tex.—Yes, when married in a traveling dress, the hat should be worn also. (2) Have a thin waist of black tulle or chiffon for evening wear with the black velvet skirt.

SCRUB, Ferris, Tex.—The "Javelle" water so often recommended for cleaning various things, is made of eight parts of boiling water to four of bicarbonate of soda and one part of chloride of lime.

HARLEY L'ESTRANGE, Fort Worth, Tex.—Eugene Aram was a real person, born in Ramsall, Yorkshire, England, in 1704. He was a teacher, and a murderer. The main part of the story as told by Bulwer is according to facts. (2) The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, which destroyed the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum occurred A. D. 79.

GOLDIE, Ladonia, Tex.—You can dye the red goods brown, green, navy or black. (2) In the language of flowers, the blue violet means devotion, and the blue violet, love. He evidently means business, but let him say so in plain English, which can also express sentiments of devotion, before giving him any reply.

MRS. HOPE, Whitney, Tex.—Try lemon juice to take out those ink stains. (2) Meat may be kept fresh for a week or two in warm water by putting it in sour milk or buttermilk and keeping in collar or other cool place. Rinse well when ready to use. (3) The firm you mention is a reliable one. (4) Consult a lawyer about your pension claim.

IGNORANCE, San Antonio, Tex.—If we are to judge from the opinion of numerous aspiring authors, the so-called literary bureaus are all that they ought not to be—names and a device, whose only object is to rake in the dollars of inexperienced writers. Usually a "bureau" will charge more for typewriting and revising your story than the story will bring when sold.

MOTHER, Georgetown, Tex.—Here is a recipe for the old-fashioned home-baked candy used for coughs and colds: Steep one tablespoonful of horehound leaves in one cupful of boiling water. When the liquid becomes cold, strain, and add one pound of granulated sugar and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Boil slowly, removing any scum that may come to the surface, but do not stir. Drop a little of the

candy into cold water. When it becomes brittle, pour the mixture into buttered tins.

MOONFLOWER, Heprietta, Tex.—Can you learn painting at home without a teacher? If you mean house painting, possibly, yes; but if you mean the painting of pictures, most emphatically, no. Of course, you can learn to apply paint to canvas in a way, but artists are not manufactured in a few months' time. A colored print, bought with coffee coupons, is far more artistic and much prettier than the crude daubs of the self-made artist.

JESS, Cass County, Tex.—I do think that the age of fifteen is a little early for matrimony. At this age wholly-sensibly brought up, sensible girls still enjoy dolls and "Pansy" literature. Of course, if your parents are willing, and so many of your friends of the same age are marrying, as you say, there is little need for my adverse opinion. It would be shocking to be an old maid at 15. Judging from your letter, you corner of Cass county must be rather a queer place.

GERTRUDE B., San Saba, Tex.—I can give you no information in regard to the verses beginning: "Have you heard the tale of the aloe plant, That grows in the Southern clime?"

Possibly some reader of the Journal can furnish the name of author and tell you where the poem may be found. Tennyson in "The Daisy," and Bayard Taylor in "Canopus" make reference to the aloe plant, but not in the language quoted.

DAWN, Bullard, Tex.—It's two early to state who Miss Vivian Sartoris, granddaughter of Gen. Grant, will marry. She is at present engaged to a New Yorker, and a former fiancé, Morton Nichols. The engagement to, Archibald Balfour, of London, has, of course, been canceled. (2) Why has Miss Helen Goff never married? Really, that's her affair, not mine. Don't imagine, however, that it's for lack of opportunity. There's no reason to believe Miss Goff is numbered among the few "unasked."

MARY, Bremond, Tex.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was born in Litchfield, Conn. At the age of 15 she became a teacher in a girls' school at Hartford, and in 1836 was married to Prof. Calvin Stowe, of the Andover Theological seminary, and began to write for publication. She was not successful in attracting any attention until the pub-

lication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in 1851. The book does not rank high in literature, in spite of its wonderful popularity. (2) Mrs. Sarah F. Adams was the authoress of "Nearer, My God, to Thee." She was a native of Cambridge, England.

HENRY, San Augustine, Tex.—The first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic was the "Savannah." She was built in New York by Francis Picket, and her engines were by Stephen Vail of Morristown. She was launched on the 22nd of August, 1818. She could carry only 75 tons of coal and 25 cords of wood. She sailed from Savannah, Georgia, on the 25th of May, 1819, for St. Petersburg, via Liverpool, which latter port she reached on the 20th of June, having used steam 18 days out of 28. The greatest known depth of the ocean is 6,290 fathoms. The average depth between 60 degrees north and 60 degrees south is almost three miles. (3) The longest tunnel in the world is the Mt. St. Gothard, which is 49,170 feet long.

MAT, San Augustine, Tex.—Here is a recipe for cornmeal griddle cakes, recommended by an authority on culinary matters: In a bowl mix one pint of cornmeal and one level-teaspoonful of salt; pour on enough boiling water to just moisten the mass; cover for fifteen minutes or two or three hours as suits convenience. When about ready to serve add the yolks of three eggs (two will do) and milk to thin, then the whites of the eggs stiffly beaten. As to the exact amount of milk, make the cakes as thin as they can be baked, so they will spread out and sputter on the griddle, the edges going into little holes. Neither soda nor baking-powder need be used. If made of sweet, fresh cornmeal these cakes are as delicious as a nut, while so delicate that it is not always possible to take off a single one in serving.

HER NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS. I'll not envy my neighbor's hat, nor her gown, nor her coat, but will straightway proceed to get one a little better. I'll try not to spend my allowance before it's due, thereby lessening my pleasure in receiving it. I'll be unselfish and allow people the pleasure of doing things for me, remembering that it is "more blessed to give than to receive." By allowing others the privilege of giving to me, I'll be giving them my share of "blessedness" and cultivating an unselfish spirit.

I will try to be content with a little more than the family purse can afford, instead of desiring everything possessed by any and all of my friends and neighbors. Instead of having my shopping list read bargains first, luxuries next, and necessities last of all, I'll endeavor to follow the straight and narrow path to the grocer's and invest in four and sugar, while all my friends travel the broad road which leads to destruction and the bargain counter where fifteen cent pin trays are going at two for a quarter. I'll be truthful in all things—especially when Mrs. Blank asks me if that

horrible new hat of hers is becoming. I'll be careful to avoid gossip—I'll just call on the neighborhood information bureau occasionally and let her chatter without comment or interruption from me. I'll attend church regularly so long as the preacher is unamusing and interesting, and my clothes are new and becoming. In fact, I'll count each day last whose low, descending sin, views from my hand no worthy action done."

FEMININE INTERESTS. Joan of Arc is to be canonized. The formal ceremony will take place at St. Peter's, Rome, in the near future.

The next thing is a "woman's dog show" at New York. Isn't it time we had a woman's prize fight?

Jules Verne, the great French writer of imaginary tales, lies dying in want in his home at Amiens, France.

Lillian Nordica made a mistake in Chicago when she responded to an encore with a "coon song." The audience who went to hear an interpretation of classical music, resented being subjected to music of the May Irwin style. Moreover, the coon-songs is very dead, even with Chicago people.

Seventy thousand dollars is to be offered for Miss Stone. Missionaries come high, but we must have 'em.

This is the joyful season when the man who needed an overcoat must return, thank you for a \$25 dressing gown, an ash receiver or a red tie; and the woman who longs for a new set of silver toilet accessories or a "pair of

YOUR BLOOD MADE NEW. Your heart beats about sixty thousand times a day. Every drop of blood in your veins visits every part of your body about five hundred times each twenty-four hours. Is it any wonder that many troubles arise when the blood is not right? It is hard to understand why health quickly returns when you take a remedy like Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, a remedy that purifies and enriches the blood? It does far more than that, because it is the perfect example of everything that "tonic" stands for. But it would be a wonderful remedy if its power to make red, rich blood was its only property. It is far better, because it also purifies the blood, because it both makes and purifies the blood.

It is not one of the crude forms of iron that injures the teeth and stomach, but a delicate harmless form that is almost instantly purified from the stomach to the blood. In the blood it battles against other ingredients of that famous remedy, and it rids the system of all impurities and helps each sluggish organ to do its full duty.

If you have any skin disease, rheumatism, stomach trouble, nervousness, or if you have any reason to believe that your blood is disordered or that your health is running down, be just to yourself and try this remedy. Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for forty-five years has been made only by The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., Dayton, O. Sold everywhere.

vases;" the small boy, who wrote to "Santa" for a \$21.50 hobby horse with real hair, got a 25-cent drum and a 10-cent horn; and the small girl who dreamed of the lovely doll with closing eyes and yellow curls, has a little frump of a doll that loses legs and arms and sawdust all over the house, and Santa Claus stock is 'way, 'way down.

The harrowing reports of children being burned to death are beginning to fill the newspapers. Meantime, some mothers continue to do an old thing but look after their children—on discussing the moral influence of dolls to knitting fasciators for the "shivering-heathen" of the Sandwich islands.

Men may come and men may go, but Sampson and Schley go on forever.

The Chicago university got \$1,650,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Santa Claus et al.

Another Christmas spoiled! Benj. F. Cheney, who bought a \$190,000 diamond to put in his wife's stocking, let the newspapers hear of it, and now the secret is out and Julia will feel like she didn't have any Christmas after all. It is to be hoped he'll give her the moon or an air ship, or some other little surprise.

THE WRONG KIND OF MOTHER. "I have just been to call at the house of the unfinished sentence," said a lady, who mentioned a recent visit to the home of a mutual friend. "What do you mean?" was my question. "Surely you don't need to ask," was her reply, "if you have seen anything of Sue since her babies came. We grew up together like sisters, you know, with common interests and sympathies—had the same tastes, the same friends, and all that—but now Sue is so changed. I go to see her, looking for an old-time chat, with something special to confide, needing advice and sympathy. I find her with the two children hanging to her skirts (not a particle of necessity for it for she has a nursery and a competent nurse), and after I have done my duty to the little ones, and listened to the last little bulletin, I think I may lead the conversation to some other subject.

"She gives me divided attention, with her eyes and thoughts on the children—maybe asking a question every now and then that shows she has not understood a word I have been saying—then, just as I arrive at the climax, 'Oh, my dear, do look, Mary! Baby is standing alone!' or 'I do believe she has a tooth almost through—just feel!' or, with a sly, triumphant look or gesture, she calls my attention to some wonderful feat Benny is performing. And that's the way it goes—never a thought or a word for anything under the sun but the children. The rest of the world might just as well not exist.

"I don't think I am inordinately full of myself, and I do love her little ones;

but there is something else in life, and if Sue persists in refusing to recognize it she will estrange all her friends. There is nothing so boring as a child constantly insisted upon. Give Sue a "Still, it does not matter so much to me—I know what Sue is, under all this maternal silliness, and can still do her justice—but she hugs the children in to entertain strangers and mere acquaintances. I happened to drop in one day when Mrs. Marmaduke was calling. There sat Sue playing with the baby, not even pretending to be interested in her caller, while Benny was climbing over Mrs. Marmaduke, tearing her face ruffles and crushing her dress.

"I knew she was saying to herself that Sue was a little green goose, and that she should not trouble to cultivate a woman who did not know that common courtesy demanded that she should give her time and attention to a guest.

"You think me dreadfully ill-natured, don't you," she said in half apology, "but you never bore people with your children—little dears! Give Sue a leaf out of your book, won't you?" I pursued my way home in a thoughtful frame of mind. My friend was no commonplace egotist; what she said on any subject was worthy of consideration. She had sugar-coated the pill for me, but it was a pill—no less. I have profited by the hint she threw out. Hope, although I had always prided myself on pleading "not guilty" to this charge. But what mother ever did realize her defects on this score? So it may be well for us to take warning, and shun this too common fault ourselves while passing on the little sermon for the benefit of other Sues.—Phebe W. Humphrey in the Household.

Trial Package FREE

Have you got dyspepsia or indigestion? YOU CAN BE CURED. I will send you FREE a trial package of my Stomach Tablets. This FREE TRIAL is the very best evidence I can furnish you of the very great merit of my Tablets. My Stomach Tablets cured me of dyspepsia when everything else had failed, and I want you to try them. I am a druggist of over twenty years experience, and my Stomach Tablets are the very best I have ever known for the positive cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gas on Stomach, and all ailments caused by bad digestion, such as poor appetite, loss of flesh, pallidation of the face, sleeplessness and loss of energy.

My Stomach Tablets

Assist the stomach to digest food. That is their mission. They DO THIS by setting things right in the stomach. Create new life and energy by strengthening the stomach.

ANY FORM OF STOMACH TROUBLES Can be cured if the right remedy is used. MY STOMACH TABLETS IS THE REMEDY. I have cured thousands of very bad cases cured by them. My offer to let you try them FREE is based on my faith and experience in curing dyspepsia, indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, gas on stomach, and all ailments caused by bad digestion, such as poor appetite, loss of flesh, pallidation of the face, sleeplessness and loss of energy.

Write me at once and the FREE TRIAL PACKAGE will be sent by return mail, and soon you will be cured.

JOHN MORROW, Chemist, SPRINGFIELD, O.

CANCER CURED

WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Ulcers, Etc. Etc. and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book, Sent Free. Address DR. B. BYE, Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Miller Medical Institute.

DR. SAMUEL A. MILLER, Specialist.

This institution, located at Greenville, Texas, is the largest concern of the kind in the Southwest and is fully equipped in every way to treat the afflicted. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF treating diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS AND CATARRH IN ALL ITS FORMS. If you have INFLUENZA, CONSUMPTION AND BRONCHIAL TROUBLE we can cure you. DISEASES OF WOMEN and ALL CHRONIC TROUBLES YIELD speedily to our treatment.

CONSULTATION AND X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

If you can't call, write and enclose stamp for question blank for our perfect mail treatment. We refer to: First National Bank, Greenville, Texas; First National Bank, Sweetwater, Texas; First National Bank, Mineola, Texas; Greenville National Bank, Greenville, Texas.

X-Ray examinations made of persons injured in railroad accidents. Photographs made for use in suits against railroad companies.

Address all communications to DR. SAMUEL A. MILLER, Greenville, Tex.

I will ship to any station in the United States for

THE CELEBRATED WILLARD STEEL RANGE \$25.00

It has six 8-in. lids; 15-gallon reservoir; large warming closet; oven 21 in. deep, 17 in. wide, 12 in. high; top cooking surface, 36 in. wide; lined throughout with Asbestos; Duplex grate; burns wood or coal. Guaranteed in every respect; weighs 400 lbs. Terms: \$10 with our free, balanced catalogue, five copies of \$2 each or one of \$5 each. Write for our descriptive circular and testimonials. Agents Wanted.

W. M. G. WILLARD, Dept. 10, 619-21 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

WOMAN'S FRIEND



A wonderfully successful and convenient instrument to use in the application of sanitary powder for the purpose of curing all forms of

FEMALE DISEASES

Over 5000 in use by the very best people in Texas and giving the very best of satisfaction, removing every trace of disease and avoiding uncertainty, alarm or discomfort. Guaranteeing perfect health by removing all disturbing influences. No experiment. No nauseous drugs to be taken into the system. A local application, thoroughly tested and reliable. Price \$5.00, including a generous supply of the powder. Address

Chambers Chemical Co., 281 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

RUPTURE CURED

It requires only 10 days' treatment to cure rupture by the method discovered by Dr. O. H. Riggs. Those coming from a distance need to remain only ten days, then they can return home cured. Those living in the city or near to it can be cured without losing any time from business or work. You come in, the doctor examines you, the treatment, then return to your business. The treatment attends to its business of gradually producing the growth of new tissue to close the opening, while you are attending to your every day routine of business. You are thus cured almost before you know it.

Address 214 ALTMAN BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

VARICOCELE

A safe, painless, permanent cure guaranteed. Twenty-five years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. Consultation and Book Free, by mail or at office. Write to DOCTOR O. H. RIGGS, 816 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

RUPTURE OF PILES CURED QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Fistula, Stricture, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. Cure as they pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free.

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

WHISKY MORPHINE

Cure anything that walks the earth of these habits and wait three months for pay. Get cured first—pay three months afterward. Any reference you want.

DR. J. S. HILL, GREENVILLE, TEXAS.

A Norwegian Legend

There lived in Norway years ago a woodcutter named Swain. He wooed Norma, the daughter of old Petersen, the tailor. Norma's heart had gone out to Rolf Augustoll, a fisherman. The woodcutter was well to do; the fisherman was poor. Therefore Petersen feared the former.

Swain scoffed at the good monks of St. Francis who sang the mass in Drontheim's towers and cursed them all for a lazy pack of shaven fools.

According to the folklore of the north, in every tree within the wood there dwelt a guardian spirit, and the Gnipen, a shadowy giant, was the king of them all.

Not one of the woodmen, with the exception of Swain, dared to venture into the wood to chop without having his ax duly sprinkled with drops of holy water, the sign of the cross made on it, so that the evil power of the wood spirits would be set at naught.

The evil day that Norma had foreseen came at last. The old tailor came home one evening and informed her that he had settled her fate at last by solemnly pledging her in marriage with Swain, and in token of the thing he and Swain had set their thumbs together in the presence of witnesses.

The girl was too full of grief for words. She could not speak, but only sat in the corner and moaned, while old Petersen retired to rest, congratulating himself that the affair was settled so easily.

Norma waited until the old man dozed off in slumber, and then she hurried out into the air.

The moon was shining bright, and the great trees were nodding like so many huge plumes.

Norma hurried into the forest, anxious to find some lonely spot where she might weep her sad bosom empty.

Beneath a huge tree, upon a little mossy mound, she sank, and the tears, falling freely, glistened in the dim light like so many great diamonds.

"Oh, spirit of the wood," she cried, "come and save me from this terrible monster, who, with his hateful love, wishes to chop down my life as with his sharp ax he destroys your dwelling places!"

And then, as if in answer to the girl's prayer, all the leaves began to rustle, but all in time and tune, making a most strange but beautiful music. Norma listened in wonder.

Her invocation to the wood spirit had been but the agonizing cry of a breaking heart, not spoken with thought of an answer.

A thin, shadowy vapor was gathering under the huge branches of the oak.

A vaporlike form advanced toward the girl, and as it came nearer Norma saw that there was indeed a human form in the center and that what she had taken to be vapor was but a sort of a fleecy cloak falling from the shoulders of the figure.

"Do not fear," said the strange form,

human shaped, but a giant in size and oddly clad in a robe of oak leaves curiously woven together. "I am the Gnipen, the king of all the woodland spirits. Maiden, what is it that you wish?"

Briefly Norma related the terrible fate that was to be forced upon her.

Then Gnipen mused for awhile.

"I know the woodcutter well," he said at last. "Many of my fine trees have fallen beneath his ax, and often have I hovered in the woodland near, hoping that by some rash word power would be given me to punish this wretch. He fears neither the power of the Master's sign nor the vengeance of the wood spirits, but his own rashness may lead to his undoing. Seek him in the morning, and dare him to tell the old oak known as the Gnipen tree. If he attempts it, perchance you may be freed."

And then the wonderful spirit faded away as rapidly as he had appeared.

In the morning Norma used her woman's wits so well that Swain set out to tell the Gnipen tree.

The first blow that the woodman gave the ax rebounded off of his hand and fell a dozen paces off.

"I wish the devil was here to take that ax!" Swain cried in anger, advancing to pick up the tool.

Then through the wood came a Franciscan monk, all hooded and sandaled, and Swain mocked at the holy man.

"Oh, lazy elf, lay aside thy frock and toil with me."

"My arm is not weak, though I wear frock," the monk replied, "and I try I can fell that tree as well as thee."

"If you fell that tree this day, may the gray Gnipen take thy soul to the flames below!" Swain loudly cried.

Up caught the monk the ax and, with a single blow, leveled the oak; then, rising to a form gigantic, sank with the wicked Swain to the flames the woodman had spoken of, for the gray monk was the wood spirit in disguise.

Norma married the fisherman and never forgot at the evening hour to say a prayer for the salvation of the gray Gnipen.

MY EXPERIENCE.

An Easy Way for Women and Girls to Become Self-supporting.

To the Journal:

With an abiding faith in the ability of the average American woman, having through the vicissitudes of life, been placed upon my own resources, with a dismal future staring me in the face, but having through good fortune, emerged from the Stygian gloom that enshrouded me, I would like, if you will permit, to say a word or two to other young women who are struggling for a livelihood, as to a good method of relieving themselves of the bondage which apparently surrounds them, striking from them the imaginary shackles with which they are bound, and stepping out into the broad sunlight of independence and prosperity.

The thought has often occurred to me that there would be much less agitation of methods for ameliorating the condition of women and girls who, at an early age are left to their own resources, if the said young women were more self-reliant, and exercised for themselves at least a portion of the energy of others are expected to exercise for them.

The idea has been strongly impressed upon my mind by reviewing the present (apparently chosen) occupation of a number of my school-girl friends. I can truthfully say that but for the exception of myself each one is dependent upon some one else for the means of securing a livelihood. Here in Des Moines, Iowa, are a number of institutions of learning of various kinds, and as a consequence, many of

our young people take to education for a living—a very laudable aspiration—but, unfortunately the supply seems to be greater than the demand. One day I began to think, nothing particularly strange about that, decided I would not travel in the same old rut; looked around for something to my liking; too independent to do as the other girls were doing; decided to establish a business of my own that would be both pleasant and profitable. But what should it be? People will always eat. Chickens! the very thing. For them there will always be a steady market at remunerative prices.

The result—bought all the hens I could find for sale, and started a poultry yard for profit. Succeeded fairly well, but the profits were not what they should have been, as the best part of the hen's life was spent in hatching the chicks and raising them. There was generally a dearth of eggs, the chickens were covered with mites, and the hens wandered so much that many of the chicks were lost or destroyed.

The next year I changed my tactics, and decided to hatch chickens by machinery, the product of which I found to be more healthy and cleanly, and after much inquiry I bought an incubator and brooder and went to work with a zeal. My first efforts were somewhat disappointing, as I had not been sufficiently careful in observing instructions. But by the time the second hatch came, I had learned to operate it to the best advantage, and succeeded admirably. By watching all the points carefully, I came out at the end of the season a little over \$135 ahead of all expenses. But I had learned a lesson more valuable than the number of dollars I had received, and determined to profit by it.

The past season has been a revelation to me. Early in the year I bought two incubators and brooders, one of which I used for chickens and the other for raising blooded stock, and so well did I succeed that when I balanced the book Nov. 1, 1901, I found a credit to my account in the bank of \$364.75, with my machines and large variety of chickens all my own, and my living expenses paid for the year.

I contemplate enlarging my sphere of operations, and am inclined to add to my enterprises the raising of Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese, and Bronze turkeys, although some of my friends are trying to dissuade me from so doing on account of the increased cost. But if the incubator I am using does as well with turkeys, ducks and geese as it has with chickens, I can see no reason why I should not more than double my income.

Girls, do as I have done. Strike out for yourselves; decide upon some line of business that will make you independent, and don't, for goodness sake, always be a burden upon some one else. Mind, I don't say go into the chicken business as I have done, but go into something whereby you can maintain your independence, and not be dependent upon those who are supposed to furnish you at least a comfortable living. Stand straight up and be independent.

MRS. LOUIE E. FLETCHER, Des Moines, Iowa.

ASTHMA CURE FREE

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

Sent absolutely free on receipt of postal. Write your name and address plainly.



There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your little bottle of Asthmalene has done me good. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good that has come from it. I was chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I was spared of being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had responded to my prayer. I resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle."

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler, Rabbi of the Cong. B'nai Israel, New York, Feb. 2, 1901. Drs. Taft Bros., Medicine Co., Gentlemen: your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful. After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or other. Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER, Avon Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co. Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I purchased a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can constantly recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M. D. Feb. 5, 1901.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co. Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have had numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington street, S. RAPHAEL, 67 East 129 st., New York City.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL. Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., 78 East 129 St., N. Y. City.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Laclede Hotel,

American and European Plan. 300 ROOMS. \$1.50 and \$2.00 Per Day. 718 to 730 W. Commerce Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Things at Home and Abroad.

Cooper's Canal Bill.

Representative Cooper will introduce a bill upon the reestablishing of congress providing for an estimate of the cost of a coastwise canal near the margin of the Gulf of Mexico, beginning at Sabine lake and thence to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The proposed improvement is a canal of 60, 80 or 100 feet in width and a depth of six feet at low tide. The three divisions of the project are, first from Sabine lake to Galveston bay, from Galveston bay to the mouth of the Brazos river, from the mouth of the Brazos river to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The object of the enterprise is to open a safe waterway for light draft vessels from the mouth of the Mississippi river along the coast to the Rio Grande.

Mr. Cooper says: "If developed as proposed, it will be one of the greatest arteries of commerce in the south. It will open up for use about 3000 miles of waterways that cannot now be utilized with profit, and will connect all the coast towns with deep water, utilizing the lakes, bays, rivers and bays of that section. It will open up at a low price the large lumber industry, the rice industry and other agricultural interests to markets now reached at great cost. The estimated cost of the canal is \$2,000,000. When this canal is completed, boats from the Mississippi and Ohio rivers can reach all the towns and cities of western Louisiana and Texas situated on or near the rivers in the interior of these states."

New Battleship Launched.

The battleship Missouri was launched at the shipyard at Newport News, Va., Dec. 28. Fully 15,000 people, it is estimated, saw the big defender go overboard. The launching passed off without a hitch, and none prettier or more successful was ever accomplished there. Miss Marion Covert, daughter of Senator F. M. Covert of Missouri, was sponsor for the ship and she performed the duty assigned her with the traditional bottle of champagne, using a bottle of Missouri product for the purpose.

Rice Resigns.

Hon. J. S. Rice, superintendent of the state penitentiaries, has tendered to the governor his resignation to become effective January 1. It is confidently predicted that Hon. W. M. C. Hill, penitentiary financial agent, will be named by the governor to succeed Mr. Rice.

Cabinet Changes.

The appointment of Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin to succeed Postmaster General Smith and of Gov. Shaw of Iowa to relieve Secretary Sage of the treasury portfolio has given rise to the rumor that practically all of the McKinley cabinet will be displaced with the exception of Secretary of Agriculture Wil-

son, whom President Roosevelt promised Gov. Shaw to retain. How far the report may be founded on fiction, however, is merely a matter of guesswork. There has been no authoritative statement in regard to the matter.

Carnegie's Proposed Gift.

President Roosevelt has received information from Andrew Carnegie that is expected to enable him to submit to congress a form of gift of \$10,000,000 to the United States for higher education. This offer will not be in the form of a grant, but will be in the form of a loan, and will be generally satisfactory. The gift is likely to be in cash or in securities drawing annual interest.

Rural Mail Carriers.

By a new order classifying the rural delivery service, which will become effective February 1, appointments of rural carriers are to be removed from politics and the examinations to be prescribed under the new rules will be of the simplest character. The carriers will be nominated by the patrons on a proposed route, and the number of nominations will not be limited. Any one living on a route may recommend a candidate for consideration, and the selection of carriers will be made by a central examining board, composed of postal officials, whose acts shall be subject to the approval of the civil service commission.

After February 1, when the regulations go into effect, all petitions for the establishment of rural free delivery service must be submitted on blanks provided by the postoffice department. The special agent who reports on a service will examine the applicants nominated by the petitioners and any others who may apply. The examinations will be simple and practical, only sufficient to test the applicant's ability to read and write, and to properly fill out money orders. Only those residing on or in the immediate vicinity of a proposed route will be examined, and only those who can furnish the necessary equipment will be appointed. These qualifications will first be determined by the special agent and afterwards considered by the central examining board.

World's Fair Meeting.

The fifty honorary commissioners recently appointed by Governor Sayers are to meet in Dallas on January 7. The meeting will be held in the rooms of the Dallas Commercial club, and the State League of Commercial clubs will act in conjunction with the commissioners.

Among the guests from Missouri will be former Governor David F. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition association, and Charles M. Reeves, superintendent of state exhibits. Governor Sayers has also been invited to attend the meeting and the banquet that is to follow.

The purpose for which the Texas board of commissioners to the Louisiana exposition was created is to raise funds and procure products for a Texas exhibit. It is proposed to raise \$100,000 in money by private contributions.

The railroad companies operating in the state have agreed to put up dollar for dollar with private subscriptions. Under the state constitution the legislature is prohibited from making an appropriation for this or any similar purpose, and whatever is done must be done through private effort and individual subscription.

Miles Reprimanded.

Lieutenant Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the armies of the United States, the man who needlessly caused Jefferson Davis to be placed in irons and who conducted a glorious and bloodless campaign in Porto Rico, was severely reprimanded by President Roosevelt a few days ago for expressing in a newspaper interview an opinion on the Schley verdict, expressions by officers on actions taken by any branch of the government service being particularly forbidden by the articles of war. Gen. Miles had commended the Dewey report and a good many papers are devoting columns of abuse to the president on account of the administration in the presence of a number of persons. The language of President Roosevelt was undoubtedly severe, but the breach of army discipline by Gen. Miles in giving a public expression, either favorable or unfavorable, on the court of inquiry's findings, was likewise severe.

Chili-Argentine Squabble.

A few days ago a peace protocol was signed by representatives of Chili and Argentina, but after affixing his signature to the agreement the Argentine minister protested against two of its paragraphs and further trouble is threatened. Both Argentina and Chili have made offers to buy warships from the United States.

Maclay is Out.

E. S. Maclay, who wrote the history in which the reputation of Rear Admiral Schley is attacked, has been formally dismissed from the Brooklyn navy yard in accordance with the order of President Roosevelt. Maclay's protest to the civil service commission was not sustained and he has been forced to accept his dismissal.

The Chinese Indemnity.

A special law passed in Washington, that the China will be relieved of the payment of \$18,000,000 of the \$25,000,000 demanded by the United States of China as indemnity for the outrages perpetrated upon American citizens during the Boxer revolt of 1900. This action will be taken because the administration, after consideration of all the claims filed by Americans who suffered injury or whose property was damaged, and the expenses incurred by the army and navy, has come to the conclusion that \$7,000,000 will certainly cover the American part. President Roosevelt submitted to congress a few days ago a recommendation that an appropriation of \$2,000,000 be made to enable the satisfaction of claims received from Americans. The naval and military expenses were less than \$5,000,000. In justice to China, therefore, the

administration believes she should be relieved of the payment of the remainder, or that it should be restored after the United States receives its share of the bonds to be issued to the powers. At the same time the authorities have no intention of permitting the other powers to grab the sum the United States will refuse to accept. China is to be the beneficiary, not them.

The Texas Midland's bridge across King's creek, near Scurry, was burned yesterday.

Dick Fuller, a well known citizen living near Palestine, was killed from ambush last night.

The Houston Paper company filed a deed of trust yesterday. Liabilities, \$2490; assets, \$1155.95.

The new Catholic church at Corsicana was dedicated by Bishop Dunne and Father Hayes of Dallas and Hays Waco.

In a gravel train-wreck on the El Paso and Northern railway yesterday two men were killed and three seriously injured.

W. H. Seal of Bonham, had his face severely lacerated by a pet monkey which he had chastised for jerking a pipe out of his hand.

The cotton mill at Morgan, Tex., began operations yesterday with imposing ceremonies and in the presence of a big crowd.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

Arrangements have been made with the Brahman Medical Institute of Kansas City, Mo., to give all residents of the Journal free treatment and cure for Catarrh, Deafness, Asthma and all forms of nervous and chronic diseases. This offer of treatment holds good until December 31st, 1901. The only charges in any case will be the actual cost of the medicines used, which in no case will exceed \$5.00 per month.

Read McMillan's Fur and Wool Co.'s advertisement, and write them for prices on anything in their line. You can make money by trading with them.

What? Fence?

The vital question is answered as soon as you see this advertisement.

AMERICAN FIELD & HOG FENCE
Best steel wire, heavily galvanized. Sold every where.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.
Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Denver

E. G. SENTER, LAWYER.

341 Main Street, DALLAS.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

At the session of the Oklahoma Live-stock board held at Okmulgee last week, it was announced that eighteen prominent Texas and Oklahoma cattlemen have been arrested for violating the quarantine laws and have paid \$2500 in fines during the existing open season.

FIRE AT CHICKASHA.

A disastrous fire occurred at Chickasha, Okla., Christmas night. The first originated in the two-story brick at the corner of Third street and Chickasha avenue, occupied by Works, Pritchett & Mays, dealers in dry goods, under the name Texas Store. That building and the contents were destroyed. It spread rapidly, destroying the grocery establishment of W. W. Horn, and from there moved to the south, destroying Charles Hern's grocery and confectionery. The lodge rooms of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World, and the offices of James & Hutchinson and Drs. Marra and Foster were a total loss.

The establishment of Works, Pritchett & Mays was one of the largest in the place. The loss will be \$17,500, with insurance of \$8000; W. W. Horn, loss \$10,000, Charles Hern, loss on building, \$500, on stock \$300.

The distribution in Texas of the second class, cattle not on ranges, ranches or farms, is given by the census bureau as follows:

Cows, under 1 year	37 881
Steers, 1 year and under 2	3 957
Steers, 2 years and under 3	832
Steers, 3 years and over	675
Bulls, 1 year and over	619
Hedgers, 1 year and under 2	5 989
Dairy cows, 2 years and over	63 600
Other cows, 2 years and over	2 554
Total	116,107

Farmers are divided in their opinion as to the effect of the freezing weather on the hell weevil. While some think it will be effective in destroying them, others think they are only in a torpid condition and will thaw out and be ready for business as soon as spring opens. In either case no doubt there will be enough seed left to produce an entirely new crop and farmers should be ready to begin the fight on News.

New York, Dec. 31.—Charles F. Jones, the valet who confessed that he helped to murder his aged millionaire employer, William M. Rice, with detectives, is engaged in an examination of the papers of Rice, thus preparing for the trial of Lawyer Patrick, who is accused of the murder. These papers are in the possession of Lawyer Charles E. Hotchkiss, counsel for Temporary Receiver O'Brien, of the Rice estate.

The Russian minister to China, M. Paul Lessar, has informed the Chinese plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and Wang Wen Shao, that the Russian government will refuse to amend the Manchurian treaty, and the situation is practically a deadlock.

TICKS AND QUARANTINE

CAMPBELL RUSSELL PROPOSES A PLAN TO TEST TICK THEORY—A CONVENTION SUGGESTED BY MR. FERRELL.

Bennett, I. T., Dec. 20.

To the Journal: I have read your paper regularly for several years, and find a great many articles therein that are both interesting and instructive. Of late, I see quite a number of letters that, while they might be called "interesting," are certainly not instructive. I am at a loss to understand your object in this "tick and quarantine" discussion, it serves but one purpose; that is, to show us that there are even yet some people who will close their eyes rather than to see what does not agree with their preconceived ideas. I suppose the parties who are writing the articles referred to are about ready to defend the theory that the world is convinced. I look on these articles just as I would if some man wrote a letter declaring that he did not believe there was a town called Boston, or a state called New Jersey. That would not change my opinion in the least. The "tick theory" is not an open question any more. When a cow that has been raised free from ticks gets a "crop" of one or another tick, she is just as absolutely sure to have "Texas fever." I have lost during the present year over fifty head of pure-bred cattle, shipped from above the quarantine line, from tick fever, and they did not have to go as far south as Texas to get it. It is no use to argue with men who come up and declare that they understand all the evidence and "don't believe a word of it," and are ready to "booh" any evidence that may be offered.

Your last issue contained a letter from one correspondent who seems willing to make an effort to learn. I refer to the Jacksonville letter, "Old Cattle Trailer." I will accept his offer, except the part that calls for the wiping out of the quarantine line. You might as well try to get the moon with a net, as you would to succeed. I will make my proposition, which should be just as acceptable to "Old Cattle Trailer" as his own. I count will put up \$5000 if he may "pass the hat" to all of the correspondents who have been interesting us on this subject. We will select one point (Colorado or any other old place) and take ten head of northern raised cattle that have not been infested with ticks for a year, and inoculated for fever. "Old Trailer" can furnish all the guards and all the veterinary surgeons that he wants. We will have the cattle infested with ticks, and if they do not have plain cases of the "Texas fever," yes, I will go further: if as many as two do not die with ticks, I will give him the \$5000. I am willing that he can have done, then the entire expense to be taken out of my \$5000. "Old Trailer" can have what is left for an Xmas present. On the other hand, if the cattle show distinct cases of "Texas fever," and two or more of them die from the same, then the expense shall come out of the \$5000 furnished by "Old Trailer," whatever is left to be returned to him. When this

test is over, having "paid for his whistle," he will likely be inclined to think that there "might be something in it." When you put ticks on a cow that has been raised free from ticks, you may put her in a "hand-box" and guard her with the entire state militia, she will have the fever all right.

Let "Old Trailer" and those of like faith accept my offer, and after the test is over they will have something to have an argument on the next time they wish to write on this subject. Until then, let me suggest to every correspondent, write and tell us something that you know something about, instead of what you don't know. I could write a long letter telling you what I don't know. It would make a great big book. Such letters are not edifying to any one. You are simply showing your ignorances, which it is hardly ever advisable to do except to ask questions for information.

CAMPBELL RUSSELL, Wichita, Kansas.

To the Journal: Am much pleased to see you have opened the columns of your valuable paper to a friendly discussion of the "tick theory," and I hope thereby to see the matter fully discussed, as there seems to be much to be learned by many people. I am sorry to see nearly all the letters are from below the line, and I fear if some one does not oppose them, they will be taken as gospel by those who are the most interested. Therefore, I venture a reply, hoping I may in some way say something that will arrest the non-belief of so many of your good people.

I will first say, I am born from parentage half southern and half northern, my mother being born from Massachusetts, and my father from old Virginia. (My father's mother was a native of the north, therefore, who is nor a son of them.) Therefore, when I say I will be from plain observation and with no party feeling. I am now, and have been, for many years, engaged in the cattle business, and my pastures in Kansas are only fifty miles above the government quarantine line. I have brought into this state annually, for years, many thousand cattle. I have watched the tick business in all its phases. I have been much pained to hear many good Texas men oppose the "tick theory," and call it a yankee notion. Time will show them how wrong they are. We have it now, on good authority, that even the mosquitoes in the far south give diseases, such as yellow fever, etc., and so far as they destroy the mosquito and his breeding grounds, so far they prevent the disease. The state institutions of Texas sent me a healthy tick, and I have had it in my institutions at Columbia, Mo. These ticks were placed upon young stock of northern breeding, and in the right number of days most of these cattle were sick with splenic, or "Texas fever." How can any doubting man fall to be convinced? Has there not been enough loss along the border counties to convince anybody where this disease originates? Of course, all these are not fever ticks, but one old mother tick of the right kind will drop off from the cattle, when she is ripe and die. Then her crack backs open like a locust and myriads of little ticks

come out and crawl out upon the ends of the grass and there wait for some animal to come along that they can get on to, at which time they immediately fasten their heads on the animal, and do nothing but vegetate, as it were, and make the animal sick and many of them die. These baby ticks, having been made up of the blood of the low altitude cattle, are to the high altitude cattle what a vaccine point is to a fresh arm. Nothing takes this fever from a sick animal; nothing but this young tick gives it, so far as is now known. I have never heard of any one who has felt such dried blood from low or high altitude ticks, and thereby get the area much enlarged above this line.

Another great error you all seem to make is, in condemning the people of Howard county, Texas, for stopping a herd. Now, suppose it was the law for every one who enters the United States at El Paso to be examined by a physician and get a certificate of health to travel in these states. Suppose a man received his certificate at El Paso, and traveled to New York. Suppose when he reached Fort Worth he broke out with the smallpox, would the people and the health authorities have a right to quarantine this man and take him to the hospital, or would he have a right to go on to New York because he had his certificate?

Let me help you to correct one more error: Cattle from below the line bring the same money as those above, the quality and flesh are the same. A trip to the markets will show you this any day in the year. This shows that you should breed larger and better cattle, and be sure they are fat before offering them for sale. When an 800-pound steer is worth \$24, a 1000-pound steer is worth \$40, a 1500-pound steer \$50. These figures are not correct, but near enough to show you what is the matter with the prices on the high line. It is not the quarantine line altogether.

LOYD B. FERRELL, Iowa Park, Tex., Dec. 16.

To the Journal: Before you close your columns to the "tick question," I would like to ask Dr. Francis "if ticky cattle taken from Wichita county across its west line will give fever to cattle in Wilbarger and other counties west, why won't cattle from east Texas give fever to cattle in Wichita? If ticky cattle from Clay county will not cause fever in cattle in Wilbarger county, why will cattle from Wichita county cause fever to cattle in Wilbarger county? They won't do it in either case. If the advocates of a quarantine line know that ticks cause fever, how do they know the exact dividing line for a fever tick on one side and a healthy tick on the other? If ticks cause fever, why does the law allow the people of east Texas to dump their ticks in Wichita county? But for the fact that two or three big cattlemen have large ranches here and are bringing in cattle from the east during spring and summer, we would be placed above the line. If the ticks are a cause, they certainly do not believe in the "tick fever" theory. Cattle have been passing from this to Wilbarger county for many years with no bad results.

I think, Mr. Editor, that it is an imposition that should be stopped. The question has been repeatedly asked

as leaders: choose one delegate from each county below the line; let them meet in convention at some of the regular spring meetings of the cattlemen's association; let the delegates select three or five men, whose duty it shall be to investigate the border counties and see what this tick has cost; also, get some of the baby fever ticks and take them up north and put them on cattle yourselves and see that everything is done right, and when they report to you believe what they say and then go to work to help subdue the baby fever. Let the delegates select three or five men, whose duty it shall be to investigate the border counties and see what this tick has cost; also, get some of the baby fever ticks and take them up north and put them on cattle yourselves and see that everything is done right, and when they report to you believe what they say and then go to work to help subdue the baby fever. Let the delegates select three or five men, whose duty it shall be to investigate the border counties and see what this tick has cost; also, get some of the baby fever ticks and take them up north and put them on cattle yourselves and see that everything is done right, and when they report to you believe what they say and then go to work to help subdue the baby fever.

To the Journal: I would like to say a few words about the quarantine line and ticks. Before the country was fenced, cattle during the winter would drift south and cattle from north of the now quarantine line would drift into this section and further south by thousands. They would allow them to remain till spring, perhaps in April and May, and many would not be found and stay all summer. Often they were not particular and would take some of our cattle north with theirs. Their cattle did not die them, even from starvation, and they were not afraid of, nor did we care anything about "Texas fever."

We care very just as many ticks then as now. While I do not deny that ticks may cause fever, and believe that southern cattle will fever northern cattle, yet in cold weather there is no danger. And we should have an open season. I notice that when any of the northern states want our cattle, they relax their quarantine regulations, and when they don't they are very strict. So it is in Texas. When they want their cattle pastured in the winter, they are not afraid of fever, but now when they don't want the competition of our cattle, they are very much afraid. If they are honest in the belief about ticks, why can't our cattle go north at any time if free from ticks?

C. G. BURBANK.

"Why will not any month in the year do to cross the line with clean cattle as well as the winter months of November and December?" Our legislators will have to answer the question before the next election. Week before last five or six small bunches of cattle were waiting four to five days for an inspection at Wagoner, with no grass or feed, little money and bad water, and on Sunday, in the face of a big snow storm, one man drove his cattle back home, fifteen miles, gave them a thorough picking over for two days, and then pre-lavely soaked them in all the lines, and thereby get the area much enlarged above this line.

"All right! No, here is one more." "Lo! way down on the leg is a tick." "Can't pass." "Well, we will turn this one back." "Can't pass! You should have turned it back before." "Well, we will clean them to-day, can you examine them to-morrow?" "Can't examine them again for ten days."

"Yes, but here is neither grass, feed, water nor money; I must go on." "Here is the law and my instructions from Gov. Sayers: can't pass for ten days. It does not make a bit of difference to the law-makers whether you are feeding any feed, grass or money or are freezing to death, nor can you pass. You will find some folks around here who will buy your cattle."

Comments are unnecessary. F. D. KILDOW.

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