

During the Reunion

Or at any other time THE JOURNAL will be glad to welcome you at its Dallas office, third floor of the Gaston building, corner Commerce and Lamar streets. Take the elevator.

THE RE-UNION.

THOUSANDS OF OLD CONFEDERATES FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY ARE THRONING THE STREETS OF DALLAS.

This week Dallas is filled to overflowing with Confederate veterans and sponsors, their friends and sightseers. Nearly every state in the union is represented in the throng, many people from all over the union taking advantage of the opportunity to visit Texas. First and foremost, however, are the old Confederates, the men who were followers of Lee, Jackson, Johnston, Hill, Longstreet, Beauregard, Stuart, Forrest and Hood. From every state in the South has come trainload after trainload of the men who fought and suffered the hardships of hard campaigning with their comrades and fought beside them from '61 to '65. Many of the veterans are attired in suits of Confederate grey, and though time has whitened their locks and shortened their steps, their eyes glitter with the old-time fire as they talk over days of hardships with comrades whom they had not seen since '65 and whom they will never meet again in life.

Dallas is gay with flags and bunting, the stars and stripes everywhere mingled with the stars and bars. Not only are the business houses and streets gorgeously decorated, but from most of the private residences flutter the emblems of the Confederacy.

Throughout the week there will be parades and balls, gaily and glittering, joy for both young and old, with just a touch here and there of pathos indescribable as the heroes of the South remember how few out of the gallant battalions who wore the gray are yet able to meet in comradeship, and they realize how many more before the next reunion will have gone to their long sleep.

Hammond Plant.—The G. H. Hammond company has awarded the contract for constructing its plant at the union stock yards, Chicago, and work will begin at once. The contract provides for buildings aggregating a cost of about \$200,000.

Southern Cattlemen to Meet.—The official call has been issued for the convention of cattlemen from Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Florida, which will meet in Jackson, Miss., on the 25th of April for the purpose of organizing an association. The object of the convention is to secure favorable legislation to encourage the live stock industry, obtain reasonable railroad

rates and better treatment of animals in transit, and secure free return passes to cattle shippers who accompany their shipments to market. It is expected that at least 200 prominent cattlemen will be present.

Parahandle Inspectors.—The executive committee of the Parahandle Stock Growers' association held a meeting at Amarillo a few days ago, the following members being present: T. S. Bugbee, president; Clarence Wm. Harrell, secretary; Amador W. C. Isaacs, Canadian; Tom Carroll, Lipscomb; T. Word, Canyon; A. J. Norton, Hereford; John Ledbetter and W. B. Watelins, Quanah; E. B. Brainard, secretary, Canadian.

The following were appointed inspectors for the year: Sam Dunn for the Texas Valley; George Bugbee, Denver road; Henry Powers, Santa Fe; W. E. Harrell, Kansas City. The unfinished business regarding joining the National Livestock association was called up and upon motion the committee declined to become a member.

Bought Choice Goods.—Colonel G. M. Casey has purchased from J. G. Robbins & Sons of Horace, Ind., the great bull Choice goods and the noted show female, Ruberta and heifer calf, Cicely and heifer calf, Clarissa and Lada's Goldie at a very long price. The bull is said to have brought in excess of \$12,000, while the females brought equally long prices.

Bothwell Shorthorn Sale.—At the Bothwell sale of Chicago a few days ago, 44 head brought an average of \$495.24. The top price of the sale was \$1710, at which figure George Harding & Son of Waukesha, Wis., secured the two-year-old bull Nonpareil of Clover Blossom. The yearling bull Nonpareil Hero went to S. Hagenfeld of Storm Lake, Iowa, for \$1510. The top price for females was \$1105, which was paid by George Harding & Son for the imported cow Collynie Wimple.

Prices Were Low.—At the Shorthorn sale of Geo. H. Augustus held in Kansas City last week the animals were thin in flesh and prices were low. The average of 852 head brought an average of \$85.10.

Montana Cattlemen.—The North Montana Round-Up association met at Helena last week. The association adopted a resolution protesting against the re-inspection of stock by the inspectors of Colorado and Wyoming while in transit from the south to northern ranges, when federal inspectors have given a certificate of health for them. The association also asked congress to amend the law requiring the unloading and feeding of stock in transit every twenty-four hours, so that the limit will be placed

at forty-eight hours; endorsed national irrigation, protested against the oleomargarine bill and endorsed W. E. Skinner, manager of the Chicago International Livestock show for the position of manager of the livestock department of the St. Louis fair.

Aztecs Quit Cattle for Sheep.—It has been generally known that the Aztec Land and Cattle company has for some years been quitting the cattle business, and the announcement is now made that they have finally wound up the business by selling its brands of cattle and horses to Barnett Stiles, of Flagstaff, says the Phoenix (Ariz.) Stockman and Farmer. They have been gathering and shipping for three years, and there was not much left as a remnant, which was sold to Mr. Stiles only a short time ago.

The company has retained for its own use the ranch outfit and ten or twelve horses, to be used in connection with sheep, when they stock up later, which they hope to do this year.

Mr. Geo. L. Brooks, for many years the general manager of the company, reports that the herd tallied out more than 25,000 head, which was fully up to what they expected.

The Aztec company was one of the largest in northern Arizona, and held longer than many others, who were obliged to quit that section owing to rustlers and the sheep interests. Their range is Navajo and Apache country, is a large and excellent one, and will make an ideal range for sheep, in which line of the live stock business the company will no doubt do well.

While this journal dislikes to see the old timers going permanently out of the business of raising cattle, we cannot blame them if something more enticing is found. Perhaps in the few years just immediately ahead, when the range matter is fixed to the satisfaction of all, and when a man can have some control of his range, some of the early day cattle barons will again return to their former occupation of raising cattle.

Montana Cattlemen.—The annual meeting of the Montana Stock Growers' association was held at Miles City last week. The association adopted a resolution endorsing the 40-hour law. The resolutions in favor of the live stock census failed of adoption. Miles City won the fight for the next meeting by five votes. The officers were re-elected: President, Jos. T. Brown of Birney; vice presidents, David Pratt and Jesse I. Phelps of Helena, and W. G. Preunt of Helena.

High Priced Shorthorns.—Brown & Randolph Brothers had a very successful sale at Indiana, Iowa, a few days ago. Forty-nine animals sold for \$25,620. The highest price was \$3500

paid for Victoria of Village Park and bull calf, sold to N. A. Lind, Rolfe, Ia. Other sales reported: Casselle, sold to Bigler & Son, Hartwick, Ia.; \$2100; Altoona, Smith & Son, Allerton, Ia.; \$1275; Imported Mino Auguston, John Liston, Conrad, Ia.; \$1025; Strathearn of Bluff View, F. A. Shafer, Easterville, Ia.; \$1000. The average price for the forty-nine head was \$554.

Wyoming Stock Growers.—The 27th annual meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association was held at Cheyenne last week. Resolutions were adopted relating to land leasing, the removal of fences, etc. Reports from the inspectors of the leading livestock markets showed that a large sum of money had been saved during the past year for the association in the picking up of stray cattle. In the past ten years the inspectors have saved upward of \$2,000,000 in capturing strays belonging to members of the association. Fifty new members were admitted to the association, and the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, W. C. Irvine, secretary, Miss Albert Smith, treasurer, G. Hay, vice president, Alexander Bowie.

Square Bale Ginners.—President B. F. Johnson of the Square Bale Ginners' association has issued the following call: "The Square Bale Ginners' association of Texas will hold its annual session for the election of officers and such other business as may come before it, on Tuesday, May 6, at 11 o'clock, in Bryan Hall, in the city of Houston. All railroads will sell tickets May 4 and 5, limited to May 5, at convention rates. It is hoped that every person interested in the handling of cotton and the improvement of the square bale will be present. We expect much interest and good to result from this meeting."

Arizona Harvesting Alfalfa.—A report from Phoenix says: While the snow still lingers in the shaded fence corners of the eastern states, Arizona will begin the harvest in a few days of her first crop of the season. Two more weeks will be cut later and in some instances perhaps four. Alfalfa is the mainstay of the central Arizona rancher. Under the worst conditions he rarely fails to cut three crops, and at times he has made six cuttings, when water has been unusually plentiful in the irrigation canals. He will produce about \$4000 worth of alfalfa in a year, of which at least one-half is profit to the farmer. In the Salt River valley alone more than 75,000

acres are seeded to alfalfa and the crop is shipped east to New Orleans, north to Denver and south into Mexico, besides supplying the mining camps of the territory and feeding from 20,000 to 30,000 head of cattle pastured there.

Rice Millers Organize.—At the meeting of rice millers, which was held at Lake Charles, La., a few days ago, the call for which distinctly stipulated mills represented, an association to be known as the "Louisiana and Texas Rice Millers and Distributors' association," was effected, the preamble and constitution appearing below:

Whereas, it is the duty of every man engaged in business to encourage his trade and protect it in such a way that it may yield a fair share of profit to all and all branches of the industry; and whereas, the interest of every branch of business may be best promoted and protected by a union of effort on the part of those engaged in it; therefore, we, the undersigned rice millers and distributors located in Louisiana and Texas, believing that such an organization will prove beneficial, hereby organize ourselves to be known as the "Louisiana and Texas Rice Millers and Distributors' association," and adopt the following constitution for its government:

Article 1. This organization shall be known as the "Louisiana and Texas Rice Millers and Distributors' association," and its domicile shall be in Lake Charles, La.

Article 2. The object of this association is to cultivate a more intimate relation among the rice millers and distributors of Louisiana and Texas, and to promote in every expedient and lawful manner the interests of their business.

Article 3. The officers of this association shall be a president, vice president, secretary and a treasurer; and they shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are elected.

Article 4. The president shall annually, after the election of officers, appoint an executive committee to consist of fifteen members, in addition to which the president and secretary shall be ex-officio members of said committee. Five members of which shall constitute a quorum to do business. This committee shall have the power to conduct the business of the association and to appoint subcommittees. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to present all information relating to the milling and distributing interest of Louisiana and Texas; also the most practicable methods of disposing of rice and rice products in the markets of the United States and such other business as may be thrown open to us; also to advise the members of the association of any laws or regulations which may be enacted or proposed which may be detrimental to the rice industry.

Article 5. The annual meetings of this

association shall be held at its domicile on the first Tuesday of May of each year after 1902.

Article 6. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting or special meeting called for that purpose; in each case a notice shall be given to each member at least ten days before such meeting, stating its purpose and any article may be amended upon a majority vote of those present or represented by a written proxy.

The election of officers for the first year resulted as follows: C. J. Bier of Crowley, president; C. E. Lakkand of Houston, vice president; C. A. McCoy of Lake Charles, secretary; C. S. Morse of Jennings, treasurer.

Eight members of the executive committee were selected as follows: John Green of Crowley, C. A. Louvy of Jennings, De L. Evans of Houston; W. H. Hunter, Jr., of Milton, La.; Joseph Broussard of Beaumont; J. P. Scherbel of New Iberia; W. C. Wall of Lake Charles and W. L. Doss of Guyden.

Cotton Mills in the South.—According to figures compiled by the Manufacturers Record, additions to the textile manufacturing strength of the South planned during the first three months of this year, were 121,884 spindles and 2478 looms, representing an aggregate investment of \$2,437,680. While sixteen mills were projected, the greater number of the spindle and loom additions were for fifteen established mills in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, their total being 79,348 spindles and 1623 looms, representing an investment of \$1,587,680.

The strengthening of equipment is accompanied by certain other advances in the textile industry. For example, a \$200,000 plant is now under construction at Gaston, S. C., which will bleach, dye, mercerize and print cotton cloth. Another at Paducah, Ky., is to make waterproof and heatproof cotton cloths, used in the manufacture of rain coats, gun cases, etc.

Among the recent projects is a \$200,000 factory at Griffin, Ga., with an equipment of 10,000 spindles and 500 looms. For example, a \$10,000 mill to spin and weave fancy dobby goods will be built for 5,000 spindles and 150 looms. Negotiations are under way with the Roanoke Rapids (N. C.) Power Company whereby it is expected to acquire power for a 6,000-spindle dobbie mill. A \$500,000 plant is projected for Pell City, Ala.

Meanwhile extensive additions are being made to the older mills. Even mills now under construction are being built with an eye to future expansion. The Molokoh mill at Newburyport, S. C., now nearing completion, will have an initial equipment of 11,000 spindles and 200 looms, and sufficient space will re-

LITTLE MONEY MAKERS.

Inattention to little things has cost the South and West millions of dollars. But it's little things that make the difference between successful and unsuccessful farming and stock raising today. Ads in THE JOURNAL'S Special Notice column are little things; the cost is small—only two cents a word, but if you have something to sell or something to buy don't overlook them. You will be satisfied with a Special Notice ad.

WHY PAY RENT



120 McKell Street, Dallas, Texas, owned by Mr. A. T. Robertson, care of Lewis & Jackson, Main St., Dallas, Texas, and rented out for \$25.00 per month. Call on the agent, or check through The Texas Home Co-operative Building Association on their co-operative plan.

Will buy or build you a home of farm and charge you a month less per month in payment than you are now paying for rent.

NO INTEREST. NO LARSES. Write or call immediately for further particulars.

THE TEXAS HOME CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 304 Main Street DALLAS, TEXAS

main for 3,000 more spindles and 30 more looms.

Other plans being considered are for a 5,000-spindle mill at Enterprise, Ala., Texas; a \$150,000 mill at Brenham, Texas; the doubling of the plant of the Cheswell cotton mill at Washington, S. C., and the installation of 600 additional spindles in the Caero (Texas) Cotton Mill.

The steadiness of the demand of southern mills upon the cotton fields is shown by the fact that during the first seven months of the present season southern mill takings of cotton represented nearly 40 per cent of the takings in the country, the actual figures being 1,784,222 bales by northern mills and 1,170,777 bales by southern mills.

POSSIBILITIES OF HAWAII

NO LIMIT TO GROWTH OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN UNCLE SAM'S ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

In a report to the agricultural department on the agricultural resources of Hawaii, Wm. C. Stubbs submits the following from the pen of Franz Buchholz of S. Kona:

There appears to be no limit as to the growth of any vegetables, fruit trees, grapes, etc., in this district; all of them do well and a great many bear fruit the whole year round. I have grown the following kinds: Potatoes, four times in succession on the same piece of land within twelve months, at an expense of one-half cent per pound, average. I got two large and two small crops, according to the season.

Cabbage grows the whole year around, appearing to make no difference if planted in summer or winter, in spring or autumn. The cabbage grows to an enormous size, as big as two feet in diameter, and has the quality to ration. For a year in succession, after the first head is cut off, small heads spring out, and the stump which, although not as hard as the first one and of no use for market purposes, make just as fine eating. Cauliflower grows in the same manner as cabbage, and ratons in the same way. Kohlrabi, or turnip-rooted cabbage, once planted may remain growing for a year or longer without becoming stringy or woody. Brussels sprouts grow well, but I cannot judge how it would do, because when it just started to form the little heads my turkeys ate it up, and I had no chance to plant again. Artichokes grew much slower than the above-mentioned vegetables, which become eatable within three months, whereas artichokes do not develop in less than nine months, but they continue to deliver flower heads for four to six months. Parsley once sown, grows forever, apparently; mine is now four years old. Parsnips may remain in the ground for a year or longer without becoming woody, and can be eaten within two months after planting. Celery, both the turnip-rooted and the blanched, grows well. The latter, however, is preferable, as it is very nice and crisp all the time, whereas the first is liable to become stringy. Celery may also remain in the ground until you wish to use it, a year or longer apparently, makes no difference, if properly attended to. Carrots grow the whole year around, and may also remain in the ground until needed.

Red beets, the same as above. Lima beans continue to bear and grow over a year, have to be gathered every week after starting to bear. All other kinds of beans grow very well, maturing within three months after planting. Turnips grow all the year around, and may remain for a long time in the ground, but I am unable to tell how many months. Cucumbers grow the whole year around and, particularly the climbing kinds, bear for a long time. Tomatoes grow the whole year around and bear, with proper attention, for years. Peas yield very small crops, but grow very quickly and may be planted at different

times of the year. Corn can be planted with success only once in a year and does not even then yield as good crops here as in other parts of the country. Onions grow very well, are of fine quality and very large size; may be planted any time of the year; mature in about six to seven months; can be raised at one-half cent per pound. Leeks grow very well; may remain for a year in the ground. Radishes become eatable ten days after sowing. Eggplants do as well as the rest and bear for a long time. Lettuce can be planted any time of the year; it develops very quickly. Peppers grow in profusion and bear the whole year around and for many years in succession. Watermelons do as well as the rest and bear for a long time. Lettuce can be planted any time of the year; it develops very quickly. Peppers grow in profusion and bear the whole year around and for many years in succession. Watermelons do as well as the rest and bear for a long time. Lettuce can be planted any time of the year; it develops very quickly. Peppers grow in profusion and bear the whole year around and for many years in succession. Watermelons do as well as the rest and bear for a long time.

myself and very successfully here, and anyone who cares to find out if I have reported facts may come and have a look himself. It is my opinion that with good roads and proper transportation facilities this district of Kona has a great future, but there are a great many drawbacks which make progress very slow. In the first case the very high steamer charges make it almost impossible to grow anything profitable, although things grow here certainly as luxuriantly and abundantly as anywhere else; second, by the commissions and profits which the Honolulu men insist on making. No one in Honolulu is satisfied with a profit of 20 per cent, and they do not work at less than 100 to 200 per cent. For instance, onions are never bought at less than four to five cents per pound, but the most I was offered was one and a half to two cents per pound, I had the same experience with Lima beans, corn, etc., and have therefore almost given up raising anything except for my own use.

If the United States government would assist an inter-Island steamer line and compel it to charge reasonable freight rates this would be a great step in the right direction. It would also be necessary to compel the vessels of such a line to arrive and depart at stated hours, not as now where people are compelled to wait for the steamer from twelve to twenty-four hours, the loss of time, and in consequence money, preventing farmers here from sending things to Honolulu because all the profits they could make would be easily lost through such tremendous loss of their time.

CHEESE-MAKING AT A. AND M. COLLEGE.

The authorities of the A. and M. college at College Station are taking great pains to give students of that institution a thorough knowledge of up-to-date methods of dairying and cheese-making. Through the courtesy of Prof. Connell the Journal has received a number of handsome photographs showing students at work in the new agricultural building, also a very fine cheddar cheese made by students from milk from the college herd.

This particular cheese, Prof. Connell writes, was made on March 11th and had developed 24 per cent of acid at the time the milk was set and a temperature of 36 degrees. Three and a half ounces of rennet were used per 1,000 pounds of milk to cause curdling, which result was secured in twenty-two minutes from the time the rennet was added. The milk was then warmed up to 93 degrees and kept at this point for thirty-five minutes, when the whey was separated from the curd. It was salted at the rate of 1 1/2 ounces per 1000 pounds of milk.

The batch of milk, treated as above described, yielded one pound of cheese to 2 1/2 pounds of milk. The milk from which the cheese was made contained 4.2 per cent fat and 12.4 per cent solids. It required some three weeks to cure the cheese and prepare it for consumption. The cheese was close and firm and of a very mild flavor, showing conclusively the practicability of producing fine cheddar cheese in Texas.

AS A SOCIAL FACTOR.

EDWARD INGLE DISCUSSES THE VALUE OF GOOD ROADS—SOUTHERN PROGRESS DEPENDENT ON ROADS.

Throughout all of the southern states the good roads question is attracting more and more attention. Some of the states conventions have been held, and good roads associations formed. Edward Ingle discussing the good roads problem in the South in the Raleigh News and Courier recently writes:

Natural blessings abound in the South. That high-favored domain possesses a diversity of soil and a variety of climate sufficiently responsive to any reasonable demand of agriculture. It has vast deposits of fuel and material for the mechanical arts, and its streams are capable, in proper harness, of generating electrical energy for light and power, thereby contradicting the ancient axiom that the mill may never grind with the water that is part. Its people are the purest of American stock, their instincts have been but slightly modified by alien influences. They are quick to vent them in support of established American principles. Yet they are often sadly handicapped with what is perhaps the South's greatest drawback. In this sense, abundance of riches is a burden. The South has too much elbow room. Rhode Island, with 406 inhabitants to the square mile; Massachusetts, with 248, and New Jersey with 250, are a bit crowded. Men may hardly move about in parts of those states without running the risk of tripping upon his own toes or bumping against that of one of his neighbors. The almost chronic manifestation there of the mental restlessness of unworthy discontent is no wonder. But there is a vast difference between the extreme congestion of population in such cities as New York, Philadelphia and Chicago and the other extreme, the fewness of folks in the South, where there are not thirty persons to the square mile, and where the density of population ranges from 120 to the square mile in Maryland to less than twelve in Texas. That is surely room enough, and to spare. Many millions more of population may be domiciled without the least danger of crowding. Improvement in that direction is slowly under way. In the past ten years the South has nearly five persons to the square mile, and it led the country in the maintenance of a fair equilibrium of town and country. The improvement will be hastened through a practical application of the lessons which the Southern Railway's Good Roads Special has been giving during the past ten weeks in a half dozen states.

Many causes have contributed to the drift of recent years from country to town and city. One of the most potent has been the desire of men and women to touch elbows now and then with their fellows. It is a very well-to-be able to stretch one's self at will and not disturb a neighbor, to be undisputed monarch of all one surveys. That sort of monarchy, though it persisted in, becomes a weariness of the healthy

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flesh, and inherited through several generations, is likely to be discarded for the equally undesirable mingling with the crowd upon any footing. Attraction of the city are magnified by distance, and the imagined hills of country are just as much enhanced. But the thing and maintaining good roads will strike the safe and sound balance.

Good roads are of primal importance in giving country folks a chance to get to town comfortably and speedily, to sell their products and to do their shopping. They bring one's neighbors closer in time, if not in space. They add to the power of the library, the store or the newspaper office as social centers, and make more frequent than court days, weddings and funeral parades, the social and profitable gatherings of men from widely-separated localities of a county, in which are developed a broader and more liberal public spirit, a keener appreciation of the good parts of one's fellows, and a general quickening of social impulses for the betterment of all.

At the same time valuable work will be done for the town. A good road, in addition to infusing new life into local trade, will be a ready means of education for townfolk. It will attract them from bricks and mortar, from ledgers and money-changing, to the purity and simplicity of the fields and woods. It will bring them to the country, where they may gain wider, clearer vision. They will learn something about the difficulties under which the mill makers of cities labor. They will come to sympathize with the farmer in his unceasing struggle with the elements to turn them to the best account, and they will understand that his criticism of affairs are often well-founded. They cannot fail to do many things thoroughly. They will see in him the best-equipped, most all-around individual in the world.

With picturesque sites within half an hour's drive from town, or within easy walking distance, successful merchants and manufacturers will be tempted to make themselves country homes instead of leaving the community altogether and enjoying the fruits of their life-work in exiled ease. Thifty householders from other quarters will be induced to settle. Gradually the whole country will be more closely populated. There will be born a stronger neighborhood spirit, and the force of the currents leading to the whirlpools of humanity will be diminished. The drift of the young and sturdy from the country will cease. They will find greater satisfaction at home than abroad.

Good roads as a social factor are contagious. Comparison of the appearance of a country district brought into direct touch with a town by good roads with that having only tracks and mud, which at some seasons are veritable arteries, though not of commerce, sets men to thinking to good purpose. Experiences of parts of North Carolina, Florida, Texas and other Southern states duplicating those of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and the west, which have been longer and upon a more comprehensive scale, have not been without their practical effect. They have taught that good roads are the highways to health and happiness of people.

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RICE EXHIBIT.—Prof. Atwater of the Southern Pacific has on exhibit at the company's office in Dallas a fine exhibit in which are shown:

- 1. Imported Japan rice.
2. Rice in all stages of growth from that just sprouted to fully matured from the Bering rice farm near Houston.
3. Texas Japan rice.
4. Texas Honduras rice.
5. Live rice growing in boxes, planted at intervals.
6. Rice in all stages of growth from that just sprouted to fully matured from the Bering rice farm near Houston.
7. Rough rice, from the threshing machine, as sold by the farmer to the mills, Japan and Honduras.
8. Rice cleaned and clipped at the mills.
9. First milling process. Rice hulled by stones.
10. Rice hulls.
11. Rice separated from hulls before bran is removed.
12. Rice after bran is removed.
13. Rice polish or flour.
14. Rice after polish is removed.
15. Finished rice. Fancy or "head rice," Japan, from T. H. Thompson rice mills, Houston.
16. Finished rice. Fancy or head rice, Honduras, from Texas Star Rice mills, Galveston.
17. Screenings or broken rice.
18. Brewers' or malt rice.
19. Flaked rice, from the grocery store.
20. Red rice.
21. Rice coffee (cure for cholera and dysentery).
22. Parched rice (for hog cholera and chicken cholera).
23. Rice popcorn.
24. Rice whisky, called "sake" in Japan.
25. Rice chaff.
26. Rice fodder.
27. Rice straw before going through the threshing machine.
28. Rice straw, after going through the threshing machine; baled, best feed for stock, horses, cattle, etc.
29. Rice roots.
30. Brushes made from rice roots.
31. Rice straw, selected for making mats, bags, baskets, etc.
32. Paper pulp from rice straw.
33. Paper made from rice straw.
34. Rice birds.
35. These samples, together with photos, rice scenes, illustrated rice literature, rice cook books, etc., comprise the Southern Pacific's industrial rice exhibit, by which the rice industry is presented to strangers and others who are seeking information and contemplate investing in the rice lands.

Corn Products Company.—It is announced that C. W. Post, a well known capitalist and manufacturer of Battle Creek, Mich., has successfully promoted and brought about the organization of a company with \$3,000,000 capital to engage in the manufacture of sugar, glucose, grape-sugar and syrup from common corn.

The company will establish an immense plant in the corn belt of the west with a capacity of 20,000 bushels of corn daily consumption.

New York, Chicago and Cleveland capitalists are interested in the company. E. B. Chapman, banker, Mr. Warner of the Trinidad Asphalt com-

pany, Edward Gould and George W. Ballou of New York are named among the principal stock holders. The company is organized under the laws of New York state.

OLEOMARGINE LAW FEATURES.

The new oleomargarine law (not yet passed) provides that any person who sells oleomargarine and furnishes it for the use of others, except to his own family, who shall mix with it any artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter, shall be held to be a manufacturer of it, and shall be subject to the tax provided by existing laws upon oleomargarine colored so as to resemble butter a tax of 10 cents a pound shall be levied; and that upon all process or renovated butter the tax shall be one-fourth of one cent a pound. The only article in this list that is really injurious to the consumer is butter, which is a mixture of old and new butter, sweet and rancid butter, chemicals, salt and coloring matter, which is produced largely in various parts of the country. This stuff is taxed only one-fourth of a cent per pound, and there is no prohibition against coloring matter. Any amount of deception may be employed to work this off upon the public, but if any person colors oleomargarine which is perfectly fresh and sweet, he must pay a tax of 10 cents per pound.—AMERICAN GREEK.

PENALTIES FOR HORSE THEFT.

At the request of Attorney General Knox, acting on a suggestion from the present, Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, recently introduced a bill in the house prepared by the department of justice, in relation to the punishment for horse stealing, in the best of the country. In a letter to Mr. Curtis, the attorney general calls attention to the fact that under the act of Feb. 15, 1887, no minimum was fixed for horse theft and the maximum penalty was imprisonment of not more than fifteen years or a fine of not more than \$1000 or both. Under the act of May 2, 1890, certain Arkansas statutes were made applicable to the territory with a provision that in all cases where the laws of the United States and the criminal laws of Arkansas have provided for the punishment of the same offense, and the United States laws shall govern as to such offenses. Under the act of March 1, 1895, the law was re-enacted with certain exceptions. The attorney general says:

"It is evident from the very numerous letters and reports from the district attorneys in the best of the country, that the minimum penalty of five years in the penitentiary is excessive in many cases of horse stealing. I agree with the district attorneys and judges in their conclusions in this matter and think that there should be remedial legislation. The excessive penalty is often as the reason for so many executive pardons. The bill introduced by Mr. Curtis provides, that any person, whether an Indian or otherwise, who shall hereafter be convicted in the Indian Territory of stealing any horse of any sex or kind, or marking, killing or wounding with intent to steal any kind of cattle, pigs, hogs, sheep or goats, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both."

WHISKEY AND MORPHINE

Dr. J. S. Hill, Greenville, Texas, is now sending out his treatment of these habits and guarantees to cure any case that walks the earth for \$25.00. Any references you want.

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The Journal Institute AIFALFA IN OKLAHOMA.—A bulletin from the experimental station at Stillwater says: Alfalfa is the best crop stands pre-eminent. The best land on the farm should be devoted to the growing of it. Soils having a porous subsoil should be chosen and should be prepared by clean cultivation, so as to rid them of weeds and crab grass. One year in two should be clean. Twenty acres should be cultivated the season to be followed next year by a crop of oats is a good method of preparation. Plow deep and thoroughly as soon as the crop is removed and keep the soil in the fall by frequent harrowings every week or two as the weeds, dirt, or other trash each rain to break the crust.

Discing alfalfa.—The first great benefit from discing alfalfa is the conservation of moisture in the soil, says Nebraska Farmer. Every student of agriculture has knowledge of the fact that thorough stirring of the top soil early in the season does much to prevent evaporation of the moisture accumulated in the soil during the winter, and by saving this moisture the damp subsoil readily absorbs spring rains and thereby accumulates more moisture against the season of summer heat and drought. Discing and harrowing the top soil serves also to make a surface receptive of rain, as every one knows, while from an undisturbed surface light showers and even very heavy rains will to a considerable extent run off. This is a very great item in alfalfa culture in a country of light rainfall. Where an annual rainfall of from fifteen to twenty-five inches must serve to supply a luxuriant growing plant like alfalfa, it is of vital importance that all the rainfall be stored. Fortunately, the alfalfa itself aids greatly in this work, for while each alfalfa root is a deep subsoiler for conveying moisture from the lower depths of the soil, it is also an excellent water conductor to lead rainfall down into the soil. This comes from the physical law of affinity. Moisture is always present in the plant root. Hence, however dry the soil (and dry fine soil like road dust is hard to wet and will repel rain), when a rain comes the water at once follows the moist alfalfa root surface into the earth and begins soaking into the soil in every direction. It has been observed on the Nebraska uplands that where a summer shower would subject corn and grain fields to very destructive surface washing from an adjoining alfalfa field equally steep and liable to wash no surface was made in a frame similar to what the plow does in the plow screening said. The wire is woven with meshes large enough to let all the potatoes smaller than a hen egg fall through; and the potatoes are passed over this screen which is placed on an inclined position. This is not necessary where the hands following the plow are careful about picking up any but first grade potatoes. Never allow any cut or shabby potatoes to go into the sack. Another important item is in sacking. Every sack should be well

FARM NEWS.

Colton at Ellinger, Tex., has been damaged by hail.

Crops in Somervell county are reported in fine condition.

Crops in Fayette county have been damaged to some extent by hail.

A fruit and truck growers' association has been organized at Denison.

A plague of locusts has appeared in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

Vegetation was cut to pieces by a hailstorm at Cedar Grove, Van Zandt county, last week.

A cloudburst burst near the Zapata county line, April 15, was one of the first ever known in that section.

Myriads of grasshoppers, it is reported, have appeared in Waller county and farmers are uneasy about crops.

The fruit crop in Fannin county suffered severely from a hailstorm last week. Wheat, oats and corn were also damaged.

Several orchards near Husk, Cherokee county, were damaged by hail last week and some tomato plants were damaged.

At Ables Springs in Kaufman county hail fell one day last week until the ground was covered to a depth of four inches. Corn and cotton were completely ruined.

There is great rejoicing over a splendid rain fell last Thursday night over Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr counties. This is a god-send and will save crops, grass and stock.

A dispatch from Germany says that a big consignment of wheat has just been made from Portland, Ore., to Bremen. A German miller has installed for grinding the hard-grained product of the northwest.

The truck and fruit growers of this section have a promising outlook. If there is a good crop this year there will be more planted next year, and this is a good sign for a canning factory—Denison Herald.

The next regular meeting of the South Texas Truck and Fruit Growers' association will be held at Victoria, Texas, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 21 and 22. This is the annual meeting and the election of officers will be held.

A Beville firm bought and shipped from Normanna last week two carloads of broom corn which was the product of fifty acres of land and for which the growers received \$1400, or \$28 an acre. A large acreage of broom corn will be planted in Beg county this year.

The New York Chronicle in its issue of April 19 said: "Our telegraphic advices from the South this evening in-

dicates that in general the weather has been favorable during the week, and that farming operations have made good progress in most sections. Our Galveston correspondent reports beneficial rains in Texas. Bottom lands in the vicinity of Mobile are still too wet to plant, and some are still under water."

The rice acreage in the vicinity of Port Arthur this year will be double what it was last year. About half of it has been planted and it is expected the planting will be completed by May 15. Should replanting be necessary, there will be a sufficiency of seed. Rain is not necessary for the rice crop, as enough water is available to flood the rice lands. The outlook for the rice crop this year is splendid. There are about 14,000 acres under cultivation this year.

COTTON MOVEMENT.—Secretary Heeter's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued before the close of business April 18, shows a decrease in the movement into sight compared with the seven days ending the same date last year, in round figures of 13,000 bales, a decrease under the same date year before last of 7000 and a decrease under the same time in 1899 of 26,000.

The eight days ending April 18 show a decrease under last year of 88,000, an increase over the same period year before last of 43,000 and a decrease under 1899 of 63,000.

For the 230 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is ahead of the 230 days ending April 18, 1900, ahead of the same days year before last 1,012,000 and behind 1899 by 875,000.

The amount brought into sight during the last week has been 73,927 bales, \$7,202 for the seven days ending this date last year, 81,000 year before last and 99,561 same time in 1899, and for the eighteen days of April it has been 215,693 against 303,923 last year, 172,651 year before last and 278,885 same time in 1899.

The total movement for the 230 days from September 1 to April 18, 1900, against 9,178,242 last year, in 1899, 7,871,710 year before last and 10,365,884 same time in 1899.

TEXAS TRUCK CROPS.—W. R. Cromwell, a Kansas City business man who recently made a trip through Texas, was quoted on his return as saying:

"I was simply astounded to see the acres and acres set out in tomatoes, and as to berries there will be worlds of them. The melon acreage, too, is extensive, while Texas peaches will have the best season in the northwestern market."

"The berry crop has been delayed because of heavy rains and carlots should have been coming early in April. They are moving now, however, and receipts will double every week for a while."

"It was a great sight at Alvin for the up-country man. A berry grower drives in to the station, buyers cluster around his wagon and start to bidding. The grower nods his head here and there and waits until all have bid. Then he takes the best bid and calls for the buyer's check. I never saw

such an independent crowd of growers. Of course North Texas will be in season and the berries will cut into the trade so that lower prices will rule, but the Alvin grower pushed the business for all he was worth while he did hold the whip hand."

"Tomatoes will be coming in carlots about May 25. The setting out started one day earlier this year. The Jacksonville district will send out 25 cars a day easily. As to peaches, all hands report big prospects and the melon growers say they will have the largest crop record."

"Coming up through the Arkansas berry section I found that the crop will average about three-fourths of the 1901 crop, which itself was normal. There will be a good peach crop in Arkansas figures."

COTTON FIGURES.—Following is a table showing the estimate of the cotton crop of the present season made by the statistician of the department of agriculture on Dec. 3, 1901, and the report, based on returns from ginners issued by the census office, April 12, 1902, both being in commercial bales:

States—	Dept. of Census	Agriculture	Office
North Carolina	451,823	454,356	730,603
South Carolina	777,335	730,603	1,407,915
Georgia	1,089,103	1,162,735	1,162,735
Alabama	1,325,861	1,279,286	1,279,286
Mississippi	759,497	858,661	858,661
Louisiana	731,807	736,740	736,740
Arkansas	2,484,011	2,590,704	2,590,704
All others	648,173	737,560	737,560
Total	9,674,412	9,952,762	9,952,762

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PLANTING RICE IN DRY WEATHER. Virgil Harper, a successful rice planter located on one of the J. P. Gueydan farms two miles south of Gueydan, in a conversation with us said: "I disagree with B. W. Evans in the planting of rice one-half to one inch deep, for various reasons. First, if it is very dry weather, as it has been in the past month, and your rice is only covered one-half to one inch deep, the earth at that depth is not sufficiently moist to sprout the grain, therefore with continued dryness this rice will either sprout or become mealy, and when the grain becomes crumpled or mealy it is an absurdity to say it will come up. We have set in. The price which Mr. Winslow planted three inches deep with a drill heavily pressed is coming up a beautiful stand, and to go further, in demonstrating that rice which is planted deep in dry weather produces the best

stand, I will say that I have always noticed that during the driest planting that all the rice which fell in the wagon tracks in going to and from the field came up before the rice which was planted in the field, and this I attribute to the fact that this rice is covered from two and a half to three inches deep and packed by the continued driving of heavily loaded wagons over it. I am planting my rice about three inches deep and pressing it as heavily as possible and this method I believe is the only way to secure a good stand during the dry plantings."—Matagorda Tribune.

Indigestion is the direct cause of disease that kills thousands of persons annually. Stop the trouble at the start with a little Prickly Ash Bitters; it strengthens the stomach and aids digestion.

BERMUDA GRASS. A bulletin from the agricultural station at Stillwater, Ok., says:

While Oklahoma is near the northern limit for its successful growth, Bermuda grass has withstood the winter of 1901-1902 without apparent injury and started growing in protected locations about March 20. The ability which this grass has to withstand the dry season is a good one, and the dry season record followed by a moderately severe winter further confirms the belief that it is the coming pasture grass for Oklahoma. Its successful growth does not seem to be confined to any particular class of soils and it seems to thrive on both stiff, hardpan soils and on those that are very sandy. The roots of Bermuda grass have been traced to a depth of three feet in the toughest sort of hardpan, thus indicating the reason for this plant's ability to withstand the severest drought and keep on growing.

April is a good month for the starting of Bermuda grass. It is a difficult matter to purchase the turf or roots in any considerable amount. The most practicable plan seems to be to purchase a pound of seed, costing about a dollar. This should be sown on about a quarter of an acre of good, well prepared soil, covering only very lightly. The seeds germinate slowly and the plants are very tender when they first come up. While they will wage a successful battle with weeds and crab grass and win in the end, it pays to keep the weeds cut closely and, after the Bermuda grass is started, to harrow the place occasionally. When the grass is once established, this quarter of an acre will furnish a supply of roots for the starting of Bermuda on pasture land wherever wanted.

Bermuda grass is valuable chiefly as a pasture crop on good land, it will make sufficient growth to be cut for hay, but such soils could be employed more profitably in the growing of alfalfa. Every farmer who is at all interested in pasture grass should get Bermuda started on his farm this year, so that if it proves as valuable as it promises, it will be an easy matter to extend the acreage.

The Havemeyer company has purchased 120 acres of land at Fort Collins, Col., on which it is proposed to erect the largest beet sugar factory in Northern Colorado.

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A. B. JONES, BIG SPRINGS, TEX.... **RED POLLED CATTLE**... **W. R. CLIFTON, WACO TEXAS**

CATTLE SALES

In Zavalla county, A. E. Mitchell sold about 500 3-year-old steers to M. B. Pulliam.

Joe Perry, a northwestern buyer, has purchased at Midland 1100 steer yearlings from J. T. Martin, Z. T. Brown and E. H. Estes. Prices were about \$15.50 around.

In Crockett county Wm. Childress sold 600 steers and three to W. W. Wilkins at \$17 and \$22 a head.

F. Curry of Omaha, has purchased 3500 2-year-old steers at Midland. He bought 1000 from L. C. Wall and the others from A. F. Crowley, Cowden & Cochran, H. N. Garrett and E. F. Dawson.

C. E. Schultz of Llano has sold 600 head of cattle for Territory delivery to O. F. Gholson.

D. Webster bought 1000 white-face steers of C. C. Slaughter, and George H. Webster, Jr. will receive same and ship to his firm, McCaull, Webster & Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota—Caribaid Argo.

Scott & Robertson have purchased from the Scharbauer Cattle Co. of Midland 32 Shorthorn and Hereford yearling bulls at \$40 around. The animals are for the Hat ranch.

G. A. Winters of Durant, I. T. sold out a carlot of pure-bred calves at San Angelo last week.

We are informed that our young friend, Addison Day, recently bought 1000 head of stock cattle from a citizen of Coleman county, said cattle now ranging in Pecos county, and that Ad. is now over with his outfit moving the cattle down to a sandhatche place near Ozona Kicker.

Ike T. Pryor has bought from the Lexington Land and Cattle company of Midland 500 to 800 cows, the company's cows would buy cattle in the Territory about the 30th. Mr. Hargis reports that cattle in the Territory wintered well, but that grass is short there.—Llano News.

M. M. Hargis returned from the Territory Sunday. While away Mr. Hargis purchased from Mr. Winnifred, near Houston, 1500 3 and 4-year-old steers. They are to be shipped to the Territory about the 30th.

During the past few weeks Frank Shroy has purchased about 2300 3-year-old steers from Lake, Tomb & Co. He wished to complete his purchases before giving information to the public generally, and following are the deals made: 600 head of Steve Calverley, Garden City; 400 of Bert War, Garden City; 300 of Dave Christian, Big Springs; 125 of B. Jones, Big Springs; 70 of J. S. Curtis, Midland; 175 of A. McClellan, Midland; 110 of W. H. Brunson, Midland; 130 of Dave Harrington and John Buchanan, Midland; 70 of George Hutchinson, Monahan; 225 of C. Robertson, Stanton, and a few cows.

And now I reach my text, "The Farmer's Demand for Short Horns." Granted that other breeds can lay claim to a profitable dual production the fact looms bold that the Shorthorn has been in widest use on the farms of America. His position is enhanced in tradition, history, experiment, test fact. No breed can show such prolificacy in "double-deckers." What is the "double decker"? I cite you one, not as an argument, but merely as an illustration. In the Colman history of the Shorthorn, the cow Nora ranked sixth among all the cows of the special dairy breeds. Her son, Nora's Duke, begot the cow named Reward of Nora's Duke, which at the Iowa experiment station made profit of \$77.55. Her six-month-old son by Scotland's Crown has just been sold at \$500. Her first bull calf sold at \$200. An ounce of such fact explodes tons of theories. The bred dual purpose cow can still produce a type of cow that will show a handsome profit at the milk pail and will raise a skim-milk calf that is a high priced bull or a good feeding and selling steer. The dominance of the Shorthorn on the farms of America is rested on this dual profit. Let me forget, I refresh this fact in your mind. The leaders of the trade, I greatly fear, have too much in mind the single profit. The show ring is the standard. I am persuaded that much sacrifice of the original milking qualities of the breed has been made to this Moloch. It is this warning I bring you. This is the burden of my message. Does the show ring maintain the Shorthorn breeding industry? The pages of history are writ with the names of generals and admirals whose fame is imperishable. Mountains in public places and marble shafts that rear aloft their whited columns in the sky are the monuments to commemorate their deeds. The worship is at its height. The men who commanded in famous battles are credited with the victories achieved. But this history is false. It is wickedly false. The will will come when the men of the show ring are instrumental women and the rank injustice of this perverted history will be laid bare. A historian will sometime arise who will seize the torch of un-purchaseable truth and burn in flaming letters across the everlasting skies during the past winter with a view to the common soldiers won the mighty battles of the world. Let us have a care in breeding. The show yard demand must be met; improvement must proceed; beef type must be perfected; but the farm demand for Shorthorn is the great element on whose broad bosom is buoyantly borne the stately ship of this mighty industry.

MONTANA SHEEP FEEDING. There seems to be but one sort of reports from the feeding experiments that have been carried on in Montana during the past winter with a view to selling fat beef and mutton in the early spring market. Following the ad-

other purchases of minor importance, about 2500 in all. He will collect the herd and start with them to Portales, N. M., where they will be shipped about May 1 to Belle Fourche, S. D.—Midland Live-Stock Reporter.

J. S. Todd bought territory cows from the following parties in the Knickerbocker neighborhood: J. T. Garrett, 72; Bigge Duncan, 31; Smith & Thomas, 39; Wiggins & Wagner, 27; all at \$15. De- livered and shipped Wednesday.—San Angelo Standard.

A report from Schleicher county says that W. B. Silliman and J. M. Garrett are purchasing Territory cows for shipment to \$20 per ton and in some instances that was paid by men that sold last fall for \$12 to \$16, and seed are scarce at that. There will be much more corn planted than last year, and yet there will be hardly enough planted, is the way I look at it. There will be an ex- treme shortness of hogs next winter, for everything that could be sold went.

A report from Haskell county says: A great many cattle have died here in the past month—in fact, more than dur- ing the entire winter before. Most cat- tlemen, expecting an early spring, stop- ped feeding too early, with very serious results. There is no trading in cattle here yet. Grass is coming nicely, and there have been nice rains, but not enough for farmers. The oat crop will be good this year, with a very little more rain.

Scharbauer, Connell & Clark of Mid- land will ship 1000 O. S. cows to Kansas the latter part of the month.

A. J. Davis, one of the largest cattle raisers in Cooke county, had a fine Shorthorn bull, which he valued at \$3000, killed by lightning last week, at his place, two miles northwest of Gainesville. The animal had won a large number of ribbons at various shows and was one of the premium bulls at the recent show at Purcell, I. T.

Earnest Philip has sold his half in- terest in the Brunson & Philip 35 sec- tion pasture in Pecos county to John Crosssett and J. D. Thomas for \$1600.

Paulth & Mitchell expect to ship a total of about 1500 head of cattle from their Zavalla county ranch to the Ter- ritory.

The Scharbauer Cattle Co. of Mid- land will ship 1500 cows to Chase coun- ty, Kansas, April 25.

J. C. Patterson of Waco, who has been operating to some extent in fat cattle from south Texas of late, has never grown too old to learn. He admits himself that he has been visiting the section for twenty-five years, but the possibilities of the country never dawned on him so forcibly as during a recent trip down to Atascosa county.

John M. Buncney of Wrightsboro, Texas, writes, undated date of April 13: "A nice little rain came last night, and it looks like more will come soon. I hope it will, for the pastures are badly in need of it. After what few little showers that did come, a high dry wind blew for several days, and dried the top of the ground till the grass could not grow. If it was not for the leaves on the bushes, the pastures would be shorter for grazing for stock than it was in February. There was not much loss of stock in this immediate section. Stock are not doing well and cannot get fat until it rains and makes grass.

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Scott & March BELTON, MO.

Breeders of Hereford Cattle. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

"Sunny Slope Herefords." 150 bulls from 6 to 30 months old, 100 yearling heifers, 60 cows from 2 to 3 years old. I will make very low prices on any of the above if they are taken at once.

G. A. STANNARD, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Chips of Experience HOGS AND CATTLE—Following is an extract from a paper read before the Wisconsin Farmers' institute which in view of the opening up of a home market for hogs and cattle is of especial interest to Texas farmers and stock raisers:

"The most important question of all is what does it really cost to feed cattle, and is there a reasonable profit in the business? I will give my experience, and hope that some kind feeder will reciprocate. For our present purpose, no account is taken of interest on the money invested, the care of the stock or the use of the yards. The expense for the last two items is fully covered by the benefits on the farm. Don't forget this item—the benefit of the farm. Last year I fed 96 steers an average of 1 1/2 months. I had 94 hogs and raised 203 pigs. The corn fed averaged 14.6 bushels for each steer per month and the average gain was 55 pounds per month net Chicago weights over weights paid for when the cattle were bought. The whole gain on the cattle 45,600 pounds, and on the hogs 30,250 pounds. If we divide the corn fed between the hogs and cattle in the ratio of their gain—saying nothing about the hay, pasture, fodder, etc.—we have 2.5 of the corn fed to charge to the hog, and of course 3.5 to cattle. The whole gain of beef and pork averaged 6.5 pounds for each bushel of corn fed. The cost of each pound of grain, counting everything, was 5.8 cents, corn costing on an average 24 cents.

"The cattle made a gross profit of \$4251.42. "The hogs made a gross profit of \$1863.79. "So that on the basis of profits the divisions of corn fed should be about as above stated.

"Whole cost of corn, hay, fodder and pasture \$4111.70. "Net profit for the year \$1703.51. "The cattle were sold at about \$1.99 over cost price and the hogs at \$1 over invoice price."

FARM DEMAND FOR SHORT- HORNS.—At the last meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' association in Kansas City, W. R. Goodwin read a paper in which he said:

"The American farmer must feed the world on beef and butter. But that farm must be fed. The man who ex- pects fat from unfed kine is no more

a dullard than he who tries continually to crop unfed land. In proper con- junction the land feeds the cow, the cow feeds the land. This is completed the cycle of production; thus is the fertility of virgin soils prolonged; thus is the world fed; thus is civilization advanced; for the uncultivated man but to slip his cog of agriculture to go to everlasting smash.

What is the farm cow? The man who undertakes to answer in a word is reckless of his reputation. Bitter has been the wordy battle waged over this question. Printer's ink enough has been spilt to float a battleship. Lances enough have been shivered in mimic jousts to furnish spurs for a merchant marine. Theory and dogma can play no part here. The specialist of squint vision sees only one type. It is either beef or milk. And the longer he argues the more strenuous his insistence that there is no other god than the type he worships. Blind bigot that he is, he not only denies the existence of more than two special types but also denies the conditions which make a dual pur- pose cow profitable. It is a waste of time to argue with a man whose eyes are shut to facts. "Sir," exclaimed the attorney to the incarcerated man who had sought his counsel and stated his case, "they cannot put you in jail for that." "But I am here," replied the prisoner. The dual purpose cow has been denounced as a myth, but the men before me have them in their herds. Cows are of three kinds—beef, milk, and beef-and-milk. And there are just cows—animals that return a profit to the farmer in neither product. It is the delight of specialists to hold up such cows as dual purpose. Those who do so are not honest, and that ends the argu- ment with them. Is it strange that the genius which has specialized a beef type should also have evolved a distinct type in which dual production is profitable? Whether strange or not, that type exists. Those who deny it awaken pity for their ignorance, contempt for their impudence.

I venture to define the farm cow. It is the cow that best suits the individual farm and farmer. That is the whole question is shifted. It must be so. In the prolonged controversy the fundamental proposition has been wholly lost. It is not the cow. It is the conditions under which the cow is kept. The value of an implement is determined by its adaptability to the work for which it is designed. En- vironment is the governing factor in the farm cow question. There are special purpose farms and special pur- pose farmers. Nature never creates a

demand for the filling of which she does not provide. Hence we have the special purpose cow. But there are also farms which from their topog- raphy, soil and location are not special purpose farms. There are farmers who are not adapted to make progress by putting their eggs into one basket. In the word environment, we have broadly included the personality of the farmer as well as the character of his farm and its material features. This personal factor is so potent in determining profit that it is the de- ciding element in the success of the farmer. Many a man refuses to be tied to a cow's tail. He finds contentment in the making of beef exclusively. Verily he has his reward when the stock yards' scales tremble under the weight of his fat- tened steers. Many a man loves the gentle "size, size" of the stream from the teat that stirs the milk in the pail into that overflowing foam that so delights the eye. By nature he does not appreciate the grossness of the full-fed steer, but prefers the more refined beauty of the special milk form. Verily he has his reward when the creamery checks are paid. But these are not the only types of farmers. Many a man, broad and multi-sided, loves both beef and milk. The music of the filling milk pail is sweet to his ear as he hears in it the answer to the bawl of the hungry calf in the feed lot. The bigoted specialist who sweepingly writes out of existence the dual purpose cow seems ignorant of this type of farmer. In the word en- vironment, I include the markets which may readily be reached from the farm. The value of a product de- pends on its availability for use. A lake of milk would be valueless in Sahara. A drove of finished bullocks would be worthless on a Himalayan mountain peak. The personality of the farmer, his family, his help and his other environment indicate the character of his lines of production and determine the profit of his operations. Hence the impregnable cor- rectness of my definition of the farm cow—the cow that best suits the farm and farmer.

But of the classes of farmers named, which is predominant? Doubtless the man of mixed farming outnumbered the specialist in these states of the great lake and river basin of agricultural America. It is a fact that beef production is less con- fining and involves less labor than dairy farming or mixed farming. Why then are not more men engaged in it? Because experience has proved that on the high priced lands in the central West it is not profitable to maintain a cow merely for one calf a year except under the most favorable conditions. No room for dissent exists here. The facts are so patent that he who runs may read. The de- cadence in quality of feeding cattle on the farms of the central West tells its own convincing tale. Thousands of farmers, finding loss in exclusive beef production, have turned either toward dairying or toward so potent production. In both cases they have used dairy-bred sires and in conse- quence we have our farm feed lots filled with range-bred calves. This demonstration of the unprofitableness of exclusive beef production on thou- sands of farms is absolute. Ranch- men boast the coming of the day when cattle breeding will have

passed west of the river and the range will supply the food lot of the central states. It will be for Amer- ican agriculture if the steer supplants the cow on our farms, but the only salvation from such a fate lies in the dual purpose cow.

And now I reach my text, "The Farmer's Demand for Short Horns." Granted that other breeds can lay claim to a profitable dual production the fact looms bold that the Shorthorn has been in widest use on the farms of America. His position is en- hanced in tradition, history, experi- ment, test fact. No breed can show such prolificacy in "double-deckers." What is the "double decker"? I cite you one, not as an argument, but merely as an illustration. In the Colman history of the Shorthorn, the cow Nora ranked sixth among all the cows of the special dairy breeds. Her son, Nora's Duke, begot the cow named Reward of Nora's Duke, which at the Iowa experiment station made profit of \$77.55. Her six-month-old son by Scotland's Crown has just been sold at \$500. Her first bull calf sold at \$200. An ounce of such fact explodes tons of theories. The bred dual purpose cow can still produce a type of cow that will show a hand- some profit at the milk pail and will raise a skim-milk calf that is a high priced bull or a good feeding and selling steer. The dominance of the Shorthorn on the farms of America is rested on this dual profit. Let me forget, I refresh this fact in your mind. The leaders of the trade, I greatly fear, have too much in mind the single profit. The show ring is the standard. I am persuaded that much sacrifice of the original milking qualities of the breed has been made to this Moloch. It is this warning I bring you. This is the burden of my message. Does the show ring maintain the Shorthorn breeding industry? The pages of history are writ with the names of generals and admirals whose fame is imperishable. Mountains in public places and marble shafts that rear aloft their whited columns in the sky are the monuments to commemorate their deeds. The worship is at its height. The men who commanded in famous battles are credited with the victories achieved. But this history is false. It is wickedly false. The will will come when the men of the show ring are instrumental women and the rank injustice of this perverted history will be laid bare. A historian will sometime arise who will seize the torch of un-purchaseable truth and burn in flaming letters across the everlasting skies during the past winter with a view to the common soldiers won the mighty battles of the world. Let us have a care in breeding. The show yard demand must be met; improvement must proceed; beef type must be perfected; but the farm demand for Shorthorn is the great element on whose broad bosom is buoyantly borne the stately ship of this mighty industry.

MONTANA SHEEP FEEDING. There seems to be but one sort of reports from the feeding experiments that have been carried on in Montana during the past winter with a view to selling fat beef and mutton in the early spring market. Following the ad-

vice of Prof. Shaw of Roseman, and of such practical men as I. D. O'Donnell of Billings, there have been a number of satisfactory feeding operations in various parts of the state. At Bozeman during the past winter Messrs. Martin, Dawes and others have con- ducted very satisfactory sheep feeding experiments and marketed the fat mutton early this month.

From Chinook comes the figures of A. S. Loman's feeding operations: Three ewes withers one-third each of 1, 2 and 3-year-old, cost last fall \$2.50 per head. Alfalfa fed 37 cents per head; freight, yardage, etc., 58 cents per head; total cost \$3.45; selling weight, 110 pounds at \$5.67; net profit, \$1.22 per head.

More interesting are the figures on a bunch of old ewes: Value last fall, \$1.50; hay, 37 cents; freight and yardage, 58 cents; total cost, \$2.45; per head, price, \$3.53; net profit, \$1.08. Another bunch was 600 lambs, for which 32,000 pounds of screenings were bought and made a part of the ration. The result was fully as satisfactory.

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change of the date on the label is proof
of its receipt. Should your date not be
changed within two weeks after atten-
tion to it on a postal and we will give
our attention.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.
May 7-8, 1902—Kansas City, Col. Cam-
eron, Hereford.
May 27-29, 1902—Omaha, National Herd-
Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mer.
June 21-26, 1902—Chicago, National Herd-
Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham, Mer.

THE OLD CONFEDERATES.
While no state in the union is more
loyal to the stars and stripes than
Texas, and no state was quicker to
send its sons to defend the flag in the
late war with Spain, Texas this week
belongs to the heroes of an empire
that is but a memory. She has the
honor of entertaining those who are
left of the gallant armies that went
to battle for the cherished rights of the
South. Time has healed the scars of
war but it can never dim the
lustre of the glory won by the chival-
rous sons of the vanquished Confed-
eracy.

Texas loves and honors every man
who fought under the stars and bars,
whether from the fertile fields of Ala-
bama, the hills of Tennessee or the
soil of gallant old Virginia. Whether
his command was foot or horse, wheth-
er he fought under the banners of Lee
or Jackson, followed the fortunes of
Hampton, Beauregard, Hood or Mag-
ruder, or rode with the cavalry of
Stuart, he is alike welcome. To the
old soldiers Texas proffers her best.
Dallas in the name of the state ex-
tends greetings to all.

OLEO LEGISLATION.
Strong hopes are now entertained
that the oleomargarine bill will not be
finally passed at this session of con-
gress. There were some differences,
mainly in regard to the tax on process
butter, between the bill which passed
the senate and the measure as adopt-
ed by the house of representatives.
Some of the opponents of the proposed
oleomargarine now claim that in the
regular course of legislative business
the bill will not be taken up by the
house again in time for final passage
by adjustment of the existing differ-
ences. By special action the measure
might be advanced but it is asserted
that with the strong possibility of the
state amendments in regard to process
butter being accepted by the house,
the dairy union will not urge con-
sideration.
If the measure should be passed,
however, the breeders' associations will
at once endeavor to have the law de-
clared void by the courts on the ground
of unconditional class legislation. It
is possible that the dairy trust may
yet have a good deal of trouble in
knocking out a competitive industry.

A great deal is now being said about
the high prices for meat and the al-
leged beef trust. In connection with
meat prices the New York Butchers'
Advocate advances the following ideas,
which may have been overlooked by
the strenuous advocates of the oleo
bill: "If the house concurs in the oleo
bill, passed by the senate last
week, the oleo industry will come to
an end, the price of beef will ad-
vance, and the price of beef will prob-
ably go up. Packers have figured on
making all their profit on by-products
and selling the beef at cost—often be-
low cost. With the value of material
of which oleomargarine is made almost
wiped out, the by-products will not
produce sufficient profit to permit the
safe of beef at cost. The 33 hereto-
fore realized from the oleomargarine-
producing part of the steer will have to
be added to the selling price of the
beef. Thus the consumer will be twice
hit—by paying more for beef and more
for butter."

The Texas Truck Farmer has issued
a very neat and handy directory of
truck farmers who are engaged in
truck growing this season. The book
contains several hundred names and

for reference purposes should prove
valuable to those having business with
Texas truck farmers. The remarka-
ble extent of the truck growing in-
dustry in the state and the variety of
products grown are noticeable features
shown by the publication.

Some of the candidates for state of-
fices yet in the field doubtless believe
there is some evidence of better roads
—there were a lot of withdrawals by
political aspirants last week.

President Roosevelt has an athletic
instructor teaching him the Japanese
strangle-hold. Whether he intends to
try it on Senator Hanna of Gen. Miles
is not stated.

It would have been a great deal bet-
ter if Miss Stone had been obligated
not to go on the lecture platform before
the Bulgarians got that money.

What if it is declared that the British
mule trade must be stopped? The
country has already sold most of the
available mules.

If there is anything the old farmers
want and don't see, let them ask for it.
Texas has it and will be glad to supply
it.

No young man starting out in life
need expect to find worse roads than
some of the public roads in Texas.

Miss Stone will now begin to call on
the people to ransom her from Major
Pond, the lecture bureau man.

The beef trust would vastly increase
its profits if it could sell for cash all the
roasts it is getting.

The man who pays no attention to
his horse collars deserves to lose the
service of his horses.

Hog raising in Texas is better than
silver mining in Colorado, because its
more certain.

Texas extends a glad hand of wel-
come to every Confederate soldier.

CURRENT OPINION

If our county roads are neglected,
Graham will fall to get the trade she
is entitled to with the coming of the rail-
way. People will naturally go several
miles further to market rather than
travel over some of the neglected thor-
oughfares of the county. There are
many roads over which it is impossible
to haul a load, and whole neighbor-
hoods naturally tributary to Graham
have for years hauled heavy produce
and purchased heavy supplies, lumber,
etc., at towns farther away. Let us
not overlook the vast importance of
this subject and keep up the agitation
for the subject from this time on.—Graham
Leader.

The leader is taking a sensible view
of the situation. Other things being
equal, the town with the best roads
leading to it will get the trade.

It is estimated that a bushel of corn
for the month of March shows 3,850
cents per bushel, if the corn is worth 70
cents per bushel, the pork must sell at
7 cents per pound or somebody has lost
money in the process. It is fortunate,
however, that in the southwest we do
not have to make our pork out of
corn. The manufacture of process
and rolling crops enough to make the
pork and use corn merely to whiten and
harden the fat. One year with another
pork can be grown at less cost here
than in any other part of the country,
and our farmers intend to prove this
newly. The large hatching houses will
stand open ready to buy all that can
be raised.—Breuhm Banner.

Texas farmers will in future have no
trouble in finding a market for all of
the hogs that can be put in marketable
condition. Hog raising is one of the
best methods of diversification that
can be practiced on the farm.

The report of the penitentiary officials
for the month of March shows 3,850
convicts on hand. Of this number less
than 100 are confined in the two pen-
itentiaries. The balance might be em-
ployed to good advantage on the public
roads.—Texas Stock Journal.

If all the papers in Texas paid as
much attention to the subject of good
roads as the Stock Journal does, the
state would have better roads. Nearly
all the Journal's editorial space is
taken up every week with notices
about roads.—Corpus Christi Caller.

The Journal believes that no other
subject is of greater importance to the
people of Texas than good roads. It
has preached good roads for a long
time, and it feels greatly encouraged in
its efforts by the interest in the subject
which is now being manifested by other
papers. It may take some time to
arouse the people of the state, but good
roads will come in time if the press will
do its duty.

In a write-up of a funeral an ex-
change says "the deceased lay quietly
in his coffin." That was eminently de-
corous and a proper thing for him to do.
There is nothing which mars the solemn-
ity of a funeral more than for the
corpse to get up and cavort among the
mourners. It reflects on the gentility
of his breeding.—Anson News.

That's nothing unusual for a corpse
to do. Aren't there any politicians out
in Jones county?

Texas at present has four thousand
convicts and should have many more
miles of good roads.—Terrell Tran-
script.
The greater number of these convicts
are raising cotton, thereby entering in
to competition with the cotton raisers.
If this penal labor were forced in com-
petition against the mechanical labor
of the state as it is forced in competi-
tion with the agricultural labor, it
would have to cease instantly. That
kind of labor is organized and would
take care to see that it did not have
thieves and murderers to work against.

But the farmers are not organized,
hence the officials do not care for their
complaints. In time the cotton grower
will see that every bale of cotton pro-
duced by convict labor lowers the price
of the cotton raised by him and his chil-
dren's labor, and then the convicts will
be placed on the roads, if for no other
reason than to keep them out of the
way of honest workmen and work-
ing families on the farm, as well as in
the shops.—Dallas News.

The state investigating committee
finds that convicts who are leased out
are very nearly worked to death. A
casual observation is enough to con-
vince any one that the leased convicts
on the farms of this state are treated
but little worse than the Russian pris-
oners of Siberia. The cruel treatment
they receive is disgrace to civilization.
—Lockhart Post.

It is safe to say that if the convicts
were placed on the public roads and
worked under state supervision, they
would not be compelled to labor beyond
their capacity, and the people of the
state would get some benefit from their
work.

The policy of working state convicts
on farms not only takes their labor
from the public roads, but brings them
in direct competition with the farmers
of the state. While the cotton farmers,
each year, attempt to maintain high
prices for cotton by holding the acreage
down as low as possible, the convicts
on the big state cotton plantations are
used to increase the product as much
as possible.—The Journal.

The pride of the administration is
the showing they can make from convict
labor. Not long ago State Press saw
the statement that the sergeants who
have charge of convicts who are work-
ing on some of the farms receive wages
from both the state and the persons
who have hired out the convicts. This
means that the convicts are worked up
to the last point of endurance. It is
not positively known that this state-
ment is true, and its truth is not
vouched for here; but if it is true, any
one can see that the state is being
worked out of the walls. The state is
not conducting its penal institutions to
make money alone, though this idea
seems to be uppermost in the minds of
some.—Dallas News.

Texas should raise tobacco and broom
corn—two things that she uses a great
deal of, and two things that would be
very profitable for her to raise. Texas
soil produces both these in good quan-
tity and excellent quality.—Denison
Herald.

Texas is just beginning to find out
what she can grow. There are plenty
of things besides tomatoes, peaches and
potatoes to attract the attention of the
diversificationist.

A cotton factory for Longview would
be a profitable investment, besides a
great factor in the building up of the
town and county. Let's build it and
ship the manufactured product, instead
of the raw staple, to the north and
east. An enterprise of this kind would
afford a better market for all kinds of
produce. Every farmer in this trade
territory should subscribe for stock and
they will have a chance to do so in the
near future.—Longview Times-Clarion.

A cotton mill is a good investment for
almost any Texas town, provided it is
run on business principles, and nearly
any town of over 500 inhabitants could
raise the necessary cash to build a mill.

THE OAF'S ANSWER.

Kipling's Famous Poem Satirized in
Stinging Verse.
Since Rudyard Kipling published
"The Islanders" there have been many
parodies, but no metrical answers
worthy of the name until the following
appeared in the London Star:
Fenced by our patient fathers, ringed by
our peaceful seas,
Long did we wako in quiet and long lie
down at ease,
Till you said of strife, "What is it?"
Till you made a god of wotan war and
the idol of armed men,
We stopped our ears to the warning:
We would neither look nor heed;
We set our hair above our laws and our
just men our need;
Because of our witless rancor and our
pitiless pride of race
We gruded our brothers freedom and
our friends a quiet life;
You blustered and bragged and belowed,
and we paid when you bade us "pay."
But where are the fifty thousand men that
you twanged for us?
For soon were the judgments loosened,
soon was our shame revealed,
At the hands of a little people, few but
apt in the field,
Though now they are only a remnant (and
Milner has started his "Star").
You ask for more of our millions and
more of our flesh for war,
Sons you would tear from their mothers,
lads from their lasses sweet
And wash them under the wheels of war
like the dust and dirt of the street,
And what did you look they should com-
pass? Glory that fades like a breath,
Glory that gold in the highest at the price
of a brother's death?
So! And we asked, "Is it glory to hollow
the void with graves
And to build a gilded empire on the backs
of benten slaves?"
But you said, "The war is over!" But you
said, "The end is come!"
And we swallowed the hours of Hatfield,
we swallowed the life of Brum,
Then we returned to our vomit, then we
conquered our souls
With the helping tools at the porthouse and
the ruddy oafs at the polls.
Given to strong delusion, wholly believing
a lie,
We saw that the war was not over, and
we let the months go by,
Waiting some easy wonder, hoping some
saving sign,
Cheated, openly cheated, for the sake of
the sacred mines,
Cheated and sick of your boasting, ah,
What is your body for?
When the ink you fling a blotch of
blood on the rotting earth!
It was not made with the mountains; it is
not of the sea;
Fools and oafs devised it, fools and oafs
must keep,
Fools, not men, beaded you; oafs, not men,
adore,
How should men applaud you, O laureate
of gore?

Meat prices are high and getting
higher. Raise hogs and beef cattle,
and you can get the most for your
money.

BURGLAR, MOTHER AND CHILD

By Charles Welsted
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By the S. S. McClure Company.

The moon dipped behind a cloud just
as the old fashioned street lamp was
extinguished. Stealing down a dark
alleyway, the side entrance to the
Elms, a large private residence on Bou-
levard D, was a lone figure. It halted
beneath one of the lower windows and
remained in a crouching attitude for
at least ten minutes. Then it stood
erect, a figure not more than five feet
three, slender and active. The window
opened slowly, and the figure disap-
peared. Moving like some creeping
thing from room to room, the burglar
finally emerged into the hall and quiet-
ly ascended the stairs, but suddenly
came to a halt before a door through
which came a dim light.

A child lay there alone. Through it
second door, leading to an adjoining
room, the burglar could discern the
form of a woman, fully attired, asleep
on a couch. It was a nurse. The
burglar looked back at the child.
"Sickness here, I guess; bad place for
my work."

He stood intently watching the baby
face resting on the snowy pillows.
Then, lost in thought, he stole over to
the cot.

"O God!" A moan of anguish came
from the burglar's lips.
The little one stirred, and the burglar
made a move toward the hall.

"Waint—some—waint," murmured
the child. The curly head rolled rest-
lessly. "Mamma, baby want d'ink."

As the sound of a voice from the ad-
joining room the figure disappeared
quickly beneath the bed.
"Nurse's coming, dear." And the
woman hurried to her charge. The
hidden figure could have reached out
and touched the hem of her dress.

"Poor little girl!" the nurse said
soothingly.
"Glady's want mamma!"
"Oh, mamma is asleep, dearie. Baby
won't wake mamma!"

"Mamma, mamma!" pleaded the
child. As if in answer, from down the
hall a low, sweet voice called softly:
"Mamma's coming, pet."

In a moment a woman entered the
room and crossed quickly to the bed-
side. Reaching over, she kissed the fe-
verish lips and forehead.

"Mamma's here, darling." The little
arms reached up and were clasped
about her neck. "Glady's loves mam-
ma," whispered the child. "Mamma
stay with baby!"
"Yes, darling, mamma will stay."

She folded the babe in her arms and
hushed her to sleep. Then she crossed
the room to where the nurse was sit-
ting in silence.
They whispered together in low
tones. The figure beneath the bed was
eagerly straining to catch every word.
"She is a little better, nurse, is she
not?" the mother asked anxiously.

"I think so, madam. This is the first
time she has awakened since 8 o'clock.
You had better rest while she is
asleep."

"I cannot bear to leave her. If that
child were my own flesh and blood, I
could not love her more. She was
brought by the police to the Orphan
Asylum of the Gray Nuns in Montreal
one day when Mr. Rogers and I were
visiting the institution. She has
brought such happiness into our lives!
The evenings we have spent at home
during the two years we have had
Glady's have been more than all the
rest of my life to me."

Both sat in silence. Ten minutes
passed, and the burglar beneath the
bed was getting restless. The mother
was speaking slowly again, as if in
thought:
"Poor little darling! The police say
her mother was a wretched creature
and the father a disgraced criminal, a
brute of a man. Both were serving
terms in prison when we took baby.
Think of it, nurse—a sweet, innocent
little tot like that from such parents!
La Roche, I think their name was.
They know nothing of the child's
whereabouts."

Tears glistened in the woman's eyes
as she looked tenderly and yearningly
at the sleeping baby and left the room.
The nurse lingered a few moments
by the child's cot. Then she turned the
light very low and stole back to the
adjoining room. Later heavy breath-
ing told the burglar beneath the sick-
child's bed that the household was
asleep once more, but for how long?

He crawled out stealthily, but did
not baste from the room. While yet
in a kneeling posture, very gently he
raised the child's tiny hands and kiss-
ed them passionately, then reached
over and kissed the fevered forehead.
A smile passed over the little one's
face. The child was evidently dream-
ing.

"Me loves mamma," she murmured
in her sleep.
A tear fell on the baby's curly head.
"O God, what punishment!"

With a look of unutterable anguish
the thief hastily slipped from the room
and down to the stairway.
Some one was ascending the stairs.
The burglar ran to the nearest window
and fire escape. There were a piercing
scream and a crash. The man on the
stairs, startled, reached to his hip
pocket, but all was silent again except
for a low groan which rose from the
court below. He hurried to the head of
the stairs and peered out into the
darkness. The rattling of the fire es-
cape was broken, but that was all he
could see.

"Listen," said the doctor, who had
just entered. "Some one is hurt."
"Burglars," whispered the other. "Be
careful, doctor. Wait a moment, and
I'll go down with you."
The two men reached the court be-
low. Feeble groans came from the an-

"Who's there?" asked the doctor.
"Are you hurt? Strike a match, Mr.
Rogers."
On the couch in the library they
stretched the unconscious form of the
burglar.

"He'll not get over this in a hurry,
poor devil! Call up the hospital for an
ambulance, Mr. Rogers."
The man went to the phone, and the
doctor turned on more light. Lifting
the burglar's head, he looked closely
into the face. "Whew!" he whistled.
Then, as he heard Rogers returning, he
lowered the lights. "I will go with this
poor fellow to the hospital. I'd like to
watch his case."

In a few moments the clanging of a
gong told of the arrival of the ambu-
lance.
"The women are nervous. You had
better stay with them," he said. "Tell
them the fellow is all right—anything
not to excite them."

"May, dear," said the husband next
morning as his wife entered the break-
fast room after a visit to the sick
chamber, "how is Gladys?"
"Much better. The temperature has
fallen, and she will surely get well
now."

At the same hour the house surgeon
on duty at St. John's hospital was look-
ing over an entry in the record book.
It read:
Gertrude Dressler, alias Mrs. Theodore
La Roche, James Ned Rogers, criminal;
killed by fall from the third story of the
residence of Elms, Boulevard D, while
in the act of burglarizing the place;
both dressed, male, white, age, thirty-
one; nationality, French Canadian; re-
sidence, household serving life sentence,
Montreal; daughter confined in orphan asy-
lum, Montreal.

SHEARING SHEEP.—Sheep shearing,
like the interest on the mortgage,
must be attended to once a year.
says the Indicator. There are many
methods of removing the fleece from
the sheep. Some shearers prefer a table
about the height of the knees,
while others prefer to shear on the
floor of the sheep barn. The latter
method is the more common among
sheepmen, and especially in the West
on the sheep ranges. They shear on
the bare ground and are not over-care-
ful about second clipping and cutting
the hide of the sheep. If the sheep are
to be shorn on the floor, a better ar-
rangement can be had by spreading
some straw or hay and tacking a wag-
on sheet or a harvester cloth over it,
which makes a soft cushion for the
knees of the shearer and the bodies of
the sheep.

When the table has been prepared,
and the proper season has arrived, the
sheep are brought to the shearing pen
with the sheep lying on its right side
with its head to the right. Shear the
belly wool off and lay it aside to be put
up in separate packages. While the
sheep is still lying down, shear past the
flank of first the right and the left
side, around the buttock and over the
tail. Now begin on the head at the
right ear and down the breast, shear-
ing clean the right side of the neck.
Now set the sheep on its buttock, with
its feet towards the shearer; shear the
left side first; then put the right foot
upon the shearing table to hold the feet
of the sheep, shear on the right side of
the neck, and it is off. Avoid second
shearing the fleece as much as possible.
Tie the sheep's feet if it proves too
troublesome.

FOR SALE—400 head of registered Hereford
bulls, two and up, Texas raised;
also 50 head of very high grade Hereford
cows, many yearlings. Address W. W.
WELLS, manager Spring Creek Hereford
Farm, Abilene, Tex., or GEORGE WOLF
HOLZ, Wholesale Dealer, Dallas, Tex.

FOR SALE—150 well graded stock cattle,
with or without 1000 acre lease; the grass
overlating water. For particulars ad-
dress M. DOBBINS, Eulogy, Tex.

CATTLE ON SHARES WANTED—A
client of mine, either in Texas or
elsewhere, desires to lease a few
sections of good range and water in north-
ern part of El Paso county, seventy-five
miles from El Paso, to raise Hereford
cattle to have from 500 to 1000 cattle to keep
for a term of from two to five years for
reasonable share of the increase. Party
is thoroughly reliable; would give close
personal attention to the business and can
be referred to by the following: J. P. Price,
Rush, Carlsbad, N. M.; or GEORGE B.
LOVING CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four hundred steers, one
and two-year-old; two hundred cows and
heifers. Will take excellent prices for
steers, ten, twelve fifty and fifteen dollars
for cows. A. C. DEVER, Brenham, Tex.

FOR SALE—300 or more stock cattle, in-
cluding one two and three-year-old steers,
graded with Durham, F. BEATY,
Newburg, Calhoun county, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two hundred and forty, three
and four-year-old steers; rougher over
than the other two. Prices reasonable.
Steers to be put on feed or good grass for
year market. Price \$25.00. NAITT HOL-
MAN, LaGrange, Texas.

REGISTERED POLL DURHAM Cattle for
sale, either sex. Prices reasonable.
LOWRY AUSTIN, Norris City, Ill.

FOR SALE—Land and cattle, above quar-
antine, in lots to suit purchaser. H. O.
PERKINS, Big Springs, Tex.

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SHORTHORN CATTLE FOR SALE—40
head high grade cows, 5 head yearling
heifers, head calves, and 100 head
yearlings, 2 yearlings, one aged bull, 3
roan, balance dark red, all the cows
bred by Harry A. Felt, of the
Shorthorn bulls. Address S. D. EVERETT,
Colbert, I. T.

FOR SALE—300 head range cattle. For
prices, write JAMES T. MEANS, Ida, La.

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RANCH and cattle for sale—900 acres; two
miles from Hico; 30 acres in cultivation;
well improved; pasturing 200
head cattle—cows and calves, 15 and 25;
also two registered Hereford bulls, J. W.
STOWALL, Hico, Texas.

FOR SALE—A 200 acre ranch, with 400 in
cultivation; good and substantial im-
provements, overlying water, 200 high
grade stock cattle (all red), in good neigh-
borhood, school, daily mail, etc. Inter-
ested, write the owner, M. P. FERIS,
Greeneck, Tex.

FOR BARGAINS in Clay county farms,
write C. H. PATTERSON & CO., Hicoria,
Tex. Prices \$5 to \$15 per acre.

FOR SALE—100 acre farm, five miles west
of Wharton, good black land; will make
nice rice or sugar farm; 35 acres in cul-
tivation; balance pasture; good buildings,
plenty of water. A bargain
if taken at once. Apply to H.
LATHEN, Luning, Tex.

FOR SALE—Nine hundred acres of fine
black land in Kaufman county, im-
proved acres of which is in cultivation. A
crek runs through the place and is fed
by springs which furnish excellent water.
There are nine houses on the
place, with a well at each house. It is
three miles from the Texas Midland and
the same from the Texas and New Orleans.
The owner will trade for good
range and cattle. A good trade can be
had. Write S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort
Worth.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—47 acres
black land in Kaufman county, 15 miles
south of city; 200 acres in cultivation, 35
acres in timber, balance prairie pasture;
the place is well improved, with a good
granary, cement cellar, smoke house and
chicken house, artesian well, windmill and
tank, bath house, good orchard, five ten-
ant houses, one nice 4 room and one
2 room box house. This is an ideal home
and a fine farm, and is for sale at a
low price. Price \$25.00 per acre. We
have over 300 farms for sale, of all sizes.
Write for pamphlet, DICKS, STEWART,
BROS. & CO., successors to MORRIS
BROS. & CO., 1600 Main St., Fort Worth,
Tex.

FOR SALE—100 Improved sections of
land in Crosby county, Texas; all agri-
cultural. For price and further particu-
lars, write J. WILSON BOYLE, Attorney,
Ennis, Texas.

FARM that contains 200 acres of as
fine black land as can be found in North
Texas is listed with us for sale at a price
that is a bargain. The place is located
within half a mile of a good school
and church, ten miles from Fort Worth;
has 100 acres in cultivation, 5000
bushes; stable room for 15 head of horses.
Price \$25 per acre. J. N. WINTERS &
CO., Commercial Dealers in stock and
ranches and city property, Fort Worth,
Tex.

WITHIN two miles of the Fort Worth
Union Stockyards, we have 100 acres of
prime land under fence, two two-room
houses, three hand wells, two small tanks,
one-half under cultivation. Best place in
Texas for raising stock. Prices \$15.00
per acre. GEO. R. WEST & CO., 102
1-2 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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Steers to be put on feed or good grass for
year market. Price \$25.00. NAITT HOL-
MAN, LaGrange, Texas.

REGISTERED POLL DURHAM Cattle for
sale, either sex. Prices reasonable.
LOWRY AUSTIN, Norris City, Ill.

Her Last Word.

BY HESTER GREY.

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

STOP YOUR FRETTEIN'

When things don't come along your way, Can't hurry 'em by frettin'; If clouds of care obscure your day, Can't chase 'em off by frettin'; Your tears just irritate your eye, An' freshen up an' help it grow; Don't wash 'em out of sight, an' so There ain't no use in frettin'.

The heavy load you have to bear, Ain't lightened up by frettin'; The sorrow waitin' at the door, Ain't scared away by frettin'; If debt is crowdin' rent is due, No cash in hand an' you are blue, Brace up an' be a man, for you Can't square yourself by frettin'.

Young feller, if you get the bit, There ain't no use in frettin'; Remember that the milk that's split Can't be restored by frettin'; There's just as much in the sea As ever struck the net, an' she Ain't worth a sigh of misery, So don't you frettin'.

If Chawley quits you in a huff, Dear girl, don't go to frettin'; It's mebbe just a cranky bluff That isn't worth a frettin'; An' if he don't return your thought To thank the Lord you wasn't caught In a trial, don't you frettin'.

No matter what your cares an' woes, Don't humor 'em by frettin'; Don't lick luck aims her heavy blows, Strike back—don't go to frettin'; Screw up your nerve an' hold your grip An' keep a frozen upper lip; For anything on earth kin whip The man that sits to frettin'.

JASMINE, Purcell, I. T.—There are two Polish-American periodicals published in Chicago, the *Gazeta Katolicka* and *Gazeta Polska*.

ROSBUD, Italy, Tex.—Here is a recipe for making what is known as "lemonade powder": 1 ounce tartaric acid, six pounds white sugar, ¼ ounce essence of lemon. Keep dry and when using allow one dessert spoonful of the powder for each glass of lemonade. (3) Rev. Charles M. Sheldon resides at Topeka, Kansas.

Mrs. J. San Angelo, Tex.—Following is one way to make a cheap filter: Take an ordinary large-sized sifter; put the whole with a piece of sponge; put a layer of powdered charcoal about one inch thick, the same of silver sand, then a layer of small stones and gravel about two inches thick. This makes an excellent filter.

GENOBIA, Smith County, Tex.—The elbow sleeves are extremely popular but should be avoided alike by the girl with thin arms and she whose arms are over plump and inclined to redness. Unless your arms are white and plump use more material and less style in the making of your dress. You won't be the only girl wearing long sleeves this summer. You can console yourself with the knowledge that your dress

competent stenographers and the few good ones command high salaries, but there are thousands who by ignorance of the rules of grammar, spelling and punctuation, are shut out from all hope of ever rising above the mere drudgery of the work.

MOTHER, Salado, Tex.—One of the old rhymes concerning birthdays goes: "Monday's child is fair of face, Tuesday's child is full of grace, Wednesday's child is merry and glad, Thursday's child is sorry and sad, Friday's child is loving and giving, Saturday's child must work for his living, Sunday's child is blithe and bonny, good and gay."

SWEET MARIE, Holland, Tex.—The dress described will require about eleven yards of the thirty-inch material. (2) No, it is not "good form" for a young man to propose over a telephone, though a cautious young man might take this means of addressing the girl's father on the subject of matrimony as concerning his daughter and the aforesaid cautious gentleman.

NELLIE, Tarrant County.—You say you are only seventeen, while your admirer is fifty-five. Could a marriage result happily? Well, it might, though the days of miracles are generally supposed to be past. Insist on waiting a few years and if, in the meantime, he concludes to share his beautiful young life with some one nearer his own age you may both live to be happier for it.

I. C. Comanche County, Tex.—Don't worry over being bashful. It will wear off only too soon, and if it doesn't, you can make a fortune in a museum. A girl of to-day who is really bashful is a curiosity that would draw crowds of admiring spectators. (3) I believe government postage stamps were invented by a Scotchman, James Chalmers, in 1834.

SUBSCRIBER, Tyler, Tex.—A little girl of two years "may" wear her hair in a bun, but if her mother is a sensible woman and has any regard for the child's life or limb she will not. (2) Wash the cut glass in warm soapsuds and cover with sawdust. When the sawdust is dry, brush the glass piece carefully with a soft brush and the result will be most satisfactory.

BEATRICE, Hillsboro, Tex.—If you really have any dramatic talent successive appearances before the public in time before you of stage fright. Be sure that you have some dramatic ability, however, before you think seriously of studying for the stage. A great many girls who imagine that they were "born for the stage" would meet with far greater success in manipulating the keys of a typewriter.

HELEN, Weatherford, Tex.—A knowledge of the rudiments of stenography and typewriting may be obtained at any good business college. To make a successful stenographer and typewriter, however, a good English is per cent of the failures made by those who take up typewriting as a business is due to a lack of thorough knowledge of the English language. There are comparatively few really

There are untold possibilities in the duties of a detective," he said, raising his hat. "I shall exhaust those first."

When he had gone, she resumed her low chair beside her sister. "Molly," she said reproachfully, "you are a very mean girl. Now he'll expect me to flirt with him, and I'll have to do it."

"What of that?"

"Didn't you know that I had come down here to reform?"

"Heavena, no!"

"Your surprise is disheartening."

"I intend it to be. I have set my heart upon a match between you and the doctor. He's very wealthy and has a fine practice besides. It would be an excellent thing for you, Bab, dear, and would please Aunt Nell so much. She has done a great deal for us both, you know."

"The girl's face darkened with pain. 'I spent such a horrible hour,' she said in a low voice, 'one refused after another. Oh, Molly,' in passionate protest, 'if only I had some money of my own and could marry for love, how sweet it would be!'"

"Mrs. Ware's eyes filled with tears. 'I couldn't,' she said gently; then added comfortingly, 'but I was not unhappy in my marriage. John was a very kind husband, and I have missed him sorely since his death. Your beauty ought to be some sort of compensation to you, dear. I was fairly staggered by it. Aunt Nell has done wonders for you.'

"Yes, Aunt Nell and her tailor."

"Well, anyway you will do your best to captivate my doctor, won't you?"

"Oh, he's like all the rest—diplomatic, absolutely in good form, cultivating only those in high places, with one eye on the god Mammon, the typical physician in ordinary to swindlem."

"A beautiful, tactful, well-gowned wife would be of assistance to him. Would she be anything more? Has he any heart under that well-groomed, well-tailored exterior?"

"Barbara, we might just as well look upon this question dispassionately, for we both know how necessary it is for you to marry, and miffy well."

Barbara went to the end of the piazza and stood looking out at the hills for a moment. She returned, smiling.

"Now I'll be good," she said softly, "and I'll do my best to captivate your stupid old doctor. You mustn't mind my calling him that, dear, for he is stupid. But, oh, Molly, if ever I meet Love face to face, what explanation will be demanded?"

Mrs. Ware could not reply. She started into space with so melancholy an expression that Barbara laughed by way of diverting her.

Her sister looked up alarmed by the mischievous light in her eyes. "Barbara," she said entreatingly, "if he falls in love with you, you will not throw him over, will you, darling? He might go off and shoot himself, and if Aunt Nell should hear of it—er he is stupid and lay it to your doings!"

"She'd never hear of it. We," she said, "we'd bury him out in the potato patch and never divulge the awful secret. But really, my dear, you do not know doctors. They never kill them-

dozen yards of trimming. On the other hand, the plain costumes are severely plain, requiring no other trimming than tucks or stitching.

Mousseline de soie, French mull, point esprit, organdy and dotted swiss are the materials especially appropriate for commencement day frocks. Tucks, lace and insertion form the usual trimming and shashes of soft livery silk add to the attraction of these dainty settings for the graceful girl graduate.

If you invest in a stylish hat, you will be likely to adopt the low style of hair dressing, no matter what your taste in the matter might have been. You are allowed no room for choice.

Hemstitched veils are favored by the woman who clings to veils—and she is many.

HER WEAK SPOTS.

The modern girl shows fairly sensible about her shoes for most occasions. She takes her summer and autumn tramps in wide, comfortable boots, and she shops and goes about the city on many errands in the winter in such useful, stout-soled shoes that rubbers have quite gone out of fashion. She weakens, however, when she comes to select her dancing slippers, and her common sense in the daily wear makes her suffer more through her vanity of the night. She still tries to crowd the foot that has grown used to freedom into restricting shoes for dancing wear. You and I know how foolish she is, and how she spoils her pretty face with the pinching slippers. Nothing more quickly gives a girl a weary, fagged-out look before she has danced than that her feet should be in a cruel pressure from too tight shoes. The prettiest of toiled feet will not efface the haggard expression that comes from uncomfortable shoes, and every girl should remember this.—Harper's Bazar.

THE POPULAR GIRL.

If you don't understand that other girl's popularity just give a little thought to this solution, which no doubt comes from the pencil of some man who has been there, that is, she has suffered at the hands, or tongue, of the egotistical girl.

It is perhaps because the young men of the day have a large measure of egotism and selfishness of their own that "the girl of the inflated ego" is so popular. Drinking water from shallow wells that are not often cleaned out, from cisterns that are allowed to become filthy, or from any other contaminated sources, is very likely to produce as many ills as an increase in the amount of water consumed would prevent. Boiling water before it is used will in a measure destroy the disease germs and filtering through charcoal will do much to clarify muddy water. Boiled water should be placed in the open air before drinking.

In the famine districts of Russia wheat is selling at \$3.35 per bushel.

Work has been started on the canning factory at Tencha, Texas.

giving of scandal is always the first willing listener.

To be frank without too freely criticizing her associates, and to avoid repeating to them all the adverse comments she hears concerning them.

To overlook anything that may have the appearance of a slight; no type of woman makes existence more unpleasant for herself and her associates than the super-sensitive individual.

To be true to herself and to her high ideals, and loyal to her friends, and to live her own life rather than depend upon the judgment of any one else.

Under no circumstances to toady to people who are her superiors socially, nor to appear condescending in her manner to those socially below her.

It is always wise and safe to give a daughter a practical education, and to thoroughly fit her to fill some business or profession. Nothing to aids a woman in making a wise choice matrimonially as the knowledge that marriage is not a high social position, necessary as a means of livelihood. Moreover, the woman with some other purpose than to pose and look pretty and catch a desirable husband is the one who longest retains her youth and attractiveness.—Adele E. Shaw.

WHEN IN THE SICK ROOM.

Health gives the following very sensible advice to sick room visitors: It may seem almost superfluous to offer any suggestions as to the means of making a call upon the sick acceptable, yet "oftentimes we do offend where most we wish to please." How many, even among those who are the prompt to discharge their duty in such cases, are so-welcome that their return is awaited with eagerness?

The failure, or partial failure, of such well-meaning persons may arise from the fact that the sense of duty which has prompted the visit is allowed to prompt to discharge the pleasantest of tasks, and it is not to be wondered at, perhaps, if the duty is sometimes put off until delay is no longer excusable.

If so much hesitancy is felt, a delicate dish, or a few choice flowers, accompanied by a note kindly worded, will relieve the embarrassment and show the good wishes of the caller.

It is hardly necessary to say that in the sick room itself sympathy ought not to be carried to the point of evident anxiety. Courage and hope for a better day are what the sick one most requires, and the face of the visitor is sure to be scanned for a trace of disappointment or alarm. It is easy to inspire confidence by the look and grasp of the hand, and no medicine is better.

There is an easy manner, also, which is admirable in itself. For a visitor to be, or to seem uncomfortable, is to insure the discomfort of others in the room.

It is never admissible to sit on the edge of the bed, or to touch the bed in

more invitations than she could accept were she twins.

"That's so," replied the other fellow; "And Ethel—how different. You go to Ethel's of an evening and you will find everything perfection in the drawing room, while Ethel's clothes are bought in Paris. And Ethel's father's taste in cigars and other things is perfection."

"Ah," put in the first, "but one can't say the same for Ethel's taste in conversation. I'm willing a girl should have her share of the talk, but I'll be hanged if I want to hear a string of MY new battenberg, pincushion and MY new way of doing MY hair and MY new hat and what it cost and MY aunt and how many servants she keeps. Grace may tell a piquant anecdote or so about herself, but she lets you do some of the talking, encourages you to tell about yourself, and after an evening spent with her you go away feeling immensely cheered up. Why, I'm not a bit in love with Grace, nor she with me. I'll venture to say, but there's nothing if wouldn't do for her, and I'm only one of many who feel the same."

DRINKING WATER.

A contemporary publication has this to say about water drinking: "Dark, shadowy, purty places, under the eyes are annoying beyond everything to a sensitive woman. They make one look haggard, tired and weary of life. Massage and electric treatment will be found good, but the main part of the work of beautifying must be accomplished by yourself. Any slight kidney disorder will bring the puffy look, and for that reason drinking plenty of water is one of the finest remedies known. Sip the water slowly, and do not have it too cold. Three pints a day is a good quantity. A good way is to sip a big tumbler half an hour before each meal and to take another big tumbler two hours after each meal. Not one woman among a hundred drinks enough water to keep her system in a healthy condition, any how. A sluggish circulation and torpidity of the liver will bring the disgusting blemishes. Exercise daily, nutritious food, deep breathing, a quick hand bath with tepid salt water every day, sleep enough to thoroughly rest you, a well ventilated bed room—all these are very, very beneficial."

Th' above is probably true in the main, as many physicians will testify, but at the same time it is to be remembered that pure water, or that as nearly pure as can usually be obtained, is meant. Drinking water from shallow wells that are not often cleaned out, from cisterns that are allowed to become filthy, or from any other contaminated sources, is very likely to produce as many ills as an increase in the amount of water consumed would prevent. Boiling water before it is used will in a measure destroy the disease germs and filtering through charcoal will do much to clarify muddy water. Boiled water should be placed in the open air before drinking.

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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, Mincoia, Texas; Greenville National Bank, Greenville, Texas.

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Examine it thoroughly and you will buy it, we are sure of that. Best steel wire, heavily galvanized. Six styles, all sizes.

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It has six 8-in. lids; 14-gallon reservoir; large warming closet; oven 21 in. deep, 17 in. wide, 12 in. high; top cooking surface, 30x36 inches; lined with heavy galvanized iron; Duplex grate; burns wood or coal. Guaranteed in every respect; weighs 400 lbs. Terms: \$10 with your order, balance payable, five notes of \$3 each or one note of \$15. Write for free descriptive circular and testimonials. Agents Wanted.

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

NOT PROVED

By Louise D. Mitchell

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"This is my sister, Miss Dilman, Mr. Dunn. She has come to spend a month or two with me. I ought to warn you that she is a most incorrigible flirt, so that you—"

"Why, Molly Ware!" her sister exclaimed in a horrified tone, while the doctor laughed. "What are you saying?"

"Just what is true," Mrs. Ware said defiantly. "He might just as well know it now, at the beginning of the acquaintance, as to be stunned by the fact later on. At all events, my conscience will be clear for having done my duty at the start."

"By the way you talk, Molly, one would think that I made a practice of going about seeking whom I could devour," said Miss Dilman resentfully. "It's very unisisterly of you to betray one of my blood bought accomplishments to Dr. Munn. It's downright brutal!"

"Then you plead guilty to the charge Mrs. Ware has made?" said the doctor, watching her admiringly.

"Never! And I warn you that my case will be fled away among those 'not proved.'"

"I don't know about that. I shall work hard gathering evidence."

"I defy you."

"And I'll convict you," he retorted, laughing. Mrs. Ware had been sitting in a shady corner of the piazza, she in her invalid chair and he opposite, when Bab strolled out and joined them, a vision of blond loveliness in violet.

As his carriage drove up to the gate for the third time he arose to take leave reluctantly because the sunlight of the girl's beauty had got into his eyes and dazzled him. She sauntered to the edge of the piazza.

"It's no more than fair to warn you that as a detective I shall watch you closely," he said, smiling up at her.

"As a detective only?" she said, with an arch laugh.

THE STORY OF HALF-A-CENTURY.

The Hartar Medicine Co. was established in 1855 and is now nearing its golden anniversary. The two views above tell the story. The present laboratory is on the Corner of First and Canal Sts., Dayton, O. Visitors are cordially invited and welcomed to the above and a faithful picture. It is the home of Dr. Hartar's Iron Tonic and is one of the best equipped laboratories in the world. Skillful chemists are employed. The purest of drugs and ingredients are used. No physicians' prescription is anywhere more skillfully compounded.

Dr. Hartar, who established the business, while in active practice discovered his famous Iron Tonic. Its unbroken success of half-a-century and the magnitude of the present business is a monument to him—both as a physician and as a business man.

Dr. Hartar's Iron Tonic is sold every where and is recognized as the best blood purifier and tonic in use.

Houston, Texas, Dec. 4, 1901. "My father has used your medicine since the War, and when I married in December, 1872, I commenced housekeeping with one bottle of Dr. Hartar's Iron Tonic, one bottle of his Wild Cherry Bitters, and two boxes of his Liver Pills. I am now nearly sixty-two years of age. Looking backward I feel attached to the old medicines and would not change them for any of the new ones made."

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ONE DOSE OF PRICKLY ASH BITTERS Purifies the bowels, creates appetite and helps the sluggish brain.

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POULTRY.

OKLAHOMA POULTRY FARM... attention to the stock... you than ever before...

57 PREMIUMS-87... in three shows in 1901. Breeders of high class poultry...

W. J. WARRINER'S S. C. BROWN LEG... eggs... \$2.00 per 15...

E. EDWARDS, PITTSBURGH TEXAS... Golden Game, Light Brahma, White Black and Buff Langshans...

E. X. BOAZ, BENBROOK, TEXAS... Barred Plymouth Rocks, Leghorn, farm raised...

BUFF LEGHORN AND BUFF COCHIN... eggs... \$2.00 per 15...

WINDY FARM - BARRED PLYMOUTH... eggs... \$2.00 per 15...

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS... \$1.00 per 15...

FOR SALE - EGGS FROM HIGH GRADE... \$2.00 per 15...

AMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS... \$2.00 per pair...

WYANDOTTES - PRIZE WINNERS... \$2.00 per 15...

67 PRIZES WON THIS SEASON... \$2.00 per 15...

BERKSHIRE... E. D. OLIVER... Berkshire pigs...

UP-TO-DATE BERKSHIRES... \$2.00 per pair...

POLAND CHINA... \$2.00 per pair...

ONE STAR POLAND CHINAS... \$2.00 per pair...

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS... \$2.00 per pair...

BIG SPRING STOCK FARM... \$2.00 per pair...

DUROC JERSEY... \$2.00 per pair...

TOM FRAZER, MORGAN BOS-UE... \$2.00 per pair...

POULTRY.

RAISING INCUBATOR CHICKS... Mark your best hens now...

It is an excellent plan to set two hens once, then when the poor eggs are tested out...

FOOD AND CARE OF BROODER CHICKS... No food is to be given in any case till the chicks are twenty-four hours old...

POULTRY POINTS... Now set a hen just as soon as you possibly can...

CHICKS HATCHED IN APRIL MEAN EGGS... \$2.00 per 15...

BERMUDA FARM - BARRED AND WHITE... \$2.00 per pair...

SWINE... HOG PASTURES... One reason our people do not have more hogs...

MANAGEMENT OF BOARS... Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Jarnigan were in Rusk shopping Tuesday...

THE WHOLESALE MEAT DEALERS OF ST. PAUL... arrested at the instigation of the retail dealers...

CHARLIE BLANDIN... \$2.00 per head...

J. S. PIERCE OF CROCKETT COUNTY... \$2.00 per head...

THE TEXAS MARKET WILL DEMAND MORE HOGS THAN TEXAS CAN PRODUCE IN 1902...

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN VICTORY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN... Final Report of the Ten Breeds of Cows Represented in Six Months Test at Pan-American...

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SHEEP--GOATS

The value of a flock of sheep lies not only in the wool and mutton, but in the benefit to land and crops.

Water in which a little borax has been dissolved is good for washing the sores of lambs that are suffering from sore mouth.

THE OUTLOOK--The Iowa Homestead says: The wool clip of 1902 will come to market under favorable circumstances...

CASTRATION--The Iowa Homestead says: Considering the fact that we have had readers write and tell us that they have lost annually as high as 24 to 33 per cent of their lambs from the effects of castration...

W. G. HUGHES & CO. ANGORA GOATS... \$2.00 per pair...

R. H. LOWREY, CAMP SAN SABA, TEXAS... \$2.00 per pair...

ANGORA GOATS... \$2.00 per pair...

DAIRY... Sunlight is one of the chief requisites in keeping dairy vessels sweet and clean.

SUMMER FOOD FOR DAIRY COWS... In spite of the fact that pasture can be grown upon a farm for farm animals, yet a study of the practice of the best dairymen reveals the fact that very few who have made a success of the business rely upon their pastures during any part of the year.

THE VALUE OF A DAIRY COW--E. P. Smith of Ohio writes: When a dairyman goes into the market to purchase a cow he generally finds certain valuation placed on the different ones, governed more or less by the past records...

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN VICTORY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN... Final Report of the Ten Breeds of Cows Represented in Six Months Test at Pan-American...

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SADDLES

Made on our celebrated Patent Saddle... only genuine. Pliable and tough...

SECURITY POULTRY FOOD... Makes Hens Lay Eggs. Warranted.

What! Only \$10... 40 DAYS' FREE TRIAL... \$2.00 per 15...

GREAT BARGAINS... \$2.00 per pair...

LAKE'S NEST POWDER... \$2.00 per 15...

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS... \$2.00 per pair...

RUPTURE... \$2.00 per pair...

THE BEAN CROP OF CALIFORNIA IN 1901... \$2.00 per pair...

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How to Speculate

ON BOARD OF TRADE
Best free by J. L. BROWN & CO., Gibraltar Building, Kansas City, Mo. Grain, Stocks and Provisions. Best financial reference.

TO THE
SOUTHEAST
A NEW SYSTEM REACHING WITH ITS OWN RAILS, MEMPHIS, BIRMINGHAM AND MANY OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST. GOOD CONNECTIONS AT BIRMINGHAM FOR MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, ATLANTA, SAVANNAH (AND ALL POINTS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA). PASSENGERS ARRANGING FOR TICKETS VIA THE



WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO ENJOY THE COMFORTS OF A BRAND NEW, UP-TO-DATE LIMITED TRAIN.

THE SOUTHEASTERN LIMITED.

FULL INFORMATION AS TO ROUTE AND RATES GENERALLY FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION TO ANY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMPANY, OR TO

ALEX. HILTON,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
BRYAN SNYDER,
PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER,
SAINT LOUIS.

HEALTH PLEASURE REST

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

COOL NIGHTS PURE FRESH AIR MINERAL WATERS

Monteagle, Lookout Mountain, East Brook Springs, Monte Sano, East Springs, Nicholson Springs, Beech-sheba Springs, Fernvale Springs, Kingston Springs, and many other favorably Summer Resorts located on

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway

Send for elegantly illustrated pamphlet describing above summer resorts.

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

LOOK AT THIS



WILL SELL ROUND TRIP TICKETS TO
Asheville, N. C., May 5th, 6th and 7th.
Nashville, Tenn., May 4th, 5th and 6th.
Knoxville, Tenn., June 15th, 16th, 17th, 27th, 28th, 29th; July 10th, 11th and 12th

AT ONE FARE
COTTON BELT ROUTE is absolutely the best line to reach either of the above named cities because with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, PARLOR CAFE CARS and FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS patrons will be comfortable and this together with our fast time make the selection of route for passengers easy. Ask any Cotton Belt Agent, he can give you further information, or CITY TICKET OFFICE, 239 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

A. S. WAGNER, C. P. & T. A., Dallas, Tex.
GUS HOOVER, T. P. A., Waco, Tex.
W. H. WEEKS, G. P. & T. A., Tyler, Tex.
D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Great Rock Island Route

20, good twenty-one days. Tourist Car Service, after first night through to San Francisco, twice a week. Write

W. H. FIRTH, G. P. & T. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

MARKETS

FORT WORTH
(Reported by Ft. Worth Live Stock Commission Co.)
Fort Worth, Tex., April 21.—The receipts of hogs last week were light and tops of the week were \$6.75 for some assorted hogs. The latter part of the week the market came in stronger and good hogs averaging 200 pounds sold for \$6.75. The receipts continue light and we look for something choice to sell at \$6.75 to \$6.80; mixed light hogs \$6.25 to \$6.50; heavy mixed \$6.50 to \$6.65. The hog market came in 5 cents to 10 cents lower to-day.

Our butcher supply of cattle the past week has been somewhat better than for several weeks past and our prices have not changed much, our market having held as good as steady under the decline of from 25 cents to 40 cents on all the northern markets which have been hammered down by more liberal receipts. We wish to assure you that anything decent in the butcher line except the best heavy steers will net you more money on our market than any place in the country. The northern markets are 5 cents to 10 cents lower on cattle to-day.

We quote our market today as follows:
Choice fat steers \$4.50@5.00; medium fat steers \$4.00@4.50; choice fat cows \$3.25@3.75; medium fat cows \$3.00@3.25; canners \$1.75@2.25.
Choice sorted hogs \$6.85@6.90; heavy mixed hogs \$5.50@6.65; light fat mixed hogs, 125 pounds up, \$6.00@6.50; bulls, stags and oxen \$2.25@3.00.

CHICAGO.
Chicago, Ill., April 21.—Cattle receipts 25,000 head. Market about 10¢ lower. Good to prime steers \$8.50@9.25; poor to medium \$4.60@6.40; stockers and feeders \$2.50@5.00; cows \$1.40@6.00; heifers \$2.50@6.25; canners \$1.40@2.40; bulls \$2.50@5.50; calves \$2.50@6.25; Texas fed steers \$5.25@6.25.

Hogs receipts 42,000 head. Market 10¢ lower. Mixed and butcher \$6.50@7.25; good to choice heavy \$7.10@7.25; rough heavy \$6.50@7.05; light \$6.50@6.95; bulk of sales \$6.85@7.15.
Sheep receipts 16,000 head. Market for sheep strong, lambs steady to 10¢ higher; good to choice wethers \$5.50@6.20; fair to choice mixed \$4.75@5.50; western sheep \$4.75@6.00; native lambs \$4.75@6.60; western lambs \$5.50@7.15.

KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City, Mo., April 21.—Cattle receipts 2500 natives, 1000 Texans and 100 calves. Market slow. Choice export and dressed beef steers \$6.50@6.85; fair to good \$6.00@6.50; stockers and feeders \$3.40@5.25; western fed steers \$5.00@6.00; Texas and Indian steers \$5.00@6.25; Texas cows \$3.50@5.00; native cows \$3.50@5.50; heifers \$4.00@6.25; canners \$2.00@3.50; bulls \$3.50@5.75; calves \$4.00@6.00.

Hogs receipts 2100 head. Market 5¢ lower. Heavy \$7.15@7.30; mixed packers \$6.85@7.25; light \$6.55@7.05; pigs \$6.00@6.50.
Sheep receipts 2800 head. Market 10¢ higher. Native lambs \$6.00@7.00; western lambs \$6.55@6.85; native wethers \$5.00@6.00; western wethers \$5.50@6.50; yearlings \$6.00@6.50; ewes \$5.00@6.00; Texas clipped grass yearlings \$5.00@6.50; clipped Texas sheep \$4.75@5.60.

ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., April 21.—Cattle receipts 25,000 head, including 2300 Texans. Market steady for native steers with butcher suff 10¢ lower, Texans 5¢ to 10¢ lower on best cattle and 15¢ to 25¢ off on others. Native shipping and export steers \$5.50@6.50, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.60@5.35, steers under 1000 pounds \$4.00@6.15, stockers and feeders \$2.75@4.75, cows and heifers \$2.25@5.55, canners \$1.25@3.90, bulls \$2.75@5.00, natives \$3.00@6.00, Texas and Indian grasser steers \$3.50@4.45, fed 4.45@6.35, cows and heifers \$2.60@4.50.
Hogs receipts 2800 head. Market 5¢ lower. Pigs and lights \$5.55@6.50, packers \$6.95@7.15, butchers \$7.10@7.25.
Sheep receipts 1000 head. Market steady. Native muttons \$4.70@5.85, lambs \$5.50@9.00, culls and bucks \$3.00@5.00.

NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, La., April 19.—The week closes with a full supply of ordinary cattle on sale, especially calves and yearlings, for which there is very little demand; in fact, slow sale at low figures. There has been an active demand at strong prices for fat cattle, large and small, and very few, if any, on sale. Outlook favorable. Corned hogs in request. Market about bare. No fat sheep in first hands. Prices unchanged.

Texas and Western Cattle.—Beeves, choice per cwt. gross, \$5.00@5.50; fair to good, \$4.00@4.75. Cows and heifers, choice \$4.00@5.00; fair to good \$3.00@4.75. Bulls and stags, but, \$2.50@3.25; stags, \$2.75@4.00. Yearlings, \$3.50 to 500 lbs., \$3.25@4.50; fair to good, per head, \$9.00@11.00. Calves, choice, 200 to 300 lbs., \$3.75@5.00; fair to good, 100 to 200 pounds, per head, \$6.00@11.00. Hogs, cornfed, per cwt. gross, \$5.75@6.50; mustfed, per cwt. gross, \$3.50@4.50. Sheep, good fat sheep, per cwt., \$3.75@4.75; common to fair, per head, \$1.00@2.00.

GALVESTON.
(Reported by A. P. Norman Livestock Company.)
Galveston, Tex., April 19.—Beeves, good to choice, \$4.00@4.50; common to fair, \$3.50@3.75. Cows, good to choice, \$3.50@4.00; common to fair, \$2.75@3.25. Yearlings, good to choice, \$3.50@4.00; common to fair, \$3.00@3.25. Calves, large, \$4.00@4.50; small, \$5.00@5.50.
Good beeves, cows and baby calves

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, April 21.—
Prices quoted are those charged by buyers on orders and are 25¢ to 50¢ per cent higher than are paid by dealers of growers.
Asparagus—2½ bushels \$2.00, 1-½ bushels \$1.00@1.50.
Cabbage—Per lb 2¢@2¼¢.
Rhubarb—Per lb 6¢@8¢.
Beets—Per dozen 30¢@40¢.
Carrots—Per dozen bunches 15¢@24¢.
Radishes—Per dozen 20¢.
Beans—75¢@1.00 for one-third bushel.
Lettuce—Home-grown 20¢@30¢ dozen.
Mustard greens 20¢@30¢ dozen.
New potatoes \$4.50 per bushel.
Strawberries—Per crate, fancy \$2.00@3.00; choice \$1.75@2.00.
Live poultry—Chickens, per dozen, old hens \$3.25@3.50; cocks \$1.25, large fryers \$4.00@5.50, small fryers \$2.75@3.00; turkeys 9¢ per pound.
Eggs—Fresh 15¢.
Butter—Per lb, creamery 30¢, country butter 15¢@16 2-3¢.

GRAIN MARKET.

Dallas, April 21.—
Carroll—Dealers charge from store 5¢ to 10¢ more per pound on bran, 25¢ per bushel on oats and corn and 10¢ to 15¢ per 100 pounds on hay.
Bran 1.25.
Chopped corn—Per 100 pounds \$1.55.
Corn—Per bushel, shelled 85¢.
Oats—Per bushel 60¢.
Hay—Prairie, \$14.00@16.00; Johnson grass, \$13.00@15.00.
Grain bags, bale lots—5-bushel oat bags, 3½¢; 2-bushel corn bags, 6¢; 2-bushel wheat bags, 8¢; 2-bushel 6-foot wheat bags, 25¢.
Wheat—No. 2 90¢.
Broomcorn—Per ton \$55.00@100.00.

Chicago, April 21.—Cash quotations were as follows:
No. 3 wheat 73½¢@74½¢, No. 2 red 83¼¢@83½¢.
Corn, No. 2 yellow 62½¢.
No. 2 oats 44¢, No. 2 white 44½¢@45¢, No. 3 white 44¼¢@45¼¢, No. 2 rye 53¼¢@55¢.
Barley, fair to choice malting 66¢@68¢.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, April 21.—To-day was a holiday in the Texas markets. The local market closed Saturday on a middling basis of 8¢.
New Orleans, La., April 21.—Spot cotton firm and unchanged. Sales 3700 bales spot and 1300 to arrive.
Ordinary 8 1-16
Good ordinary 8 9-16
Low middling 8 15-16
Middling 9 5-16
Good middling 9 5-16
Middling fair 10 1-16

NEW YORK, April 21.—Spot cotton quiet and 1-16¢ up. Sales 450 bales.
Good ordinary 8 1-16
Low middling 8 9-16
Middling 9 5-16

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Dallas, April 21.—
Hides—Dry heavy 12c, lights 9c; dry flint, 14¢ to 15¢; 12c; 14¢ to 15¢ and down 9c; dry fallen to less; dry salted heavy 9c, light 8c; green salted, 4¢ to 5¢ and up 6¢@7¢; 4¢ to 5¢ and down, 5½¢@6¢; dead green heavy 6¢, light 5¢.
Wool—Bright medium 11¢@13¢, heavy fine 7¢@8¢.

PASTURE WEEDS.—A bulletin from the Manhattan, Kan., experiment station says:

There is constant demand nowadays for information concerning measures for keeping weeds out of grazing land. Weeds are generally plants that have become adapted to living in many climates, on many soils and under very various conditions. Some of them are truly cosmopolitan, being found in almost all countries. Their transportation to other countries is usually due to man, a very common means of distribution being through accidental mixture with grain, vegetable or grass seed. Railroads, particularly through the freight trains, being found in almost all countries. Their transportation to other countries is usually due to man, a very common means of distribution being through accidental mixture with grain, vegetable or grass seed. Railroads, particularly through the freight trains, being found in almost all countries. Their transportation to other countries is usually due to man, a very common means of distribution being through accidental mixture with grain, vegetable or grass seed.

The dominant vegetation existing in any section of country, if left to itself, usually repels invaders. The reason that certain kinds of plants only are found growing predominantly anywhere is because, for the time being, they are best fitted to survive under local conditions. Those less well fitted are crowded out, and perish. In an old plant region, as a forest or a prairie, vegetation of a particular sort has established itself as the result of centuries of competition with other plants contesting for the same space. Seeds of invading species, however, usually lie dormant for some time in the soil, awaiting the clearing of the land to germinate and grow. Notice the new plants that appear where land is cleared of trees or sod and left to itself.

So long as the conditions in nature surrounding the wild prairie grass remain the same, they will continue to grow in about the same proportions and to about the same extent. Man, however, changes natural conditions violently. By breaking sod and putting in crops he opens places which afford room for strange plants, weeds, the seeds of which are carried thence to neighboring grazing land. Even then they will not drive out the wild grasses if the latter are left to themselves. On the contrary, if a farm is abandoned, weeds may riot for a few years on the broken land, but the sod retakes the soil eventually in the prairie regions, and the weeds are crowded out.

The most common cause of weed invasion of native pastures is overpasturing, whereby the wild grasses are kept down so that they cannot compete with the weeds. The latter being unpalatable usually are left undisturbed by the stock. Sometimes these are introduced weeds never found on the prairie, as iron-weed, snow-on-the-mountain or milk-weed, horse-weed and thistle. Others are tough prairie perennials growing among the grasses, but not spreading greatly unless the latter are kept down. Prevention of weed-invasion of pastures is generally perfectly possible by grazing fewer head per acre. Compare the number of weeds in a prairie pasture with those in an adjoining piece of similar land not grazed but kept to be mowed for hay. What number of stock per acre can be safely grazed depends on the region—in the "short-grass" country fifteen to twenty acres per head must be allowed. In central

or eastern Kansas two and one-half acres per head is perhaps a limit. Every farmer can tell by observation when weeds are coming in. If so, it is a sign for him to reduce the number of stock per acre. No man can afford to raise stock in such numbers that they use up the capital itself (the land) by killing out the pasture grasses which make it valuable instead of consuming a sign for him to reduce the number of stock per acre.

Eradication of weeds already present in pastures depends on the particular case. Annual weeds can be killed out by mowing before seeding. This may have to be repeated several times during the growing season, as many of them will send up new sprouts. In the case of biennials or perennials with tap-roots, cutting the latter under ground and beneath the "crown" is effective. Perennials like the bind-weed, which spread by underground stems, are extremely difficult to deal with because every bud on such a stem is capable of growing into a new plant. Plowing under simply spreads the plant by cutting the propagating stems and scattering the pieces. No very satisfactory way of eradicating weeds of this kind can be given that will apply for all cases and conditions. A straw which, by excluding the light, will sometimes kill them. Common salt applied to the soil is effective, and arsenite of soda, one pound dissolved in eight quarts of cold water, is recommended. This can be obtained of wholesale druggists at ten cents per pound. Of course, any chemicals that will kill weeds will kill all the other plants growing on the soil. The best method of weed extermination, then, should be used only as a last resort and under expert advice.

HORSE.

Syndicates are said to be forming at Nashville and Lexington for the purpose of purchasing thoroughbred yearlings and, later, selling them privately at such figures as will produce a good percentage on the investment. At the head of the proposed Nashville syndicate is Madden, Wm., prominent insurance man, and at Lexington is Counselor Bill Brien, who launched the Kentucky Mutual Sweepstakes association.

An auction of stallions was held in South Omaha a short time ago. A very large number of animals was offered and all were sold, prices ranging from \$100 or thereby up to \$1450, which was bid for an imported German coacher. A four-year-old Shire made \$1185, a Percheron \$1200, another Shire \$1100, Shires and Percherons from \$400 up to \$900, and then from these figures down to the point noted. A jack went to \$540. A lot of grade stuff was sold for all sorts of prices from \$300 down.

RULES FOR BREEDING MARES.

The following rules, suggested by Prof. Cossar Ewart of Scotland, who has made the subject a matter of thorough study, are worthy of the consideration not only of stallioners, but of every farmer who is interested in getting a large per cent of colts, and should be incorporated in the handbills posted by keepers of stallions and be made a matter of contract between him and the farmer.
1. Mares which have been indoors during the winter, and which are to run at grass during the summer, should be acclimated to the change before being served. This is well understood by horsemen who generally follow the boys' suggestion which provides for the mares getting accustomed to the changes in food, temperature and surroundings. It is well known by all practical horsemen that digestive troubles are quite serious in their effects on the pregnant female.
2. When signs of being in season are detected in the mare she should be removed from mares believed to be already in foal.
3. Mares, more especially excitable ones, should be served in the evening of every farmer who is interested in getting a large per cent of colts, and should be incorporated in the handbills posted by keepers of stallions and be made a matter of contract between him and the farmer.
4. Each mare, when bred, should be carefully watched from what other mares or geldings over night, and should, until all signs of heat have disappeared, be kept from any chance of teasing by other horses. In the case of valuable mares, it would pay the breeder to retain a competent veterinary to ride over the excitable periods (such as chloral or opium) and uterine (as black haw), might with benefit be prescribed.
5. Mares in poor condition should not be bred, but be gotten into condition by the addition of grain to the daily ration.
6. For at least two months after service the mares should be neither excited, overheated or chilled, neither overfed nor stinted from their usual allowance, and any drugging, except under professional advice, should be at all times sternly deprecated.

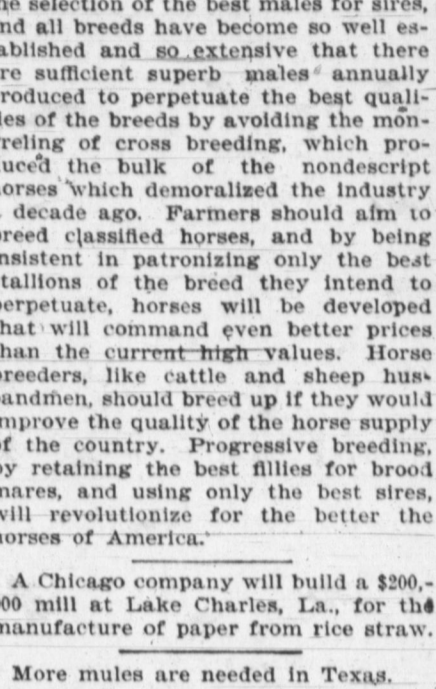
BREED TO GOOD SIRE.—The problem of producing aristocratic horses of all the standard classes is an event under the control of breeders. By breaking sod and putting in crops he opens places which afford room for strange plants, weeds, the seeds of which are carried thence to neighboring grazing land. Even then they will not drive out the wild grasses if the latter are left to themselves. On the contrary, if a farm is abandoned, weeds may riot for a few years on the broken land, but the sod retakes the soil eventually in the prairie regions, and the weeds are crowded out.

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no-class animal, which, if raised for the market, would be an indifferent seller, with the prospects that its price would not pay the cost of production. Grade the horses up in the line of their specific breeds, mating draft mares with draft sires, and coach mares with roadster stallions, which, if the best sires are used, the progeny should show improvement with a progressive quality with each successive generation.
The foundation of improvement is in the selection of the best males for sires, and all breeds have become so well established and so extensive that there are sufficient superb males annually produced to perpetuate the best qualities of the breeds by avoiding the mongreling of cross breeding, which produced the bulk of the nondescript horses which demoralized the industry a decade ago. Farmers should aim to breed classified horses, and by being insistent in patronizing only the best stallions of the breed they intend to perpetuate, horses will be developed that will command even better prices than the current high values. Horse breeders, like cattle and sheep husbandmen, should breed up if they would improve the quality of the horse supply of the country. Progressive breeding, by retaining the best fillies for brood mares, and using only the best sires, will revolutionize for the better the horses of America.

A Chicago company will build a \$300,000 mill at Lake Charles, La., for the manufacture of paper from rice straw.
More mules are needed in Texas.

GOOD SADDLES
AT REASONABLE PRICES
The Famous Pueblo Saddles
MADE BY
R. T. FRAZIER
PUEBLO, COLO.
Send for New Catalogue No. 4.



IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.
FOR THE
North and East,
ST. LOUIS OR MEMPHIS,
In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars or Elegant Day Coaches.
This is the Short and Quick Line AND HOURS ARE SAVED By Purchasing your Tickets via this Route.
For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to A. C. LEWIS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Tex.
H. O. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS.

4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4
THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY
DIRECT LINE TO
Arizona, New Mexico AND California.
Superb New Pullman Vestibuled Buffet Sleepers, Handoms New Chair Cars. (Best Free)
Only Line Running Through Coach and Sleepers to New Orleans Without Change...
L. S. THORNE, E. P. TURNER, Third Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. DALLAS, TEXAS.

2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY
For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

THE I. & G. N.
(International & Great Northern Railroad Co.)
IS THE SHORT LINE
Through Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers Daily. Superior Passenger Service. Fast Trains and Modern Equipment.
IF YOU ARE GOING ANYWHERE ask I. & G. N. Agents for Complete Information, or write
L. PRICE, 2nd Vice Pres. & Supt., Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, Palestine, Texas.
THE I. & G. N.
Between TEXAS and KANSAS CITY
Between TEXAS and ST. LOUIS
Between TEXAS and MEXICO
Between TEXAS and NORTH TEXAS and Southwest Tex.

The GALLUP SADDLES
Have been on the market for nearly a third of a century, and are growing more popular as the years go by. Our new catalogues, showing all latest improvements and newest ideas in Saddles and Harness sent free upon application.
THE S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY COMPANY, PUEBLO, COLORADO.

THE EASIEST WAY IS THE BEST AND THE BEST WAY IS THE
Houston & Texas Central RAILROAD
To All North, South and Central Texas Points

Free Chair Cars * * * DALLAS, AUSTIN, WACO, TO FORT WORTH, DENISON, CORSICANA, HOUSTON.
Through Sleepers * * *
Send 10c in stamps for a copy of the Southern Pacific Rice Cook Book, containing 200 receipts.
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GOOD SERVICE 1901. BETTER SERVICE 1902.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC SUNSET ROUTE.
FREE CHAIR CARS. SPLENDID EQUIPMENT. BOX-VESTIBULED, PERFECT TRAINS.
THE VERY BEST AND TO ALL POINTS

DON'T FORGET our excursion sleeping cars to WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, and CINCINNATI. Birth Rates LESS THAN RAIL STANDARDS.
Send 10c in stamps for a copy of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RICE COOK BOOK, containing 200 recipes.
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Between TEXAS and ST. LOUIS
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Between TEXAS and NORTH TEXAS and Southwest Tex.

"THE LONG TRAIL"
OF THE CATTLE RANGE
has given prominence in history to the now world famous Texas Panhandle. But a few years ago the wonderful possibilities of this region as a wheat country became known, and great things were prophesied for "The Granary of the South," which subsequent harvests justified. Comparatively recent is the demand of good liver for "Vernon Cantaloupes," but it's come to stay. Those acquainted with this section and its wealth as a producer of feed-stuffs, corn and cotton have long believed in it, nor have they been moving away. When Northwestern Texas remained conspicuous for its excellence in the face of almost universally discouraging crop conditions, people began to see reasons for the faith of those inviting them to enter and possess the land; and now, with farms and ranches being bought daily by new settlers coming in by wagon and rail, three new railroads now building and four more projected, seeking a share of the general prosperity, good reason is evident for the favor with which the territory along "THE DENVER ROAD" is regarded by prospectors.
W. F. STERLEY, A. A. GLISSON, CHARLES L. HULL, A. G. P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

CODY, WYOMING, EXTENSION
The young city of Cody, Wyo., is the terminus of this new extension. There are splendid openings along this new line for the live stock and wool business, and for farming by irrigation from the unlimited water supply in the Big Horn Basin, a region as large as Massachusetts. This is one of the few remaining rich sections of the West which has needed only the incoming of a railroad to start its development. LOW ONE-WAY AND ROUND TRIP RATES into this region during March and April, 1902.
Send for special "BIG HORN BASIN" folder free, to
L. W. WAKELEY, G. P. A.
604 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo. BURLINGTON ROUTE.
Mention this paper.

COMBINED SCIENCE TESTED.

WHY DR. DUNCAN IS SO MUCH MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN ALL OTHERS WITHOUT DRUGS OR KNIFE.

Combined Science means every science useful without drugs or surgical operations. It means a mountain of remedy and skill, superior to all others who only have attained a spark of knowledge of some science not effective enough to cure any one alone.

Things at Home and Abroad.

Extension of Prohibition.—Austin advises state that in 63 counties in Texas the local option laws now extend over the entire county.

Big Steamer Burned.—The sidewheel steamer City of Pittsburgh, en route from Cincinnati to Memphis, was burned to the water's edge early Sunday morning at Turner's landing.

Destroyed by Earthquake.—A report from Guatemala states that last Friday night earthquakes reduced to ruins Quetzaltenango, the second city of importance in Guatemala.

It is reported that 500 persons were killed in Quetzaltenango, but the rumor lacks confirmation. No direct telegraphic communication has been obtained, and the exact loss of life cannot now be ascertained.

It is known that Amatitlan exists no more as a town, the seismic disturbances having been so great. The inhabitants, that is, those of the 10,000 residents who escaped death in the catastrophe, are camping in the open air, not daring to return to the ruined confines of the town.

Cuban Reciprocity.—The house last week passed the Cuban reciprocity bill by a vote of 247 to 121. The bill passed authorizes the president, as soon as may be after the establishment of the independent government in Cuba and the enactment by said government of emigration exclusion or contract laws as restrictive as those of the United States, to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba.

reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba, by which, in return for equivalent concessions, the United States will grant a reduction of 20 per cent from the Dingley rates on goods coming into the United States from Cuba, such agreement to continue until Dec. 1, 1903.

Allen Withdraws.—Hon. R. B. Allen, of Dallas, has issued the following statement: Dallas, Tex., April 16.—To the Democrats of Texas: I desire to announce my withdrawal from the contest for the Democratic nomination for the office of lieutenant governor.

To Investigate Charges.—The most rigid investigations are to be made of the alleged cruel treatment of Filipinos by American soldiers, and Secretary Root has cabled to Gen. Chaffee as follows: "On the 4th of March a cable dispatch was sent you directing the disciplinary measures to produce obedience to the president's instructions."

Philippine Leader.—Captured.—Gen. Marvar has unconditionally surrendered to Brig. Gen. Frankin in the province of Batangas province, with the entire insurgent forces of the provinces of Laguna and Batangas.

Grubbs out of Race.—V. W. Grubbs, of Greenville, has withdrawn from the race for governor of Texas, leaving a clear field for Congressman Lankam. In his letter of withdrawal, Mr. Grubbs says: "I can truthfully say that in that announcement I was prompted not so much by personal ambition as a desire to enliven the campaign by forcing into it certain issues, the most prominent and important of which was a proposition to engraft into our public free schools a compulsory education and practical features as would be rather to industrial than to professional and literary pursuits, which, under our present educational system are so badly overcrowded."

Anti-Trust Decision.—The court of civil appeals has rendered a part of its opinion or decision in the anti-trust cases, especially wherein it was held that the anti-trust statutes of 1890 were rendered unconstitutional by the decision of the United States supreme court in the Illinois case.

the United States, and most of the writs being presumably here, the secretary of war directs that Major E. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, be directed to proceed to San Francisco and report to the general commanding the department of California.

"If you can discover any witnesses doing service in the Philippines who are alleged to be in violation of the law and humanity, of which these cases, if true, are examples, will prove to be few and occasional, and not to characterize the conduct of the army generally in the Philippines, but the fact that any such act of cruelty and barbarity appear to have been done indicate the necessity of a most thorough, searching and exhaustive investigation into the general charges preferred by Gov. Gardner, and you will spare no effort in the investigation already ordered under these charges, to uncover every such case which may have occurred and bring the offenders to justice."

"The president desires to know in the fullest and most circumstantial manner all the facts, nothing being concealed, and no man being favored or shielded. For the very reason that the president intends to back up the army in the heartiest fashion in every lawful and lenient method of doing its work, he also intends to see that the most rigorous course is exercised to detect and prevent any cruelty or brutality and that men who are guilty there are punished."

"Great as the provocation has been in dealing with foes who habitually resort to treachery, murder and torture against our men, nothing can justify or will be held to justify the use of torture or inhuman conduct of any kind on the part of the American army."

Good young mules always bring fair prices. It doesn't take an all-corn ration to raise hogs in Texas.

Many so-called "biters" are not medicines, but simply liquids disguised, so as to evade the law. Prickly Ash Bitters is a medicine acting primarily on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and for the dangerous diseases that attack these organs it is a remedy of the first grade.

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\$3.20 Silk Hat Rye Whisky \$3.20 Silk Hat Cocktails

We are offering to the consumer direct, our Silk Hat Cocktails at the extremely low price of \$3.20 for four full quart bottles of Manhattan, Vermouth, Whisky or Martini Cocktails, as you may select, express prepaid by us.

We also offer you our justly celebrated eight-year-old Silk Hat Rye or Bourbon Whiskey at \$3.20 for four full quart bottles, express prepaid by us. All goods packed in plain boxes, without marks of any kind to indicate contents.

We cut out the middleman's profit and his tendency to adulteration, and give you absolutely pure and guaranteed value.

Our Guarantee: If the goods are not as represented you may return them to us and we will refund your money.

GINSENG DISTILLING COMPANY, REFERENCES: Mercantile Agencies or any Bank in St. Louis. St. Louis, Mo.

\$3.00 WE PAY THE FREIGHT \$3.00 CANEY CREEK WHISKY

And deliver anywhere in the U. S. 4 full quart bottles of the celebrated CANEY CREEK WHISKY 6 years old

Upon receipt of THREE DOLLARS—cash or money order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Refer you to any bank or merchant. Established 1881.

H. BRANN & CO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

TONIC STOCK SALT, SUREST, SAFEST AND BEST.

CONTAINS NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS. PURIFIES THE BLOOD, REGULATES THE BOWELS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. EXPELLS WORMS AND GRUBS. KIDNEYS, URINARY TRACT, FREE FROM TICKS. A SIMPLE VEGETABLE AND SALT-LINE COMPOUND. IT PRODUCES BONE, MUSCLE AND FLESH, AND INSURES PERFECT DIGESTION.



FOR HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP. THE INLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

In a fight between the Cherokee west of Collinsville, in the Cherokee Nation, William Phillips was instantly killed and Wm. Mayfield, Jesse Skidmore and Lige Johnson were mortally wounded. All are non-resident cattle men who have pastures near Ooahg not far from Collinsville.

A SPRING HOUSE ON YOUR GALLERY.

In winter a safe. In summer a refrigerator. It requires no ice. The thermometer registers below the atmosphere in hot weather. Sold on trial and approved. No agent is wanted. We sell direct from factory and save purchase agent's fees. We also manufacture Acetylene Gas Generators. Write for catalogues and special introductory prices. Address MILK CANS AND STOVE FACTORY, Rogers, Bell County, Texas.

PACIFIC COAST EXCURSIONS

San Francisco, Cal., and Return \$45. Knights of Pythias, August, 1902. Mystic Shrines, June, 1902.

Portland, Oregon, and Return \$50. United Workmen and Travelers Protective Ass'n, June, 1902.

The only Route that affords a view of the unique civilization and scenic grandeur of ARIZONA and NEW MEXICO.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIVING IN MEXICO.

WHAT IT COSTS AN AMERICAN WHO GOES TO MAKE HIS HOME IN THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Many people in the United States, and particularly in the Southwest, are making investments in the Republic of Mexico and the spirit of friendliness between the American and Mexican republics is growing.

The total number of Americans in the republic is about 10,000. Americans are yearly coming here in increasing numbers to live and to engage in business. American capital is becoming more deeply interested in this city and in the entire republic.

Helen Bonner, colored, called at the office of Gov. Ferguson a few days ago and related that her home in Cleveland county was entered by fifteen masked men who gave her fifty lashes each, and ordered her to leave the country within fifteen days or suffer the consequences.

SECURITY HEAVE POWDER

CURES Heaves in Horses. Warranted. SECURITY STOCK FOOD CO., Mineapolis, Minn.

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The cost of living in Mexico depends largely upon the method and adaptability of the person. In a general way it may be said that if native products are consumed the cost of living is about the same in gold as in the United States; if imported products are used the cost of living is 50 to 100 per cent greater.

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CURES Heaves in Horses. Warranted. SECURITY STOCK FOOD CO., Mineapolis, Minn.

\$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of syphilis, gleet, stricture, lost manhood, nervous debility, seminal losses, weak, shrunk or undeveloped organs which I fail to cure. This offer is backed by \$25,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. Send for symptom blank.

DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 1019 Congress St., Houston, Tex.

JOHN O. McREYNOLDS, M. Sc. M. D.

DERO E. SEAY, M. D. ASSOCIATE. Rooms 217, 218, 219, Trust Building. DALLAS, TEXAS. PRACTICE CONFINED TO EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

LYKES BROS., Live Stock Commission Merchants

Mercedecies 22, Havana, Cuba. Buy and sell all kinds of live stock on commission; also pasture lands in Cuba. Correspondence Solicited. Reference—1st Nat'l Bank, Tampa, Fla.

National Live Stock Commission Co.

DALLAS UNION STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS. A. C. TRILLIAS, Manager and Salesman. JAMES D. FARMER, Vice-Pres and Salesman.

THE DUNN COMMISSION CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants

Houston, Tex. P. O. Box 422. Advice furnished by mail or telegraph free. Telephone 624.

THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.

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