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The Texas Stock Journal

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1902.

Highly Satisfactory

As a medium for reaching the stockmen and farmers. This is an opinion entertained by Gillespie & Cullom, large real estate dealers of Dallas.

AFTER BEEF "TRUST."

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ARE BEGUN IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Things are being made unpleasant all over the country for the big packers these days. With indictments for alleged violation of the anti-trust regulations hanging over their heads at several places, not to mention strikes and riots in Chicago and elsewhere, they appear to have troubles of their own.

At New Orleans the federal grand jury has taken a hand in the proceedings. The jury made its first report to Judge Poirane, of the United States circuit court, last Thursday. Several representatives of the packers are declared to be in contempt for refusal to answer questions.

The grand jury was desirous of finding out from agents and managers of meat-packing firms what were the prices at which the goods were sold; what books had been taken from the office of F. T. Murphy and D. Stevewright in Arcade alley on Saturday, May 21, 1902; what combinations existed among the dealers in fresh meats for the fixing of prices, and what had become of F. A. Balmerck, manager of Swift & Co.; of W. J. Fitzgibbon, manager of Nelson, Morris & Co., who had been notified last Saturday to appear before the grand jury, and who have not obeyed the summons.

The witnesses would not answer the questions, alleging that they might incriminate themselves, and gave the same reason when asked why they had not produced the books and documents mentioned in the order of the court. For three days the grand jury has been trying to obtain satisfactory answers. Others who are under the federal hand are Geo. J. Stoutz, local manager of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, of New York; T. A. Best, manager of the Hammond Packing company, and the representatives of the Armour Packing company and the Cudahy Packing company.

A recent telegram from Savannah, Ga., states that Judge Barow, of the superior court there, charged the grand jury to indict eight members of the alleged trust. He stated that if indictments were returned he would employ every effort to have the offenders brought here for trial, even though they have never set foot on Georgia soil.

In pursuance of the suits begun recently at New Orleans, all the retail butchers of the city have been summoned into court to testify in the beef trust investigation. The authorities expect their evidence will establish the fact that when one of the packers raised prices all raised uniformly, and that the compact exists in New Orleans. Their testimony will also be expected to prove that a blacklist exists with the "trust" and that a butcher placed on it by one concern will be blacklisted by all. United States Attorney Fontelleu has continued search for the missing books of Swift & Co., to no avail. They have disappeared. It is believed they went to Chicago last Saturday by express. The Federal marshals in Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha have been notified and asked to keep a sharp lookout for the missing documents.

Supreme Court Justice Chester at Albany, N. Y., has granted an injunction restraining certain beef packers of the West from carrying on business in the state in violation of the anti-trust law. The order was served upon the representatives of the concerns there June 4 and will be served on others throughout the state as quickly as they can be reached. It was obtained upon the affidavit of D. Q. Meredith, a former manager of Swift & Co. The injunction is directed against Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., Hammond Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., domestic and foreign corporations and against Nelson Morris, Edward Morris and Ira M. Morris, copartners, carrying on business as Nelson Morris & Co.

The trouble in Chicago, caused by a disagreement between the packers and their teamsters was adjusted late last week through the efforts of the State Arbitration board. Most of the employees returned to work Friday, but several of the strike leaders were not reinstated, and more trouble is feared on that account. The agreement is a partial victory for the teamsters, the packers agreeing not to discriminate against members of the union. A wage scale two cents lower than at first demanded by the men has been accepted.

NEW CATTLE RECORDS.

Native steers topped the market at Kansas City last Thursday, selling at \$7.57 1/2 and \$7.60. The highest previous price on record was \$7.40, paid June 19th, 1882, for 37 Colorado steers, corralled, averaging 1355 pounds. Some of the veteran cattle raisers at the yards claim that in 1882 some cattle were sold here for \$8.20. If so, the sale did not go on record. The top sale of hogs that month was \$8.20, which may have confused the old timers.

The first consignment of cattle to sell for \$7.60 to-day was contributed by A. Hirsch, of Fort Worth, Jewell county, Kas., a well known farmer and capitalist. There were 65 head of them, mostly three-year-olds, and they averaged 1342 pounds. There were several two-year-olds among them, which cut down the average weight. The majority of the cattle were bought on the Kansas City market as calves, they

were natives, not above the ordinary in breeding. They were put on feed on Thanksgiving day, 1901. They were not weighed that time, but were in good condition. Their ration all the time they were on feed consisted of ground corn and alfalfa hay.

The second consignment of \$7.60 cattle was contributed by Peter Tribble, a prominent feeder, of Richmond, Ray county, Mo. There were 32 head in the lot, and they averaged 1304 pounds. They were grade Shorthorns and Herefords, and had been fed about seven months on ear corn. There were two and three, and went to Armour.

The \$7.67 1/2 steers were contributed by J. M. Rose of Frankfort, Kas., one of the leading feeders of Marshall county. They consisted of 11 head of two-year-olds, grade Herefords and Shorthorns, and averaged 1290 pounds. They were picked up by Mr. Rose in his neighborhood and put on feed about November 1, 1901. They were fed on shelled corn, supplemented by about 4 pounds of cottonseed meal per head per day. Mr. Rose was well pleased with the sale notwithstanding the fact that he did not quite top the market. He held the record for a few minutes, anyhow, and that was something to be proud of.

NOTABLE SHORTHORN SALES.

One of the most notable sales of Shorthorns ever held in the West was that at Rofe, Ia., last Wednesday. N. A. Lind sold 63 head for upwards of \$40,000. Red Crest, a cow, topped the sale at \$3800. She was purchased by C. C. Bigler & Son of Hartwick, Ia.

The average of the females was \$789.80, and on the bulls \$555. The general average was \$767. The attendance was large. Most of the crowd left for Victor to attend the sale by C. C. Bigler. The Biglers have been buying the tops at the various Western sales in the past few months and some astonishing prices are expected.

REGISTERED JERSEY SALES.

Transfers of registered Jersey cattle in the southwest, reported to the journal by Secretary J. J. Hemingway of the American Jersey Cattle club, New York city, are as follows:

Champion Fitzsimmons 51428—F. W. Torn to A. W. Talk, Rungo, Tex. Tom L. Treadway 58419—W. F. Treadway to J. L. Pierce, Sulphur Springs, Tex.

COWS.

Bell Pansy 164485—S. C. Bell to W. C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Tex. Cuporal's Choice 154589—H. Ehlers to J. Drozda, La Grange, Tex.

Gladys Pink 138839—S. C. Bell to W. C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Tex. Hester Grove Katiebel 148155—S. C. Bell to W. C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Tex. Hester Grove Minnehaha 148154—S. C. Bell to W. C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Tex.

Ida Miriam 148444—S. C. Bell to W. C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Tex. Lady Belle Eck 164101—S. C. Bell to W. C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Tex.

Lady Ellen Eck 164097—S. C. Bell to W. C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Tex. Lalla's Silvershee 144098—S. C. Bell to W. C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Tex.

Sister Cleophas 144099—S. C. Bell to W. C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Tex. Sister Roberts 164100—S. C. Bell to W. C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Tex.

Talala C. 66142—W. H. Langford to E. Baughman, Pine Bluff, Ark. May Susie 122595—S. C. Bell to W. C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Tex. Minniehma 148153—S. C. Bell to W. C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Tex.

Nancy Bess 123047—S. C. Bell to W. C. Sullivan, San Antonio, Tex. Rinaldo's Theresa 145440—H. Zieschang to W. P. Brittain, Houston, Tex.

ANGUS CATTLE IMPORTATIONS.

In a letter to the Journal from Calhoun, Ill., Mr. C. E. Fisher says: "Messrs. W. H. Goodwine and F. C. Fleming of West Lebanon, Ind., and myself bought over fifty head of Aberdeen Angus cattle in Scotland and imported them. They have now arrived at their destination in Indiana. Among the lot is the famous bull 'Blon,' the former great stock bull of Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballinadloch.

This bull has been a great prize winner and held the prize record for bulls sold at public auction in Scotland until it was taken by one of his sons, a young bull that now holds this record. A young cow, 'Krivinia,' by 'Blon,' sold at the Escher sale last spring in Chicago for \$1700, the top price of the sale. We, of course, think that this is the best bred herd and the best lot of individuals ever brought to this country."

A movement is on foot to have boats land at Aransas Pass and Corpus Christi for shipment of cattle on the hoof to Baltimore, Md., where a large demand for Texas cattle exists. It is estimated that large sums can be saved in transit by the water route.

While present conditions will not admit of vessels of any considerable draught being taken into either of the ports mentioned, it is the general opinion that the expenditures at Aransas Pass of the appropriation made in the rivers and harbors bill now before congress will result in improving the harbor and channel to an extent which will permit the entry of vessels engaged, not only in the cattle trade, but in other lines of business as well.

A big sale of Angus cattle opened at Chicago today and will continue tomorrow. Some very high-class entries have been secured.

covered with ticks in less than thirty days after being turned in the pasture, will severely try their immunity. I will advise you later of some of the results of this shipment. These calves and others that I am now inoculating will be for sale this fall.

The result of this rigid test will be awaited with interest by readers of the Journal.

By a decision of the supreme court last week, stock raisers of the West are left largely at the mercy of the railroads entering the stock yards at Chicago. Recently the Interstate

Commerce Commission brought suit against the C. B. and Q. railroad to stay a charge of \$2 per car increase of regular traffic rates imposed on every shipper of stock west of the Mississippi between Canada and the Gulf. This rate has been in force on all the roads, who use as a pretext the fact that they are assessed eight cents a car for the use of the tracks entering the yards. Recently the cattlemen brought the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which heard the case twice, the second time on the application of the railroads, and found that the facts were as follows:

"1. That the true rate embraced an ample charge for delivering stock into the stock yards, which fully compensated the roads for that service.

"2. That the new charge was unreasonable in any view, as it was double what would have been reasonable under the circumstances.

"3. That the railroads owned the Union Stock Yards and then sold their depot, they could not lawfully impose an additional charge for the use of a part of that depot.

"4. That under any circumstances to charge Western live stock twice as

THE PACKING PLANTS.

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FARM NEWS.

Wexahatche, Tex., wheat classes as heavy No. 2, and sells at 65 cents per bushel.

Wheat on Captain J. L. Greer's farm near McKinney, Tex., yielded twenty-two bushels to the acre.

Fruit trees, crops and houses have been considerably damaged by wind and hail near Gorman, Tex.

Good potatoes have been selling at Brenham, Tex., at 45 cents per bushel. A higher figure is anticipated.

The initial carload of tomatoes for the season was shipped from Alto last week. There will be only about 50 per cent of a full crop.

Over thirty carloads of potatoes will be shipped from the vicinity of Quinlan, Tex., during the next few weeks. The proceeds are estimated at \$5000.

The Mineola truck growers sold their crop of potatoes at 80 cents per bushel f. o. b. Mineola. This is a good price, and the raisers will have a nice profit out of the crop.

An output of 800 cars of potatoes will be shipped by the Potato Growers' association of Grayson county this season. Last year only 600 cars were sent to market from here.

Wheat and oats near Goldthwaite, Mills county, Texas, were shortened by early drought, but all other crops are in fine condition. The outlook for corn and cotton are flattering.

Worms did considerable damage to the tomato crop around Tyler, Tex., this season. It is estimated by some farmers that over 50 per cent was ruined. Owing to the short supply, fancy prices are predicted.

South Texas is now shipping melons to the Northern markets and obtaining

good prices for them. Also, Texas is shipping onions, tomatoes and various other things that in a former time she hardly thought of growing except for home consumption, and even then on a rather limited scale. Texas is learning the lesson of diversified farming to excellent advantage.

Crops are doing splendidly in the vicinity of Harwood, Tex. Corn is far advanced and cotton has reached a good stand. Not much alarm is felt over the possible invasion of the boll weevil.

The first carload of tomatoes from Frankfort, Tex., went out last Tuesday, and Athens began shipping Wednesday. Alto sent its first carload to market last Tuesday, and the yield will be about 50 per cent of a full crop.

The boll weevil has appeared in large quantities on the bottom lands near Reagan, Tex. Farmers say that unless the ravages of the pest can be checked their cotton will be almost a complete failure.

When Saturday arrived a hundred carloads of tomatoes had been shipped from Jacksonville, Tex. They were all grown within ten miles of that place and brought an average of \$1.20 per crate, or \$3.60 per bushel.

Near Naples, Tex., the results of truck growing have been most gratifying. There have so far been 600 crates of tomatoes shipped, which brought \$1 per crate. The total income of the producers was \$12,500.

Farmers near Chappell Hill, Tex., have been using mineral paint in hope of exterminating the weevil, which has damaged the cotton to some extent. If the experiments prove successful the paint will be used on a large scale.

Some big tomatoes have been grown by J. J. Matthews on his farm near Athens, in Henderson county. A cluster of three of these, exhibited in Dallas, weights three and one-half pounds. Two of them are sixteen inches around and the other fifteen inches.

Twenty carloads of wheat, mostly of the new crop, reached Galveston Saturday. The price offered by exporters was 75¢ a bushel, but in the afternoon it had gotten up to 75½¢. The condition of the wheat is excellent and there is promise of a good June movement.

Treadway & Beese, representing the Truck Growers' association of Edna, Tex., shipped large quantities of fine potatoes and Creole onions to Denver, Colo. Truck growing in this county is becoming quite an industry. There are about 250 acres in melons and 200 in other vegetables now planted. Melons will probably begin to move by June 15.

The Grayson County Truck Growers' association met at Sherman, Tex., Saturday night and decided to send John S. Kerr to St. Louis to watch the market. All the railroads reaching Sherman will receive a portion of the shipping. About two hundred cars of potatoes have thus far been sent out from this place. Prices Saturday ranged from 57 to 69 cents per bushel.

Edgewood, Tex., has been shipping large quantities of Irish potatoes to market. They began doing business early and some sales brought 70¢ per bushel f. o. b. The acreage will be about 500. In some instances 125 bushels per acre have been raised, though the average yield is about 75 bushels per acre. The Edgewood Horticultural association now includes 1400 members.

A dispatch from Cold Springs, Tex., says: "The cotton farmers in this section have been trying every kind of experiment to kill boll weevils. It is found that the red paint is a dead shot on them if applied late in the evening or early in the morning so day can make it stick to them. One farmer brought in ten this morning that were killed off of one stalk of cotton."

Owing to the ravages of insects but little more than a quarter of a crop of early tomatoes is going to market from the vicinity of Lindale, Tex. The Colorado beetle has attacked the plant with disastrous results. Near Rusk fifty per cent of the tomatoes have been injured or destroyed by worms or the rot. Those in good condition have been selling around \$1.25 per crate.

General crop conditions near Victoria, Tex., were never better. A fair corn crop is already certain, and if it rains within the next week a big crop will be made. Cotton is doing nicely, but grass and weeds are doing better, and a great many farmers have been

RICE STRAWS.

Prospects for a large rice yield near Eagle Lake, Tex., are said to be the best of any year since this industry began there.

A company with headquarters at Bay City, Tex., has been chartered for the purpose of building a rice mill to treat the Texas and Louisiana product.

A rice mill is being erected at Iowa Junction, La., by Paul W. Daniels, an extensive rice planter of that place. It will have a capacity of 300 barrels daily and the attempt will be made to handle rice in bulk instead of in pockets, as is now the practice. Mr. Daniels' experiment is being watched with much interest.

A lively interest is being manifested in rice culture around Bellville, Tex., writes a correspondent. Mr. H. W. Warnecke, a progressive farmer, living about one mile west of that place, has planted about 400 acres in rice this spring. He irrigates by pumping water out of Mill creek. If he makes a good crop it is likely that several other farmers will plant rice next year.

The latest government report as to crop conditions says: "Louisiana reports only a slight increase in acreage, but in Texas there is a phenomenal increase, and under any reasonably favorable conditions, the outcome of the Southwest will be fully 50 per cent ahead of the present year, and furnish a supply equal to the present requirement of the United States, and its adjoining colonial possessions."

The following letter descriptive of Cloudfroft, has just been received by Mr. E. P. Turner:

El Paso, Tex., May 30.—Mr. E. P. Turner, G. P. and T. A., Texas and Pacific Railway, Dallas, Tex.: Dear Sir—Cloudfroft has been appropriately named "the roof garden of the Southwest." According to the United States weather bureau observations the highest noon temperature at Cloudfroft last year was seventy-two degrees, the general average running about sixty-five degrees.

The hotel facilities have been increased, one additional hotel, the "Virginia," being completed and another now being erected, in addition to the famous "Lodge." The "Lodge" will of course remain the resort for the four hundred, but the other hotels in connection with the cottages and tents provided, will form an accessory for the accommodation of those who do not care to make the Cloudfroft trip more expensive than is absolutely necessary. The "Lodge" will be under the management of Mr. Geo. Waterman, as well as the dining hall, pavilion and lunch stand. At the dining hall meals beyond criticism will be served during the season at the uniform price of fifty cents, while at the lunch stand entertainment can be had at a la carte, from a simple lunch to the more expensive fancy meal.

In the way of amusements, out-door as well as indoor, many additions have been made including excellent golf links, tennis courts and one of the finest double bowling alleys in the Southwest; billiards, ping pong and other attractions too numerous to mention. Private theatricals will be among the more attractive features this season and will afford quite a scope for amateur work in that line among the Cloudfroft visitors. In the way of out-door pastime, mention should be made of the hunting, fishing, riding and driving in the vicinity of Cloudfroft, which are almost unexcelled. None of the visitors need suffer this season for lack of amusements. A well equipped livery stable will be maintained throughout the season affording facilities for small or large parties, as desired, and the forest drives in that vicinity are simply superb. The entire place, including the hotels, pavilion, dining hall and grounds will be lighted with electricity.

The trip to Cloudfroft embraces, on the Alamogordo & Sacramento Mountain line, about twenty-five miles of the grandest scenery on the American continent without exception; the views obtainable from certain points are especially magnificent, embracing in places an expanse of two hundred miles with a vertical view of about one mile. Those who have never equate conception of its scenery nor of the engineering problems involved in the construction of this line. The change from the arid regions to the "Main Woods" and their attendant surroundings is so sudden as to be absolutely startling, and must be seen to be appreciated.

Local sleeper service. Arrangements have been made for local sleeper service between El Paso and Alamogordo on the regular daily train between those points, leaving El Paso at 8 p. m., passengers being allowed to remain in sleeper until morning at Alamogordo when connecting train leaves for Cloudfroft, in addition to which, special Saturday service was placed in effect beginning May 31st, leaving El Paso at 1:15 p. m. and making a fast run to Cloudfroft, returning each Monday, leaving Cloudfroft at 7:30 a. m. and arriving at El Paso in time for dinner, thus affording daylight rides in both directions over the scenic route. Sleeping car fare \$1.50.

Yours truly,
A. N. BROWN,
G. P. A.

Chair cars and sleepers run through to El Paso daily, Pamphlet giving complete description will be gladly sent any one upon application.
E. P. TURNER,
G. P. & T. A., T. & P. Ry. Co.,
Dallas, Texas.

Corn and cotton near Austin are in splendid condition, due to timely rains.

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There are some who are making a losing fight for life that can appreciate this; those whose lungs are diseased. With every tick of the watch, they know that they are being counted out.

The great question is how can a quick rally be made to continue the fight against disease? Many who have asked that question have found a satisfactory answer in the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures bronchitis, obstinate, deep-seated coughs, hemorrhage, night-sweats, emaciation, and other conditions which if neglected or unsatisfactorily treated, may find a fatal termination in consumption.

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Worms did considerable damage to the tomato crop around Tyler, Tex., this season. It is estimated by some farmers that over 50 per cent was ruined. Owing to the short supply, fancy prices are predicted.

South Texas is now shipping melons to the Northern markets and obtaining

General crop conditions near Victoria, Tex., were never better. A fair corn crop is already certain, and if it rains within the next week a big crop will be made. Cotton is doing nicely, but grass and weeds are doing better, and a great many farmers have been

Owing to the ravages of insects but little more than a quarter of a crop of early tomatoes is going to market from the vicinity of Lindale, Tex. The Colorado beetle has attacked the plant with disastrous results. Near Rusk fifty per cent of the tomatoes have been injured or destroyed by worms or the rot. Those in good condition have been selling around \$1.25 per crate.

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Breeders Who Seek Your Trade

SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILDRETH BREEDER OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE. A number of registered bulls and young cows for sale...

WILDAIR'S STOCK FARM—HOWARD & BROTHERS. Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Standard Bred Horses.

LOUIA B. BROWN, SMITHFIELD TEX. Breeder of Registered Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

THE J. W. BURGESS COMPANY. Breeders of Thoroughbred Shorthorn and Double Standard Colored Durham cattle. Young stock of both classes for sale...

DRUMMOND FARM HERD OF SHORTHORNS. Bulls for sale. Registration papers go with each animal. Address: G. W. HUNT, Drummond, Young County, Texas, or T. L. HUNT, Dallas, Texas.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Near Chillicothe, Tex., contains 4 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 18967—Vol. 48. Address owner, ED. ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

SHORTHORNS POLLED DURHAMS. Just 28 bulls at \$2.00 and heifers at \$2.50. Beautiful reds, four to six months old. Purchaser is allowed to hold back \$6.00 per head until stock arrives and gives satisfaction. Calves cast, less than a calf. ISON & LITNEY, Harrodsburg, Ky.

ACQUATED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. I have over 100 Shorthorn cattle and yearlings that have been inoculated against Texas Fever. Station against Texas Fever. I sold fifty-six subjects to the same party. All the well known winter, that have been a great success. This is headquarters from the business, and buyers can count on finding something good here. One to a carload. JOHN BURRUS, Columbia, Mo.

D. P. NORTON DUNLAP KANSAS. Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Prices, quality considered, defy competition.

JULE GUNTER GAINESVILLE TEXAS. Will have for sale the coming spring 300 bulls, strictly pure bred registered. Correspondence solicited.

DURHAM PARK HERD. Shorthorn cattle. Scotch, Scotch topped and pure Bates. Young stock of both classes for sale. DAVID H. BELL, Austin, Texas. Farm railway station, Liberty Hill, on Austin & County western railway, 38 miles from Austin.

H. O. SAMUELL DALLAS, TEXAS. Breeder of Shorthorns. Have half a dozen young registered bulls for sale.

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

HEREFORDS.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, CHANNING. Hartley county, Texas. DAVID H. BELL, proprietor. Herd established in 1853. My herd consists of 100 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture, clean, water, etc. I have some 100 bulls for sale this spring and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carload, a specialty.

N. J. JONES ANTELOPE TEXAS. Jack county, has 200 high grade Hereford cattle for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

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, 50 cows from 2 to 8 years old. I will make very low prices on any of the above cattle if taken at once.

C. A. STANNARD, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS. 700 head in herd. Young stock for sale. GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo.

WHY PAY RENT OR INTEREST?

WHEN THE HOME CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY. A CO-PARTNERSHIP.



Will furnish you the money to pay off your mortgage or buy a home in any locality, and give you 16 years and 8 months to pay it back at the rate of \$5.35 per month, without interest. In case of death or total disability a clear deed will be given. Strictly investigated and insured. N. W. DUNHAM, State Mgr. 80 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS. AGENTS WANTED. Copyrighted 1901 by George A. Neal.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN BERRIES—Loganberry, blackberry and raspberry and red raspberry. Fruit very large and melting; deep reddish maroon color, rich flavor and no core. Mammoth Blackberry hybrid between wild blackberry and Loganberry. Fruit black, enormous and melting. Flavor of wild blackberry. Cane of both are strong, vigorous and very prolific. Dozen plants of either variety bear enough for largest family. Sent by express prepaid, on receipt of \$9.00 per dozen. Mention this paper. NOVELTY FRUIT CO., Watsonville, California.

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

CATTLE SALES.

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

W. J. STATION, BEVILLE TEXAS. Pure bred Hereford cattle. Choice yearling registered bulls and high grades of both sexes. Call or write for prices.

A. B. JONES, BIG SPRINGS, TEXAS. Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle. Young bulls and heifers of Corrobor blood for sale cheap.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Both sexes for sale. M. B. Turkeys and Plymouth chickens. W. S. IKARD, Mgr., Henrietta, Texas.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. Some but high class bulls in service. Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Sale stock of both sexes. kept on Saginaw ranch, near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants. E. C. RHODE, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 200.

J. L. GADWICK CRESSON, TEXAS, NEAR Fort Worth. Registered and graded and very high grade Hereford cattle. Bulls for sale.

U. S. WEDDINGTON, CHILDRESS TEX. Breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle and yearlings. Choice yearling bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices. breeding considered. All Panhandle registered stock and yearlings, both as to breeding and individuality, kept in service. Inspection solicited.

V. WIESS. Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas.) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 317, Beaumont, Texas.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS—Green county, Mo. Choice yearling bulls, imported, natives, good. GEO. W. P. COATES, Abilene, Tex.

T. G. Hendrick, of Midland, Tex., has sold his entire bunch of yearling steers at Hereford for \$17.50 per head.

Kearney Mayes, of San Angelo, has purchased a bunch of steer yearlings in the Colorado country at \$10.50 per head.

W. H. McMahan of Ozona, Tex., sold seventy head of stock cattle to M. D. Oliver, Wednesday last week, at \$15 average.

Jeff Moore delivered at Ozona recently, 5000 head of sheep that he sold to W. W. Means some time ago for \$2.50 per head.

T. P. Gillespie, near Sonora, Tex., has bought of Dock Simmons and Coleman Whitfield 100 steer yearlings at \$15 average.

Kearney Mayes of San Angelo, purchased last week 200 yearling steers from ranchmen along the Colorado river at \$10.50 average.

Dave Laird, of Miami, last week sold 200 head of 3-year-old steers to L. O. Martin of Eskridge, Kan., at \$32 average. The cattle have been shipped.

Frank Good of Gall, Tex., has purchased Stretton 4876, a fine bull that has been in use for about two years in Biney Jones' registered Hereford herd.

ALLENDALE HERD, ABERDEEN ANGUS. The oldest and largest herd in the U. S. Registered animals on hand at all times. Write for descriptive prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of \$100. Address: THOMAS J. ANDERSON, Manager, Allendale Farm, Rural Route No. 2, Jola, Allen Co., Kansas, and visit the herd at 7:30 p. m., address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Frank, Lake Forest, Ill.

MAVERICKS. J. F. Ellis has purchased of C. L. Broome his 32-Section ranch on the Pecos river, in Pecos county, for \$3500. All improvements are included in the transaction.

W. Polwell of Greer county, Oklahoma, on Tuesday purchased through Witherspoon & Gough 5000 acres of land in Castro county from W. A. Hubbard; consideration, \$12,500.

The number of cattle said to be driven out of Greer county in Texas, is estimated at 23,000 head. The herds have been passing almost daily of late, the largest being that of Hughes brothers, which numbered 2500 head.

L. F. Farr of San Angelo, Tex., has purchased the Coleman and Babington Hereford herd at Coleman, N. M., and embarked in the cattle-breeding business. There are 120 head in the herd, which includes four registered bulls.

W. B. Robinson, who recently sold his ranch near Tombston, has purchased the C. L. Tanner ranch. While this property contains only one section, it is valuable on account of its being highly improved. Consideration, \$2500.

J. K. P. Harris of Sweetwater, Tex., who purchases the McDaniel ranch property some time since, has just closed a deal with A. L. Bishop for his home place, which consists of two sections of land well improved, and all of his livestock. Consideration, \$6500.

New records were made on prices paid for dressed beef steers at the stockyards in Kansas City Thursday. A Piersh of Formosa, Kan., received \$7.60 for sixty-five cattle averaging 1543 pounds, and Peter Trimble of Missouri was paid the same price for thirty-two grade Shorthorns.

There have been 200 cars of cattle shipped from Van Horn, Tex., this year, the greatest number shipped from here for many years. There is a good deal of stuff left in the country, but not much will be shipped before fall. The weather continues very dry, and stockmen are beginning to look very blue.

R. L. Ellison has purchased about 450 head of yearling steers around Childers during the past two weeks. He bought from W. L. Underwood, John Dial, Fred stee, Charles Scott, J. A. Owens, E. Owens, G. W. Johnson and paid from \$14.50 to \$15 per head. The steers will be taken to his ranch in Collingsworth county.

J. N. Parker and R. P. Davie of Colorado Springs, Colo., have just purchased for \$100,000 a hacienda of 30,000 acres in Mexico. The land embraces some of the richest grazing pasture in the agricultural district of that section. It has been but slightly improved, thus accounting for the low price. Mr. Parker is south at present, completing the details of the deal which will be made public upon his return. A number of local men are associated in the transaction. The new owners will improve and stock the land in the near future.

Frank Good of Gall, Tex., recently bought a fine registered bull and heifer from A. B. Jones, Hereford breeder of Big Springs, Tex. The bull (Stretton 4876) is a son of Corrobor and has been at the head of Mr. Jones' herd about three years. The price paid for him was \$400, and \$150 for the heifer. March on 21st (1894), a premium bull, will take the place of Stretton in Mr. Jones' herd.

It may safely be said that some of the best blooded Hereford cattle to be found in the Panhandle country are owned by Richard Tisdale of Channing, Bartley county, Tex. Among his treasures is Wilton Grove, one of the cleanest-limbed pure bred in America. He is increasing his herd at a steady rate, too. Others in the ranch country might with profit follow his example.

C. C. Bigler & Sons, at Victor, Ia., on Thursday last, made the best average on pure-bred cattle by an American Shorthorn breeder in twenty-five years. Fifty head, all females, averaged \$338.20. The attendance was nearly 1000, including prominent breeders from all over America. All but four head went to Iowa buyers. The first ten brought \$17,250, and the first twenty \$23,135. The top sale was \$2040 for a pure Bates cow, "Wild Eyes 618," which sold to Brown & Randolph, Indianapolis.

David L. Cresswell and M. J. Rusk of El Paso, Tex., stopped in Great Falls on their way home from accompanying the shipment of Conrad-Price Mexican cattle to the Canadian line. Both are deputy customs inspectors in the government employ at El Paso, and made the trip in their official capacity. Both report that there will be thousands of Texas cattle shipped to Montana ranges during the present year, as well as many of the Mexican dogs, such as were brought in by the Conrad-Price company.

Three thousand Mexican steers passed through Helena, Mont., the first of the month, bound for Canada, having been shipped in bond. The buyer is C. W. Price of Fort Benton, who is trying the experiment on his Canadian range. It is a venture that will be watched with much interest by stockmen generally in this state. The Mexican two-year-old steers is somewhat larger than "a right prairie Newfoundland dog," said a cowman in describing them, "but not so tame." However, they are certain to grow in the pure Northern air, and it would not be surprising if they develop very rapidly into good beef. There is no telling what this nutritious Northern grass will accomplish.

Last Wednesday was a record breaking day at the Omaha market. Hogs sold at the highest average price ever paid here for the month of June. The cattle record was broken by the sale of a small bunch of heaves at \$7.45, the highest price ever paid on the open market there. The cattle were shipped by John A. Stout of Bradshaw, Neb., and were of his own feeding. In that load there were five head of cattle of his own raising as well as feeding and these were fed corn and hay and during the last three months that they were on feed they were given an additional ration of stock food.

CRUSHERS ON BEEF PRICES. At the convention of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' association, in session at Galveston last week, the following resolutions were adopted relative to the prices of cattle and hog products: "Whereas, the livestock industry is an important factor in a very large portion of the United States and is closely allied with the oil mill business in its past and future development; be it

"Resolved, that the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' association, now assembled in convention at Galveston, Tex., deprecates any act of congress that may tend to reduce the price of cattle and hogs."

"Resolved, further, that the present prices of beef and hogs are due to a shortage in seed products. This shortage is a direct result of an almost complete failure of such feed crops as are usually relied upon to produce for market both beef and hogs."

A new scale house has been opened at South Omaha, to accommodate the large run of hogs at that market.

SALES IN ST. LOUIS. Transactions in quarantine cattle at the St. Louis National Stock Yards were brisk last week. Representative sales:

Monday, June 2nd—W. J. Jarvis, Thornton, Tex., 50 steers, 865 pounds, \$4.70; R. A. McCain, Hayes, Ark., 32 mixed, 755 pounds, \$3.30; A. H. Harum, Quilman, Tex., 20 steers, 1156 pounds, \$3.75; J. A. Long, Ector, Tex., 40 steers, 845 pounds, \$4.00; Webb & Co., Bellevue, Tex., 75 steers, 916 pounds, \$4.85; W. W. and R. Miller, Zuercher, Tex., 48 steers, 938 pounds, \$5.15; J. A. Loomis, Miles, Tex., 33 steers, 676 pounds, \$4.75, 47 heifers, 475 pounds, \$3.60; C. Branch, Edna, Tex., 321 steers, 908 pounds, \$5.15, 22 stags and oxen, 1008 pounds, \$4.60; T. W. Allen, West, Tex., 45 steers, 975 pounds, \$5.15; Hays Bros., Edna, Tex., 45 cows, 754 pounds, \$3.80; C. T. Hunter, Atoka, Tex., 168 steers, 864 pounds, \$4.85; A. P. Racheil, Henrietta, I. T., 111 cows, 760 pounds, \$3.25; N. Higdon & Son, Quilman, Tex., 51 steers, 952 pounds, \$5.40; Driscoll & Driscoll, Alice, Tex., 20 cows and heifers, 637 pounds, \$3.25; Hunter & Gallagher, Alice, Tex., 149 steers, 773 pounds, \$4.40; C. B. Lucas, Berclair, Tex., 216 steers, 933 pounds, \$5.20.

Tuesday, June 3rd—J. T. A. Parkerson, Okmugle, I. T., 171 calves, \$8.50 per head; J. P. Edwards, Gatesville, Tex., 24 steers, 1185 pounds, \$6.00; D. Waggoner & Son, Waggoner, Tex., 212 steers, 1099 pounds, \$5.85; J. Forsythe, Tulsa, I. T., 131 steers, 1050 pounds, \$5.65; D. Trammel, Fort Worth, Tex.,

62 steers, 889 pounds, \$4.90; W. N. Fleming, Aloe, Tex., 58 steers, 809 pounds, \$5.00; Fleming & Davidson, Aloe, Tex., 108 steers, 892 pounds, \$5.25; Chittin-Fleming & Davidson, Victoria, Tex., 71 steers, 908 pounds, \$4.60; Weaver Bros., Wortham, Tex., 38 mixed, 575 pounds, \$3.50, 1 steers, 387 pounds, \$4.65; C. M. Caultie, Shackelford county, Tex., 141 calves, \$9.25 per head; J. S. Thornton, Floresville, Tex., 325 grass steers, 784 pounds, \$3.85; Webb & Co., Bellevue, Tex., 125 steers, 966 pounds, \$5.00, 25 cows, 898 pounds, \$3.10, 48 calves, at \$5.50 per head; J. T. Fryor, Portland, Ark., 200 steers, 955 pounds, \$5.25; W. W. Jones, Alice, Tex., 405 grass steers, 815 pounds, \$3.60; Coughran Bros., Floresville, Tex., 324 steers, 574 pounds, \$4.25.

Wednesday, June 4th—F. F. DeGraff, Acquilla, Tex., 50 steers, 846 pounds, \$3.80; Chas. Schreinen, Tex., 93 steers, 923 pounds, \$4.15; Ho'a & Moore, Walnut Springs, Tex., 63 steers, 786 pounds, \$3.85; Martin Bros., San Antonio, Tex., 100 steers, 938 pounds, \$5.00; J. V. & T. C. Westbrock, Valley Mills, Tex., 45 steers, 572 pounds, \$4.65; R. A. Riddle, Caddo, I. T., 20 steers, 1108 pounds, \$6.00; R. J. Brown, Henrietta, Tex., 124 steers, 929 pounds, \$3.05; J. T. Greene & Co., Gregory, Tex., 112 steers, 953 pounds, \$4.85, 58 calves, 704 pounds, \$3.25, 79 calves, at \$8.75 per head; Jack Coy, Alice, Tex., 26 steers, 706 pounds, \$3.50; G. F. Barr, Valley Mills, Tex., 41 steers, 710 pounds, \$3.65; Holmes & S. Gonzalez, Tex., 70 steers, 785 pounds, \$4.00; C. J. Fogelman, Kaufman, Tex., 31 steers, 662 pounds, \$3.30; G. W. Sanders, San Antonio, Tex., 103 steers (grass), 803 pounds, \$3.35; J. T. Poole, Valley Mills, Tex., 130 steers, 674 pounds, \$3.55; G. N. & Taylor King, Terrell, Tex., 85 steers, 797 pounds, \$3.75; T. J. Greene & Co., Muscogee, I. T., 81 steers, 822 pounds, \$3.65; James A. Gallagher, San Antonio, Tex., 24 steers, 970 pounds, \$4.75; Bennett & West, Inez, Tex., 10 cows, 855 pounds, \$3.75, 140 calves at \$10 per head; J. G. Childers, Lake End, La., 269 steers, 803 pounds, \$3.90; John Eberhardt, Chip, Tex., 143 grass steers, 850 pounds, \$4.40.

Thursday, June 5th—J. A. Phillips, Rockdale, Tex., 43 steers, 693 pounds, \$3.25; S. Webb & Co., Bellevue, Tex., 31 steers, 1915 pounds, \$5.25; M. Houston & Son, Bellevue, Tex., 45 steers, 966 pounds, \$5.00; M. Sansom & Co., Alvarado, Tex., 117 steers, 959 pounds, \$5.75; J. T. Fryor, Portland, Ark., 143 steers, 1968 pounds, \$5.30; 11 cows, 863 pounds, \$3.85; S. I. Bryant, Grandview, Tex., 32 steers and stags, 657 pounds, \$3.40; L. B. Dougherty, Waco, Tex., 41 steers, 848 pounds, \$3.80; A. M. Habbitt, Ada, I. T., 124 steers, 858 pounds, \$4.60; 14 cows, 840 pounds, \$3.50; G. S. Hale, Schangie, Tex., 395 steers, 772 pounds, \$3.65; J. S. Casey & Bro., Gainesville, Tex., 26 steers, 646 pounds, \$5.00.

The price paid was \$400. Mr. Good also bought a registered heifer out of the same herd for \$150. Mr. Jones has placed March on 21st, a premium bull, at the head of his herd.

W. B. Beach, of Hereford, sold and delivered to B. W. Miller Thursday sixty-five two and three-year-olds at the very fancy price of \$23.90 and \$27.50.

Young & Husep of Ozona, Tex., sold to W. C. Hudspeth six blooded Hereford bulls at \$50 each; also, two to A. F. Nelson and two to Thos. Sowell at the same figures.

W. T. Brown, of Sterling county, sold to W. T. Conger last week 16 cows at \$20 a head. M. T. Sullivan sold Curry and Cushing 19 yearlings at \$13.50.

R. E. Rankin has been gathering at his ranch, fifty miles south of Midland, Tex., 250 head of steer yearlings recently sold to L. C. Wall at \$15 average.

E. E. Willoughby has bought 130 of the Colton ranch yearlings, in McCulloch county, for \$12 per head. They are among the best white faces ever raised in that section.

Rube Reid, manager of the O-4 ranch in Ector county, has shipped his yearlings, recently purchased by Ed. Reid, to the Northwest. When sold recently they brought an average of \$17 a piece.

J. H. Wayland of Plainview, Tex., sold to Lovelace and James a string of stock cattle at \$20 for dry cows, \$20 for cows and calves, \$16 for steer-ones and \$20 for twos. Total consideration, \$7023.

Curry & Cushing of San Angelo, purchased last week from M. T. Sullivan, 19 yearlings at \$13.50. Another transaction was the sale by W. T. Brown to W. T. Conger of 16 cows at \$20 per head.

A. P. Murchison, the livestock broker of Hereford, last week sold to Thos. Lytle of Pierre S. D., 500 one and two-year-old steers at \$20 and \$24 respectively. They were picked from herds belonging to the following parties: W. B. Phillips, L. A. Pierce, Gombas & Worley, J. B. Farley, Chas. Hodges, W. S. Fites, G. R. Jowell, J. H. Weems and Mrs. W. A. Witherspoon.

The Devil's River News reports the following transactions: Dock Simmons sold to T. P. Gillespie 45 head of yearling steers at \$13; T. B. Gillespie bought from Colman Whitfield 48 head of yearling steers at \$13; Elton Stillman sold 150 head of stock cattle to J. B. Christian, of Eldorado, at \$15.50 per head; J. W. Mayfield bought from Wm. I. Babbs, 800 head of stock cattle for \$11,000; 400 head of stock horses for

\$4800, and 3000 goats for \$6000. Dock Simmons sold to G. W. Whitehead & sons, 312 two and three-year-old steers at \$18 and \$20 a head. Jim Heves, the successful sheepman, was in Sonora Saturday from the John Rae ranch on Buckhorn Jim sold 1200 more rams to Duncan Sparks, of Chicago, at \$2.25 per head.

Following is the list of Pecos Valley sales made by Carlsbad, N.M., stockmen through S. T. Bitting to B. C. Ash of Pierre, South Dakota: Livingston & Dunway, 893 head; Jones Bros., 526; Walter Thayer, 108; D. L. Kemp, 83; Smith & Bitting, 417; Bitting & Scott, 79; T. J. Fletcher, 206; Clabe Merchant, 217; M. F. Stone, 150; W. J. Barber, estimated, \$850. Total, 3428. All were two and three-year-olds.

E. W. Brumfield of Rock Springs, sold to Parkerson & Bunton his three-year-old steers at \$22. M. M. Parkerson and H. Bunton bought of J. E. and Bill Thurman 58 steers, three and four, at \$22; also of Henry Miller of Leakey, 50 steers, three and four, at \$22; of S. B. Roney, 100 steers, three and four, at \$21.50. D. T. Yaws sold to John Brooks' two-year-old Hereford bulls at \$65. D. T. Yaws sold to J. E. Thurman two yearling Herefords at \$40.

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Tuesday, June 3rd—J. T. A. Parkerson, Okmugle, I. T., 171 calves, \$8.50 per head; J. P. Edwards, Gatesville, Tex., 24 steers, 1185 pounds, \$6.00; D. Waggoner & Son, Waggoner, Tex., 212 steers, 1099 pounds, \$5.85; J. Forsythe, Tulsa, I. T., 131 steers, 1050 pounds, \$5.65; D. Trammel, Fort Worth, Tex.,

62 steers, 889 pounds, \$4.90; W. N. Fleming, Aloe, Tex., 58 steers, 809 pounds, \$5.00; Fleming & Davidson, Aloe, Tex., 108 steers, 892 pounds, \$5.25; Chittin-Fleming & Davidson, Victoria, Tex., 71 steers, 908 pounds, \$4.60; Weaver Bros., Wortham, Tex., 38 mixed, 575 pounds, \$3.50, 1 steers, 387 pounds, \$4.65; C. M. Caultie, Shackelford county, Tex., 141 calves, \$9.25 per head; J. S. Thornton, Floresville, Tex., 325 grass steers, 784 pounds, \$3.85; Webb & Co., Bellevue, Tex., 125 steers, 966 pounds, \$5.00, 25 cows, 898 pounds, \$3.10, 48 calves, at \$5.50 per head; J. T. Fryor, Portland, Ark., 200 steers, 955 pounds, \$5.25; W. W. Jones, Alice, Tex., 405 grass steers, 815 pounds, \$3.60; Coughran Bros., Floresville, Tex., 324 steers, 574 pounds, \$4.25.

Wednesday, June 4th—F. F. DeGraff, Acquilla, Tex., 50 steers, 846 pounds, \$3.80; Chas. Schreinen, Tex., 93 steers, 923 pounds, \$4.15; Ho'a & Moore, Walnut Springs, Tex., 63 steers, 786 pounds, \$3.85; Martin Bros., San Antonio, Tex., 100 steers, 938 pounds, \$5.00; J. V. & T. C. Westbrock, Valley Mills, Tex., 45 steers, 572 pounds, \$4.65; R. A. Riddle, Caddo, I. T., 20 steers, 1108 pounds, \$6.00; R. J. Brown, Henrietta, Tex., 124 steers, 929 pounds, \$3.05; J. T. Greene & Co., Gregory, Tex., 112 steers, 953 pounds, \$4.85, 58 calves, 704 pounds, \$3.25, 79 calves, at \$8.75 per head; Jack Coy, Alice, Tex., 26 steers, 706 pounds, \$3.50; G. F. Barr, Valley Mills, Tex., 41 steers, 710 pounds, \$3.65; Holmes & S. Gonzalez, Tex., 70 steers, 785 pounds, \$4.00; C. J. Fogelman, Kaufman, Tex., 31 steers, 662 pounds, \$3.30; G. W. Sanders, San Antonio, Tex., 103 steers (grass), 803 pounds, \$3.35; J. T. Poole, Valley Mills, Tex., 130 steers, 674 pounds, \$3.55; G. N. & Taylor King, Terrell, Tex., 85 steers, 797 pounds, \$3.75; T. J. Greene & Co., Muscogee, I. T., 81 steers, 822 pounds, \$3.65; James A. Gallagher, San Antonio, Tex., 24 steers, 970 pounds, \$4.75; Bennett & West, Inez, Tex., 10 cows, 855 pounds, \$3.75, 140 calves at \$10 per head; J. G. Childers, Lake End, La., 269 steers, 803 pounds, \$3.90; John Eberhardt, Chip, Tex., 143 grass steers, 850 pounds, \$4.40.

Thursday, June 5th—J. A. Phillips, Rockdale, Tex., 43 steers, 693 pounds, \$3.25; S. Webb & Co., Bellevue, Tex., 31 steers, 1915 pounds, \$5.25; M. Houston & Son, Bellevue, Tex., 45 steers, 966 pounds, \$5.00; M. Sansom & Co., Alvarado, Tex., 117 steers, 959 pounds, \$5.75; J. T. Fryor, Portland, Ark., 143 steers, 1968 pounds, \$5.30; 11 cows, 863 pounds, \$3.85; S. I. Bryant, Grandview, Tex., 32 steers and stags, 657 pounds, \$3.40; L. B. Dougherty, Waco, Tex., 41 steers, 848 pounds, \$3.80; A. M. Habbitt, Ada, I. T., 124 steers, 858 pounds, \$4.60; 14 cows, 840 pounds, \$3.50; G. S. Hale, Schangie, Tex., 395 steers, 772 pounds, \$3.65; J. S. Casey & Bro., Gainesville, Tex., 26 steers, 646 pounds, \$5.00.

Friday, June 6th—R. P. Crawford, Dewey, I. T., 17 head, 731 pounds, at \$4.10; C. S. Morris, Corbin, Tex., 47 head, 851 pounds, at \$2.50; James Crawford, Purcell, I. T., 72 head, 882 pounds, \$3.60; Hutton & Light, Purcell, I. T., 60 calves, 133 pounds, at \$5.10; Vandiver & Williams, Corsicana, Tex., 21 head, 703 pounds, at \$2.85.

Saturday, June 7th—E. S. Stribling, Oklahama City, O. T., 115 head, 806 pounds, at \$4.90; A. P. Rochelle, Oklahoma City

THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL CO.
BELDEN R. WILLIAMS, Editor.

OFFICES:
Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio,
Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.,
St. Paul, Minn., Kansas City, Mo.,
Omaha, Neb., Denver, Colo.,
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash.,
San Francisco, Cal., Los Angeles, Cal.,
San Diego, Cal., Honolulu, T. H.,
Hawaii, and other cities.

Subscription, \$1.00 PER YEAR.
Entered at the postoffice at Dallas,
Tex., as second class mail matter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All correspondence and other matter
for the Journal should reach us not later
than Monday morning of each week.
Publications matter received later than
this will necessarily be carried over to
the issue of the following week.
Communications on topics of interest
to readers will be gladly received and
published in these columns. Suggestions
regarding the care of cattle, sheep and
horses or fruit and vegetable culture are
always welcome.

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our attention.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.
June 24-25, 1920—Chicago, National Mer-
chandise Exchange, E. E. Sotham, Mgr.

There is room for the fig in Southern
and Eastern Texas truck gardens. Pro-
fessor J. H. Connell of the state experi-
ment station recently issued a bulletin
on this subject which should be
read by all interested in fruit raising.

About the easiest way for an obscure
country judge to gain notoriety now-
days is to direct the grand jury in his
county to indict the "beef trust" mag-
nates. Instantly his name is heral-
ded all over the country and he
wakes up the next morning to discover
that he has grown famous over night.

That the people of Texas recognize
the value of public education is shown
by recent results in Memphis, Tex.,
where a school tax proposition carried
unanimously. Furthermore, the vot-
ing was heavy. Nearly every taxpayer
went to the polls and placed himself
squarely on record in favor of more
and better schools.

Potatoes raised in Guadalupe county
have brought an average of \$25 per
acre. This is the first experiment of
the kind by farmers in that locality, but
the state of uncertainty is past. The
soil of Wilson, Bexar, Karnes, Atascosa
and Guadalupe counties is similar to
that of Guadalupe and will, it is an-
ticipated, be equally productive.

In some localities the truck farming
business, inaugurated this season, has
barely paid expenses, but this is no
cause for discouragement. Those who
caught the early markets secured the
best returns. Many others are storing
their crop and if the potatoes can be
kept in good condition they will com-
mand better prices than now prevail.
New enterprises are seldom successful
from the start.

Truck farming in Texas is likely to
gain a considerable impetus from the
splendid specimens of "fat" produce
which have been exhibited during the
past week. Tomatoes weighing over a
pound apiece have been grown in the
eastern part of the state and are an
object lesson to the skeptical who fall
to realize that this is destined to be-
come in the near future one of the
greatest fruit producing centers on the
Western hemisphere.

The correspondent of an agricultural
paper solemnly states that the best way
to exterminate insects which prey upon
farm products is to encourage the mul-
tiplication of reptiles on the farm. He
argues that copperheads, massagers
and other varieties of rattlesnakes
make a regular diet of these pests,
thereby saving the cotton and produce
from destruction. Possibly it never
occurred to the wise man that the cure
might be worse than the disease.

IMPROVING EARTH ROADS.
On important essential to the im-
provement of earth roads, but one very
often overlooked, is the necessity for a
drainage system that will carry off the
surplus water before it can soak into
the surface. Properly improved, the
soil of Texas is well adapted to road
building and actual conditions of the
public highways here are better than in
many of the more thickly populated
states. Outside of the large cities and
thickly settled localities, rhinoceros
miserable thoroughfares and no at-
tempt has been made to improve them
until recently. Splendid roads can be
constructed in a prairie country and
with the adoption of improved meth-
ods, rapid recovery from the effects
of a heavy rain may be insured. The
drainage is very effective and worthy of
recommendation. By the laying of
even a shallow dressing of crushed
stone or gravel on the surface of a
turnpike, wonderful improvement may
be brought about.

EXCESSIVE FREIGHT RATES.
Cattlemen shipping to the Chicago
markets apparently have no relief from
the extortions of the railroad compa-
nies, who impose an extra charge of
\$2.00 per car on freight entering the
stockyards. The legality of this action
has been questioned repeatedly in com-
plaints filed with the interstate com-

mission, which recently decided that
there was no warrant for the assess-
ment. The railroads were directed
forthwith to remove this tax, but in-
stead of doing so, took the matter be-
fore the Supreme Court, which has final-
ly handed down an opinion sustaining
their position. It is outrageous that the
cattleman of the west should be im-
posed upon in this way, but apparently
there is nothing for them to do but
submit or find a market elsewhere.
There are other places nearer home
where cattle, sheep and hogs may be
sold to as good or better advantage
than at the Windy City. Evidently a
decrease of business is about the only
thing that will bring these grasping
corporations to time.

PLENTY OF OLEO IN SIGHT.
As was predicted in a recent issue of
the Journal, manufacture of oleo, to
meet a strong demand for the product,
is to continue. While litigation was
in progress the pickers and others
interested in knocking out the Groat
bill predicted dire calamity if the meas-
ure was passed, but now that it has be-
come a law the oleo makers will sub-
mit gracefully to its regulations and
keep on doing business. The tax of ten
cents per pound seems prohibitive, but
the manufacturers may be depended
upon to devise some method of cheap-
ening the product and boosting up the
price, which has already advanced four
cents. If it goes up a little more the
oleo factories can pay the 10 cents tax
and still make as much money as they
did when butter was 8 cents cheaper and
the oleo tax 2 cents a pound.

Coloring matter especially adapted to
converting the product into "butter"
and "warranted perfectly harmless,"
it is even hinted that the makers will
supply it themselves.

SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE.
After a strife of nearly two years
and eight months between the British
forces and the Boer patriots, strugg-
ling to maintain the independence of
the Transvaal and Orange River Pro-
vinces, hostilities have ceased. The ter-
mination of the war finds two Brit-
ish republics crushed out and their oppo-
nents in undisputed possession of South Af-
rica. It has been an entirely creditable
contest on the part of the burghers,
who fought all along with the vim and
tenacity of men generally in the right
who sought to protect their homes and
freelands at any sacrifice. Subjugation
of this hardy people, descended from
old Dutch and Huguenot stock, has
cost the British dear, but their
losses have been no greater than
they deserved. Whenever liberty is
crushed out at the point of the
bayonet, it should be at enormous
cost of blood and treasure. The
Boers fought on until they could no
longer keep up the contest, then sued
for the best terms obtainable.

Ordinarily the sympathies of the
American people would have been with
the warriors of their own race, but
they are quick to recognize the differ-
ence between justice and mere pre-
text. The Boers were oppressed to the
limit and, when patience ceased to be
a virtue, sought to break the galling
chains. Then Great Britain, with vast
resources at her command, entered the
contest with grim determination. Now
that peace has been re-established, it
may be said that the terms are more
liberal to the Boers than might have
been anticipated. Military rule is to be
superseded as soon as expedient by civil
government. In encouraging recon-
struction the conqueror has been mag-
nanimous. Here, however, praise must
be given to the victor. One of the darkest
pages in British history has been written
in the blood of a virtuous, God-fearing peo-
ple and ages of argument in defense
of the war can never wipe away the stain.

TEXAS POTATOES UP NORTH.
The conditions of many a generation
were reversed recently when the first
carload of Irish potatoes from Texas
arrived in Cleveland to supply the
home market, says the Cleveland Plain-
dealer.

Last winter J. J. Pitts & Co. of this
city conceived the idea that potato cul-
ture on a large scale for the early mar-
ket would be a success in Texas under
proper conditions. The scheme was
looked upon with skepticism by know-
ing ones, but the Cleveland men went
ahead with their experiment, confident
of the ultimate success which the arri-
val of the carload which reached
Cleveland recently demonstrated.

One hundred acres were taken west
of Galveston on the Gulf of Mexico. In
February a carload of Ohio seed po-
tatoes were shipped to these Texas
ranches and planted.
One car of the product of this first
Texas potato farm arrived recently.
Local commission men say that better
stock never invaded the local market.
Four more carloads will arrive shortly
and thereafter one car is expected
daily until the yield is exhausted. The
100-acre farm has produced an average
of nearly 300 bushels to the acre on the
initial trial of this experiment. Such
success has resulted in the hurried lay-
ing together of heads and the rapid
formation of plans. Texas, which has
been treated so hospitably the Ohio potato,
may soon look for invasion from skilled
Ohio farmers. A large number of
men have already announced their in-
tention of taking Texas land for the
raising of the tubers and another year
is likely to see the Gulf lined with as
many potato farms as tracts of land
can be obtained for this purpose.

A telegram from Albuquerque, N. M.,
says: Despite the decidedly un-
favorable conditions at the beginning
of the season, the lamb crop in this
section has been almost an average.
Late rains on the ranges saved the
grass in the very nick of time. The
early wool clip is coming in. It is of
average quality and abundance, and
the city wool market promises to be
lively.

The Journal Institute

SORE THROAT IN CATTLE.—As a
remedy for sore throat in cattle A.
T. Ritchie of Comanche, Tex.,
suggests the following: Make paste of
one dime box of mustard, aqua ammo-
nia and water equal parts to form the
paste, first sponging the throat with
hot water, external. Then apply the
paste by rubbing it on every horse. If
constipated, give epsom salts 12
ounces, gentian powdered 2 ounces,
ginger 2 ounces. Mix and combine
with one pint each of molasses, linseed
mucilage and water. Give at one dose.
In the future, when I have the time,
and am more able to write, I wish to
see if there is any honorable way for
the mortgage man to pay his debts this
fall. Brother farmers, how many of
you are thinking about this now? You
who are paying 15c for bacon, \$1.25 for
corn, \$2.75 for flour. If the good editor
will allow me space in the grand old
News I will see if we can find a way.

GOOD CATTLE FOODS.—In view of
the present extremely high prices for
corn and nearly all stock food,
nearly every farmer and stock breeder
feels a strong desire to find some good
substitute for grain or some article of
food which will fatten cattle without
costing nearly as much as the market-
able meat, says Prof. S. N. Doty of
New York. The land is full of such
substitutes, or at least of those which
profess to do more than natural foods
at less cost. The New Jersey Experi-
mental Station has been making some
exhaustive examinations of the differ-
ent cattle foods on the market, and in
the bulletin recently issued, giving a
summary of the result, there is a note
of warning that should be heeded. It
is impossible for manufacturers or any
other people to find substitutes for
grain, corn meal and hay, which nat-
ure produces so abundantly, that will
give anything like the same results in
feeding. The so-called substitutes may
be clever combinations of the nat-
ural foods, mixed with many so-called
waste products of mills and factories,
but it is more than doubtful if they
are of any special value to the farm-
ers. At any rate, many are frauds
when the prices asked for them are
considered, and no farmer should use
what they contain. Then he is very
apt to go into the open market and do
his own buying and mixing.
The bulletin is a sensible one, and
should be perused carefully by those
who have been misled into believing
they can save money in buying substi-
tutes for good, natural, animal foods.
Most of the substitute foods are com-
posed of cottonseed meal, gluten meal,
linseed meal, malt sprouts, brewers'
grains, wheat, bran and corn in some
of its many forms. These likewise
constitute the foods which the farmer
feeds to his stock, and he cannot pur-
chase them any cheaper in the form of
food mixtures. It is true that by mak-
ing a mixture in which the cheapest
foods predominate he can get a ration
that will be cheaper than any of the
highest priced single foods. But will he
gain anything thereby? Will not the
difference be shown in the lack of
gain in the animals?

PROFITS IN GOOD STOCK.—The
days of exclusive grain farming, of
selling in the markets the products
of the farm, and giving no thought to
the lasting fertility of the soil, have
passed away. Live stock of some kind
must be utilized to convert the grain
products of the farm into animal pro-
ducts of greater value both as related
to the present profit and future possi-
bilities.

When live stock becomes the more
important machine, with which the
farmer has to deal, it becomes corre-
spondingly necessary for him to use
the greatest wisdom in its selection
and care. Land and stock command so
high a price that it is a matter of the
utmost importance to the farmer that
his animals shall be such as will fur-
nish the food consumed and labor em-
ployed give the greatest amount of butter,
cheese, beef, mutton, wool or pork.

Profits from live stock on the farm
depend chiefly on three things: the
quality of the animal, the quality of
feed and the quality of the care. Each
is important, and when put into prac-
tice collectively, good results will fol-
low, but any one of these requisites
without the other two will avail but
little.

Because of the careful and success-
ful work of breeders of the past, the
farmer of to-day has only to accept his
inheritance of domestic animals adapted
to the various conditions of farms
and markets and from them select
such as are best suited to his individ-
ual needs.

In selecting the stock for the farm
the owner must keep in mind the con-
ditions of his farm, the market, and
his own preference of breeds. While
mere fancy points of color or form may
have some influence in the show ring,
they are worth nothing in the market,
and are of no material value to the
farmer. But quality necessary for the
particular purpose he wishes to ac-
complish is of great value.

By a careful study of the origin, de-
velopment, characteristics and achieve-
ments of the several improved breeds,
the farmer can ascertain what particu-
lar breed will be most likely to meet
his requirements. Having made this
discovery he is ready to take the first
step toward securing a good herd.
It is fortunate for the farmer of to-
day that he not only inherits good
dairy cows, but that his inheritance in-
cludes improved dairy appliances,
chief among which is the Babcock test.
Let him apply this test to his cows and
know for a certainty just what per-
centage of butter fat the milk of each
cow contains. Let him provide him-
self with scales and weigh the milk of
each cow so that he knows just how
much milk each cow gives. Let him
continue this for a year and he will
know very nearly how much butter fat

can depend upon each cow to produce.
With this knowledge he can select the
best cows and dispose of those that
are not worthy of a further trial.

He is now ready for his first ped-
igreed stock, which should be a pure-
bred male of strong dairy ancestry,
and with a vigorous constitution.
When the first crop of calves comes
along, they, too, should be culled, and
after a few years of careful selection
and rejection the farmer will have a
herd of high grades that with good
management will be a great improve-
ment over the cows with which he
started.

If the farmer is so situated that he
can do better to produce beef than
butter or cheese, let him use the same
care in selecting a pure-bred male of
one of the beef breeds, and with all
possible patience and skill seek to de-
velop the characteristics that go to
make the best beef animals, be it
Shorthorn, Hereford or Angus. Study
the habits and possibilities and intro-
duce that blood into the herd as fast
as circumstances will permit.

In swine husbandry the same prin-
ciple holds good. The farmer is raising
pork for the market and he wants to
get the top price, and he wants to get
it with the least possible outlay of feed
and care. A well bred hog will feed
greater profit than one with little or
no breeding—his powers of digestion
and assimilation are greater. If he
makes better use of the feed than it
costs less to keep him. The superior-
ity of improved breeds of swine, as
well as other stock, consists in their
increased power of assimilation, and in
their improved conformation, enabling
them to carry more flesh on the parts
of their frame where high priced cuts
are found, and a decrease of offal and
low priced meat.

The farmer of to-day who ignores
pure blood and individual merit puts
himself at a fearful disadvantage com-
pared with his neighbor, who keeps his
stock up to the highest standard pos-
sible.—S. L. Emery, in Wisconsin Agri-
culturist.

SORE EYES IN CATTLE.—A press
bulletin on "contagious sore eyes
in cattle" has been issued by Professor
N. S. Mayo of the veterinary depart-
ment, University of Kansas, which
contains many valuable suggestions
for the treatment of these diseases.
He says:
"There exists in this and other West-
ern states a contagious inflammation
of the eyes among cattle that is popu-
larly called 'pink-eye,' from the red
and inflamed appearance of the eye.
The disease is quite widely distributed,
and while it occurs at all seasons of
the year it is most frequently observed
during the summer months while cat-
tle are on pasture, as dust, and pollen
from plants increase the irritation of
the eye. The disease was first observ-
ed by the writer in this state in 1890,
and since that time has spread rapidly
and is now quite common. The dis-
ease seems to attack young cattle more
frequently than old cattle; but cattle
of all ages will take it and it seems
to affect old cattle more severely than
calves. It does not attack other ani-
mals than cattle.

"Causes.—The cause of the disease
has not been discovered, although it is
believed to be due to a germ. The
manner in which the disease is spread
from one animal to another is little un-
derstood, although flies are believed to
play an important part. The disease,
however, also spreads during the win-
ter, when there are no flies about. Di-
rect contact seems to be a means of
spreading the disease. There is a popu-
lar idea that pollen and dust cause
the disease. They undoubtedly aggrava-
te it, but the disease must be intro-
duced into a locality by an infected an-
imal.

"Symptoms.—The first symptom
usually noticed is a profuse discharge
of tears from one eye, that run down
the face. Dust and dirt often adhere
to the moist hair and a dirty streak
is observed, especially in white-faced
cattle, extending from the inner cor-
ner of the eye downward across the
eye, and later attacks the other eye.
In some cases both eyes may be attack-
ed at the same time. Associated with
a discharge of tears is a swelling of the
eyelids, which are nearly closed, particu-
larly from the swelling, but principally
to keep the light from the eye, as
bright light seems to increase the pain.
The front part of the eyeball becomes
milky white in appearance and one
spot, usually near the center, red or
copper-colored. At this point an ab-
cess or small gathering usually forms
and looks to be a fishy, fleshy mass.
It breaks and discharges a small
amount of pus or matter that clogs
with the tears. As the animal recov-
ers and the eye returns to its normal
condition a white speck remains on the
eyeball for a time as a scar showing
where the abscess existed. In a few
cases this abscess weakens the front of
the eye to such an extent that it
bursts and allows the contents of the
anterior chamber of the eye to escape.
A few of the cases where the eye
bursts will heal and the animal will
recover the sight; but in a majority of
the cases the animal will be perman-
ently blind in that eye. A few cases
are reported where both eyes have
burst and the animal was permanently
blind in both eyes. During the acute
stages of the disease if both eyes are
affected at the same time the inflamma-
tion may be so severe as to cause a
temporary blindness, the animals be-
ing unable to see at all, and it is nec-
essary to feed and water them to pre-
vent them from falling away rapidly in
flesh. If the animal has the disease in
an acute form there is often some fever
associated with the disease; and in
practically all cases the cattle cease
to ruminate and will stand about with
ears lopped and eyes closed exhibiting
all symptoms of severe suffering. Milk
cows usually fall away in the amount
of milk secreted, or in severe cases it
may be stopped entirely. Owing to a

closing of the eyes together with the
pain animals do not eat well, espe-
cially while at pasture, and as a result fall
away in flesh.

Since practically no animals die from
the effects of this disease, and only a
few are permanently affected by the
loss of sight, the greatest loss is in the
shrinkage of flesh, that follows an at-
tack of this disease.

"Treatment.—If possible the disease
should be prevented by keeping im-
proved animals away from the healthy.
After the disease is once introduced
among a bunch of cattle, by separating
and isolating the affected animals as
soon as the first symptoms are shown
the disease can be checked. It is not
practicable to attempt to treat a large
number of animals unless they should
be especially valuable or suffer from
the disease in a severe form. When
it is advisable to treat an animal it
should be placed in a darkened stable,
the eyes thoroughly washed with cold
water, all secretions removed and a
solution of boric acid, twenty grains
dissolved in an ounce of water, should
be applied. A few drops of Harrier oil
or a little ointment made by mixing
one part of finely pulverized iodoforn
with twelve parts of fresh lard or vas-
eline can be applied directly to the
eyeball by putting it on the inside of
the eyelid and gently rubbing it over
the surface. Cloths wet with cold wa-
ter and kept over the eyes are useful
in reducing the inflammation. Prac-
tically all animals make a good recov-
ery in three to four weeks."

SOUTH TEXAS CORN CROP.
According to the estimate of Mr. Jef-
ferson Johnson, commissioner of agri-
culture, the corn crop in Travis county,
is ruined. He attributes its condition
to two recent storms and the ravages
of an insect, the presence of which is
generally suspected.
Mr. Johnson first called attention to
the fact that the corn was destroyed
only in the path of the two storms, that
is, where the wind blew violently from
opposite direction, first from the west
and then from the east. This, he says,
had the effect of breaking the small
roots of the stalk on both sides, and
generally weakening the plant. He al-
so said that there are indications that
the atmospheric conditions, electrical
or otherwise, during the storms were
such as to injure the plant and deaden
the leaves. Following that the tassels
came out dead and the top of the leaves
began to turn yellow and die. An in-
vestigation followed, and an insect was
found in the corn tops, which Mr. John-
son says, resembles the small insect
which several years ago in Kansas de-
stroyed the corn crop. He is of the
opinion that there has been plenty of
rain, for in reply to those who com-
plained of drought he had them pick
up a handful of soil in their fields. Up-
on squeezing it moisture was in evi-
dence by the dirt sticking to the hand,
indicating that the plant was not suf-
fering for lack of rain. He called at-
tention to the fine condition of the
corn outside of the path of the storm,
where there had been less rain than in
this county, another conclusive proof
of the statement that there has been
sufficient rain.

The commissioner is of the opinion
that the insect would not have had
the serious inroads that it has had
if not been for the general weakened
condition of the corn, caused by the break-
ing of the roots and apparent injury
from atmospheric conditions.
Mr. Johnson states that another evi-
dence that the plant is not suffering
from lack of rain is that the leaves are
dying first at the top, and not at the
bottom of the stalk, as in the case of
drouth.

The corn in Travis county is a total
failure and some farmers are cutting
it for fodder.

Another railroad is clamoring for ad-
mission to the city of Dallas. Mr. Har-
nett Gibbs, chairman of the citizens
railroad committee, recently received a
telegram from the president of the Dal-
las, Cleburne and Southeastern asking
for depot grounds and right of way to
the city on the same basis as the
Rock Island and International and
Great Northern. The Dallas, Cleburne
and Southeastern was chartered at
Austin Wednesday with a capital of
\$200,000.

The committee which has been ap-
pointed to go to Washington and invite
President Roosevelt to visit Texas in
the fall will start for the capitol June
21.

Advertisements inserted in this de-
partment in the four Journals at two
cents per word. This pays for publi-
cation one time only.
The Texas Stock Journal;
The Texas Farm Journal;
The Fort Worth Journal;
Dallas County Farm Journal.
The combined circulation of the
four Journals exceeds by far the largest
circulation in Texas, and also the
largest in any other state, offering the
best medium in the state to get good
results from "want," "for sale," and
bargain advertisements.
Only one black line can be used in
notices in this department, and it
counts as twenty words.
Member paragraphed will be charged
according to space occupied.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

REAL ESTATE.

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

CHEAP TEXAS LANDS.

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

IF YOU want to buy land in Jones coun-
ty, large or small tracts, apply to JONES
COUNTY LAND CO., Anson, Tex.

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

FOR SALE.—The best ranch house prop-
erty in Tarrant county, 300 acres, 100 un-
excelled hay land, 100 cultivated, balance
in pasture, all tillable. Write to WITTEBSPERGER
& GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

FOR SALE.—20,000 acres of fine grazing
and farming land on the Fort Worth and
Denver railroad, well located for stock
farming. For particulars address G. F.
ATKINSON, Hartley, Tex.

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE.—
Big bargain for quick sale is offered in
a farm of 200 acres, seven miles from
court house, Fort Worth. In excellent
neighborhood, three-fourths of a mile to
school and church. Every acre agricul-
turally adapted, lays level, nearly all in
cultivation. Dwelling has 6 rooms, orna-
mentally furnished. Price \$15,000. Write
long time on half or more. This is an
opportunity for the man who wants to
buy either for a home or an invest-
ment. Map and full particulars furnish-
ed. Write us. J. N. WINTERS & CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

FARM, RANCH AND STOCK FOR SALE.
Durant, in T. ranch consists of 500
acres of land enclosed, 200 prairie, 300 in
cultivation, 100 in meadow, 200 in
woods, pasture, excellent. Blue river
water, good substantial ranch build-
ings, with orchards, well stocked with
stock cattle, most all poll Hereford, 50
three-year-old cowboys, 200 head of
steers, 150 to 200 head of range horses,
with fine jack and fine horse running
stock. Will sell all or any part. BOX
74, Caddo, I. T.

FOR SALE.—A leased ranch of seventy
miles east of Fort Worth, well watered
with good grass, good wire fence,
with two houses and other improvements.
Four of the seventy sections are owned
and the headquarters of the ranch is lo-
cated on one of these. There are 2000
acres of land on the ranch, all well watered
and sale. No better ranch in that section
can be had and the cattle all Western
raised and good color. Address: S. R. WILLIAMS,
Fort Worth, Tex.

RANCHES.—Small or large improved or
unimproved with or without cattle. State
your wants. PANHANDLE RANCH
AGENCY, Hartley, Tex.

STOCK FARMS.
312 ACRES patented land in solid block,
three miles from county seat, excellent
agricultural land, 4-wire fence, two
windmills, two tanks, two-roomed house
and 200 head of cattle. Address for
particulars JNO. F. LASATER, Guthrie,
Tex.

1500 ACRES, Concho River front, half
good farming land, well improved, at
\$5.00 per acre. This will sell at this
price long. W. D. KRIBER, Miles,
Russell Co., Tex.

BARGAIN.—2800 acres, 12 south of Colora-
do, on the Colorado river, 2500 acres
very fine farming land and the balance
good grass land, good wire fence, im-
proved by river and four tanks, 50 acres
in cultivation, well set with grass, 200
head of graded Hereford and Durham cat-
tle, all in good condition. Price of land
\$10.00, and cattle \$1.00. Address for
good part of this at low rate of interest.
If you want a bargain now is your
opportunity; you can't beat it. Good busi-
ness for particulars write us. This bargain
will last a short time. Address: W. D. KRIBER,
ELL CO. LAND AND ABSTRACT COMPANY,
Colorado, Tex.

FOR LEASE.—2000 acres best North Texas
pasture, good tanks, never failing wells,
windmills, fine house, barn and outbuild-
ings, 100 acres in cultivation; 60 head high
grade milk cows, 200 head of graded
high grade milks, various ages; about
45 head of horses, grade Percherons,
about 20 of which are mares bred to an
AI Jack. Wish to sell stock to party
leaving ranch. Fine opportunity for prac-
ticing ranchman. Reason for leaving
of owner. Address, BOX 10, Whit, Tex.

FARMS.
FOR BARGAINS in Clay county farms,
write C. E. PATTERSON, Clay county, Ariz-
ona, Tex. Prices \$5 to \$15 per acre.

TARRANT COUNTY farms and Fort
Worth city property are selling fast. If
you want to locate in or near the great
live stock and stock raising center, com-
municate with G. R. WEST & CO., 601
Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

\$12.00 PER ACRE RICE LAND.—640 acres
for sale in Wharton, one of the greatest
rice producing sections in Texas. Ad-
dress W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, Tex.

TWO HOURS distant from Fort Worth,
Dallas and Waco and within one mile of
a town, on two railroads, we are offering
a bargain in a 1000 acre cotton plantation,
farm and ranch of 900 acres. It is all
prairie, has splendid grass, abundance of
water, enough timber for fuel and building
and from 400 to 500 acres of good farming
land, 100 acres in cultivation, new seven
room frame dwelling, artesian well, full
set outbuildings. There are 75 high grade
Shorthorn cattle and forty good hogs for
sale with the place. This ranch may be
bought for \$1000.00. Write to W. N. WINTERS
& CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.—Nine hundred acres of fine
black land in Kaufman county, five hun-
dred acres of which is in cultivation. A
creek runs through the place and is fed
by springs which furnish everlasting
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 Or-
leans. The owner will sell the place, his
ranch and cattle. A good trade can be
made. Write S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort
Worth.

OWNER of a choice farm, 250 acres, all
good black prairie land, nicely located,
in Victoria county, highly improved, 215
acres in cultivation, 1000 head of stock,
abundance of excellent water; will
sell cheap, or will exchange for farm in
North Texas, and can pay \$2000.00 cash
difference. Wants 400 to 600 acres.
Write us for particulars. J. N. WINTERS
& CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.—Twenty full blood bulls and
ten heifers, all of my raising. Write me.
J. T. DAX, Elmore, Texas.

FOR SALE.—100 three and four-year-old
steers, \$7.00 to \$9.00; graded, W. H.
BELCHING, Palo Pinto, Tex.

FOR SALE.—Five registered Red Poll
bulls. W. A. PRimm, Smithville, Tex.

FOR SALE.—Land and cattle, above quar-
antine, in lots to suit purchaser. H. O.<

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

EDITED BY DOLLY GRAY.

Contributions to this Department will be published, but should be received not later than Saturday.

Bouquets of sweet pea blossoms are said to be effective in driving flies out of a room.

Molasses is plentiful in most Southern larders, and here is how it may be profitably employed in making cookies: One pint of molasses, one cup of lard, one cup of water, one tablespoon of soda, one tablespoon of ginger, flour enough to roll.

Mrs. Wm. Saffler, of Illinois, gives the following directions for cooking egg plant in the Prairie Farmer: Pare and slice the plant very thin and soak in salt water for two hours, then dry and dip in well-beaten eggs, roll in fine cracker crumbs and fry in hot lard.

In the preparation of fish chowder and rice these rules should be observed: Prepare fresh fish by cleaning and cutting into slices about an inch thick. Place in the bottom of a steam kettle six thin slices of salt pork, over these place three thin sliced Irish potatoes, now a layer of the fish sprinkled over with salt, pepper and a little minced onion. Over these a layer of cold boiled rice. Then thin slices of bread, salt and pepper and bits of butter. Repeat these alternate layers of pork, potatoes, fish, rice, bread and

McKAIN'S MAGIC SALVE.

GREATEST OF ALL HEALERS.
Cures burns in a day without a scar. Stops pain in a minute. The only 25 cent pill-cure that cures quick, painless and permanent. The only positive cure for chronic or old sores, itches, tetter, eczema, etc., without the use of nauseating blood-purifiers, acting as a purifier of the poisoned flesh. Safe to use on the youngest child and for the oldest horse. Cures hard wire cuts in half the time required by other remedies and without washing, bandaging or stitching. Keeps away flies, cures chronic sore hock, hoof joint troubles, scratches, etc. 25c and 50c sizes; sold by druggists or mailed post paid on receipt of price.
McKain Manufacturing Co., Greenville, Texas.

seasoning. Add a pint of hot water, put a tight-fitting lid on the kettle, and simmer gently for half an hour. Remove the lid, add two cups of hot cream or milk and serve. It may be served without the milk, and is better liked by some that way.

Spaniards are adepts at serving bananas. The Castilian method of preparing this delicacy is as follows: Slice the fruit with a silver knife to prevent discoloration, then place in a deep glass dish each layer alternating with one of finely cracked ice and powdered sugar. Over this is poured a dressing of orange juice sweetened and flavored with vanilla, and the whole is set in the refrigerator for two hours before serving.

Substitutes for napkin rings are oblong envelopes made of good, but not too fine, linen. The shape is an oblong piece of linen, pointed at one end. This can be folded in three, the pointed end forming the flap. The whole is covered with a floral pattern in embroidery. A plain, thin white silk or linen is then fitted to the piece of work. Novel additions to the stock of table ware have been introduced from Manila, and are round bottles on a kind of cream grass cloth, very much resembling a fine Irish lawn. The embroidery is light, and the edges are scalloped.

A delicious frozen dessert is maple moussé: Whip one pint of cream light and frothy, then drain it well. Beat the yolks of four eggs, put into a saucepan a generous cupful of maple sugar, when melted, stir in the beaten yolks and place over the fire. Stir till the eggs thicken the syrup; remove from the fire and stand the pan in a dish of ice water and beat the mixture with an egg beater until it is light and cold, then gently mix with the whipped cream and drained cream; turn it into an icecream freezer and freeze. Let stand to "ripen" three or four hours.—Elizabeth.

Washing may be made comparatively easy by following the suggestions of Mrs. M. R. Waggoner of Blue Grass, Ia.: Put three pails of water into the wash boiler, add two table-spoons of sal soda and one table-spoon of borax to each pail. Cut a bar of good soap into this. Now sort the clothes, putting best into boiler first, boil fifteen minutes, then lift out into a tub of warm water; rub lightly on board and put into rinsing water. Proceed in same manner with all the

white clothes. While hanging these up, let colored ones soak in sudsy tub. This plan saves much hard rubbing; it also removes coffee or tea stains, etc. Clothes very much soiled, such as collars of shirts or waistbands, may be rubbed with soap before putting in boiler. The use of borax also whitens the clothes.

Cheese toast is a dainty luncheon dish, and may easily be prepared by the skillful housewife. Cut slices of stale bread and trim off the crusts. Toast them delicately brown and soften by dipping into hot salted water. Lay them neatly on a platter. Over them pour a cup of cream sauce, tomato sauce, brown sauce or gravy left from dinner, and sprinkle the top of each slice with grated cheese seasoned with pepper and salt. Do it liberally with butter. Set the platter under the flame of a gas stove for five minutes. The cheese will brown delicately and form a delicious crust.

Grape catsup may be made by mixing three pounds of brown sugar, five pounds of wild grapes, just as they begin to turn, one table-spoonful cinnamon, one table-spoonful allspice, one table-spoonful black pepper, one table-spoonful salt, one-half pint vinegar; boil the grapes, then mash and strain them, then boil altogether fifteen minutes and bottle. Very delicious.

Seeing Vivian P.'s request for a picnic recipe I send the following: Wash fifteen large green tomatoes and take two large heads of cabbage and chop quite fine; let stand in salt water overnight, then drain and nearly cover with vinegar and add unground spices.

A correspondent asks for a receipt for cabbage salad, made with celery and whipped cream. This is called a German salad, and is put together as follows: One small head of cabbage, one large beet, six hard-boiled eggs. Cut the cabbage as fine as you would for salad; season with salt and pepper. Place this on a flat dish, pile it quite high, and arrange around with alternating slices of boiled beet and hard-boiled eggs. Garnish the eggs thickly with the delicate part of celery curried and the small leaves. Do not stir the mixture with the vegetables, and boil the eggs twenty minutes. Whip to a thick froth a pint of rich cream, and pour over the whole.

over with granulated sugar. Bake in a quick oven twenty-five minutes. Serve with cream or hard sauce. When the fruit is here, too, remember that it is delicious in a salad. Stone large fine cherries, cover with French dressing, to which a little chopped parsley has been added, and serve on lettuce hearts.

Silk underwear should be soaked half an hour in warm suds and ammonia water, allowing a table-spoonful of ammonia to a gallon of water. Rub gently with the hands, squeezing, pressing, but never scrubbing. Do not be too generous in the use of soap, and never rub directly on the garment. Use clear warm waters of the same temperature as the suds, adding to the last water a little ultramarine blue and a tea-spoonful of liquid gum arabic. Smooth out and hang as carefully as possible in order to avoid the wrinkles, so hard to iron out of silk without injury to the fabric. When nearly dry, press under muslin. Silk stockings need to be washed and rinsed in lukewarm water, then wrung between towels.

HOW TO REMOVE STAINS.—To remove fruit stains dip them in alcohol. When the stains are old and thoroughly set, place the goods over a dish of boiling water and rub the spots with salts of lemon until they disappear.

The stains should be at once soaked in milk and then rinsed in clear warm water.

For an ink stain on white linen, use a ripe tomato. First rub the stain with a slice of fruit; then pour clear water through it, and repeat as many times as necessary.

French "Petit Moulin," such as is so much used for the renaissance lace work. For the heavier, use a good quality of linen thread.

Handkerchiefs can be decorated beautifully in this manner, either by buying the handkerchief and then adding the design, or by making the entire handkerchief from some of the fine linens.

For those who have tired of all white, a substitute has been found in jewel drawn work, which is made by the use of colored silk threads. The design seen was very dainty, but not fit for service as a piece worked all in white.

A beautiful luncheon cloth was made by taking a square of the wide Dutch or Belgian linens, which may be procured in any width. Three inches from the edge threads are drawn, thus allowing for your hem and hemstitch from the wrong side.

Then draw the threads for a half-inch border all the way around. Knot the threads on either side of this border, thus dividing them into small clusters. Now take a very long thread and knot together four of these clusters about one-third of the distance from the edge; then, running your thread along the clusters, take two of the clusters of thread in the previous group of four and knot them with the next two, thus forming another cluster of four, which should be knotted one-third the distance from the other edge.

Continuing with the same thread, take four clusters as before on the opposite side of the border, and do this to the end of the side and around each of the other four sides. The squares left in the corner should be filled in with some foundation-threads and weave over this. Books on drawn work are to be had containing beautiful designs.

A carload of bees in hives were shipped from Beville to Denver a few days ago. The little honey makers were sold by the well known Athley aparies of Beville to J. B. Dodds, who intends starting an apiary in Colorado.

The Georgia Peach Growers' association has taken action to reduce losses of growers to the minimum by dropping from the list of commission houses in the various car-lot distributing centers those which have proved themselves to be unreliable.

Miller Medical Institute,

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

CONSULTATION AND X-RAY EXAMINATION FREE.

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

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

DR. SAMUEL A. MILLER, Greenville, Tex.

TONIC STOCK SALT,

SUREST, SAFEST AND BEST.

CONTAINS NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD, REGULATES THE BOWELS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
EXPELLS WORMS AND GRIBBS.
KEEPS CATTLE FREE FROM TICKS.
A SIMPLE VEGETABLE AND SALT COMPOUND.
IT PRODUCES BONE, MUSCLE AND FLESH, AND INSURES PERFECT DIGESTION.

PACKED IN 4, 10, 20, 50, 100 AND 500 LB. BAGS.
IT HAS MERIT AND DOES THE BUSINESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO CALVES AND FEEDING CATTLE.
FOR RANGE ANIMALS AND FEEDERS IT HAS NO EQUAL.
MAKES A PERFECTLY HEALTHY ANIMAL.
YOUR DEALER HAS IT. ASK FOR IT.

FOR HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP.

THE INLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

1/2 DAY SAVED TO THE SOUTHEAST VIA SHREVEPORT GATEWAY AND THE "KATY FLYER" TO CHATTANOOGA, BIRMINGHAM, ATLANTA, SAVANNAH, KNOXVILLE, MACON, AUGUSTA.

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

"USELESS JIM"

By William J. Lampton
Copyright, 1909, by the S. S. McClure Company.
Jim Doty was the son of industrious and thrifty parents, but he was no exemplar of the doctrine of heredity. As a boy he had gone to school because if he had not gone there the truant officer would have made existence elsewhere uncomfortable for him, and Jim dearly loved to be comfortable. At school it was easier to remain at the foot of his class than higher up, so he philosophically chose the easy thing and stuck to it. Jim was not a mischievous boy or a bad one in any sense, because those attributes require effort to maintain them. As somebody had to be at the foot of the class, and there were those who were discontented there, the teacher accepted Jim as a special providence and made the most of him.
"It's beyond me about Jimmie," his mother was wont to say. "He ain't a bad boy nor up to no mischief, and you'd think when he went to school he'd learn his lessons just because he didn't want to learn nothing else, but he won't learn a single thing, good or bad. He just seems to be everlasting do-less—settin' around and settin' around and settin' around. And I'm sure he don't get it from the Anderson side of the house neither."
Mrs. Doty was an Anderson, and this conclusion of hers was an unsupported assumption upon Mr. Doty because that worthy man not only made a very comfortable living, but owned a small farm and had money laid away for a rainy day.
When Jim was old enough to go to work, his father secured a place for

him to learn the carpenter trade, which was rather a surprising selection, as success in that depended upon a skill which did not appear to be one of the characteristics of the young apprentice. "I put him at that," Mr. Doty explained to an inquiring friend, "because I've seen that boy set on a soapbox in the shade and whittle for six hours hand runnin'. Of course he never whittles nothing out of the wood he uses up, but I kind of thought maybe he would learn to if I put him at carpenterin'."
Time, and not a very long time either, proved the speciousness of Mr. Doty's logic, and Jim was no longer seen about the shop where he had essayed to learn the trade of the saw.
After this attempt to make a skilled laborer of his son Mr. Doty thought possibly there might be an undeveloped instinct for agriculture in the youth, and Jim was sent to a farm not far from the village. His usefulness in that field was manifested within three days by his return to the parental roof.
"What's the matter now?" inquired his father when Jim walked into the house at supper time and calmly took his accustomed place at the table as if he had not done a man's work.
"Dunno," replied Jim unconcernedly. "Old man Sparks said he reckoned the mortgage on the place was about all the load it could carry at present, and he told me I could go."
Mr. Doty smiled. He couldn't be very harsh with his only son, because, while he did not "ing to add to the glory and honor and wealth of the name of Doty, he did as little to bring shame or sorrow upon it. Mr. Doty recognized in Jim a negative blessing, and many fathers would be only too glad if they had such sons.
By the time Jim had reached his twenty-fifth year he had tried his hand at every kind of work the village and vicinity had to offer, and he had acquired nothing except the title of "Useless Jim." But Jim did not worry. He was a philosopher, and his good nature was imperturbable.
"Why the djekens don't you go to

work, Jim?" said Murkin, the grocery man, one day as Jim sat on a seat barrel in the shade chipping away at the chine with his knife.
"Got a job you'd like to give me?" responded Jim in a willing tone, and the groceryman disappeared. He might be anxious enough to see Jim have a job, but he did not care to assume the relationship of employer.
As nothing else of a permanent character offered itself, Jim concluded, entirely on his own volition, to fall in love. They say an idle brain is the devil's workshop, and surely he found a fine place for his business in Jim. Why Jim ever fell in love nobody could say, and he did not know himself, nor did he think it worth the effort to discover. It was enough for him that he was in love, and he was serious about it, too—so serious, indeed, that he wanted to marry the object of his choice forthwith, thereby displaying a wholly unsuspected energy.
This object was Mary Canby, the blacksmith's daughter and also the village schoolteacher. She was pretty and bright, and she liked Jim because, although disinclined to bodily exertion, he was not slow of wit and he could talk well.
"For goodness sake, Jimmie," said his mother—the called him Jimmie, as if he were still a boy—"whatever do you want to marry for? You can't support yourself, much less a wife and family, and married women can't schoolteach to support their husbands."
"I dunno, mother," replied Jim, whittling a stick down to a fine point.
"Well, you ought to know," she said, letting her temper show itself. "You just can't marry, that's all. You're the uselessst thing on earth now, and married you'd be worse."
"I guess there's some use for me in the world, mother," Jim contended. "If there hadn't 'v been, would do you 'spose the Lord put me here for?"
She looked him over as he stood in the doorway the very picture of careless indifference and shiftless good nature.
When Jim's body was picked up a few minutes later, a little life remained—just a fluttering spark, but enough to give the light that never fades.
"Jim, Jim!" cried Murkin, taking him in his arms.
"It's all right now, Jack," whispered Jim, opening his eyes and smiling. "Mary said I was some use in the world and my chance would come some time. Tell her!"
His words had come painfully and in gasps, and they stopped with the sentence unfinished. But Jack knew what to tell Mary.
In the combination offering of high-class Scotch Shorthorns at Chicago on Friday and Saturday, June 13 and 14, Messrs. George Harding & Son of Waukesha, Wis., will present to the public a very attractive lot of cattle. The offering will include Imp. Lady Clara 6th, bred by William Duthie. This is a showy heifer of grand character, and in calf to Choice Goods since September.

"Mother said I wasn't any use in the world, and I guess I ain't," he said bitterly, hopelessly.
"Oh, yes, you are, Jim," she encouraged him. "Your chance hasn't come yet, but it will."
"I dunno," he sighed despairingly, and, turning away, he walked slowly homeward alone.
The village knew what was the matter with Jim for the next month or more, but it was considerate of his suffering, and he heard no jeering word nor the laugh that hurts.
Two weeks before the school closed Jim was down at the railroad shops where Jack Murkin was foreman. He was there chiefly because he did not happen to be elsewhere at the moment, and he was sitting in the shade whittling possibly he was somewhat more at ease than usual and was thinking, for he had just seen Jack Murkin walking across the yards toward a gap in the fence, and he knew the date of Jack's wedding day. They were not friends in the sense of associates, but Jack did not care how much Jim enjoyed him, and he was sitting in the shade whittling possibly he was somewhat more at ease than usual and was thinking, for he had just seen Jack Murkin walking across the yards toward a gap in the fence, and he knew the date of Jack's wedding day. 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POULTRY

57. PREMIUMS-57 In three shows in 1901. Breeders of high class poultry. Single Comb White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15, and White P. Rocks Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Send for free catalogue. Also carry in stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Klean Crystal Grits, Ground Oyster Shell, Lamber's Death Lice, powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters. **THE NORTH POULTRY YARDS, 438 Cole Ave., Dallas, Texas.**

THE BEST—THE BEST BUFF LEGHORNS, Buff Rocks. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale. I will satisfy you. **J. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Tex.**

EDWARDS, PITTSBURG TEXAS Golden, Silver and White Wyandottes, C. I. Game, Light Brahma, White, Black and Buff Langshan; Barred, Buff and White P. Rock, Golden Sebright and H. P. Japanese Bantams, Eggs \$1.25 for 15. Buff and Brown Leghorns, Black Minorca, Silver S. Hamburg, Black Duck Eggs \$1.00 for 15. White Holland Turkey Eggs \$1.50 for 12. Rough and Sore Head Cure 15c and 25c per box.

EX. SOAZ BENBROCK, TEXAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Vigorous, fatty raised. Free range for young and for breeding stock. Fine lot of Yearlings for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 per setting. Correspondence solicited.

BUFF LEGHORN AND BUFF COCHIN Cocks from \$1.00 to \$3.00. **M. STRIBLING, Giddale, Texas.**

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS \$1.00 per 15. No stock for sale. I will satisfy you. **J. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Tex.**

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PURE bred. \$2.00 for 15. Eggs \$1.00 for 15. **MRS. EUGENIE WEBSTER, Lamar Ave., Paris, Texas.**

WHITE WYANDOTTES—PRIZE WINNERS Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Express paid in Texas. **KATHLEEN BROS., Waco, Texas.**

67 PRIZES WON THIS SEASON—W. A. NORTON, Cuero, Texas. White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Silver Sebright, etc. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Italian Hares, etc. Catalogue free if 7c. **Jan 4.**

ENTHUSIASM IS NECESSARY.—Only those who embark in an undertaking with a determination to succeed are the ones that accomplish results. This is as true of the poultry raiser as it is of every other class. Obstacles will be encountered at times, but they must be persistently overcome. When a man takes an interest in this line of stock raising and is, without enthusiasm he is certain to win out in the end. But when he becomes tired of the necessary labor and permits the pens to take on a filthy and neglected aspect, the time has come for him to close out the business.

Within half a decade the Angora goats have gained tremendously in popular favor. At first they were confined mostly to Texas, New Mexico and California, but now they are to be found in nearly all parts of the country. Some are the progeny of imported animals of purest blood.

POULTRY

Skim milk is a great egg producer, as past experience has demonstrated.

A fowl of pure breed will frequently sell for what a dozen scrubs will bring; yet the cost of raising is the same for each.

Inbreeding is a fruitful cause of weakness, impotency and sterility. It is the best plan never to retain a male from the home flock for this purpose.

Close confinement is not enjoyed by turkeys. When feeding time arrives at night they will usually be present, but are prone to roam around during the day.

Usual organizations formed for the purpose of discussing poultry raising die in a short time. This is often due to the fact that they fail to meet with any degree of regularity.

It is said that "variety is the spice of life." But this rule does not hold good in a flock of chickens. Poultry should be as near uniform in breed and color as it is possible to develop.

The enterprising wife of a Texas farmer gives the following results of breeding Brown Leghorns last year: Average number of hens, 105; whole number eggs, 13,844; average number per hen, 132; number dozen sold, \$37, 100.25; number used, 250, \$28.15; number dozen set, 40; chickens sold, \$16.80; total number dozen, 1147; total receipts from hens for year, \$146.28. Chickens eaten not counted.

Some poultrymen hatch chicks for every season of the year. Although prices are lower in the summer, the expense for food and care is a great deal less. Choice broilers bring high prices, but the large majority of chicks that reach the market after June or July is not of sufficient quality to come up to the requirements of "choice," and the chicks do not, therefore, bring the best prices.

One poultryman who has been eminently successful feeds his chickens as follows: The first week on bird sand, which is less sticky than rolled or any of the partly cooked oats. His bird sand is made by sifting or hand-picking common gravel and I would add some break and milk, squeezed dry. The second week he adds cooked mash once a day, composed of ground corn, oats and bran; also feeds millet seed and cracked-wheat occasionally. Gravel and powdered charcoal stand before the chicks. They either have a grass run or plenty of lettuce and cabbage. A little bone or meat meal is put in the mash, as he does not state amount

FERTILITY IN EGGS.—It is most necessary that eggs should be fertile about the time they are desired for incubation, whether they are to be placed in an incubator or to be distributed under hens. Infertile eggs at such a time are an abomination, a delusion and a blaster of future hopes. The first essential in this direction will be to have healthy stock which had a healthy growth all through their growing stage, and the sexes should be as far from kinship as possible, says the Poultry Farmer. It is also necessary that the parents be strong in vitality. The breeding stock can be too old or too young; too decrepit or too immature.

It is a matter of regret that no one can fully control fertility to its fullest extent, but it can be aided largely by mating and by giving proper care and attention prior and during the incubation season. Exercise is necessary to procure the greatest fertility in eggs. A balanced ration will furnish not far from the right kind of food, which is not only essential to good health, but to keep up that vigor so requisite in breeding stock of all kinds. The food should contain both animal matter and grains, and should be provided neither more nor less in quantity than is required. We would not only have the egg fertile, but we would have the fertility strong and vigorous. It is not enough that the egg will hatch, but it should also hatch a strong and vigorous chick that will live and overcome some of the strongest drawbacks known to the system of rearing chicks. What is the good to hatch a chick and have it die when a day or two old because of lack of vitality?

PROFITABLE POULTRY RAISING.—They are many reasons why poultry raising can be made profitable on a farm. One very important reason is, that all the food necessary

I will suggest one ounce a day to a dozen chicks, and be sure the bone or meat meal is not tainted. Eggs cooked at least one-half hour, and finely minced, shell and all, will do very well. By the fourth week the chicks are on whole wheat, with the mash still once a day.

Whether hatched in an incubator or under a hen, young chickens should not be given any kind of food until they are twenty-four hours old. Then one of the best foods that can be given in state bread soaked in milk until quite soft and then squeezed, dry and crumbly. Boiled eggs, chopped fine, are good, but usually expensive in winter. After they are a few days old, corn meal made into a dough with sweet skim and then baked, may be given. In feeding it should be crumbled fine. When it can be avoided raw-corn meal should not be fed to the young chickens, at least before they are two weeks old.

Another great thing in favor of poultry-raising is the comparative ease with which it can be done. Think a minute of the drudgery necessary in making a pound of butter for sale, and then compare that with the labor required in marketing a dozen eggs, which would give the same returns. To be sure there is a time in the year when closest attention is needed to make a success of raising poultry of any kind, but when that time is over the marketing of poultry or gathering in the eggs is very easily done, and requires no great amount of time.

There must be some way of stopping the little leaks in the family pocket-book if farming is to be made successful, and poultry and eggs to take to town is just the right thing to stop that leak. If the egg and chicken money pays all the living expenses, money from the sale of other produce can be used to great advantage somewhere else. Poultry brings in returns all the time, every week in the year, just as the family need it. Many cases might be cited where farmers' wives have paid all the living expenses of large families, simply by the poultry sales.

One of the greatest reasons why poultry raising is profitable on the farm is, because the eggs and chickens help the farmer's wife in preparing the meals. Nothing we can raise on the farm is more valuable as food than eggs. Nothing contributes more to the farmer's good appetite than good fried chicken, in hot weather, when other fresh meat cannot be obtained. Excerpt from an address of Mrs. A. J. Pattrif, at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer was originated and perfected by Dr. D. M. Bye, It is soothing and balmy and gives relief from unceasing pain. It has cured more cases than all other treatments combined. Those interested, who desire free books telling about the treatment, save time and expense by addressing the nearest office. Dr. D. M. Bye, P. O. Box 462, Dallas, Tex., 171 Main street.

to raise chickens are grown on the farm, ready for use. A great part of the living of a chicken can be picked up by himself; especially is this true where cattle are fed extensively. Much of the chicken's living is made from waste. The insects that might be very bothersome, indeed, serve for the bird's relish. All farm animals, to thrive well, need some shelter from winter's storms and summer's heat. This is one of the most expensive items in the care of horses or dairy animals, but with all kinds of poultry a very small shelter will accommodate a large number. Just along the same line comes the thought of inclosures. All other farm animals have to be fenced in to keep them home, or in the right place at home, while the poultry roams over the whole farm.

DAIRY

A regular and uniform supply of food for the cows is among the most essential requirements for successful dairying.

A heifer is best fitted for maternity when about two years of age. May or June pasture afford an excellent feed. Forage crops, with a little meal, will assure a good flow of milk a little later.

Professor Farrington of the Wisconsin Dairy school says in a late report of the experiment station, that since the winter of 1889-90 they have been testing the practicability of putting cheese in one-pound prints. They make what is called the cheddar cheese, and place in rectangular moulds, which are placed on a carved-board with the letter U. W. (University of Wisconsin) raised on it. They have no difficulty in curing them, as the larger cheddars are cured in the regular cheese-curing room at a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees. We see no reason, excepting a little extra labor in curing, why this method should not become as popular as have the prints for butter. Many families do not like to have more than a pound or two of cheese at a time, as it often dries hard on the cut surface.

If the calf is to be a dairy cow, a mixture of bran, or whole or ground oats, should be given as soon as it shows a disposition to take it, says an exchange. Sometimes it is well to put a little in its mouth to give it a taste of the meal. Give only as much as it will take, for it may get a dislike to it if left over in the box. A little early cut, good flavored hay should be given as soon as it will take it. But here again comes in the importance of observation as to the amount needed. A few spears at first is better than a bundle. Give a calf no more than it will eat, and by so doing it will be taught to be a good and economical feeder. If it gets more than it wants, it will acquire the habit of nosing over its feed and wasting more than it eats.

THE IDEAL DAIRY COW.—The ideal show and dairy cow is thus described by Professor M. A. Scovell of the Kentucky experiment station: "A cow possessing an attractive head, with eyes wide apart, face covered with fine silky hair and veins prominent, eyes full and lively, horns characteristic of the breed, a neck long and sinewy, thin, free from loose skin underneath, thin at the junction of the head and tapering somewhat to form the shoulders, showing no surplus flesh, but wide enough at the chest to show a good heart action, a short, strong, straight back, spine well defined, ribs well sprung, the body deep, especially at the flank, giving strength to hold a

hips and level, long from hip to rump, thighs thin and wide apart to admit of carrying the udder, tall smoothly set on and long, a large, capacious udder when filled with milk, firmly attached to the body, showing well behind and carried well forward and deep through from side to side, with teats, symmetrically placed and wide apart and of good size, the udder smooth throughout, with the appearance that the milk fills every portion of it; milk veins prominent and apparently filled to their capacity; legs short, showing strength, and set well apart; skin soft and elastic, rich in color and covered with soft, close, woolly, or silky hair. Such a cow shows health and strength and dairy capacity, and with a beautiful, and when she walks around without any apparent effort, with head a little up, and notices things without being wild of timid, and with graceful movements, then she becomes attractive and is hard to beat in the show ring."

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.—In an address before the Tonnage and Freight Farmers Institute recently, F. F. Fairchild said: "Cow culture is sadly neglected by some people who are trying to run dairies. It seems to be a lack of interest or a dislike to the business. But if they will get down to business they will find that there is nothing that will improve their farms as fast as a herd of good cows."

"As I have said, there is nothing that is as safe for a poor man or any one who wants to be on the safe side as dairy-farming. Even if you have not the money to start, borrow enough to buy you a farm and stock it with cows, and care for them as you should, and you will never be sorry of it. You need not stop to think and worry about the interest and taxes and other expenses, the cows will look after that, if you will tend to your part."

"It has always seemed strange to me to think that people will put their money in stock and then neglect it and at the same time be as close as the bark on a tree with what little money they have in their pockets."

RULES FOR THE DAIRY.—In a bulletin on the proper conduct of the dairy recently issued by the Kansas Agricultural college advice calculated to promote care and cleanliness in the handling of milk is given. The suggestions are as follows: 1. The milk-haulers must keep their wagons free from dirt and filth. 2. The cow stables should be kept well cleaned and bedded. 3. The feeding and bedding of the cows ought to be done after milking as the dust contains bacteria that will spoil the milk. 4. The milkers must not get anything in the pail from the cow's udder but milk. To add in this matter a damp cloth may be used to advantage in wiping

the cow's udder before milking. 5. In straining the milk the common strainer is not sufficient to take out the fine particles of dirt. A piece of muslin is a great help in addition to the strainer. 6. After a thorough washing, all pails, pans, strainers, cans, etc., must be scalded with boiling water to destroy the germs. 7. The skim milk should never be left standing in the cans. It is best to empty the cans, wash, scald and rinse them with cold water. 8. Fresh milk should be cooled before mixing with other milk. Many persons other than students may profit by observing these directions.

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FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS

Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalogue. **T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson Co., Missouri.**

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Sure death to lice and mites. Large package, prepaid, 25c. **LAKE MFG. CO. DALLAS, TEX.**

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.

VARIOCELE

A safe, painless, permanent cure guaranteed. Twenty-five years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. Consultation and book free, by mail or at office. Write to DOCTOR G. M. GAGE, 345 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

When you write to advertisers kindly mention The Journal.

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BERKSHIRE

E. D. LOLLIVER of Dallas, Texas, Fancy Berkshire pigs. The very best quality, by Black Prince 24 3343, winner of first and sweepstakes prizes at Dallas, Tex. Show pigs a specialty. Brown Leghorn Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

UP-TO-DATE BERKSHIRES.—Barned by the late Champlin, Dallas, Tex., 1901, at head of herd. Write me, J. C. WELLS, Howe, Texas.

WINOY FARM BERKSHIRES—ON HAND now some fine litters of pigs ready for prompt shipment. Write me for prices on barred Plymouth Rocks, to make room for youngsters coming on will sell matured fowls cheap, quality considered. Address, S. HOLLINGSWORTH, Coatesville, Pa.

POLAND CHINA.

LONE STAR POLAND CHINAS. For sale: Males ready for service, bred sows and pigs in pairs or twos not related. Breeding stock, to make room for won 5 firsts and 3 seconds at Dallas Fair 1901. **JOHN W. STEWART, Jr., Sherman, Texas.**

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS bred by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 2335, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. **J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.**

BIG SPRING STOCK FARM.—The best equipped stock ranch in North Texas. Poland Chinas from the most noted sows and greatest boars. Up-to-date breeding. Pigs furnished, not related. Bred sows at reasonable prices. Write us. **FLOYD BROS., Richardson, Tex.**

DUROC JERSEY.

TOM FRAZIER, MORGAN, BOSS—UE county, Jersey Pike. Chicago registered, now ready to ship.

Col. Wm. Landrum, one of the best known Angora goat breeders in Texas, says: "Fifty years ago the Angora goat was all beauty and theory. We then knew very few facts concerning the animal. Now all the necessary experiments have been made, and the goat has taken its place at the head of all grazing animals. The Angora finds its happiest home in mountainous districts and rough land, keeping in superior condition where other animals would starve. The Angora feeds upon a hundred herbs in America. It has a larger percentage of increase than cattle or sheep and a greater value of fleece, and Angora meat is the best mutton. Kansas City buyers are taking all the good shipping wethers that can be found in Texas at from two or three dollars per head on the mountain ranges; they even take for feeders those that are not ripe for slaughter."

It would seem that a metropolitan newspaper might find better room for its space than a discussion of the question: "Do Sheep Drink?" Yet the New York Sun has been publishing scores of replies, both negative and affirmative. About half of the letters indicate a sad lack of enlightenment on the part of the writers. Water is required by sheep the same as any other animals, and what is more, it should be clean and pure. Drink is as essential to a mutton as to any other domestic beast.

SWINE

Wheat, peas, barley, oats and corn are best adapted to put the finishing touches on the porker, preparatory for the butcher.

As a hog pasture, there are few products superior to sage and cowpeas, which have been quite generally planted this season in localities adapted to their growth.

Sows with good milking qualities are the only sort fit for breeding. This should be remembered when it comes time to select the prospective mother of a herd.

For the young pigs who have not yet attained their full growth, equal quantities of wheat middlings, ground oats and cornmeal will be found an excellent ration.

An exchange tells of a farmer who sold a dressed hog for 6 cents a pound, and spent most of the money for hams at 13 cents and salted side pork at 12 cents a pound. The reason he gave for doing so was: "I don't know how to butcher—a hog or cure meat!" Of course these things can't be learned!

Now that the heated term has arrived, it is pertinent to call the attention of Journal readers to the necessity for shade in the pasture where the swine are kept. The hog is an animal that does not thrive well when exposed to the blazing sun. Instincts of humanity, too, demand that he should be sheltered.

When pigs are young, keep the sow in a pen 5 by 8 feet for twenty-four hours. For the first week let the sow run in the pasture, but keep the pigs in the pen. She will go back to them at noon. After suckling she may be allowed to go out in the pasture again in the afternoon. When ten days to two weeks old, they can run in the pasture along with the sow. Never let young pigs run in wet grass.

TWO LITTERS A YEAR.—Frequently correspondents ask for the experience of those who have tried raising two litters of pigs yearly. One man who has tried it writes: "It costs just as much to fence and build homes for our sows to raise one litter a year and it costs about \$12 to keep a brood sow for 12 months, more or less, according to the number of sows kept on the farm. Now a man can keep one or two sows much cheaper because the slop and scraps from the table will go a long way toward supporting one or two sows. They are about an average litter. If we get but one litter a year our pigs will cost from one to one and a half dollars apiece; if we raise two litters we will get about 16 pigs from each sow and the cost of 12 more of eight will not cost us over \$2 more than it would to raise

but one litter a year, so the last eight pigs will only cost about 25 cents each. We can raise two litters easily, as it is the nature of the sow to breed oftener than once a year. We can raise two litters and let the pigs run with their mother two months, and if cared for well that is long enough. Six weeks does very well if we give the little pigs a good chance. I know of men who raise but one litter of pigs a year and when you hear them say anything about it they say, "There is no money in hogs, but we keep a few to pick up the scraps and use for meat," and now and then one will quit keeping hogs altogether, saying that there is no money in keeping hogs.

"The hog is said to be a mortgage lifter, and in my experience if a man don't raise two litters a year they lift the mortgage very slowly, unless he is raising fine blooded stock to sell as breeders. Then he may make money with one litter a year."

CHEAPEST FEED FOR HOGS.—At a recent session of the Indiana Swine Breeders' association, W. S. Johnson, a hog raiser of long experience, gave the members the benefit of his ideas as to the cheapest feed for hogs. "We are all aware of the fact that the coming year bids fair to be one of the most successful in the way of a strong demand for breeding stock that we have ever experienced, but in order to make a financial success out of it we are confronted by the subject assigned me—cheapest feed for hogs," he said. "Now, for me to say any certain kind or kinds of feeds would be cheapest in one locality might not be in another; therefore, I do not think any practical rule can be laid down. But in our own state, and I will say in our herd, I would recommend the following: For winter we use rye pasture, with a small amount of corn, night and morning, when one can let them on rye, and in the summer we allow our entire herd the run of a clover pasture as near as possible.

For soft feed for our brood sows and oats and one part bran. The corn and oats are ground together, and ground boiling water over the amount we use at one feed. This we feed twice daily, and as soon as our pigs are old enough to eat, to the above we will add one part of ground rye.

This mixture of feed I not only think just as cheap as any other, but better for the breeding stock than too much corn."

FITTING HOGS FOR THE SHOWS.—This is the time of the year when the mind of the farmer and stock raiser who has good stuff to exhibit turns to contemplation of the state and county fairs in the hope of capturing a few decorations. How to best fit hogs for the shows is a question which should be studied closely by the prospective exhibitors. Some of the most

valuable suggestions along this line are offered by the Prairie Farmer. "In a little more than two months the swine breeders of America will again enter the ring to do or be done," says the writer. "It is not too early to begin to fit the show herd for the big events scheduled for the coming season. Some breeders have already begun work, while others are procrastinating. This year many of the old-timers will compete against 'new blood.' The new men in the business have not been idle; in many cases they were not lookers at last year's contests, and at the close of the season began to plan for 1902. The writer had the pleasure of attending nine of the leading state fairs and livestock shows last year, and at each of these events there were defeats that might have been victories if the hogs had been properly fitted. This year the victors of last year will again be in good shape to win, while the vanquished, having learned their lesson, will endeavor to regain their lost ground. The activity among breeders and exhibitors of pure-bred swine is greater this year than was ever before known. Don't hesitate to allow the show herd plenty of exercise. This is an important consideration, as it gives good bone muscle and vigor to the animal. In the beginning, the first aim of the breeder should be to develop a hardy muscular frame; don't feed much corn at the start. Ground oats and wheat bran may be fed liberally; also a little oilmeal may be added. Professor W. J. Kennedy of the Iowa College of Agriculture, who probably judged more hogs at the state fairs last year than any other two judges, is authority for the following points to be observed in fitting the herd for the show ring: Build up a good frame, give the hogs plenty of exercise, pay special attention to the feet and pasterns; if the toes should grow out any ways long have them pared down, and during the latter part of the season feed a ration of about one-third corn, one-third wheat and one-third ground oats, with skim milk. After the show season is over, breeding animals should be reduced in flesh gradually. In this respect nothing seems to be so satisfactory as bran—Bran on account of its cooling nature and bulkiness, seems to be especially suited for this purpose. Professor Kennedy is a judge of national reputation, and his opinion on this subject is of much practical value to the farmer and breeder who hopes to capture the blue and purple ribbons this year. Begin at once to prepare for the fray. We will assure you that it will be a battle royal, without a parallel in the history of hog exhibitions."

Dr. T. L. Ray, osteopath, Fort Worth, Tex. Send for literature.

The clip of the Hamilton County Wool Growers' association will be in excess of 400,000 pounds. It is stated that the quality is the finest which has been produced in years

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they put on feed about six months ago averaged 44 pounds a head. They were started on one-half pound of wheat per head a day, and during the last six weeks have been on full feed, at about 1 1/2 pounds a day, with plenty of alfalfa hay at all times.

Kansas City is to have a public goat dairy of 100 milk goats for a starter, and Col. W. T. McIntire, secretary of the American Angora Goat Breeders' association, is the founder. The goats are of the Maltese-Spanish milk family and are already safely housed, with kids at their sides, in the big sheep pavilion at the Kansas City stock yards. The dairy will be located in a conspicuous place adjoining the opera house in Heine's Electric park, the popular summer resort of the city, where, as an object lesson in a new and somewhat startling industry, they may be studied to good advantage.

When the new sheep barn at South Omaha is complete, that place will be able to boast of unexcelled facilities for the handling of muttons. Like the old barn the new structure is high and airy and the sheep are protected from the weather until they are housed in the pens. If the sheep arrive dry there can be no such thing as wet fleeces here. The pens have been so arranged as to facilitate the handling of sheep with the least amount of labor and with the greatest celerity possible. A new brick scale house has been constructed which is a model in its way. With these increased facilities the capacity of the sheep barns will be 35,000 head, which number it is estimated can be handled readily at one time without blocking or congesting the business.

A message from Lampasas, Tex., says that most of the wool in that section has been sold. Lampasas not only gets the wool of her own county, but most of all the surrounding counties, and is the wool market for Lampasas, Coryell, Hamilton, Burnet, Mills, Llano and San Saba counties, and therefore buyers seek this market because they get the finest merino wool in quantities as large as they want it. About 700,000 pounds have been sold here at about 16 cents per pound, a price for once above the expectation of the producer. The largest deal was consummated by W. P. Darby, who sold in one lot 300,000 pounds at 16 cents, which, up to the time, broke all records for the season, as to the price obtained, while the quantity will remain as a record breaker for some time. On account of the good care taken of sheep during last winter the clip is extra heavy; seven and a half pounds of wool per head is an ordinary result, while six pounds per head has been considered a good yield generally. The shepherds, therefore, are in good spirits and are no more talking of taking their flocks to the free ranges of the West. Mutton are bringing \$3 per head, and several train-

GOATS.

E. G. SENTER, LAWYER... 341 Main Street, DALLAS.

FEMALE DISEASES... Western Animal Extract Co., Denver, Colo.

HEALTH PLEASURE REST... In the mountains of Tennessee, 2200 feet above sea level.

COOL NIGHTS! PURE FRESH AIR! MINERAL WATERS!

Monteagle, East Brook Springs, Estill Springs, Berrysheba Springs, Kingston Springs, Lookout Mountain, Monte Sano, Nicholson Springs, Fernvale Springs, Bon Aqua Springs.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY... Send for elegantly illustrated Pamphlet describing above resorts.

J. W. BOTTORFF, Traveling Pass. Agent, DALLAS, TEXAS. M. P. SMITH, W. L. DANLEY, Traffic Mgr., Gen. Pass. Agt. NASHVILLE, TENN.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS AT SPECIAL ROUND TRIP RATES VIA



ASHVILLE, N. C., AND RETURN, ONE FARE, June 12 and 13. NASHVILLE, TENN., AND RETURN, ONE FARE, June 12, 13, 14, 27, 28, 29, and July 3, 4, 5. KNOXVILLE, TENN., AND RETURN, ONE FARE, June 15, 16, 17, 27, 28, 29, and July 10, 11, 12. ST. LOUIS, MO., AND RETURN, ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00, June 16, 17, 21, 24. CHICAGO, ILL., AND RETURN, ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00, June 16, 17, 21, 24. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., AND RETURN, ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00, June 25, 26, 27. MONTEAGLE, TENN., AND RETURN, ONE FARE, June 30, and July 1, 2, 23, 25.

In addition to all the above Special Round Trip Rates, Cotton Belt Route will on June 11 place on sale Round Trip Tickets to Summer Resorts in Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, New York and Canada at greatly reduced rates, limited till October 31 for return.

For full information write any Cotton Belt Agent.

4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4 THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

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

Superb New Pullman Ventilated Buffet Sleepers, Handsome New Chair Cars. (Seats Free.) Only Line Running Through Coach and Sleepers to New Orleans Without Change...

DIRECT LINE TO Arizona, New Mexico AND California. L. S. THORNE, E. P. TURNER, Street Ticket Agent and General Pass. Agt., DALLAS, TEXAS.

A DAY ON A PARLOR CAFE CAR FOR 50 CENTS. You can ride all day on a Cotton Belt Parlor Cafe Car for only fifty cents extra; have your meals at any hour you want them, order anything you want from a porterhouse steak or a spring chicken down to a sandwich; take as long as you please to eat it, and you will not have to pay for what you order.

MARKETS

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

Dallas, Tex., June 9.—The supply of cattle this week showed an increase over last week with quite an improvement in quality. Prices were satisfactory all week and showed more or less advance on the best grades, closing firm with a keen demand for good stuff. Offerings of steers did not amount to much either in number or quality, there being nothing good to choose available. Trade was dull and lower on all thin half-fat stuff. The upper grades of both cows and heifers sold fully steady under pretty good competition, with the bulk of the best grades selling at \$3.00@3.70. We have several inquiries for feeders and shippers who have anything on hand they would like to dispose of, would do well to communicate with us before disposing of them elsewhere.

Hog receipts were very light last week, and quality, as usual, not very good. There was quite a reaction in the market last week, prices ranging all the way from strong to 15 cents higher, top hogs selling at \$6.75 to \$7.00. Under these favorable conditions and light receipts, it only took a short time to effect a complete clearance and last sales were firm. The week's market opened strong, and closed with values right at the top notch of the season. Moffitt & Schultz, of Alvarado, had one load of 194 pound hogs on the market which sold to the Armstrong Packing Co. for 7 cents, being the highest price paid for hogs here in several years. Receipts of sheep were more liberal last week than for some weeks past, but anything else is slow sale at unsatisfactory prices. Northern hog market came in steady, cattle 10 cents lower, sheep 15 to 25 cents lower. Quotations as follows:

Prime steers, 900 lbs. up, \$4.25@5.00; choice steers, 800 lbs. up, \$4.00@4.50; choice cows, 800 lbs. up, \$3.25@4.00; choice heifers, 650 lbs. up, \$3.00@3.50; medium 2 1/2 cows, \$2.00@2.50; choice mutton, \$3.50@4.00; bulls, \$2.10@2.50; sorted hogs, 200 lbs. up, \$6.85@7.00; choice hogs, 170 lbs. up, \$6.75@6.90; mixed packers, 150 lbs. up, \$6.80@6.75; rough heavies, \$6.00@6.40; light fat hogs, \$5.50@6.00.

CHICAGO. Chicago, Ill., June 9.—Cattle—Receipts 17,500 head, including 900 Texans. Market for choice steers strong to 10 cents higher; others steady; good to prime steers \$7.50@7.85, poor to medium \$5.25@7.00, stockers and feeders \$2.50@5.00, cows \$1.50@5.75, heifers \$2.50@6.70, canners \$1.50@2.50, bulls \$2.50@5.50, calves \$2.50@7.00, Texas fed steers \$4.00@6.50.

Hogs—Receipts 41,000 head. Market strong to 5c higher; mixed and butchers \$7.00@7.40, good to choice heavy \$7.40@7.85, rough heavy \$7.10@7.35, light \$6.90@7.30, bulk of sales 7.10@7.40. Sheep—Receipts 30,000 head. Market steady to 10 cents lower; good to choice wethers, \$5.25@6.15, fair to choice mixed \$4.50@5.25, Western sheep, \$5.25@6.15, native lambs, clipped, \$5.50@7.00, spring lambs \$7.50.

KANSAS CITY. Kansas City, Mo., June 9.—Cattle—Receipts 1850 natives, 550 Texans, 230 calves, mostly Texans. Market steady to 15 cents lower. Choice export and dressed beef steers \$7.00@7.40, fair to good \$5.00@7.00, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.50, Western fed steers \$4.50@6.00, Texas cows \$2.50@4.50, native cows \$2.00@5.10, native heifers \$3.25@5.75, canners \$1.75@3.00, bulls \$3.00@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts 4100 head. Market strong to higher. Heavy \$7.50@7.45, mixed packers \$7.15@7.40, light \$6.50@7.25, Yorkers \$7.10@7.25, pigs \$6.20@6.80. Sheep—Receipts 3750 head. Market for lambs steady. Sheep 15@25c lower; native lambs \$4.90@7.10; Western lambs \$5.25@6.50, native wethers \$5.05@5.50, Western wethers \$3.85@5.10, few ewes \$4.40@5.00, Texas clipped yearlings \$5.00@5.45, Texas clipped sheep \$4.05@5.20, stockers and feeders \$3.25@4.50.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., June 9.—Cattle—Receipts 7200 head, including 500 Texans. Market active and about steady. Native shipping and export steers \$6.50@7.40, dressed beef and butcher steers \$6.50@7.00, steers under 1000 pounds \$4.25@6.50, stockers and feeders \$3.25@4.75, cows and heifers \$2.25@6.00, canners \$2.00@2.50, bulls \$2.25@5.00, calves \$4.00@6.25, Texas and Indian steers \$4.25@5.70, grassers \$3.30@4.20, cows and heifers \$2.00@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts 2500 head. Market strong, 5 cents higher. Pigs and lights \$6.85@7.00, packers \$7.00@7.20, butchers \$7.00@7.45. Sheep—Receipts 4100 head. Market higher; native muttons \$4.00@5.50, lambs \$7.00@7.50, culls and bucks \$2.50@4.75, stockers, \$1.00@3.00, Texans \$4.10.

GALVESTON. (Reported by the A. P. Norman Livestock Company.) Galveston, Tex., June 7.—The market is fairly supplied with cattle. Demand is light and prices are declining. Quotations: Beeves, good to choice, \$3.25@3.50; beeves, common to fair, \$2.75@3.00; cows, good to choice, \$2.00@3.25; cows, common to fair, \$2.25@2.75; yearlings, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25; yearlings, common to fair, \$2.50@2.75; calves, good to choice, \$4.00@4.25; cows, common to fair, \$2.00@2.75.

NEW ORLEANS. (Reported by the New Orleans Livestock Exchange.) New Orleans, La., June 8.—The market has ruled fairly active the past week on all classes of strictly good cattle and sold readily at quotation. Ordinary grades have been dull and slow sale. Corned hogs are in request, retailing at quotations; in fact, the market is bare of hogs and fat sheep. Sheep butchers supplied for the present. Quotations: Beeves—Choice Texas, \$4.75@5.50;

HORSE.

A good demand will always exist for the equine endowed with muscular power and endurance. One possessing these qualities will find a ready market, no matter to what breed he belongs.

There is a strong demand for matched teams and the horses must be good ones to command a substantial figure. Last winter one team, purchased by Attorney General Knox, brought \$9500. Others sold at \$3000 to \$5000.

An injury to a horse which causes defect and lameness should be punctured and blistered, after which a mercurial ointment may be applied twice daily. If the skin becomes inflamed under this treatment, it should be suspended for a few days.

The next public sale of western horses will be held at Sioux City on Thursday, June 12. Advice from the west indicates that there will be a record breaking supply of horses for the next sale. Consignments that should have reached this point previously but were delayed on account of storms were held back for the coming sale.

Geo. H. Ketcham, the owner and trainer of Crescens, 2:24, the fastest trotter in the world, will this year train and race the black mare Aedine Medium, 2:15 1/4, by Riley Medium, 2:10 1/4, and also the fast green trotter, The General, by Birchwood, 2:15. This fellow is a gray, and promises to make a very fast horse, he having trotted a mile to a wagon last season in 2:11 1/4. Mr. Ketcham bought Dorothy Pirbanks, 2:15 1/4, of Dr. Dupuy of Riley, Ind., for \$1500.

Some good advice as to the management of a balky horse is offered by J. M. Berry of Des Moines county, Ia., who writes as follows: Make a large loop in one end of a rope, and into it, about half way from foot to knee, put one of the horse's forelegs, then pass the other end of rope to the driver, who will gently draw it till the horse raises his foot from the ground and shows an inclination to go. As soon as the horse starts loosen the rope around his leg and let him go at any pace he chooses. This experiment I saw tried with great success on one of the balkiest horses I ever saw, after a long tussle and various other ways had been tried in vain to start him.

The fact seems now to be pretty well established that Thomas W. Lawson, the copper king, paid \$50,000 for Daredevil, the famous trotting stallion. He had been trying to buy the horse for over two years, but his offers were all refused during that time until he was willing to pay. This is, of course, the highest price that has been paid for a trotting stallion since 1892, with which year the era of long figures for such animals closed. In that year Arion, Stamboul, Director, Conductor, Ralph Wilkes, Constantine, Athel (full brother to Suno) and Belsire were sold for prices of \$25,000 or more. In 1893 Sidney found a trotting stallion changed hands at anything like such a long price. John R. Gentry, and Star Pointer, pacers, brought the most money of any of the horses of this sort offered at public sale. As previously stated, it is probable that Daredevil is the most valuable trotting stallion in the country at this time, and his get would probably bring more money at public sale than that of any other horse. It is not probable, however, that we are about to enter on another age of tremendous prices for trotters and pacers. That commercially speaking "times are good" is admitted, and that merchants have plenty of money is equally true, but it will be found that men will not spend their money in large amounts unless they can obtain full value for it. In other words, merit will count for more on govern prices.

Lee Russell of the firm of Russell Brothers, of Mansfield, Va., has begun shipping 4000 cattle, which they have purchased in New Mexico, from Roswell to be unloaded at Billings, Montana and driven about 200 miles to the open country near the Canadian border. Charles Gallagher left Monday for Roswell and will accompany Mr. Russell to their destination and will probably make that place his home.

GULF COLORADO & SANTA FE RY., PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. Galveston, Tex., June 6, 1902. EXCURSION RATES. Fayetteville, Tex. Annual meeting Slavic Benevolent Order of Texas, June 10 to 13, limit June 19th, 1902. See Santa Fe agents for rates. Nashville, Tenn. Peabody college summer school, June 16th to July 28th, limit August 2. Rate one standard first class limited fare for the round trip. Birmingham, Ala. National Baptist

ALL EYES ON TEXAS. Texas is at present well and strongly in the public gaze. The firm belief held by its citizens that Texas is the one state above all others in a glorious Union, is gradually finding a reflection in the minds of the people of other states generally. The fame gained by the state because of its wonderful production of cattle and cotton has been vastly added to by the wide advertising secured through the Hearst world over, and the thousands of individuals attracted through the hope of fortune, spread across seas and land the story of the New Eldorado. In it all, the varied industries of Texas and the splendid opportunities for investment have found favor, and aside from oil, development is going on all along the splendid opportunities for investment have found favor, and aside from oil, development is going on all along the line with a satisfying vigor and determination. The eyes of the world are on Texas, and it will be more than passing strange if the next decade does not witness a wonderful evolution in all the avenues of commerce and of trade. The influx of prosperous settlers and of capital will act as centers of attraction, and there will follow a train of individuals and of institutions which will make history of progress and add wealth and lustre to an already grand and lovely commonwealth.—Literary Bureau, Southern Pacific and Houston and Texas Central R. R.

"Under the turquoise sky," "Fishing in Colorado," "Camping in Colorado." The three books above mentioned, published by the Great Rock Island Route will be sent free on application to W. H. Firth, G. P. & T. A., Fort Worth, Texas. They contain a great store of information regarding Colorado, and are at the same time most beautiful publications, interesting as a story book.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Dallas, June 9.—The feature of the local produce market is the invasion of Texas tomatoes which have superseded the new Florida produce. They are selling from 5c to \$1.00 for four basket crates.

The prices offered are those charged by buyers on orders and are \$6.50 per cent higher than are paid by dealers or growers. Quotations: New potatoes.....85c to 95c Rhubarb per bush.....60c Tomatoes, Texas, 4 basket crates, \$1.10 Seeds—Per bush, bunches.....15c Radishes—Per doz.....20c Beans—50 for one-third bushel. Lettuce—Home-grown, 20@20c per dozen. Live poultry—Chickens, per dozen, old hens \$3.00@3.50; springs, \$2.50@3.00; broilers, \$1.50@2.00. Ducks per dozen \$3.00. Turkeys, per dozen, \$5.00.

GRAIN MARKET. Dallas, June 9.—Wheat, 67c. Carload lots—Dealers charge from store 50c per pound on bran, 20c per bushel on oats on corn and 10c per 100 pounds on hay. Bran, \$1.05. Chopped corn—Per 100 pounds, \$1.35. Corn—Per bushel, shelled, 85c. Oats—Per bushel, 60c. Hay—Prairie, \$12.00@15.00; Johnson grass, \$13.00@15.00. Grain bags, bale lost—5-bushel oat bags, 3 1/2; 2-bushel corn bags, 5c.

COTTON MARKET. Dallas, June 9.—Good middling.....3 1/4 Strict middling.....3 1/2 Middling.....3 1/2 Strict low.....3 3/4 Low.....3 1/4 No cotton receipts by wagon in Dallas.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET. Dallas, June 9.—Dry flint beef hides, 16lbs up, 13c; dry flint fallen hides, 16lbs up, 12c; dry flint light hides, 10c; dry salt hides, 10c; green salt, 40lbs up, 6 1/2@7; green salt, under 40 lbs. up, 6c; dead green hides, under 40 lbs. up, 6c; dead green hides, under 40 lbs., 5c. Bright medium wool, 12 months' clip, 14c; heavy and fine, 7@9c.

No man can work well with a torpid liver or constipated bowels. A few doses of Prickly Ash Bitters will quickly remove this condition and make work a pleasure.

FRISCO SYSTEM Cheap Excursions to Summer Resorts in MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN and MICHIGAN. Daily during the months of June, July and August and September, 1902, the Frisco will sell round trip tickets to resorts in the above States at rate of ONE FARE, PLUS \$2.00. Returns limit October 31, 1902. For full information, address J. W. HUTCHINSON, T. F. A., San Antonio, Texas.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER IS THE BEST. FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS. ALWAYS CURE.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER Cures Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Stomach and Bowel Disorders, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Typhoid, and all other ailments of the respiratory and digestive tracts. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used by all the leading veterinarians and druggists. It is sold by all druggists, warranted. Nothing equals it for Hogs Cholera, give it a trial. Send us your name for "Uncle Sam's Horse Dealer's Remedy" FREE! KEMMER PHOTOGRAPHY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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convention, (colored), September 17 to 24, 1902, limit September 23. Rate one standard first class limited fare for the round trip. St. Louis, Mo., Summer Institute meeting, June 1902, limit September 15. Rate one standard first class limited fare, plus \$2.00. Chicago, Ill., Summer Institute meeting, June 1902, limit September 15. Rate one standard first class limited fare, plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Palestine, Tex., State Christian Endeavor convention, June 17 to 19, limit June 20. Rate on the convention plan. Denver, Colo., Triennial convention International Sunday School association, June 26 to July 2, limit August 2, 1902. Rate one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Huntsville, Tex., Sam Houston Summer Normal School, June 23 to July 31, limit August 1. Rates on the convention plan.

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THE I. & G. N. A New Departure. THROUGH SLEEPER TO Denver, Colo., DAILY. LEAVE FORT WORTH 8:30 P. M. VERY LOW RATES. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS W. H. FIRTH, G. P. A., Fort Worth. 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. Berth Rates LESS THAN HALF STANDARD. Send 10c in stamps for a copy of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RICE COOK BOOK, containing 500 recipes. S. F. B. MORSE, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Houston, Texas. T. J. ANDERSON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Houston, Texas. M. L. ROBBINS, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, Houston, Texas.

QUICK TIME TO EASTERN RESORTS. VIA BURLINGTON ROUTE. Low rate Summer circuit tours to Michigan, Canada, St. Lawrence Region, Atlantic Coast; rail and lake or all rail. To Chicago.—Through first class sleeper and train service to Chicago from Austin and other Texas cities, via the M. K. & T. road, the Hannibal gateway and the Burlington Route. COOL MINNESOTA. 10,000 lakes; scores of the coolest and best Summer localities in the country; frequent periods of low excursion tours, such as \$12.50 Kansas City to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Burlington is the old reliable and established line to the northern Twin Cities. TO THE FAR NORTHWEST. "The Burlington-Northern Pacific Express" now leaves Kansas City at 6:10 p. m., making direct connections with the early evening trains into Kansas City. This is the only through train from the South to the Northwest territory in connection with the Northern Pacific road. Connecting train from Denver at night joining the Northwest train at Alliance, Nebraska. Describe your trip to your nearest Ticket Agent or to the undersigned, and let us advise you the least cost and mail you publications free. O. W. ANDREWS, L. W. WAKELEY, T. F. A., Omaha, Neb., Gen. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo. G. M. LEVY, General Manager, St. Louis, Mo. When you write to advertisers kindly mention the Journal.

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convention, (colored), September 17 to 24, 1902, limit September 23. Rate one standard first class limited fare for the round trip. St. Louis, Mo., Summer Institute meeting, June 1902, limit September 15. Rate one standard first class limited fare, plus \$2.00. Chicago, Ill., Summer Institute meeting, June 1902, limit September 15. Rate one standard first class limited fare, plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Palestine, Tex., State Christian Endeavor convention, June 17 to 19, limit June 20. Rate on the convention plan. Denver, Colo., Triennial convention International Sunday School association, June 26 to July 2, limit August 2, 1902. Rate one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Huntsville, Tex., Sam Houston Summer Normal School, June 23 to July 31, limit August 1. Rates on the convention plan.

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THE I. & G. N. A New Departure. THROUGH SLEEPER TO Denver, Colo., DAILY. LEAVE FORT WORTH 8:30 P. M. VERY LOW RATES. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS W. H. FIRTH, G. P. A., Fort Worth. GOOD SERVICE 1901. BETTER SERVICE 1902.

Things at Home and Abroad.

By the will of the late N. F. Sims the city of Waxahachie, Texas, will receive his entire estate of \$60,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a public library. The estate is bequeathed to three trustees, who will implicitly carry out the wishes of the deceased.

The Democrats of the Fifth Texas district, in the convention at Waxahachie, Thursday, nominated J. A. Beall of that city for congress, to succeed Congressman Dudley G. Wooten. The financial plank adopted declares for "an honest money in volume sufficient to meet all demands of trade and commerce." Imperialism and the tariff are designated as the paramount issues.

Advices from Tucson, Ariz., stated that the uprising among the Yaqui Indians is becoming general. A detachment of 73 men from the force of General Torres, who is pursuing the Yaquis in the Mazatlan mountains east of Hermosillo, was ambushed and thirty of the number killed. Captain Celso Gomez and Lieut. Jose Vafejo, of the twentieth battalion, were among the slain. Only one escaped unhurt.

The new French cabinet is constituted as follows: Premier, minister of the interior and minister of public works, Senator Combes; minister of justice, Senator Valle; minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse; minister of war, Gen. Andre; minister of public works, M. Marejouis; minister of public instruction, Senator Chaumac; minister of marine, M. Pellata; minister of colonies, M. Dourneque; minister of commerce, M. Trouillot.

An excursion train on the Detroit and Mackinaw railroad, which left Alpena, Mich., Sunday morning for Sargis, consisting of an engine and twelve coaches, and carrying over 500 people, was wrecked at Black River, Mich., while running forty miles an hour. One man was instantly killed, three were probably fatally injured and nearly fifty others received injuries of various degrees of severity, ranging from bruises and cuts to broken limbs.

Andres Olivarez was hanged in the Nueces county jail for the murder of Mrs. James Hatch Jr. Olivarez slept soundly the night before. When the death warrant was read to him by Sheriff Bluntzer, he said all he desired to say was to express his thanks to the officers for their kindness during his confinement. The execution was witnessed by about forty people, among them being the husband and father and uncle of the murdered woman. Up to the last Olivarez appeared cool and cheerful.

Tyler, Tex., was crowded with visitors last Friday, the occasion being the annual log-rolling of the Woodmen of the World. The festivities opened with an address of welcome by Hon. Hampton Gray, who, on behalf of the mayor and other officials, extended the freedom of the city to the guests. Mr. Morris Sheppard delivered an address on the history and purposes of the organization. Dinner, served on the grounds, was partaken of by over 400. Competitive events and a sham battle rounded out the day.

One of the most shocking tragedies that has ever occurred in the Southwest was the murder at Austin, Tex., last Wednesday night, J. F. Waxler, aged 26, killed his fourteen-year-old wife with a butcher knife and afterwards put an end to his own miserable existence. A note left by the husband stated that the couple wished to die together, but there were evidences of a desperate struggle on the part of the wife. Mrs. Giles Burdett, mother of the child-wife, found the dead bodies at her daughter's home. The couple had been married only four months.

Nathan A. Hughes has made a confession to the charge of murdering his partner, George Frampton, in Denton county in June, 1899. His confession, he said, was the first he had ever made to anybody, and it is believed he did it in the hope of clemency from the jury. Hughes' weapon, with which he committed the crime, was a hatchet. He and the old man had a quarrel, he confessed, which ended in a fight and in Frampton's death. Then Hughes took the body, weighted and tied it down beneath the waters of Millam creek and left the scene. The evidence against Hughes was purely circumstantial, and many believed him innocent until he acknowledged the crime.

Before the end of the month the Texas supreme court and all of the other higher tribunals in the state will have adjourned. There are but a comparatively few days left within which the supreme court has to dispose of a number of important cases before it adjourns for its summer vacation, not to sit again until next October. The court has six very important cases under advisement, besides several of minor importance. As is usual in Texas litigation, a majority of the important and other cases involve titles to lands which once belonged to the school fund.

\$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of syphilis, gleet, stricture, lost manhood, nervous debility, seminal losses, weak, shrunken 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. Address: DR. B. A. HOLLAND, 1019 Congress St., Houston, Tex.

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Of the six cases of moment, four present matters requiring the construction of different phases of the land laws, and of these four, three are in the nature for mandamus proceedings, all directed against the commissioners of the general land office.

ANTI-ANARCHY BILL PASSED.
Yesterday the House of Representatives passed the bill to protect the president, vice president, members of the cabinet, foreign ministers and ambassadors and to suppress the teaching of anarchy by a vote of 175 to 38.

DEATH IN CHICAGO FIRE.
In a fire at the sanitarium conducted by the St. Luke Society, Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street, Chicago, Monday afternoon, nine men and one woman perished. The institution is a hospital for persons addicted to excessive drink and the morphine habit. Among the victims was Alderman William Kent.

PHILIPPINE BILL PASSED.
The senate has passed the Philippine government bill by a vote of 48 to 20. The measure approves the action of the president in creating the Philippine commission and the offices of civil governor and vice governor of the islands, and authorizes the governor and vice governor to exercise the powers of government as directed by executive order. Future appointments of the governor or vice governor shall be made by the president with the advice and consent of the senate. The "bill of rights" of the United States constitution is applied to the Philippine islands, with the exception of the right to bear arms and the right to a trial by jury. The Supreme Court and other courts of the islands shall exercise jurisdiction as heretofore provided by the Philippine commission, and the justices of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the president and senate; the other by the civil government and the commission.

Good appetite and cheerfulness follow the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. It purifies the blood, liver and bowels and makes life worth living.

LOUISIANA.

A special from Newton, La., says: Fine rains fell in this section and brought an end to the drought, which was assuming a serious nature to the farmers, and blighting crop prospects. The outlook for a good crop now is exceedingly bright, despite the late start in planting. The rain was just the kind that was needed, and is also very beneficial in cooling the torrid temperature and settling the dust.

Men of means residing at La Porte, Tex., have invaded Louisiana in search of new fields to conquer, and have interested themselves in a huge project, which contemplates the reclamation of 100,000 acres of land in St. Bernard and Plaquemine parishes. Among those practically interested are Lieut. Gov. Albert Estopinal of St. Bernard, who has options on the lands; O. W. Crawford, general agent of the St. Tammany Health Homes company; Messrs. J. R. Holmes, N. A. Baker, Arthur McCoy and C. S. Penfield of La Porte, Tex.; E. Brenton, banker, of Des Moines, Ia., and Ralph Carroll, broker, of New York City.

The scheme is a broad one in scope, as it not only contemplates the complete reclamation of the lands, but also the building of levees, the separation of the immense tract into plantations and the importation of Dutch farmers. The idea of bringing farmers from the Netherlands was decided upon, because the Dutch have had an extensive experience in the reclamation of land and would best know how to take care of such territory. Rice and Egyptian cotton will be grown on the land.

BIG COTTON INDUSTRY.
On Saturday the charter of the Aberdeen Cotton factory was recorded and forwarded to the incorporators, who will organize at once and let the contract for the construction of the mills. The charter of the Magnolia Cotton mills is also expected soon. The Aberdeen factory is capitalized at \$500,000. These two, with the John M. Stone mills, now under construction at Starkville, La., make three cotton factories for the first six months of 1902 in the state of Mississippi.

The extraordinary industrial activity which has marked the progress of the current year goes steadily on, with no apparent signs of diminution. The month of May shows five new oil mills chartered, with a capital stock of \$160,000; four banks, with a total capital of \$160,000; three lumber and planing mills, with a capital of \$100,000. There were also several mercantile establishments incorporated, two high schools, one spinning and manufacturing company, and the capital stock of some half dozen enterprises was increased.

A total of seventeen new oil mills have been chartered since the first of October last, and there are yet two more in sight that are expected to organize during the current month.

The Texas and Pacific Railway company is now operating dining cars on trains 5 and 6 between Jefferson, Tex., and St. Louis, Mo.; also on Iron Mountain train No. 4, between Arkadelphia and St. Louis. This will give north-bound passengers on train No. 6, which is the fast "Cannon Ball," the benefit of dinner and supper and those on No. 4, breakfast and dinner on the cars. The cars are the latest pattern. Have electric lights and fans, choicest tableware and the most modern conveniences in general. The cuisine is incomparable and the meals are served a la carte. This service is a great improvement over the old station eating houses and you are respectfully invited to give it a trial.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Three of the leading education institutions in the Indian Territory held commencement exercises at Muskogee Friday. They are the Spaulding Institute, Indian University and Nazareth Institute, all located in this city.

The prospects for a very profitable yield of early potatoes in Oklahoma is good. Because of good management and foresight on the part of a few men paying prices will be received and the growers will make good profits. Other special crops might well be developed and made profitable.

A territorial charter has been issued to the Farmers' Co-Operative Grain and Cotton company of Stillwater for thirty years and with \$25,000 capital stock. The incorporators are A. A. Ware, O. W. Annis, W. T. Dalton, J. L. Mathews, S. A. Laughlin, E. E. Moss and Frank Hall.

Many of the cattlemen in Oklahoma are feeding cotton oil cake on the grass in order to get their cattle ready for the market early. With a favorable season next spring South Texas ranchmen will be able to demonstrate the practicability of this mode of procedure. Many of them are this year weeding out all but the most desirable cows and some indeed, are disposing of their cows entirely with a view of feeding steers exclusively. Quite a number will get in a position to do some extensive feeding this fall on the luxuriant pastures which are now almost assured.

Wheat cutting throughout Oklahoma territory began early last week, considerably ahead of any year since 1898. It is estimated the yield throughout the territory will be two-thirds of a crop, the decrease being due to the long continued drought during the winter months and the dry winds that blew the wheat from the ground on the uplands. This is the lowest yield since 1895, when the crop was a total failure. In this locality many of the farmers report a full crop to be harvested. The latest date for wheat cutting to begin in Oklahoma was in 1882, when it started on June 13.

There was an alumni reception at Spaulding Institute and a reception by President Scott and his wife at the Scott residence for the students of Indian University. From the former there were four graduates, Ethel Martin, Grace Butler, Lillian Coppedge and Walter Stewart. From Indian University were T. Walker Kennedy, Mary J. Johnson, Ben Cooper, Allan Coleman, Patrick Hurley, Norman Windes, Walter Evans, Konnie Berryhill, Leola Reid, Willie Coleman, Miriam Scott, Janice Otterson, Hattie Bell and Susie Alkman. It was the twenty-first annual commencement for each of these schools and the ninth at Nazareth Institute.

It is expected that grass cattle from the territories will be ready for market in less than two weeks. "Grass is exceptional fine in the Territory this spring. Rains have been so frequent that some of the stockmen feared they would make the grass rank and not so nutritious as might be desired. The ground stood a great deal of water, however, and while the grass is luxuriant, it has not become "watery," and cattle are fattening rapidly upon it. If present prospects are not marred, there will be a heavy run of grass cattle to market this summer and fall and their condition will be above par.

Commencement exercises were held last week at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college. This year's class, numbering eighteen members, is the largest ever sent out from the institution. All the graduates received the degree of bachelor of science. Those who completed the four years' course were: A. B. Anderson, Woodward; Sarah S. Carson, Enid; Albert W. Florer, Perry; Nina G. Hunt, Stillwater; George M. Janeway, Stillwater; C. V. Jones, Chandler; Ralph Kratka, Sumner; Chester Lowry, Stillwater; Sam McReynolds, Stillwater; M. J. Otey, Perkins; Howard F. Pleg, Crow Creek; S. D. Frank L. Rector, Enid; Charles E. Smeltzer, Iola, Kas.; Rex Shively, Stillwater; Wallace T. Thornton, Cleo; Belle Walker, Stillwater; Ethel V. Walker, Stillwater; Marion M. Woodson, Robberson, I. T.

SURE HARVESTS AND PROFITS.
A correspondent of the Chicago Dry Goods Reporter, writing from Ardmore, I. T., gives evidence that he is observant of other things than silks and calicoes.

Relative to this Territory, he says, among other things, that "for fifty years the Indian Territory has maintained the anomalous attitude of a foreign government, unanswerable to the sovereign people of the United States, apart from it and yet not superior to it; a treasure land in the very heart of the country, and yet as little a part of it as some island in the Pacific. Its name and comparative accessibility have left the common impression that it is a part of the territorial domain, that lacks only adequate population and effective energy to become one of the greatest states in the Union. But it is not yet, and never has been, a territory, in the federal sense. The white man has never had a vote nor an inch of freehold within its 31,000 square miles of splendid land. It has been, and is now, the only tract in free America in which the American citizen ceases at once to be a citizen, and becomes an intruder, and an alien."

After noting the fact that the alien farmers are necessarily only renters of land within the Territory, the correspondent continues: "And yet, lacking the inspiration of ownership, an alien in an alien coun-

try, the renter in the fat valleys of Indian Territory has gathered bigger and better harvests, netted greater cash profits and lost less by the vagaries of climate and soil than any farmers in the surrounding country."

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.
The simplest method is the best. This is an axiom as applicable to the field of therapeutics as to any other. In the American Journal of Health, a recognized authority on such matters, Dr. J. H. Meyers has a scholarly treatise on "The True Position of Proprietary Remedies," in which he takes the position that many of these courses of treatment possess real merit, as may be attested by the thousands of cures actually brought about. Grateful testimonials are a further evidence of the success of such lotions. While Dr. Meyers recognizes the value of medicines of this character, he sounds a note of warning against the many quack decoctions with which the market is flooded. At the same time, he especially recommends Tucker's Bar-Wife Healing Oil, offered by the W. L. Tucker Simple Remedy Company of Waco, Tex., whose advertisement appears in another column of "The Journal." This is a specific for the cure of eczema, psoriasis, piles, salt rheum, ulcers, chronic sore eyes, burns, wounds and skin diseases, which must be tried to be appreciated at its true worth.

ARKANSAS.

It is stated that the failure of Arkansas to be properly represented at the Charleston exposition enabled Missouri to capture several valuable gold medals.

W. R. Felker of Rogers, Ark., has been at Colorado, Tex., looking after his large cattle interests there. He confirms the reports from other sources that the Arkansas and territory crops are in splendid condition, and says that in several places there has been more rain than was needed.

General Passenger Agent H. C. Townsend, of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads, who recently returned from St. Louis from a tour of Arkansas, is quoted as saying: "Freight and passenger traffic in Arkansas is increasing rapidly. I look for heavy crops of every kind in Arkansas. The rainfall has been very heavy, and there was some alarm, but conditions have improved and Arkansas crops ought to bring in a mint of money this year."

A telegram from Mena, Ark., dated Saturday, says:

W. W. Orr, a cattleman of this city, was robbed of \$1,120 Thursday night while on his way home from a train by three men. After disarming him they searched him, securing at first \$23, and afterward about \$100 concealed in his vest. Mr. Orr had just returned from Indian Territory, where he had sold a bunch of cattle. There is no clue whatever as to the identity of the robbers.

A special from Pine Bluff, Ark., says: "The news from the country could hardly be better so far as the growing crops are concerned; the season has been good and everything planted seems to be doing well. Cotton choppings is progressing nicely. Labor is more settled and is sticking to work better than last season; this is due to the scarcity and high prices of provisions and the necessity on the part of the laborer of getting down to business. There is probably more corn planted in this state than ever known before; the cotton acreage is no greater than last year, and some contend that it is as much as 5 per cent less. Planters are not in as good shape financially as they have been; they have had to buy everything at very high prices. At the present prices of corn and meat, cotton ought to be worth 11 cents in New York."

A GOOD ARKANSAS CROP.—Farsighted agriculturists predict that in less than five years this important crop will be recognized as one of the most important crops to be grown on the farm. The greatest objection yet urged against alfalfa is that it cannot be cut for hay the first season after sowing the seed. This is an unjust objection, for certainly one can afford to miss the cutting one season, if thereby he establishes a permanent meadow that may be cut after the first year, several times during the season. It has been fully tested in many instances that the feeding value of alfalfa is very great, one authority claiming that in a feeding test, ninety-six pounds of alfalfa gave the same returns as one hundred pounds of wheat bran. The climate and soil of this state are admirably adapted to its growth, and the sooner our farmers recognize the value of alfalfa, the less difficult they will find it to supply themselves with plenty of good feed stuff at a nominal cost.

SUMMER VACATIONS.
Should be arranged for with the view of securing a maximum of pleasure and diversion. This can be done by the exercise of judgment in selecting the route you use. The Houston and Texas Central are selling round trip summer excursion tickets to points in the North, East and Southeast. Through standard Pullman sleepers to Colorado points, as well as to summer excursion points reached via Houston, Sunset route and New Orleans. Try Cloudcroft, 9000 feet above sea level in the heart of the Sacramento mountains. Its delightfully cool. For literature and rates, write: M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. & T. A. W. J. ANDERSON, A. G. P. A. Houston, Texas.

NEW MEXICO

Baldridge & Gibson recently sold to Morgan Keithley of Monahan's ranch, near Carlsbad, 2500 cattle, at \$12.50.

W. E. McLenden of Carlsbad, N. M., recently sold nearly 175 head of good horses to C. B. Willingham for \$25 per head. Rube Reed has closed out his fine saddle horses at \$37.50.

In the vicinity of Springer, N. M., the season is so disastrously bad that Abbott & Co. recently killed several thousand head of starving sheep in order to save the pelts.

The Slaughter Hereford home, near Roswell, N. M., expects to have 1300 bushels of peaches on the market this season. There are three peach orchards on the place, one of them having 150 trees.

The annual report of Gov. Otero of New Mexico, for 1901, states that the assessment returns for that year show a total of 2,705,000 head of stock—cattle, horses, sheep and goats—having a taxation value of \$7,594,000.

J. M. Boardman, who recently purchased 5200 head of cattle, has shipped the greater part of the number from Lake View, N. M., to Glendine, Col., where they will be pastured until fall. The rest are to be sent to Glendive from Hereford, Tex.

Parker Wells has sold his fine ranch place and cattle at La Cima canyon, near the Bell ranch, to Mack McQuade. In the deal were also included the small bunches of cattle belonging to Perry McDonald and L. Martin. Mr. McQuade expects to put 800 acres of the land under irrigation, the La Cima canyon flowing a living stream. Reservoirs will be built to store the water. Mr. Wells will go to Colorado Springs.

C. W. Merchant of Carlsbad, N. M., has loaded out fifty cars, thirty-six of which were billed to Sheridan, Wyo., and fourteen to Kansas. They were all steers. For his two he received \$22. S. T. Bittling sold and shipped 450 head of two's and three's. They went to Pierre, S. D. B. C. Ash was the purchaser and the price was \$21.50 for the two's and \$22.50 for the three's. W. E. Washington of Roswell, recently sold 2,500 steers, part 1's and 2's, for which he received \$17 and \$22.50, respectively.

A dispatch from Santa Fe, N. M., says: "I. B. Hanna, superintendent of forest reserves in New Mexico, has returned from a trip over the Gila forest reserve. He traveled 400 miles on horseback and reports that all along the way cattle either dead or dying were observed, while cowboys were busy taking cattle out of watering places, as the animals had been so weak after reaching water that they could not move. He says that unless heavy rains fall soon many of the cattlemen in Southwestern New Mexico will be forced out of business, as hundreds of cattle have been killed by the drought."

EXPERIMENTS IN IRRIGATION.
The experiments carried on in sub-irrigation and in sub-drainage as well as surface cultivation at the New Mexico university and at the Silver City normal school are of great interest to the arid region, as their object is to determine the minimum amount of irrigation needed for vegetation in the arid region, says the Portales (N. M.) Herald. Even the driest air contains considerable moisture, and if that moisture can in part be precipitated, by buried pipes, inverted wooden troughs or pipes, as is done at the University of Albuquerque, so much will be gained toward solving the question of reclaiming the arid West. It has been shown before that thorough and frequent surface cultivation will help to retain moisture in the ground, give free access of the air to the soil and at the same time assist in precipitating the moisture from the air as it passes in and out of the soil. The success of these experiments will sooner or later lead to the cultivation of the soil in those parts of the territory where water for irrigation purposes is scarce at certain seasons of the year and which at present, on that account, are not under cultivation.

MAY QUARANTINE SICK SHEEP.
Solomon Luna, president of the sheep sanitary board of New Mexico, has issued a letter to the shepherds of the territory, in which he lays great stress upon the fact that unless more care is exercised in the treatment of sheep affected with the scabies a quarantine against New Mexico sheep will be established. President Luna warns the shepherds that if they do not dip their flocks heavy fines will be imposed upon them by the state authorities. In the course of his letter he says: "The government is threatening to quarantine this territory and not allow any sheep to leave the same on account of the prevalence of the disease of scabies among the sheep. Nothing could work a greater hardship on sheep growers of this territory, than the issuance of an order. It would make it impossible to sell sheep to leave New Mexico at any price whatever. If all the sheep that are dipped in New Mexico were dipped properly the disease of scab would soon be eradicated. The chief cause for failure in this respect lies in the fact that growers have not provided themselves with the necessary facilities for dipping their sheep and do not properly prepare and correctly use dips that will kill the scab."

Enclosed with the letter is a copy of directions for preparing and using sheep dips approved by the government bureau of animal industry.

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