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HEREFORDS.

HEREFORD HOME HERD, Channing, Hartley county, Texas.—G. M. Powell, proprietor. Here established in 1883, the herd consists of 60 head of the best strains, individuals from all the best known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by cartons a specialty.

JOHN R. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Texas.—Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young 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. STATON, BEEVILLE, TEXAS.—I have for sale at all times registered, pure bred and high grade Herefords, Durhams, Devons and Red Polls of both sexes. All raised below the quarantine line. Call or write for prices.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.—Lord Wilton, Grove and Gardfield and anxiety strains. Both sexes for sale. M. B. turkeys and Plymouth chickens. W. S. K. BARD, manager, Henrietta, Texas.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM.—Pure bred Hereford cattle, registered herd south of quarantine line. None but high class bulls in service. Lord Wilton, Grove and Gardfield and anxiety strains. Sale stock, both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch, near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants to H. C. RHODE, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 389.

J. L. CHADWICK, CRESSON, TEXAS.—Near Fort Worth, bred and registered very high grade Hereford cattle. Bulls for sale.

U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Texas.—Breeder of Hereford cattle. Choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. Also a few Angora goats, both sexes, both as to breeding and individuality kept in service. Inspection solicited.

V. WEISS.—Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Tarrant county, Texas.) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS.—One, two and three-year-olds, immune, registered, good. GEO. W. P. COATES, Abilene, Tex.

SHORTHORNS.

V. O. HILDRETH.—Breeder of Shorthorn cattle. A number of registered bulls and young cows for sale, all reds, large and fine. Texas raised. Cattle and residence at Iona Station, on T. & P. railroad. Postoffice—Aledo, Texas.

JULE GUNTER, Gainesville, Texas.—I have 200 pure bred registered bulls for sale. Write me your wants.

WANDER'S CREEK HERD.—Of registered Shorthorns, near Chillicothe, Tex., contains 45 head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 15997—Vol. 48. Four of five bull calves for sale. Address owner, ED ROGERS, Mineola, Texas.

WILDAIR'S STOCK FARM.—Howard and J. N. Miller, Jr., Props. Waco, Texas. Breeders of Shorthorn, cattle and standard bred horses.

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G. P. BELVIDGE, A. M. President, Gainesville, Texas.

If butter is desired for long keeping or for export purposes in ordinary cold storage, it will be found better to work the butter very slightly after the addition of salt than re-working the following day, says W. L. Carlyle of the

CATTLE SALES

J. R. Hamilton bought 4000 sheep in Haskell county last week of Major Smith at a figure which is understood to be considerably in excess of the \$2 mark.

William Anson bought 600 goats in Kimble county last week and will try their efficiency as bush exterminators on his ranch at the head of South Concho.

On Monday Heard and Puckett delivered to C. E. Crews of Childress, Tex., 700 yearlings. These yearlings are known as the High Lonesome yearlings, and the price paid was \$17 per head.

M. C. McKinney of Coleman county, bought 61 fat cows at \$16 average, from parties near Eden. F. E. Murphree recently purchased 80 feeder bulls, from different parties, at an average of \$19 per head.

SALES OF QUARANTINE CATTLE AT ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.
J. E. King, Catoosa, I. T., 48 steers, 821 pounds average, \$3.40; Sims & Berry, Dorson, Tex., 92 cows, 883 pounds average, \$3.05; W. S. Moore, Checotah, I. T., 26 steers, 862 pounds average, \$3.60; M. K. Shiner, Lilliaette, I. T., 92 cows, 745 pounds average, \$2.75; J. S. Todd, Lilliaette, I. T., 82 calves, 158 pounds average, \$6.00; J. W. Kirk, Garver, I. T., 131 steers, 828 pounds average, \$3.25; 204 steers, 877 pounds average, \$3.45; Strickland & Co., Tulsa, I. T., 33 cows, 594 pounds average, \$2.85; N. K. Dickson, Catoosa, I. T., 5 steers, 782 pounds average, \$2.90; 20 steers, 812 pounds average, \$3.40; J. H. Brosig, Catoosa, I. T., 57 cows, 732 pounds average, \$3.00; D. C. Rachal, Ochelata, I. T., 250 steers, 876 pounds average, \$3.40; W. Skinner, Lenapah, I. T., 54 steers, 822 pounds average, \$3.85; Davidson-Fleming & Chittim, 374 steers, 861 pounds average, \$3.55; J. E. Dunnegan, Checotah, I. T., 50 steers, 1027 pounds average, \$3.90; 24 steers, 912 pounds average, \$3.80.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.
W. H. Bartwood, Seymour, Tex., 23 cows, 727 pounds average, \$2.80; McKinney & T. T. Tamm, Tex., 18 cows, 683 pounds average, \$3.60; E. P. Davis, Seymour, Tex., 54 cows, 704 pounds average, \$2.70; Percy Webb, Bellevue, Tex., 38 calves, \$7.50; W. D. Farris, Seymour, Tex., 16 cows and heifers, 523 pounds average, \$2.50; J. Summers, Coalgate, I. T., 54 mixed, 779 pounds average, \$3.05; J. S. Brown, Abilene, Tex., 41 cows, 724 pounds average, \$2.65; W. C. Gray, Coleman, Tex., 55 cows and heifers, 747 pounds average, \$2.75; Scott & Wooten, Catoosa, I. T., 96 steers, 727 pounds average, \$2.80; J. A. Mathews, Seymour, Tex., 24 steers, 793 pounds average, \$3.35; W. F. Richards, Ballinger, Tex., 19 calves, \$8.00 each; 15 calves \$5.00 each; J. E. Boggs, Coleman, Tex., 25 steers, 895 pounds average, \$3.65; W. M. Ledford, Talpa, Tex., 32 mixer, 629 pounds average, \$2.60; W. D. Ferris, Seymour, Tex., 87 calves, \$8.50 each; J. E. Campbell & Co., Chelsea, I. T., 125 steers, 945 pounds average, \$3.80; Scott & Robinson, Catoosa, I. T., 203 steers, 746 pounds average, \$2.75; F. Mills, Ballinger, Tex., 43 cows, 755 pounds average, \$2.85; J. E. Phillips, Coleman, Tex., 47 cows, 622 pounds average, \$2.80; 12 calves, \$10.00 each; R. Cox, Summit, I. T., cattle, 906 pounds average, \$3.50; Milburn & Roff, Roff, I. T., 30 cows, 721 pounds average, \$2.75; Hill & Kennedy, Brownwood, Tex., 55 cows, 759 pounds average, \$2.75; Green & Woodward, Coleman, Tex., 26 cows, 778 pounds average, \$2.90; Cleet L. & C. Co., Dunder, Tex., 150 calves, \$9.50 each.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.
S. Wilson, Holiday, Tex., 23 cows and heifers, 706, \$2.15; M. Skinner, Lerapah, I. T., 100 steers, 1119 pounds average, \$4.60; A. P. Rachal, Henrietta, I. T., 78 calves, \$8.50 each; R. L. Rachal, Beggs, I. T., 94 calves, \$8.00 per cwt.; J. T. Gwaltney, Belcher, Tex., 145 steers, 947 pounds, \$3.75; J. W. Gibson, Wagoner, I. T., 102 steers, 890 pounds average, \$3.65; J. W. Wallace, Catoosa, I. T., 142 cows, 766 pounds average, \$2.60; A. J. Lindsey, Llano, Texas, 287 cows, 716 pounds average, \$2.75; Lindsey & R., Llano, Tex., 107 cows, 735 pounds average, \$2.75; 9 heifers, 442 pounds average, \$2.75; Fleming & D., Checotah, I. T., 231 steers, 1017 pounds average, \$3.75; J. & T. A. Parkinson, Okmulgee, I. T., steers, 390 pounds average, \$3.90; H. C. Campbell, Lenapah, I. T., 146 steers, 963 pounds average, \$3.80.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.
J. and T. A. Parkinson, Henrietta, I. T., 135 steers, 655 pounds average, \$3.10; 1 stag, 780 pounds, \$2.75; W. M. Childers & Son, Davidson, Kans., 76 calves, \$5.50 each; W. B. Stillman, Elgin, Kans., 149 cows, 790 pounds average, \$2.70; 25 cows, 713 pounds, \$2.15; J. M. Jones, Oaktah, I. T., 69 cows, 769 pounds average, \$2.50; 54 cows, 736 pounds average, \$2.40; J. W. Gibson, Wagoner, I. T., 30 steers, 898 pounds average, \$3.55; J. D. McCutcheon, Strawn, Tex., 27 heifers, 471 pounds average, \$2.50; W. N. Goodwin, Muscogee, I. T., 30 cows, 896 pounds average, \$2.85; 42 cows, 731 pounds average, \$2.70; W. M. Childers & Co., Davidson, Kans., 24 steers, 921 pounds average, \$3.55; H. Black Sons, Muscogee, I. T., 91 cows, 754 pounds average, \$2.85; J. M. Ward, Muscogee, I. T., 54 cows and heifers, 764 pounds average, \$2.85; J. E. Hersey, Catoosa, I. T., 96 cows, 713 pounds average, \$2.65; D. H. Bacharach Bros., Brownwood, Tex., 57 cows, 807 pounds average, \$3.25; 23 cows, 999 pounds average, \$2.70; A. P. Rachal, Oaktah, I. T., 594 cows, 753 pounds average, \$2.80; 1 cow, 940 pounds average, \$3.60; Hinkle & Martin, Batesville, Ark., 34 mixer, 706 pounds average, \$2.50; W. M. Childers, Davidson, Kans., 76 steers, 773 pounds average, \$2.25; Parkinson &

Co., Henrietta, I. T., 38 steers, 659 pounds average, \$2.50; Crawford & Smith, Henrietta, I. T., 28 steers, 855 pounds average, \$2.50; 12 cows, 700 pounds average, \$2.80; 14 steers, 894 pounds average, \$3.10.

SALES IN QUARANTINE DIVISION AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.
W. M. Cary, Coalgate, I. T., 28 head, 935 pounds average, \$3.45; J. J. Rockham, Muscogee, I. T., 15 head, 192 pounds, \$4.50; J. W. Webb, Mangum, I. T., 23 head, 750 pounds, \$2.50; R. H. Mosely, Davidson, Kans., 114 head, 714 pounds, \$2.70; J. H. Heineg, Seymour, Tex., 38 head, 781 pounds, \$2.65; J. M. Estes, Munster, Tex., 19 head, 686 pounds, \$2.40; Jno. McBrover, Spiro, I. T., 21 head, 969 pounds, \$3.60; T. J. Christian, Comanche, Tex., 27 head, 652 pounds, \$2.40; R. L. Thomas, Roff, I. T., 73 head, 715 pounds, \$2.70; Harris Bros., Elgin, Kans., 170 head, 807 pounds, \$2.75; G. R. White, Elgin, Kans., 250 head, 916 pounds, \$3.80; Maul & Childs, Muscogee, I. T., 54 head, 732 pounds, \$2.75; P. L. Jackson, Welch, I. T., 25 head, 570 pounds, \$3.35; J. S. Hendrick, Rush Springs, I. T., 30 head, 815 pounds, \$2.75.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.
M. M. Slater, Elgin, Kans., 100 head, 924 pounds, \$3.65; Ellis & Co., 257 head, 894 pounds, \$3.90; W. W. Overstreet, Quanah, Tex., 30 head, 819 pounds, \$2.65; A. H. Wood, Quanah, Tex., Jno. Franklin, Vinita, I. T., 103 head, 891 pounds, \$3.60; Ed. Francher, Miles, Texas, 29 head, 261 pounds, \$3.35; Geo. B. Hendricks, Miles, Texas, 26 head, 748 pounds, \$2.75; Roberts & Hayes, Quanah, Texas, 16 head, 560 pounds, \$2.75; 39 head, 746 pounds, \$2.70; Thompson & McKee, Quanah, Texas, 39 head, 682 pounds, \$2.30; G. R. Greathouse, Vineyard, Texas, 20 head, 910 pounds, \$2.80; J. R. Rich, Jacksboro, Texas, 65 head, 741 pounds, \$2.35; Merrill Bros., End of Track, O. T., 66 head, 663 pounds, \$2.45; Wm. Gulager, Wagoner, I. T., 22 head, 1013 pounds, \$3.75; White & Morton, Paradise, Tex., 23 head, 709 pounds, \$1.95; A. P. Rachal, Henrietta, Texas, 163 head, 736 pounds, \$2.45; A. P. Rachal, Oaktah, I. T., 50 head, 104 pounds, \$8.20; Frank Vore, Checotah, I. T., 78 head, 919 pounds, \$3.65; W. D. Blackstone, Checotah, I. T., 55 head, 335 pounds, \$3.20; Purcell County Bank, Wayne, O. T., 14 head, 600 pounds, \$2.25; T. K. Wilson, Miles, Tex., 69 head, 643 pounds, \$3.00.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.
A. H. Wood, Quanah, Tex., 31 head, 256 pounds, \$2.65; Al Buckner, Holdenville, I. T., 21 head, 683 pounds, \$2.40; W. H. Bartwood, Comanche, I. T., 30 head, 618 pounds, \$2.05; C. Shultz, Llano, Tex., 32 head, 704 pounds, \$2.90; E. L. Clark, Bragg, I. T., 83 head, 625 pounds, \$1.90; A. R. Day, Davidson, Kans., 149 head, 748 pounds, \$2.65; E. S. Cookson, Davidson, Kans., 11 head, 854 pounds, \$2.35; W. T. Campbell, Davidson, Kans., 65 calves, 137 pounds, \$6.25; E. L. Clark, End of Track, O. T., 27 head, 1107 pounds, \$3.90; M. Haff, Elgin, Kans., 32 head, 814 pounds, \$3.00; A. A. Butler, Red Rock, O. T., 65 head, 600 pounds, \$2.90; Price & Keith, Admington, I. T., 76 head, 975 pounds, \$3.60.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.
S. B. Bullard, Tuttle, I. T., 21 head, 812 pounds, \$3.10; R. H. Mosely, Davidson, Kans., 223 head, 709 pounds, \$2.75; J. D. Ware, Red Rock, O. T., 151 head, 515 pounds, \$3.00; J. M. Kuykendall, Goldwaite, Tex., 15 head, 707 pounds, \$3.00; S. W. Ryan, Ryah, I. T., 29 head, 660 pounds, \$2.80; D. F. Carnes, Comanche, I. T., 22 head, 760 pounds, \$2.90; J. C. Hyburger, Pauls Valley, I. T., 74 pounds, \$2.80; Wm. Moore, Davis, I. T., 27 head, 734 pounds, \$2.45; N. T., 22 head, 750 pounds, \$2.80; Bank of Commerce, Pauls Valley, I. T., 29 head, 731 pounds, \$2.50; E. N. Johnson, Collinsville, I. T., 21 head, 946 pounds, \$3.45; Bird & Mertz, Elgin, Kans., 252 head, 782 pounds, \$2.80; J. M. Slater, 153th, 350 head, 891 pounds, \$3.60; D. H. Williams, Minco, I. T., 94 pounds, 738 pounds, \$2.65; Wm. Hinkle, Westville, I. T., 39 head, 622 pounds, \$2.95; Z. J. Steen, Davis, I. T., 28 head, 788 pounds, \$2.65; O. Hayden, Chautauk, I. T., 29 head, 880 pounds, \$2.05; I. T. Taylor, Davidson, Kans., 147 head, 697 pounds, \$2.25; A. P. Day, Davidson, Kans., 61 head, 754 pounds, \$2.60; D. C. Brant, Jacksboro, Tex., 17 head, 620 pounds, \$1.90; A. Porter, Davis, I. T., 8 head, 560 pounds, \$2.50.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.
O. C. Wickford, Welch, I. T., 21 head, 1008 pounds, \$3.35; S. Britt, Mangum, I. T., 88 head, 726 pounds, \$2.50; A. P. Hest, Erick, O. T., 26 head, 671 pounds, \$2.35; Oscar Smith, Erick, O. T., 27 head, 782 pounds, \$2.65; J. H. Graham, Lindsay, I. T., 57 head, 678 pounds, \$2.50; J. L. McCaugher, Lindsay, I. T., 30 head, 669 pounds, \$2.35; W. Parker, Wichita Falls, Tex., 132 head, 818 pounds, \$2.85; J. T. Fowler, 28 head, 844 pounds, \$3.00; H. M. Stonebraker, Elkin, Kans., 295 head, 974 pounds, \$3.70; F. L. Kisselbaum, Elgin, Kans., 107 head, 810 pounds, \$3.15.

A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"

What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER.

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They control and regulate the LIVER. They bring hope and buoyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

HOVENKAMP'S OFFERING

IN COMBINATION SALE AT FT. WORTH IN NOVEMBER.

Gentlemen—The twenty females that I shall offer in the combination sale here November 13 are a choice lot of young stuff, all being one and two year old heifers, except five cows which are young cows and are an exceptionally good lot. They are all bred and due to calve this winter to one of my Scotch bulls. Namely, Royal Cup, Victorious 2nd, and Lord Wimple. I don't deem it necessary to give any extended description of Royal Cup as he has proved himself to be a great show bull on every occasion that he has been exhibited, and is today one of the best breeding bulls in the state, as his progeny will show for themselves.

Victorius 2nd is a pure Scotch bull of the Brauwilth Bud family, and is fast developing into one of the thick mottled low down, early maturing kind so much sought after by all breeders through the entire country.

Lord Wimple is a Canadian bred bull, pure Scotch, of the Wimple tribe and is a bull of great scale and constitution, and is doing service now in the herd of J. F. Green & Co., Gregory, Texas.

Regarding the cows will give you a description of two or three. Scotch Daisy 3rd, bred by Samuel Roberts of Pleasant Green, Mo., and sired by Scotch Minister, a pure bred cotton bull of Col. Harris' breeding, is a very yellow, red cow, of great scale and character, and one that ought to be very much sought after, as she is really a show cow and will prove a very desirable matron. Is safe in calf to Victorious 2nd. Winnie 2nd is a beautiful cherry red cow of the Belima family, and out of Winnie, a very large cow, that was in my show herd for a number of years.

Laura Bell is out of May Bell 2nd, sired by Royal Cup, and safe in calf to Victorious 2nd. Is of the Arabella family.

Twelfth Mystery is out of Mystery 10th, by Royal Cup. She is a beautiful dark red. Will be two years old next month, and till the scales at twelve fifty. She is one of our young herd that took the first premium at the fat stock show here last month. Is a very promising young cow of the Mystery family. When Col. Frost was selecting the foundation for his herd it was with a great deal of reluctance that the late Col. J. W. Burgess parted with her mother, as he told Col. Frost at that time he had never sold a female of that family since he had been breeding. If this heifer does not bring a top price for females in this sale I shall be very much disappointed.

Scottish Girl is out of Scottish Lady, by Royal Cup. Is a very high class Scotch top heifer of the imported Pearl-stall family that made Forbes Bros. among the foremost breeders in the United States. Scottish Lady, the mother of this heifer, is a great cow. Among the best Scotch top cows, I think, in the state. When Mr. J. E. Brown of Grandbury was making a selection of a few high class cows for the foundation of his herd this was the first cow he selected out of none than fifty good ones to select from. It was with great reluctance that this cow left my herd, and only for the fact that I thought I was getting a long price that I parted with her. The heifer is very much like her mother and should make a great show cow.

GODY DAY AT THE GREAT DALLAS FAIR SAT. OCT. 11.

"AU REVOIR, BUT NOT GOOD-BY." WILL POSITIVELY GO TO EUROPE THIS FALL BUT THIS YEAR IT WILL TOUR THE AMERICAN CONTINENT FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN



And Congress of Rough Riders of the World Now in the Zenith of its Overwhelming and Triumphant Success, Presenting a Program of Marvelous Merit, and Introducing the WORLD'S MOUNTED WARRIORS

Such as INDIANS, SOLDIERS OF THE AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN, RUSSIAN AND CUBAN ARMIES, FULLY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR WAR AN EXHIBITION THAT TEACHES BUT DOES NOT IMITATE. THESE ARE THE MEN WHO DO AND DARE AND THESE ARE THE EVENTS IN THE ACTION: A GRAND REVIEW OF ALL NATIONS, A RACE OF RACES, In which Cowboys, Cossacks, Mexicans, Gauchos and American Indians participate, ARTILLERY DRILL BY VETERANS, A "ROUND-UP" ON THE PLAINS, with Incidental Events, PONY EXPRESS RIDING, GROUPS OF MEXICAN HORSEMEN AND LASSO EXPERTS, CELEBRATED CRACK SHOTS AND NOTED MARKSMEN, REAL ARABIAN HORSEMEN AND ATHLETES, LIFE-SAVING DRILLS, by Veteran Members of the U. S. Life-Saving Service, GENUINE COSSACKS FROM THE CAUCASUS OF RUSSIA, INDIAN BOYS IN FAVORITE PASTIMES, COWBOY FUN WITH THE BUCKING BRONCOS, U. S. CAVALRY DRILLS AND MILITARY EXERCISES, THE FAMOUS DEADWOOD STAGE COACH, Attack, Regulate and Victory, MOMENTS WITH THE BOLAS THROWERS, ROUGH RIDERS AND NATIVE GAUCHOS, COL. W. F. CODY (Buffalo Bill) IN FEATS OF MARKSMANSHIP, A BUFFALO HUNT AS IT WAS IN THE FAR WEST, A HERD OF REAL BUFFALO, the Last of their Race, GRAND MILITARY MANEUVERS, EPISODES OF CAMP LIFE, with all of its Humor and Hardships, THE BIVOAC AT NIGHT, ASSEMBLY OF THE ALLIED ARMIES, Incidental Drill and Action, REALISTIC SCENES "ON THE FIRING LINE," ALL THE TRIBUTES OF ACTUAL WARFARE AND BATTLE, IN WHICH "OLD GLORY" ALWAYS WAVES TRIUMPHANT.

SEE IT WHILE YOU MAY! ENJOY IT WHILE YOU CAN! GRAND REVIEW OF THE ROUGH RIDERS IN STREET CAVALCADE AT 8 A. M. ON DATE OF EXHIBITION. THE WHOLE CULMINATING WITH THE GREAT MILITARY SPECTACLE OF THE CAPTURE OF PEKIN

Two Performances Daily, 2 and 8 P. M., Rain or Shine. ADMISSION 50c., CHILDREN UNDER 9 YEARS, 25c. Reserved Seats (including admission) \$1.00, on sale at Kirby's Drug Store, Corner of Main and Lamar Streets.

There is an uniformity of type shown by most of these heifers that should be a valuable feature considered as a foundation on which to build. Mr. Harrell has already made his selection for a Canadian importation this year. They are eight calves, including four Misses, two Charms and two Floras. With these and the young heifers he now has the female side of the herd will be greatly strengthened by individuals of fashionable Scotch breeding.

There are four stock bulls in use but two of them were out of condition from fever or other causes. Gloster King 17237, at one time a bull of rare promise, has greatly suffered by the fever. He was bred by David Birrell of Greenwood, Ontario, and represents an unusual combination of the most fashionable of present day blood lines, being by Imp. Blue Ribbon 16162 out of Duchess of Gloster by King James 127948, 26th Duchess of Gloster by Imp. Indian Chief 98651, 34th Duchess of Gloster by Dunblane 65995 and so on, finally concluding by Imp. Duchess Gloster 12th by Champion of England 17526. A red roan bull of promise was 'Royal Hope' 176234 bred by J. & W. B. Watts and sired by Royal George 149923 and out of English Lady 19th by Barrington Hero 5813. When eleven months old this bull weighed 1180 pounds but the fever ravages laid hold on him. A stock bull that is used liberally is Imp. Count Myrie, which Mr. Harrell says is the first imported Shorthorn bull to come to Texas. He was calved December 2, 1898, and was sired by Cystus Amaranth 146098 out of Imp. Myrie 54th by New Year's Gift 14749. He was bred by George Campbell of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Though some what thin in flesh owing to the fever's effect this bull is one that promises well as a stock sire and Mr. Harrell is giving him the premier place in the herd. He is well formed, with straight back, level lower lines and long level quarters. In addition, he has a great deal of masculine character and style. With his breeding and individuality he should prove a valuable stock sire. Another bull that would please any lover of a Shorthorn is Young Alice's Prince 171111, bred by G. A. Betteridge of Bunce-ton, Missouri, sired by Alice's Prince 122593 and tracing to Alice Maud by Grand Duke 545. He was calved March 31, 1900. This bull is not straight Scotch in breeding but that too crosses close up of Alice's Prince makes him none the less desirable because of his breeding. He is a bull that attracts attention, being low, thick and stylish. He has a level wide back, excessive rib, fore and aft, and is magnificently fronted with prominent chest, low brisket, strong crest on a short neck and a head full of character. His flesh is thick and evenly put on under a rich roan coat.

WHISKEY AND MORPHINE

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All correspondence and other matter for the Journal should reach us not later than Monday morning to secure prompt publication. Matter received later than this will necessarily be carried over to the issue of the succeeding week.

Communications on topics of interest published in these columns. Suggestions regarding the care of cattle, sheep and hogs, or fruit and vegetable culture are always welcome.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed will please state in their communication both the old and new address.
Receipts—It is not our custom to send receipts for money sent to the office on subscription. In cases of a renewal the paper being sufficient evidence that the money was received, in cases of a new subscription the date on the label is proof of its receipt. Should your date not be changed within two weeks received after it is on to a postal and we will give it our attention.

There is little doubt that Secretary Shaw can do his county a greater service by remaining in his present position than by accepting a call to the presidency of the Iowa Agricultural college.

Things are beginning to look dark in St. Louis for the millionaire bribe-givers. It is to be hoped that no guilty man will escape, as the crime is one of the most flagrant in the history of American municipal government.

A young aeronaut has succeeded in sailing about "Lunnon" in an aeroplane of his own manufacture and seemingly had the machine under better control than that of Santos Dumont. A prize well worth contesting for awaits the champion exhibitor of a dirigible balloon at the coming World's Fair.

A bulletin recently issued by the Dawes commission is an important one for the Cherokee citizen, inasmuch as it fixes the amount of land to which each citizen is entitled. It will have the effect of driving the common lot of the Cherokee nation and rapid development of this territory as a farming community seems now assured.

The burning of the big packing house of the Compania Exportadora Internacional at Chihuahua, Mexico, last week was a severe blow to what gave promise of becoming a profitable and extensive industry. More than half a million dollars were lost and hundreds of employees were thrown out of employment. The company, it is said, had just completed arrangements to kill 100 hogs daily for shipment to Liverpool via Tampico gateway, which was intended as the opening wedge for an extensive European trade.

The packing house was completed and inaugurated March 4, 1901. The enterprise, it is stated, was subsidized by the state and national governments, and among those interested in the concern were Morris & Butt of Kansas City, the Terrazas, Creels and Juan Brittingham of Chihuahua. It is reported that the plant will be rebuilt as soon as the insurance is adjusted. Senior Terrazas, a son of General Terrazas, and Fred Fenclher of El Paso arrived here yesterday.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR FEEDERS.
The urgent demand for feeding lambs and sheep which keeps prices for this class of stock so close to fat-stock prices in Western markets is a natural result of present conditions. Feeding cattle are high and so are hogs to follow them, and it is generally expected that when fat both will be sold on a lower market. Feeding sheep, on the contrary, are comparatively low because fat sheep are now abundant and cheap. The natural thing with feeders who have an abundance of grain, therefore, is to put it into stock that when finished will return them something more than mere gains in pounds to pay for the grain eaten. They buy their feeders on a low market and expect fat sheep to sell higher later. Evidently large numbers of sheep and lambs will be fed in the corn belt this year as a result of present circumstances.

TO COLONIZE THE SOUTHWEST.
The settlement of the great Southwest will receive a fresh impetus by the recent decision of the great trunk lines to hold a series of homeseekers' excursions. It was agreed that a colonist rate of one fare, plus \$2 for the round trip be promulgated, these terms to be in effect on the third Tuesday of October and the first and third Tuesday of each successive month.

It was also recommended by the passenger officials that a central bureau be organized, with headquarters in St. Louis, with a general immigration agent in charge, to be under the management of four active members. This bureau will be necessary to carry out the plans for advertising the Southwest, by setting forth in pamphlet form the resources, climate, government, etc., of the lands to be occupied. The four principal gateways to the Southwest, St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis and New Orleans, will be invited to work with the central bureau in pushing the colonization scheme and locating industries on the various lines of railroad.

The passenger officials also contemplate asking the freight departments of their respective railroads to agree upon a reduction in the freight rates. It is stated by the representatives

present at yesterday's meeting that this recommendation would be as sure to go through as the low passenger rates.

All the leading lines west from the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are parties to the agreement and rapid development of Kansas, the territories and Texas is certain to result.

SANITARY BOARD SESSION.
Mr. S. B. Burnett of Fort Worth attended the meeting of the sanitary board at Wichita, Kas., last week and expressed himself as highly pleased with the action taken. Mr. Burnett told how a special committee had been appointed to consider the Texas line, and that it was decided to let it remain as it is. He said that the impression prevailed that an effort would be made to extend the line, which is at present on the southern boundary of Mitchell county, two tiers of counties north, taking in about twenty counties. This proposition, he said, was opposed most vigorously by A. P. Busch, A. B. Robertson and others from Western Texas who attended the meeting.

Mr. Burnett says that Mr. Hankins did much to hold the line just as it is. It was represented to the committee by the Texans that the tick situation in Western Texas is in about as good shape, indeed if not better, than it has been for several years past, and Mr. Burnett states that the West Texas cattlemen at the meeting insisted that there was absolutely no need for any change in the line, but that if one was needed it would be far better to bring the line further south and force the cattlemen to kill out their ticks in that section.

MORE FEEDERS NEEDED.
Live Stock World. Statistics of the feeder movement show that so far as the Missouri river country is concerned it has been greatly exaggerated. Feed-lots in the territory tributary to Chicago have been pretty well run out, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio having bought heavily, but strangely enough neither Kansas nor Missouri, where stock was practically all sold off during the last year's drought, show activity to stock up again. Some attribute this to the difficulty in securing stock hogs, most feeders being loath to feed cattle without hogs to follow, believing that it will not pay.

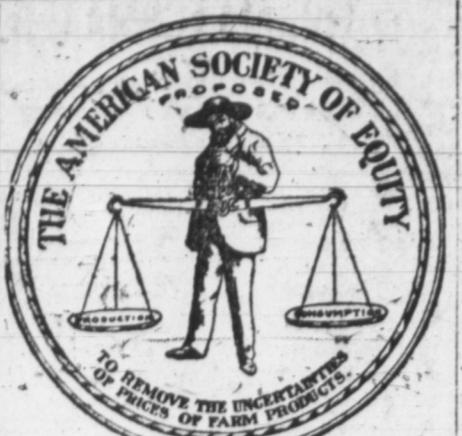
GOES INSANE OVER TRUST.
A wild yarn comes from Rockland, Me., to the effect that Skipper Ernest Gray, an old sea dog, has gone insane over the prospect of the beef trust starting out the human family. The subject of beef had apparently been uppermost in his mind, and his mania took the form of a delusion that he was being starved by the beef trust. In the presence of a score or more persons he dived headfirst through the window of Oscar Duncan's market and made for the refrigerator. There he seized a large piece of raw beef and returned to the street, eating it voraciously. The alarmed relatives promptly summoned a physician and the police and he was restrained. Capt. Gray had just returned from Boston, where he had been acting for some months as agent for the Rockland line syndicate. He sailed between this port and Boston in command of a line coaster for a number of years, and his great strength was well known in marine circles. He had never displayed any traces of insanity.

AMERICAN MEAT PRODUCERS.
The attention of other nations is being more and more impressed with the fact that the United States embraces the only "corn belt" in the world and whose wide range of soil production is capable of growing meat of the best qualities, and most economically for feeding the world. The Argentine Republic seems to be the coming cattle growing country of South America. Cattlegrowers there have been importing pure bred cattle and are grading up their stock. Englishmen have recently gone there who have been looking to this country for a combination in the meat packing and exporting business, with the hope of controlling the markets of the world. A recent telegram from London repeats an interview with the Argentine gentlemen, in which they said:

"The United States is at present the world's butcher; but the increasing demands of its own population and the decreasing supply of cattle will eventually force the American packers to devote themselves exclusively to the home market. Then will be the time that Argentina will demonstrate the inexhaustible productiveness of its virgin soil."

COMBINE DECLARED OFF.
A dispatch from Chicago, under date of Sept. 24, says that the combination of the great packing houses of the country, which has been under consideration and in progress of actual formation for the last six months has been abandoned, at least for the present, says the Tribune.

The decision not to contemplate the combination is due in a large degree to the attitude of the national administration toward trusts as outlined by President Roosevelt in his recent speeches, and to the possibility that in the event of a consolidation congress might remove the tariff on cattle. It was learned that a final meeting of the heads of the firms known as the Big Four packing houses, in Chicago, had been held, at which it was agreed to end all negotiations at once. This was followed by an order issued from the offices of Swift & Co., that the firm's employes should immediately discontinue the inventory of property and stock which had been ordered and started for the purpose of tabulating the report of the financial condition of the company, which was to have been used as a basis for the division of shares in the combine.



OBJECTS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

To Obtain Profitable Prices for all Farm Products, Including Grain, Fruit, Vegetables, Stock and Their Equivalents.

Under the present system farmers are impotent when it comes to putting a price on staple products produced by them. The present system of marketing is very similar to selling bankrupt stocks at forced sales. They are thrown on the market in unexpected quantities and in finding a purchaser at his own figures. Must farmers sell their crops just at the time they do in this condition. We have asked many farmers when selling wheat soon after harvest, "Why do you sell your wheat now?" The answer in nearly all cases was, "I have found from experience that the price is about as high now as it will be any time, so I let it go." Is it any wonder that the market is flooded at times and bare at others? There is no system in marketing. There must be a head to the whole business, and this is just what the American Society of Equity proposes to be. The present system is ruinous and a constant menace to individual and national prosperity. This bad system, or lack of system, has always kept the farmers poor, as a class, and has chilled the ardor of enterprise which profitable prices would have induced.

The American Society of Equity does not propose to arbitrarily fix prices, but to recommend a minimum price. In other words, to publish to the world facts and findings about yields, crop conditions, etc., and a price of value for each commodity, based on the production and consumption of that commodity. There is nothing that it proposes that will run counter to the anti-trust laws as enacted by some states.

It is not a high price that this society will advocate, but a profitable price; not a price that will impose hardships on the consumer, but a profitable price that will make farmers more valuable citizens, with greatly increased purchasing powers, thus benefiting every branch of business. We quote from "The Farmers' Federation," a book by Walter Norman Allen, Meriden, Kas.: "What difference would it make to the consumer whether wheat that makes his flour brought the farmer 60 cents or 80 cents per bushel. It would increase the cost of living only 80 cents a year, or 7 cents a month, yet the difference would represent \$64,000,000 to the farmers of the country. \$40,000,000 of which would be paid by the foreign and \$24,000,000 by home consumers. A rise in price of wheat of one-fourth cent a day would more than meet this item of increased cost of living." It is to be seen, therefore, that this little consequence to the consumer, while, on the other hand, it means everything to the producer. It means a profit and success in his business and prosperity and happiness to the whole country.

The plan will be to fix a minimum price that any staple product shall be sold for in the Chicago, New York, Liverpool or other markets. The farm price will then be the difference between the selected market and cost of transportation and handling. Any farmer can easily calculate the farm value of his produce. Under present conditions we believe wheat should be worth \$1 per bushel at the seaboard (New York market), and it should have been worth this price immediately after the crop was raised. We base our estimate on the crops and prices of corn, oats, potatoes, fruit, vegetables, etc., that have prevailed since last summer. Wheat was the only good full crop last year. By such an equitable arrangement, the wheat crop would have offset the loss of corn and other crops with the majority of farmers. Wheat was worth as much as its merits when the crop was harvested as now, as no wheat was created; yet the great bulk of it went on the market at about 15 cents a bushel less than it would bring at present, with, we think, everything favorable for higher prices. When average crops are raised, we believe wheat should bring \$1, corn 60 cents, oats 40 cents, cotton 12 cents, cattle 7 cents, pork 6 cents, etc., in some leading market. Tobacco, vegetables, fruit, etc., could largely be fixed by local branch societies, but the close affiliation of all the growers through the society will give great advantages in prices and markets.

Under the present system, when the supply happens to be small prices go up. Then growers rush their stock to market and down go the prices. In this way there is a constant seesawing of prices, and no person can make any definite calculations. If the stuff is shipped to a commission house to be sold on arrival, the chances are it arrives just in time to hit the low mark. So often does this happen that some shippers start their produce when the market is glutted, hoping that others will not ship then, and on arrival they will find good conditions. Can any business thrive under such uncertainty? The only remedy is a safety

valve of minimum prices, and the American Society of Equity proposes to supply the remedy.

With the plan of operation, as proposed by the American Society of Equity, farmers and others should market conservatively to maintain the safe (minimum) price level. If the market goes above so much the better, but if the market shows a weakness to take more at or above the minimum price, less marketing must be done. With a clear understanding of conditions and co-operation as proposed by this plan in every part of the country, the control of prices will be almost automatic. Remember, each member will have a report of crop conditions placed before him once a week, besides through his local secretary he will become a crop reporter as frequently as once a month. These will be features that have never been accomplished before, nor even attempted. There are always enough producers in a position to hold staple crops, so that those not so independent can go on marketing, and prices will be maintained. The power or will that can check, restrain or control only a small per cent of any staple crop is the power that will control prices and the markets of the world.

The prices of many crops are now high enough. This is the time to begin the work. Prompt action now will prevent the return to low prices. This is the time, when the consumers have adjusted their affairs to high prices, to maintain them, so, with good crops, which we hope for, farmers will not again be reduced to a condition of poverty and bankruptcy.

TO BUY ADVANTAGEOUSLY.
While the prime object of the American Society of Equity is to secure a profitable price for farm products, yet there are many other things affecting the farmer's welfare that should be promoted at the same time. It is a fact that farmers oftentimes pay much more for their necessary farm supplies than a fair profit to the manufacturer. Also, the margins of profit placed on goods sold to the farmer is often much greater than that added to goods sold in the cities. The reason is plain. The farmer is not an independent person. He does business as the other person dictates; also, he is usually a creditor of the implement dealer and the storekeeper, while if he had cash to pay for his supplies he could buy cheaper in any market in the country. Considering the great number of farmers who will be members of this society, and the fact that they will soon have a good cash balance when selling at profitable prices, purchases can be made in large quantities, for cash, at the lowest prices, in any market in the country. As farmers for years have been the legitimate prey of all the balance of business men and middlemen, they cannot be blamed for taking every advantage that this society will afford them, and it will be great.

TO SECURE EQUITABLE RATES OF TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE IN WAREHOUSES, ETC.
There has always been more or less strife between farmers and the railroads and the elevator interests, with the farmer usually losing. In recent years co-operative societies have been organized in some of the Western and Northwestern States, to store and ship their own grain. They usually were operated satisfactorily and profitably. These associations can affiliate themselves with the American Society of Equity, and with the ability to fix a profitable price on their products as well as save the grain trusts' profits, be in a very enviable position without the ability, however, to fix prices. We doubt whether they can stand permanently against combinations of brains and capital that are constantly striving to get the upper hand of the farmer in dealings. The success of the National society will mean local societies in all parts of the country, with adaptations to handle products peculiar to the localities.

The numerical strength of this society in successful operation will enable it to demand and obtain equitable rates from railroads, elevators, etc., on the penalty of building in competition.

INSURANCE FEATURES.
Among the almost innumerable benefits that may and will result to farmers through the proposed American Society of Equity is the feature of insurance against loss by fire, storms, hail, etc. Also, there may be life insurance.

It has been demonstrated that fire risk on farm properties exclusively can be written at only a small fraction of the cost in old companies. There are Farmers' insurance companies operating in various parts of the country to the great satisfaction of their members. As to life insurance, if confined to the agricultural classes, it can safely be afforded at a lower rate than the companies that take all classes. With improved conditions on the farm, as must result with this society in successful operation, the ideal conditions for prolonging life will prevail, and an insurance policy to leave to his dependents will be one of the ambitions of the provident farmer.

The insurance feature can wait on the development of the main features.

TO SECURE LEGISLATION IN THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE, OPEN UP NEW MARKETS AND ENLARGE OLD ONES.
No set of people can be trusted equal to the interested ones when it comes to making laws affecting their interests. Farmers' direct representation in the main law-making bodies of the country. When the candidate is seeking election he promises well to the farmers, knowing their numerical strength and that on them many of them must depend for election. When he goes to Washington,

however, and his farmer friends are hundreds or thousands of miles away, he soon forgets them and makes the acquaintance of millionaires manufacturers, importers, exporters and agents of corporations, who need his vote for their pet schemes, which oftentimes are to grind the farmer down still lower.

The farmer is taxed on everything he buys, yet is not protected on many things that he sells. Opportunities have long been present for making reciprocal commercial treaties with foreign countries that would make markets for much more of our farm products, but always some selfish interest that must be protected steps in and prevents the consummation of such treaties. There are many millions of foreigners who could be taught to consume the fine cereals and meats produced on our American farms if an earnest and well directed effort was made to open and cultivate those markets.

It is not the object of this society to become a political party, but through the present parties to secure laws for their interests. Until the farmers are in a position through co-operation to secure these things progress will be slow. With the American Society of Equity a success, all these things can be accomplished rapidly. The numerical strength represented by this society will be sufficient to control elections.

TO ESTABLISH INSTITUTIONS FOR EDUCATING FARMERS, THEIR SONS AND DAUGHTERS, AND THE GENERAL ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
The time has arrived when more extensive farming must be practiced, and the conditions will soon be such when our farms must produce two or three times as much as at present to supply the ever increasing demands of the world. It is a fact that the average of our staple crops can be increased to three times the present averages. It is done in the older European countries, and what is done there can be duplicated here. Intensive farming implies more intelligent farming. To farm more intelligently the people must be educated into the mysteries of the science. To educate them schools must be established and maintained.

There are at present many agricultural colleges, but they are not sufficient for the almost universal education of the young people from the farms, which will be required when the American Society of Equity is in successful operation. Also, they do not meet the requirements of advanced agriculture as must be practiced in the near future. These schools or institutions should be the rendezvous of farmers within their territory, who should look to the professors for all knowledge on intricate matters affecting seed, soil, fertilizers, cultivation, etc. Each farm should be plotted and a chart made showing an analysis of the soil in each field, or parts of fields, when recommendations would be made regarding plant food needed to produce 40 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of corn, 250 bushels of potatoes, etc., per acre. The institution could be of vast help in giving instructions about drainage, irrigation, breeding, stock, grain, vegetables, etc., stamping out disease, fighting insects and blight, analyzing seeds for impurities, guarding against and eradicating weeds, awarding prizes, medals and diplomas for the best stock and most successful crops, and in a thousand ways guarding and promoting the farmers' interests in the highest degree within their jurisdiction. At such institutions farmers' sons and daughters could be educated practically at home and at a nominal expense. A membership of \$500 for each institution and annual dues of \$5 would afford a revenue of \$25,000 from which enormous benefits would result.

As agriculture is the foundation of our national prosperity, we should strive to promote the most intelligent conditions on the farms, so that our material prosperity may be large and perpetual.

CROP REPORTS AND SECURING NEW SEEDS, GRAINS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.
The present system, or lack of system, of reporting crops is the source of great losses to the farmers. To illustrate on one crop only—wheat. The harvest begins in Texas in May and ends in the Dakotas about the first of September, while, as a matter of fact, crops are maturing and harvests are in progress in some part of the world every day in the year.

From the beginning to the end of the harvest in this country, and more or less every day in the year, false crop reports are circulated, the yields exaggerated, crop damages from weather, insects, etc., reported, and all manner of frauds and deceptions practiced. The result is the markets fluctuate nearly every day, and some days several times, until the poor, bewildered farmer sells rather than hold against uncertainties. The government reports, from the very conditions under which they are obtained, cannot be more than reasonably good guesses; consequently, they are not held in good repute. So much discredit has sometimes been placed upon them that the market acted exactly opposite from the way the reports should have influenced it.

Suppose the American Society of Equity has a branch in every community. Each member will be in a position to report the exact condition of growing crops on his own farm, also yields and quantities on hand. He can also give a correct report of his neighbor's crops if he is not a member. These reports will be given to the secretary at each monthly meeting and sent to headquarters, where it will be the duty of the statisticians to tabulate them, and in this way arrive at more definite results than would be

obtainable outside of an actual canvass. This is one of the strongest features of the proposed plan. With such reliable information values can be adjusted that will be equitable to both producer and consumer.

Other objects that will be discussed in future issues are:
To improve our highways.
To irrigate our land.
To establish similar societies in foreign countries, as the Russian Society of Equity, etc., but such societies will be needed only in surplus-producing countries.
To own real estate, build, maintain and operate elevators, stock yards, etc., as may be deemed wise and necessary.
To promote social intercourse.
To settle disputes without recourse to the courts.
To conduct a great world's agricultural exposition.
To borrow and loan money and do a banking business.

Jess W. Dawson, a prominent cattleman of Elgin, Kans., was at the St. Louis stock yards Thursday. He says that the run of cattle to market will keep up pretty well till the last of October and that when the shipping season is ended last year's record of 4,000 cars shipped from Elgin will be beaten by the total of 5,000 or more this year, making it the record shipping point in the United States. "Grass is good and feed is plentiful," he said to the reporter. "There is lots of cane, millet and Kamr corn and it is in good shape, and many cattle will be wintered in our country, a number of cattlemen having already made preliminary arrangements to that end. Corn is good and is being, contracted at 25 cents per bushel."

REAL ESTATE.
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA is now attracting attention from investors from all parts of the United States, and the real estate people are preparing to double the influx of population. The reason for this is that the beautiful Sacramento valley offers advantages not found elsewhere on the Pacific coast. The seasons are charming, the soil is rich, the climate is healthful and healthfulness unexcelled, and when you add to this cheap lands that grow in paying quantities all the fruits common to California, as well as small game and other things, you have a "country" not only this, but cattle and sheep grow to perfection on the open range. If you want literature or any information as to cost of land, the produce of the soil, etc., write Gillespie & Callum, Dallas, Tex.

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

RANCHES.
FOR FINE BARGAINS in land and ranches in Lampasas and other counties. JOHN McLEAN, Lometa, Tex.

WANT to sell or exchange desirable improved ranch of 45 acres in DeWitt county, stocked with cattle, horses and sheep, miles from railway station, for Dallas or Dallas county property. Also some desirable property in other counties. Similar exchange. J. W. LINDSLEY, 205 Main St.

FOR SALE—A leased ranch of seventy sections in the San Angelo country, well watered, good soil, and improvements, with two houses and other improvements. Four of the seventy sections are owned and the head-quarters of the ranch is located on one of these. There are 2,000 head of cattle and 2,000 head of horses and cows on the ranch also for sale. No better ranch in this section can be had and the cattle are all Western raised and good color. Bargain can be had. Address: S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—One of the best ranches in Southwest Texas, consisting of about 15,000 acres, about two-thirds of which is rich, dark, sandy loam soil susceptible of cultivation. It is located in Live Oak county, twenty miles of Oakville. It is divided into nine pastures, fenced with four or five wires. About twenty thousand acres are watered by the Neches river, which runs through it. There are seven wells and windmills on the other portion. There are three well improved ranch houses on the place. There is also a fine residence on the ranch with all modern and outside improvements. The grass on the ranch is fine, only a small amount of stock has been kept on it since the present owner has been in possession. A railroad has been surveyed through this ranch and will be built. When completed the land will sell for \$2 to \$3 per acre. The owner is sick and wants to sell. Will take a very low price and give easy terms. Write S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Tex.

FARMS.
FOR SALE—A large number of good farms in Barber and adjoining counties; a number of good bargains. Write me for price list. W. C. ALFORD, Madras, Kan.

FOR SALE—Improved and unimproved land and town property in Franklin and Tarrant counties. The best farm, stock and fruit country in Texas. S. D. GOSWICK, Mount Vernon, Tex.

30 ACRES half mile west of Letot. 20 acres cultivated. 40 acres of fine soil. 100 acres of Dallas, 200 acres Hunt county. 80 acres Cherokee county, fine fruit land. Write for price list. S. R. WILLIAMS & CO., 27 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

FORNEY LAND FOR SALE—400 acres, two miles from Forney, Kaufman county, on Texas and Pacific railroad, all timbered, best black waxy bottom land. Timber will more than pay for clearing; will be worth \$20 an acre in cultivation. The price of adjoining lands. For immediate sale this land is offered at a great bargain. Write at once. GILLESPIE & CALLUM, Dallas, Tex.

500-ACRE farm near Celina, Collin Co., in cultivation, improved, a bargain at \$1 per acre. Write for our big list of lands. COLLIN CO. LAND CO., McKinney, Tex.

INDIAN TERRITORY LANDS—We have 700 acres rich agricultural lands in Creek nation, along the Canadian river, leased for five years. Lease on tracts of 100 up to sale for from \$200 to \$500 for whole farm on called. Lease on the biggest snap ever offered. Write at once for particulars. Fine pocket map of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas and big list of farms for 20 cents in stamps or silver. No trouble to answer questions. P. K. LOTT, "The Land Man," 111 West 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR TRADE FOR MERCHANDISE OR CITY PROPERTY—500 acres farm lands near the Canadian river, 4 miles from Dallas, and 10 miles from McGregor; 700 acres in cultivation; about 400 acres finest timbered land, timber can be sold for \$10 per acre, including clearing; 12 tenant houses, 200 well, one splendid Artesian well, barns and other buildings; for each house blacksmith shop and tools; 14 head of young horses, several sets of harness, 3 wagons, farming implements. Can trade for stock clean merchandise or improved city property. The annual net amount to \$200 to \$400 for the last 12 years; now rented to good tenant. Write to W. C. FERRO & CO., Real Estate, Farm Lands, Loans and Rental Collections, Dallas, Tex.

FOR SALE—A tract of timbered land, containing 34 acres about three miles east of courthouse, Fort Worth, adjacent to the Birdville road; the land is sandy, similar to the other lands in that locality and admirably adapted for fruit raising and trucking purposes. No improvements. Price and terms. Write to J. E. CLARKE, 205 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

ARMOUR packing houses, now under construction, at Fort Worth, Texas. The value of the land would make a good place to feed cattle, as water can be had at shallow wells. Address: S. R. WILLIAMS, Fort Worth, Tex.

CATTLE.
FEEDERS to sell 200 Territory feeders to sell. Address: Box 100, Dallas, Tex.

TEXAS raised registered Red Polls for sale by B. W. LANGLEY, Denton, Tex.

LUREL RANCH—Cattle of all ages for sale. Write for prices. J. D. FREEMAN, Lovelady, Texas.

FOR SALE—Land and cattle, above quarantine, in lots to suit purchaser. H. O. FERKINS, Big Springs, Texas.

FOR SALE—Three hundred steers, two and one-half years old, Calahan county, close to Baird, write to CORDWEN, Baird, Tex.

POLLED DURHAM and Polled Angus cattle, and Cleveland Bay horses. Young stock for sale. Write to SELMAN, Rochelle, McCulloch county, Tex.

TEN sections improved, watered; cattle, if wanted; 200 acres unimproved, near railroad station, 12,000 acres near railroad station. Write to WITHERSPOON & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.

FOR SALE—One hundred and seventy steers, two and three, native prairie raised, Montague county cattle, good grades, fat now, all blood. Hereford bull calves for sale, long ears. TOM HOBBS, Nocona, Tex.

I HAVE for sale on the AKC ranch, 12 miles south of Chickasha, Okla., 200 head three and four-year-old steers at \$30.00 per head, 100 two-year-olds at \$25.00, mostly red, and 100 one-year-olds at \$20.00. Write to J. E. CLARKE, Lockhart, Tex.

JAMES E. ROBINSON, Collin Co., Texas, breeder of full-blooded short-horned cattle, has for sale two cows, some calves, not registered, bred to Lord Buttery 26583. Also, 5 yearling bulls, one bull, one-half and one-quarter north of China, on Frisco railroad.

FOR SALE—240 head cattle, consisting of cows and calves, one and two-year-old steers and stock of all ages. The above cattle will be sold cheap, as owners wish to engage in other business. Would sell steers separate. All of said stock located in Coryell county. Address: J. B. JONES, Ft. Cook, Tex.

HORSES.
FOR SALE—Six high-bred geldings, broken to single and double harness. Nolan county. Write for prices. Stock can be seen on my farm. S. C. MORENFOLDS, Rockwall, Tex.

FOR SALE—300 head of well bred stock horses cheap. Write to JAMES F. WITHERSPOON, Crowell, Tex.

RAMS FOR SALE—A choice lot from some of the best flocks of Jackson county, Vermont. All registered. No better bred anywhere. FRED FOOTE, Turnersville, Coryell county, Tex.

SEEDS.
FOR SALE—Seed barley, rye and Johnson grass seed, hay and ear corn, soaked oats. E. R. EVERETT, Boston, Tex.

FINANCIAL.
MONEY to loan on farms, ranches and unimproved lands anywhere in Texas. Notes and checks. Write to OSBORNE LOAN AGENCY, Athens, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—A choice lot of live and dead cattle. A. L. BRYANT, Box 100, Dallas, Texas.

ONE lady (only) in each vicinity to handle our high grade jewelry. Sample free. Write for list. O. J. COLEMAN & BRO., Dallas, Tex.

LADIES—Use our harmless remedy for delayed or suppressed period; it can be had free. Trial free. Farris Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

CAPT. J. A. H. HOSACK, of Cleburne, Tex., "The Boss Town Lot Auctioneer," will make all kinds of auction sales anywhere reasonable. Write for terms.

ATTENTION, FEEDERS! For delivered ground cotton seed meal, hulls or screened cake, also corn, oats, chaff, broiler bran and other feed. Write to F. W. BOASE, 408 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

TRAVELLING SALESMAN—We want a few first-class travelling men to handle a new, unique and profitable proposition to the southern territory. The WORLD E. MILLIS CO., Room 3, 349 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

OPUM and WHISKY—The Mathew cure. Any drug which whips habit cured in 10 to 15 days positively, painless, no guarantee. No pay if not thoroughly satisfied. Farris Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis. J. Hubert, Ph. G. M. D., ex-partner of Mathew's Home, San Antonio, Tex. HUBBERT'S MATHUEW'S CURE, corner Mesquite and First St., Hico, Tex.

PARTNER wanted with \$200 cash and experience with cattle. I will furnish \$700 and lend partner \$500 cash for 10 years at 5 per cent to help improve and stock ranch. A fortune here in cattle and hogs. Lots of open ranges, plenty of timber, water, rail and grass; cattle at present \$2 to \$3 and range to have equal authority. FRED OSBORNE, Athens, Texas.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.
LARGEST FACTORY in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Catalogue free. Write for terms. W. H. EDWARDS, 244 Main Street, Dallas, Tex.

WOMAN ENFRANCHISED

NATIONAL PARLIAMENT OF THE FEDERAL STATES OF AUSTRALIA GIVES WOMEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

SOME time ago the national parliament of the federated states of Australia passed a bill giving at one stroke the ballot to all its women citizens twenty-one years old and over. They are now, therefore, on precisely the same political footing as men. New Zealand, the independent province, had previously enfranchised its women.

New South Wales, however, still remained out in the cold so far as giving full citizenship to its women went, but when the federated government gave national suffrage to women New South Wales had to swing into line and let them vote at state and local elections.

MISS CATHERINE SPENCE.

completing the full enfranchisement of 800,000 women. The reason New South Wales was behind her sister provinces in this forward step is to be explained by the statement that her upper legislative house, like the British House of Lords, is not elective. Naturally, therefore, it is full of old fogies. Year after year the elective lower house passed the woman suffrage bill, year after year the reactionary body voted it down, till the ruling of the national parliament made their antique voice of no avail. The ancients of the legislative council rejected woman suffrage because, they said, they were afraid woman's vote would turn over New South Wales to the political control of the Liberal party. No finer compliment could have been paid the intelligence of Australian ladies.

Sir Henry Parkes, the Gladstone of England's south Pacific possessions, called the "grand old man of Australia," was the active and persistent friend of feminine balloting, but he died before it was accomplished in New South Wales. His woman suffrage mantle fell upon the shoulders of Miss Rose Scott, who wrought skilfully for it till it came. So that now the only real republic, in which all adult citizens have a voice in the government, is not a republic at all, but some colonies belonging to one of the oldest monarchies in the world.

This forward lead which Australia has taken is largely owing to the agitation of one woman of royal heart and brain, Miss Catherine Spence, American men who deny suffrage to woman do not know perhaps that the very Australian ballot which they vote every year was largely the work of a woman, Catherine Spence. She agitated it and pressed it upon her countrymen in Australia till they adopted it. Then other nations followed. Miss Spence was also sole author of the plan by which a minority party secures representation in a legislature. Besides showing men how they could vote in an improved way, she at the same time advocated constantly as she went along suffrage for women too.

To her influence among intelligent men is also probably to be attributed the fact that Australian women have been made full citizens without any long and bitter fight for it, such as they are having in the United States. The younger, up to date politicians and statesmen in Australia are almost to a man in favor of woman suffrage. They helped to win it for their sisters. As a body the Young Men's Christian Temperance union worked for the women. The political organization that now holds the balance of power in Australia is the Labor party, and that very generally favored woman suffrage. Some there were, indeed, who objected to enfranchising women on this very account, because it would give the Labor party more power than ever. Among these, rather strangely, were many college women in New South Wales. They were so afraid of the Labor party that they would rather give up the right to vote than see this party come into power.

Victoria is for some reason considered the most "American" of the Australian provinces, and there, in contrast to New South Wales, it was the educated women who were foremost in the effort to obtain the ballot. In Melbourne, Victoria, Miss Vera Goldstein, now lecturing in the United States, publishes her paper, called Woman's Sphere. In West Australia titled women took hold of the movement. Lady Forrest worked for it, and Lady Onslow was president of the Woman's Franchise league. After all, however, this fact is significant and to be remembered: It was the women of the Australian laboring classes, those who actually cook, wash and iron and

TAKE PRICKLY ASH BITTERS For Indigestion, Constipation, Kidney troubles, IT CURES.

personally rear their families, that were most eager to get suffrage, that worked most faithfully for it and that exercised their new right more generally than any others of her sex.

MARY EDITH DAY.

THE MILLINER'S SIDE. The milliner is a much maligned tradeswoman. We are accustomed to regard her as a bargaining Ishmaelite, whose business it is to cajole and rob trusting patrons. She is always represented in the comic papers as a conscienceless harpy, ever striving to array the feminine public in unbecoming headgear at extortionate prices. A very rich woman called at the establishment of a certain well known milliner. She looked over the hats, but none suited her, so she ordered one to be made, which she stipulated should be ready by evening. The rich woman had never before patronized this particular shop, and in the hope of pleasing her the best people were told to drop other tasks and prepare the hat. When it was finished, the milliner herself decided to take the creation home and, in case it was not quite right, adjust the trimmings to suit the face.

The servant who admitted her to the mansion allowed her to wait in a small anteroom. In an apartment opening from it she could hear her new customer talking to her husband. He was protesting about a bill for a costly dress.

"Never mind," said his wife soothingly. "You know I must look my best at the musicale. My hat will cost me nothing. I've ordered it from Mme. Blank, and I shall wear it tonight and return it in the morning, saying that it does not suit me at all."

The milliner heard and pondered. Presently the servant came to say that the mistress desired to have the hat sent up to her.

"Tell your mistress that I shall not leave the hat until I am paid for it!"

The footman returned to say that it was not his mistress' pleasure to pay until she had decided whether the hat suited her. The milliner answered: "Very well. Tell her if she wishes to try on the hat she may do so in my presence, but it will not leave my hands until I receive my money."

The result of this message was that the rich woman herself appeared. She was very pale and very indignant. "I don't understand this at all," she said. "Of course you will leave the hat. You cannot expect me to pay until I see how it looks with my new gown."

"Madam," the milliner replied coolly, "your servant sent me into the little anteroom at the head of the hall. While my name was carried to you I was compelled to overhear a conversation between yourself and your husband. Perhaps you remember what you said?"

"Very well," said the thoroughly deflated woman. "I will pay you. What is the price of the hat?"

"Thirty dollars, madam," said the milliner cheerfully.

The money was paid, and the hat was turned over to its new owner. Of course she never ordered anything else at that shop, but the incident saved its proprietor the loss of one expensive hat, and, as there exists among milliners a certain good fellowship, it was not long before this rich woman found it impossible to induce any first class dealer to send her anything on approval.

Another milliner relates an incident in which a poor but pretentious customer figured. This young woman ordered a hat to be made from materials which she brought for that purpose.

"When will it be ready?" she asked when leaving the shop.

"Not until the end of next week. We are very busy," the milliner replied.

"Very well, but you must lend me a hat for tomorrow night. I am to join a swell theater party, and I have nothing to wear. There is a white toque in the window which will do."

The white toque was a French model worth \$40, and her own hat when completed would bring to the establishment only the cost of the frame and the labor of the trimmer.

"I'm sorry, I sell hats. I do not lend them," the milliner replied.

The young woman was so indignant that she left the shop with her untrimmed hat and since then has taken her work elsewhere.

The customer who is kind and considerate, who pays her bills promptly and thanks the milliner for any extra trouble, is regarded as a rare avis and when she appears in the establishment reaps her reward in obtaining not only the Mon's share of attention, but also the gems of the milliner's collection.

EMILY BLOUNT.

THE NEW WOMAN.

SOME FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT WHAT OUR TWENTIETH CENTURY SISTERS ARE DOING.

IN some of the large cities preparations are making for exhibiting women's work in the various departments of industry and art. The wisdom of such exhibitions is more than doubtful. The right way is to face facts squarely. As a mark of woman's progress a collection of woman's work is always disappointing. Her art is not to be feeble, her mechanical product out of square. Woman as a producer of anything but children is too new as yet to be exploiting herself collectively. There are exceptional women who can do great things. These are the heralds of the woman that is to be and show what she will be capable of when fully developed, but woman's full development is not yet. Edith Griawold, the patent lawyer, is a born and bred mechanic; Rosa Bonheur was the greatest animal painter of her century, not even excepting Landseer; Anna Dickinson during the civil war thrilled hundreds of thousands with an oratory that was matchless. What one woman has done another woman may do at any time, and the feminine sex is moving forward faster than it ever did before toward the goal of achievement. Let us be satisfied with that and each do her best and grandest in her own field to help along. The only evidence of progress shown in an exposition of woman's work is the fact that there is such an exposition at all. It was not heard of in the world's history till the last century. But don't you see that an exposition of woman's work alone is an admission that she cannot compete on equal terms with men and so must flock by herself? The only right way in the arts or industries is to ask no odds for ourselves because we are women, but to strive on nobly and faithfully, full of hope and aspiration, letting our work stand for what it is worth before men and gods.

Know this—woman will never come into her true kingdom till women stand together and stand by one another.

The right sort of mother is a perpetual consolation and inspiration to the right sort of daughter.

The lady remonstrants against woman's suffrage are as amusing as Artemus Ward's kangaroo.

The meekest man I have heard of in a long time is a certain one whose second wife died, leaving him twice widowed. The lady's children, whose father was her first husband, placed over their mother's grave a neat monument. The widower lifted it out of the ground, erased from it the second wife's name, caused to be chiseled instead his first wife's name and put it upon the said first wife's grave. Moral—A woman cannot be too careful how she marries a close fitted widower.

A lady in New York fashionable society lately went down a steamer's side by an iron ladder in the darkness to the deck of a steam tug. Thereupon toadish New York newspapers exploited this simple performance as something no woman had ever done before and exalted this rich and fashionable lady to the skies for her courage and muscular activity. The truth is the feat is nothing at all. I have known women do it several times, and nobody thought anything uncommon of it, and the ladies themselves thought nothing of it. It is something women do every day in the year somewhere in this wide world, but they are seldom millionaire women, with the representative of a toady newspaper close at hand to chronicle their simple feat.

Three girls are taking the course in civil engineering at Cornell university. This is a fine profession for women.

A Chicago man writes to a newspaper: "For four years I have been shaved exclusively by women barbers. I cannot see a single point of superiority for the men, but I do see many points for the women. Their mouths, faces and hands look and are vastly cleaner than those of the men barbers."

The best all round college girl athlete in the world is Helen College of Elmira college, who has made a running broad jump of 12 feet 6 inches. She says she has found athletic training an essentially good thing, that she has improved in health since she took it up and that she can also do better work in her studies.

Professor E. Benjamin Andrews, for all his learning, appears to be a poor logician. In a recent address to the students and teachers of Chicago university he advised all the single ones to wed because, he said, nearly all the world's great successes had been achieved by married people, blinking the fact that this is only so because nine-tenths of the world's adult inhabitants happen to be married. Some of them, like Socrates, achieve greatness in spite of being married.

Miss Emma Lampere has been for more than three years general organizer for the Retail Clerks' Protective association.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

AUTUMN FASHIONS. Miss M. in Modis has been good to us this season in that she has given us such pretty and useful short jackets and coats to take the place of the long and heavy wraps and garments. Some of the later are simply superb in all that goes to make a garment rich and costly. There is no material too fine to be used as bodice or trimming. Yet,

yet, the new heavy silks and the finest cloth are all put into these long wraps, and they are lined with satin, brocade and in some cases with fur. The outside is trimmed in so many different ways that it would be pointless to endeavor the mention of them all, but the applique of handsome lace medallions bordered with choice fur bands appears to be best liked. Some fine jet trimming is also applied and quite a quantity of elegant gallow made of fine silk braids and taffeta. This work is made of different widths and designs. The silk is cut out in shapes either before or after the application of the silk braid, and in some of the designs the interstices are filled in with black silk mull. Some of this beautiful applique work is sumptuous and shows up particularly well on velvet.

After all, though, nothing is so rich on velvet as jetted trimming. Some of the capes in particular have light and graceful designs wrought out in the finest jet and here and there a spray or leaf of heavy silk embroidery. The fur of finest quality to border these garments are the darker shades of brown, like slunk or pink marten and sometimes sable.

Storm collars are with us still, to the great benefit of lovely woman's appearance. But they are not so high as they were, and they set closer around the face. They are all bordered with fur of some kind. On some of the black velvet and silk coats there are garnitures of white lace. This is not so refined as the black galleons or the jetted trimming of the silk braids. Silk soutache is as beautiful a garniture as any one could require on a velvet garment.

The neat and handy fall jackets have some points of advantage over any yet made. One very pleasing short coat is cut in six pieces only, the fronts being shaped by two darts to half fit the figure. In the back this garment is open nearly to the waist, and the edges are stitched. The front laps to the right and fastens with a fly or with large smoke pearl buttons. This is considered very smart and is to be worn over a skirt of the same material. The extra fine and solid broadcloths are much liked for this style, but whilpeord and some of the close twills are also used.

Blouse shapes will win favor with the younger ladies. The Gibson fold on the shoulders is the distinguishing feature, with the shield front and the flat collar and revers, which, however, may be removed at will and a high collar substituted. There are many variations of this model, one showing a wide sailor collar of the material and another having no revers or flat collar, but hussar braiding along the shield front, with frogs in the middle. The collar in that case is high and of military rigidity. A short basque of the same stuff reaches all around, but is slashed at the back.

Any of the winter goods may be used in this blouse, but unless it is made of velvet or velvina it looks best matching the skirt. The sleeves may be bishop with any preferred cuffs, or they may be left sewing.

FALL JACKETS. Many rows of machine-stitching are put on these blouses. They are to be worn as coats and will be valuable long into winter with the addition of a small fur neck piece. On mild days a feather or chiffon box will add the slight extra warmth required.

In the illustration there are shown several fashionable shapes, one being a short jacket snug at the back, where there are three small tabs, closely stitched like the rest. There are two pocket lids "for looks." The sleeves are coat shape, as are those of two of the others, only the open reefer has shaped points for cuffs.

There are many new materials to be used for suits, and these short jackets are well adapted to most of them. Camel's hair, chevrot, tweed and cravenetted stuffs are all suitable. The rougher they are the better, except the very short jacket, which looks best in smooth faced material. Black etamine is rich and elegant and "wears forever." A new zibeline with very thick long hairs is offered in all the season's shades, and entire suits are sometimes made of it.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

AT A QUAKER WEDDING. No clergyman is needed at a Quaker wedding because the happy principals perform the ceremony themselves. This is the formula repeated by the bridegroom at a recent wedding. "Friends, here in the presence of the Lord and in the divine presence I take this, my friend, Edith Mary Hanbury Agar, to be my wife, promising in the fear of the Lord and with divine assistance to be her faithful and loving husband." The bride repeated a similar declaration, the certificate of marriage was signed by witnesses, short addresses from Scriptural texts were made, prayers were offered, and the ceremony was ended.—Exchange

THE MATCHMAKER

HOW A BRIGHT LITTLE WOMAN SUCCEEDED IN BRINGING TWO OF HER FRIENDS TOGETHER.

LITTLE Mrs. Blondie has been married one month. She thinks the whole world is heaven. One fine morning she calls on Miss Bachelorgirl, her friend, and finds the latter limp and disheveled over the composition of a magazine article. Miss Bachelorgirl is out of sorts. She has seen a love of a gown, but she can't afford it; the bill for the fitting of her Turkish corner has just come in, and she has discovered that morning the existence of four wrinkles.

"What's the matter, dear?" queries Mrs. Blondie sweetly.

"Oh, nothing," groans Miss Bachelorgirl, "only I have a headache, and I'm sick of this studio anyway."

"Little Mrs. Blondie looks at her sympathetically. "Bertha," she coos suggestively, "why don't you get married? It's the only way for a nice girl like you to live. If you only knew how happy Jack and I are! What you need is some nice fellow with lots of money, who'll buy you pretty things and—"

"I'd like to know where I am to find him!" remarks Miss Bachelorgirl bitterly, thinking of that velvet gown she cannot have.

Little Mrs. Blondie blushes. "You never met Dick Bobbington, did you?"



MRS. BLONDIE LEAVES HER VICTIMS. She remarks hurriedly, "A wretchedly stupid chap Dick—six feet, broad shoulders, plays polo and all that—and my husband says he's bound to become head of the firm before long. I've told him about you, and he's just crazy to meet you. Oh, you'd like him! He's a regular Gibson man and has the most stunning eyes. Can't you come up to dinner Monday evening? And, my dear, wear that lavender gown with the big bunch of violets."

As the studio door closes Miss Bachelorgirl leaves her article sprawling on her desk and, humming a coon song, goes to look up the lavender dress, while little Mrs. Blondie murmurs to herself as she descends the narrow stairs: "The idea of Bertha living in such a beastly way! The poor girl isn't a bit happy. Any one can see that." And so she telephones sweetly to Dick Bobbington's office and asks him to drop in that afternoon on his way up from the office.

"I know your taste in girls is remarkably good," purrs little Mrs. Blondie, blushing as she meets his eyes over a cup of tea; "but, honestly, I have a most stunning girl I want you to meet. None of the other men has been able to do a thing with her, but I was hoping that you, with your vast experience and that perfectly irresistible, crooked smile of yours"—

"Oh, here, here! Really, Mrs. Blondie," remarks Dick Bobbington, with the light of conquest dawning in his eye. "But bring on your snoot maiden, and I will see what my poor powers are capable of."

Monday evening Bertha Bachelorgirl is in such a state of nervous excitement that her knees are fairly knocking together. She feels the importance of the occasion.

On the other hand, Dick Bobbington gnaws his mustache nervously as he watches her cold profile.

After dinner Jack goes into his den, and Mrs. Blondie, under pretext of speaking to him, goes out and leaves her victims pointedly alone. As she rises she glances back a glance which means, "Hang back and go slow!" This is freemasonry among women. Miss Bachelorgirl gives her friend a nod of perfect understanding. A moment later she and Dick are left alone gazing at each other in an embarrassed manner.

Such are the plottings of matchmakers! In case you should have any curiosity I will add that three months later Miss Bachelorgirl became Mrs. Bobbington, and the question of velvet gowns is no longer an impossible problem with her.

MAUD ROBINSON.

COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS. There are so many different cotton and linen goods to choose from that it is no wonder that one feels it a thankless task to try to tell of them all, but the cotton chevrets, the mercerized chambrays, the percales and numberless designs in madras and seppay gingham give the best satisfaction. The principal object of the cotton shirt waist is to have a constant succession of clean, fresh waists for summer, and with these goods so cheap one has no excuse for not having them. Three yards are required for a shirt waist, and this will allow for a cravat in the

prevailing style. There are also thousands of white ties and ascots made of washable materials.

MEMORANDUM SYSTEM. Woman has a hard time of it in this busy world because her interests are so divided. The dizzy round of small things she has to remember is truly appalling. Her day means a continual whirl—marketing, morning clubs, shopping, visits to the dentist, the manicure, the dressmaker, hurrying up music teachers, governesses, servants, writing replies to invitations, making calls, sending cards, etc. The wonder is that she does not forget more than she does.

One clever woman of my acquaintance has solved the problem by placing on the wall of each room a small slate from which a pencil hangs. The one in the sewing room, for instance, will keep the record of silks, needles, etc., needed and of the different materials required for the fixing of different gowns. A slate on the kitchen wall a slate on the dining room wall, will be a great help in the morning marketing, for by consulting it the mistress of the house may find out exactly what ingredients and what utensils are needed. The slates in the bedrooms will contain the laundry list, that in the nursery or in the living room the necessary school-books and duties and engagements of the children.

The elder people will keep their engagements in a book and their addresses in an alphabetically arranged address book. A good idea is to place unanswered letters in a special receptacle and to note on the outside of each the special questions to be replied to.

It is also a useful plan for a woman to carry a little notebook with her. This may be easily slipped into the purse, and in it may be noted anything worth while, even new jokes and witticisms, so that there will be nothing wasted and no strain on the mind in trying to bring back things to the memory.

By using a little method in this fashion the busy woman's life will be rendered far more pleasant.

HELEN CLIFTON.

THAT SKYLIGHT ROOM. Of all the undesirable rooms the one lit from above is the worst, and it takes a clever woman to make it cozy. The illustration shows a particularly happy arrangement. The color scheme is white and green. The paper is green, and the palms, which are scattered here and there through the room, are in green pots. The furniture is of



A GALLERY AND LOUNGING ROOM. A gallery cretonne, which closely imitates

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tapestry. A heavy shade of one row predominates over pale green, and there are also touches of pale yellow. There is an empire screen of old rose and gilt. The furniture is empire, and there is an attractive writing table with gilt accessories.

The general aspect of the room is livable, and it offers inducements for fancy work, reading and conversation. On the walls there are many pictures in both oil and bright water colors.

R. DE LA BEUME.

HISTORIC HITCHING POST. One of the oldest signs in Washington is the cast iron figure of a Chinaman about three and a half feet in height that stands in front of a lively stable on Sixth street northwest between Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues. It has been there since 1863 and is one of the familiar landmarks of the city.

During the civil war Generals Grant, McClellan, Hooker and others who patronized this stable a great deal tied their steeds to this hitching post, and since then other distinguished personages have had occasion to use this post during every presidential inauguration that has occurred since Lincoln's second term.

As a matter of fact, this much of Sixth street northwest, between Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues, is a historic locality in more than one sense. It was on the corner of this street and Louisiana avenue that General Robert E. Lee bade farewell to his old commander, General Winfield Scott, when the former withdrew from the Union army to join that of the Confederacy. During the first two years of the war General McClellan and others came here regularly to purchase and inspect horses, it being at that time a sort of horse market.—Baltimore American.

BAGGAGE SMASHER'S WISDOM. The other day an express wagon, filled with trunks rattled up Broadway, and just opposite the postoffice a big Saratoga slid off and came crashing down on the car tracks. Several people ran out from the sidewalk to rescue it, but the trunk proved to be empty, and there was little damage done. "Now, if that had been full," said one old gentleman to the expressman, "you'd have had a fine old time with it." "Huh," replied the baggage charioter scornfully, "full trunks don't fall off by themselves. You go to fling them off!"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

GENEROUS SISTERS. Two sisters, Mrs. M. E. G. Biddle and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, have presented a park to the town of Warren, Pa. This is worthy work for wealthy women.

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Consumption treated by X-Ray; marvelous results. Thousands made well. Electricity scientifically applied by best static machines.

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DR. BLACKBURN, Specialist. 407-408 Wheat Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

THE KATY FLYER. KATY SAYS: "ONE FARE AND \$2.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO TOURIST RESORTS IN THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, EAST AND SOUTHEAST. WRITE TO 'KATY' DALLAS, TEX. AND TELL WHERE YOU WANT TO GO.

POULTRY

57 PREMIUMS-57 In latest shows in 1901. Breeders of high class Poultry... Single Comb White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, Eggs \$2.00 and \$2.50 for 15, and White P. Rocks \$2.50 for 15. Fine stock for sale at reasonable prices. State agents for the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders, Shipped from Dallas at factory prices. Sent for free catalogue. Also carry in stock Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, Mica Crystal Grills, Ground Oyster Shell, Lambert's Death to Lice, powder and liquid form, and Humphrey's Green Bones and Vegetable Cutters. THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS, 429 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. F. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Tex.

E. EDWARDS, PITTSBURG TEXAS Golden, Silver and White Wyatts, Golden, Light Brahma, Buff, Black and Buff Langshans, Buff and White P. Rocks, Golden Sebright and B. T. Japanese Bantams. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Buff and Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Silver S. Hamburg, Peckin Duck Eggs \$1.00 for 12. Bronze and White Holland Turkey Eggs \$1.50 for 12. Rough and Smooth Head Cure 15c and 25c per box.

EX. BOAZ BENBROOK, TEXAS. Hatched Plymouth Rocks, Vigorously farm raised. Free for young and for breeding stock. A fine lot of youngsters for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 per setting. Correspondence solicited.

Never feed too much. A little and often is a good rule to follow when the chicks are young. Feed five times a day when beginning. After three weeks they may be fed only three times a day.

It is essential that much care be exercised in the selection of eggs for hatching and constant vigilance in necessary during the period of incubation.

A hen that is a good layer will not infrequently lay per weight in eggs in six weeks.

J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD., NEW ORLEANS, LA. Southern Seeds are the Best Everything for Garden, Field and Farm. Ready to deliver. Creole Onion Seed, very new, order early. Cabbage, Turnips, Peas, Lettuce, etc.

Dr. Woolley's PAINLESS OPIUM AND Whiskey Cure

ROUX'S Uterine Powder Specific Against Retention in After-Birth of Cows. Prepared by L. ROUX, Veterinary Surgeon (France). All cattle farmers careful of their interests should keep a supply of this valuable remedy for use in case of emergency. It is certain and efficacious in its effects.

E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. Williams St., New York Agents for the United States.

POULTRY

When first hatched, turkeys are very delicate and require considerable care.

As soon as they are half-grown chickens should have a place on which to roost.

Exposure to sudden showers, dew or dampness is oftentimes fatal to the little chicks.

SCRUBS AND MONGRELS.-The farmers of America lose millions of dollars in the aggregate by keeping scrub fowls. This is a proportion that cannot be controverted. And many of them lose money by keeping no fowls at all for market purposes or fowls for revenue. There is a great difference between a mongrel and a scrub fowl. The mongrel may be a large composite fowl of pure blood-that is, may be made by a cross of pure bloods or a cross of pure bloods upon common stock.

In either case it is removed from a scrub, which is a messy little common fowl without a trace of blood in its composition. Such fowls, even at maturity, do not dress more than from one to two pounds, and it is a good specimen that will dress the latter weight.

But this scrub stock can be improved and doubled in size by the introduction of a few pure bred females and a good male or two, depending on the size of the flock. Besides, more eggs would be produced and of better quality, and these would add to the farmer's profits. Let farmers everywhere improve their fowls. There is good money in it.

A WAY TO FIGHT LICE.-Perhaps to the efforts of the lice should be attributed most of the failures in poultry keeping, writes a correspondent in the Poultry Advocate. Therefore, any remedy that will prevent or destroy lice should be kindly considered by poultrymen, and, as in most other things, a preventive is better than a remedy, we want to present a plan that we have operated for several years and have been highly pleased with it. Since introducing it we have had but little trouble with lice. Being situated so that we could procure all the small poles that we desired, being cheaper than saved lumber, we used the poles, but saved lumber doubtless would do as well.

For our house, 12 by 20, we procure four poles eight feet long and about two inches in diameter, and twelve smaller poles sixteen feet long. Two feet from each end of the smaller poles we drive an eight-penny nail, so that it may be driven half an inch or more into the supporting pole upon which it rests, so that it will not be shoved out of place by the fowls. Now we take a loop of wire, say No. 10 or 12 size, and with it suspend each end of our eight-foot poles, placing them 12 feet apart

that is, two at a time. You see, we have two sets of each kind of poles, suspended by the wires to the roof at an elevation of about three feet from the ground. We now lay on six small poles and space evenly on the suspended poles, and we find that our nail comes at the unsuspended pole; so we drive it in so as to hold the roosting pole in its place. Our roosting nest now hangs two feet all around from the walls of the building and three feet from the ground on a level so that we are not bothered with fowls crowding for the higher places. It swings a little, but after the fowls become used to it they seem to enjoy the swinging limb upon which their ancient ancestors took their repose.

We have two sets of poles, and during the lice season we change our poles about every week, but not so often in colder weather; in fact, hardly necessary at all in the winter season. When we change we throw the poles some distance from the house and then place the others in the roosting nest. Occasionally we have the others, the ones thrown out with a little lime whitewash to which a little carbolic acid has been added. About once a year-in the spring season-we give the walls a dose of lime spray with a common hand sprayer. By the above process we keep our fowls and have the minimum amount of work done, and our fowls are healthy and pay well for their keep. We don't think it entirely free from lice without more fussing and work than the fowls would appreciate and pay for.

COLD STORAGE AND FROST POULTRY.-We have endeavored to illustrate one of the big western retail stores that gives special attention to the sale of dressed poultry. The light was so poor when the photographs were taken that details do not show up as clearly as we desired. The dressed poultry to the right and left had just been taken from cold storage. It has the appearance of having been pressed into the cases, and this does not add to its selling value. There is nothing very attractive about cold storage poultry, yet there is a good sale for this class of goods. It is exposed for sale at the time when broilers and roasters are high in price, and is good value for the price paid. It can never displace the fresh product, however, and poultry raisers need have no fear on that score.

It is about this season that the big packing houses and storage companies begin to gather in chickens that weigh from two and a half to three and a half and four pounds. They are considered choice stock, and a fair price is paid for them now. Even at that the buyer makes an enormous profit simply by placing them on the market at the right time. Experienced poultry raisers recognize this fact, and while they cannot store their chickens for fu-

ture sale, they can and do hatch them earlier, and so are in a position to market them fresh when prices are high, just at the time the cold storage man gets his stock before the public.

Most of the cold storage poultry is bought from farmers who have not yet learned to market their stock early in the season when the chicks are little and the prices big. The day of the incubator and brooder has come, and a lot of chicks early in the spring, and so have them ready for the broiler market. Formerly the hatch, hatch and hatch again with hens from April to July prevented this. The farmer would doubtless rise to the occasion and buy an incubator when it has been drilled into him that the May and June hatch of a regular "hen house" probably one hundred feet long by forty or fifty feet wide. An aisle down the center formed by wire netting separated the young chicks and ducks on one side from the older fowls, including ducks and turkeys on the other. There they were-all ages, of many colors and many breeds. Bronze and White turkeys, Rouen and Pekin ducks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Nondescrpts, and others too numerous to mention.

It was easy to see that "everything goes that his feathers." Stretched across each big pen were two frame roofs after the style of those in use on the farms, but larger-simply two uprights slanting from floor to ceiling and connected with cross pieces which form the roofs.

Contrary to usage, the poultry in this establishment is fed from the time it is brought in until it is killed. The manager believes it keeps up the fowls, and as they are sold as soon as killed and dressed, their keeping quality does not bother him.

What interested us, and will interest our readers was the statement that there is no time when fowls are a drug on the market in Chicago except for a day or so at a time. That city alone can take all the first class poultry that is offered them, and the better the fowls are bred the greater the demand.-Robert H. Essex, in Reliable Poultry Journal.

DAIRY

The cow has been very appropriately decorated as the foster mother of the human race.

In order to insure the greatest success of the herd it is necessary to study the characteristics of each cow.

See to it that the cows are fed regularly at a specified time each day and milked regularly by the same man.

HELPS FOR FARMERS' WIVES.-The ability to make good butter means a good deal to a farmer's wife, and in these days when so much inferior butter is thrust upon the market if one gets a reputation for making good, firm, sweet butter she can command her own price almost. Every part of the work requires care and cleanliness from the time the milking is done in the barnyard to the moment when the golden rolls are delivered to the city customers. There are several important items to take hold of in making good butter. First, use only the best qualities of salt, the amount required being one ounce to a pound of butter. Work it just enough to take out every particle of buttermilk, and keep it in a cool place. A great deal depends upon the care of the milk pans, crocks, etc., in which the milk is kept. They should be washed as soon as possible after use, and kept perfectly free from rust.

Rinse first with cold water, then wash thoroughly inside and outside with hot water and add a little borax to cleanse with, as it purifies and disinfects. It is especially good to wash the seams if you use cans, for germs multiply so rapidly if left half a chance. Finish always by rinsing with scalding water; wipe dry, then set them right side up in the fresh air and sunshine, and they will be sweet and clean. Never use a rusty can. Churns should be cleaned in the same way.

Georgetown, Ky.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER.-It is not many years since the first attempts were made in manufacture of butter in factories or creameries, hitherto it all having been made on the farm and in large part by primitive methods.

The objects sought to be gained by the new system were a better product from improved methods, a greater uniformity in quality, less labor in manufacturing and more profitable returns. This was quite an innovation on old methods, but the changes from the farm to the creamery went slowly, but surely forward, until at the present time a large part of the butter made probably more than one-half-is the product of creameries.

There have also been great changes

DAIRY

in creamery systems of manufacturing, since the commencement, and it is hardly to be expected that the highest point of improvement or excellence has been reached.

Some of the advantages of the creamery over the dairy-or perhaps I should say dairies-are the making of butter on a large scale, which conduces to a greater uniformity of product, writes E. R. Towle.

When a creamery gets a good reputation established for a nice and uniform quality of goods, in any quantity and style of package, there is the advantage to both manufacturers and dealers in disposing of them without the necessity of personal inspection and selection, as would more naturally be the case in order to get the same amount from fifty or a hundred dairies.

The creamery system has lifted a large burden from the work of the farm, which was one of the principal causes that led to its introduction-skilled help, or indeed that of any kind, being so difficult to obtain for the house. To that class of farmers not in circumstances to achieve success in butter making on the farm, the creamery has been of the greatest benefit, and this class is quite large in different parts of the country. As it is they are much benefited by this system and would hardly be able to get along without it.

But there is yet quite a large class of farmers who prefer to make their own butter. Where they are so situated that this work can be properly attended to, it can be made profitable, more so than in selling milk to a creamery. This may not always continue, as the margin of profit on the farm made butter is getting to be smaller as the competition among creameries continues. Still, all things considered, quite a good many find it to their advantage to continue in the business.

During the past two or three years, another change has been going on. Instead of carrying the milk to a creamery or skimming station, and separators are being placed on the farms of the patrons. This has some advantages over the old system in having the sweet skimmed milk at home, besides saving the labor of daily going to the creamery.

This season, in the vicinity of the writer, quite a number of farmers who had been making their own butter were induced to make a trial of selling the cream, but after a short time most of them quit it, finding they could do better in making their own butter.

Of course, these men make a product which is in demand at a good price, comparing favorably with that of the creameries. This is all right, and in all probability both the products of the creamery and the up-to-date dairy will continue to be in demand, and there is room enough for them without crowding.

GOATS.

W. G. HUGHES & CO., Angus Goats, pairs, triplets or quadruplets, shipped anywhere. Hasting, Kendall county Texas.

R. H. LOWERY, CAMP CAY, ABA, Texas. Breeder of Registered Angus Goats. Correspondence solicited.

ANGORA GOATS-WRITE TO H. T. FUGRO, The German Fox, Marble Falls, Tex.

G. B. BOWWELL & SON, THREE hundred extra good Rambouillet Rams for sale at a bargain. We have been growing rams for the western trade for over thirty years and have the best. G. B. BOWWELL & SON, Breckenridge, Mo.

Hence, the method by which sheep husbandry can be made profitable must be learned, just as every other business should be, before the person engaging in it can expect to find it profitable.

The breeding or mating season seems to be one that is filled with important and anxious results. The influence of a single ram goes down through the flock for generations. He may leave his mark of excellence or give us work in weeding out year by year his faulty descendants. And as the ram is generally conceded to be half the flock, we can not too highly emphasize the possibilities for improvement or degeneration involved in the selection of a poor ram. Of course, a perfect ram can not cover the defects of a poor mother. Constitution, appetite and milk are necessary in the ewe for bringing up a good lamb.-Southern Fruit Grower.

FRISCO SYSTEM

"METEOR" DINING AND OBSERVATION CARS MEALS SERVED BY FRED HARREY.

SLEEPERS AND CHAIR CARS FROM FT. WORTH AND DALLAS TO ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY. W. A. TULEY, G. P. A. FT. WORTH, TEX.

GOOD HORSE SENSE

Good Horse Sense teaches that glue and old eggs (used to glaze some coffees) with are not fit to drink.

Lion Coffee is never glazed-it's pure, unadorned coffee. The sealed package keeps it fresh and pure.

VARICOCELE A safe, painless, permanent cure. Twenty-five years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. Consultation and fees free, by mail or in office. Write to DOUGLAS O. M. GUY, 916 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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. Write for Catalogue. J. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson Co., Missouri.

The "Weber Junior" Pump It is all complete, easy to use, and in a few minutes it will pump out the water. It is shipped in a box, and is ready to use. It is made of brass, and is guaranteed to last for years. It is the best pump for the house, and is sold everywhere. Price, \$1.00. Write for catalogue. Weber Manufacturing Co., 1111 Kansas City, Mo.

Paint Your Roofs WITH DONKEY PAINT One Coat will last 5 Years on metal, wood or felt. It is the best paint for roofs, and is sold everywhere. Price, \$1.00. Write for catalogue. The Kansas City Roofing & Corrugating Co., 214-216 W. 4th St., Kansas City, Mo.

DEAL DIRECT WITH MAKER. CHAS. P. SHIPLEY Boots and Saddles

Are winners. Order catalogue and measure blanks. Prices right. Perfect workmanship. Try us with one pair. Visit our store. Opposite Stock Yards KANSAS CITY, MO.

No. 50. Tongue French Calf Boot, price, \$12.00. No. 50c. Alligator, same as cut, price, \$14.00.

BERKSHIRE

UP-TO-DATE BERKSHIRES. Bacon Victor V. 1st. Chamblain, Dallas Fair, 1st. Write me. J. C. WELLS, Howe, Texas.

WINNY FARM BERKSHIRES-ON HAND now some fine litters of pigs, ready for prompt shipment. Write me for price on Bred, Plymouth Rocks. To make room for youngsters coming in will sell matured fowls cheap. Quality guaranteed. Address: G. H. W. LINGSWORTH, Comstock, La.

POLAND CHINA. ONE STAR POLAND CHINAS. For sale. About 1000. Service, bred sows and pigs in pairs or twos not related. Breeding the best. This herd won 5 first and 2 seconds at Lubbock Fair 1901. JOHN W. STEWART, Jr., Suetman, Texas.

RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS. Herd headed by the great "Dry Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 206," assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

DUROC JERSEY. TOM FRAZIER MORGAN, BOSQUE county, Texas. Duroc-Jersey Pig. Choice registered; now ready to ship.

Kerosene emulsion has been found to be a very effective destroyer of hog lice. For best results dipping should be the method of use, but spraying freely and with considerable force has proven very satisfactory, if repeated once or twice.

Popular tradition to the contrary, there is an animal to which pig water is more essential to the hog, and none that will pay a bigger price for it.

GOOD SADDLES AT REASONABLE PRICES The Famous Pueblo Saddles

MADE BY R. T. FRAZIER PUEBLO, COLO. Send for New Catalogue No. 4.

SWINE

The ration should be governed by the age and condition of the pigs for which it is made up.

Experiments with a razor-back cross on the improved modern porker, show that the progeny has a great deal more vigor than the parent, the result being a fair type of feeding animal.

THE FARMER'S PORK.-Happy the farmer that to-day can produce the pork of his own family and not have to depend on the open market for it. He can produce the kind of pork that suits him best, and he can save all the expenses of shipping, freight, commissions and profits of wholesalers and retailers. Moreover, he can produce a pork that is healthy. He can feed foods that will produce a hard instead of a soft pork. In the production of hogs for market the objection to producing a high-class hog is that such a one costs the farmer some more in the way of feed, and that he gets no more for him. When the farmer has himself as a customer he can attempt to produce this first-class hog, for he knows that he will get the right price for him. The aim of the breeder when producing pork for his own table should be to produce a pork that contains a very large proportion of lean meat and a very small proportion of fat. This will be in the interest of health. Pork and potatoes will be then more of a balanced ration.

HEALTH AND GROWTH OF HOGS.-Few of the experiment stations have demonstrated the requirements for growing swine more extensively than that of Wisconsin, where Prof. Henry has devoted so much attention to the subject. In answer to a series of questions along this line propounded in an exchange, Prof. Henry says: "When pigs are kept in normal condition and receive a variety of feeding stuffs, it is usually not necessary for the stockman to use bone meal. If he feels that bone meal is necessary, a tablespoonful a day, to each pig, put in the slop, would be sufficient to get any possible benefit. It will be equally well, as a rule, to allow pigs to have free access to hardwood ashes, and this should always be done or some other substitute given.

Pigs which can root in the earth no doubt receive benefits therefrom. Gritty matter probably kills intestinal worms and may correct the abnormal conditions of the stomach or intestines.

"In the great corn districts hogs are constantly losing in quality, as is shown by the common complaints of too fine bone, broken legs at shipping time, 'sows have too few pigs,' pigs born weak, and so on.

"Bone meal, ashes, rotten wood, coal slack, slacked lime, mortar and similar substances are all helpful in feed-

ing. All of these, however, singly or combined, cannot make up for the loss of a suitable variety of feeding stuffs, some of which should be rich in muscle building food (protein) and ash for the bones. Skim milk or buttermilk is ideal food for young pigs, and midlings or ship stuff will prove helpful."

ECONOMY IN FEEDING.-One of the best avenues for making pork raising successful and profitable is economy in feeding. Get all that you can out of the food that is given to the pig, see that none is wasted, as well as make the proper combinations, for the greatest gain. Successful feeders, like John Coville, who always mixed a large amount of brains with his management of hogs, found no place where they could use it to better advantage than in feeding them. Always feed them upon a feeding floor, thereby preventing the waste that would be caused by compelling the pigs to eat dirt and corn together. A feeding floor can be made with but little cost. It is desirable to have the floor as muddy weather. Of course, it is of greater advantage in saving feed in times of mud. After every feed is given them the floor should be swept clean.

Another important matter in economy is the plan that he followed in watering his hogs before eating, making the gain one-third of a pound a day by this simple plan. He tested it thoroughly by weighing, and knew that no guess work was about it, that it was an actual fact.

SANITARY MANAGEMENT OF SWINE.-In a paper on "The Sanitary Management of Swine," read by Clayton C. Perrier before the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, he said, among other things: "It matters little how much skill is shown in selection and breeding, there can be no profit in swine if they die from disease or unthrift. I have no cure for cholera or swine plague or any other disease, but I do believe in prevention by such careful management in relation to feed, water and sleeping places as will tend to promote a state of such general healthfulness as will resist disease. The essentials to health and thrift are clean food, pure water and dry, comfortable sleeping quarters in bad weather.

If it were possible the food and water should be as clean for the hog as for the human being. A good feeding floor kept clean is a necessity, and I want to emphasize the fact that it must be kept clean or it is little better than the bare ground. Every particle of excrement and filth taken into the stomach along with the food retards and impairs digestion and health as well as reduces the gain per bushel of grain fed.

In the fall of the year I frequently feed upon the grass in the pasture, feeding but once in a place and moving about to different parts of the highest

ground. I like this way, for it not only insures cleanliness, but fertilizes the pastures as well.

I have frequently read and heard the assertion that feed new corn will produce the cholera. For over twenty years, except one year, I have fed new corn, beginning when it was in constituting ears and feeding stalk and all, continuing with the ear corn alone after the stalk became too dry, and I have not had a single case of cholera. In 1898, having an abundance of old corn, I fed very heavily during the summer, and for the first and only time in twenty years, lost two-thirds of my hogs with the cholera, and not a single stalk or ear of new corn did they have.

New corn must be fed lightly at first, with a gradual increase, for undoubtedly excessive feeding of new corn, which the hogs are very fond of, produces a disordered condition of the stomach and other digestive organs and thus invites disease.

Excessive feeding of corn in hot weather and scarcity of grass are, I believe, the primary cause of so much disease in the late summer and fall. Pure drinking water, and an abundance of it at all hours of the day and night, are of the utmost importance in promoting health and growth. Well-spring water is preferable to flowing streams and ponds, which are more likely to become contaminated with disease germs.

Water enters very largely into the animal structure, and many farmers fail to make profits in raising swine because of insufficient water supply to meet the demands of nature. This is especially true of those farmers who have no accessible water in their hog lots and are compelled to carry it to them two or three times per day. Great care must be observed that no stagnant water in low places be allowed to stand in the pasture or about the yards. Such water is dangerous to the health of any animal, especially to the lazy hog that drinks it rather than walk a few steps farther for the purest of spring water. All such places should be filled up or tiled out, for they are but breeders of disease germs.

SHEEP--GOATS

The early lamb is usually ready for the market before competition gets very keen.

It is sometimes asserted that cattle and sheep require the same amount of feed per thousand pounds of live weight. This statement seems not to be well founded, writes Prof. C. F. Curtis. In some experiments at the Iowa station the cattle consumed 19.6 pounds of dry matter per thousand pounds of live weight, against an average of 29.07 by the sheep. Both sheep and cattle were on full feed. The sheep made a daily gain of 3.73 pounds of live weight, and the cattle 2.14. At summing up this comparison we find that while the sheep ate 48 per cent more than the cattle, they also gained nearly 75 per cent more.

TWISTED STOMACH WORMS IN SHEEP.-The exceptionally wet season has produced conditions that have been very favorable to the development of animal parasites. The eggs or young embryos need moisture for development, and this year there has been plenty. The effects are now being realized in the very great loss of lambs due to twisted stomach worms.

The symptoms of stomach worm disease are not very characteristic and therefore do not admit of close description. Increased thirst, diarrhoea may or may not be present, a part may show an accumulation of fluid between the jaws, grinding of the teeth; there is a stiffness of the back and hind parts and a lagging behind the flock. In acute cases there may be evidence of pain, as colic, eating unusual material, and much bleating. Some die suddenly without showing any evidence of disease. The majority linger for a week or two and then die. Old sheep are not much affected.

The parasite causing the disease is found in the fourth stomach. It is small, being only about one-half inch in length and threadlike. If a lamb be killed these worms may be seen to be pinkish from the blood they have abstracted from the stomach wall. If a lamb dies and the stomach be not opened for a couple of hours, the worms will be white and being matted together resemble the fiber of the wool. The inexperienced will probably fail to recognize them, although thousands may be present.

The treatment is as follows: Take one part of coal tar creosote, and one hundred parts of water and mix well. With a two-ounce hard rubber syringe having a short bit of rubber tubing at the end administer one syringe to each lamb. Use care not to hold the head high or to force the dose too rapidly, so as to cause strangulation. With such an arrangement a whole flock may be easily treated. One to three treatments given a few days apart may be necessary. It is also a good policy to turn the lambs off the regular pas-

ture into the corn field. They will do little damage to the corn, and in eating the lower blades and grass get food free from all contamination. Yarding and giving dry feed may also be resorted to. The main object is to get the sheep off the infected pasture.-A. W. Biting, Veterinarian, Purdue University Experiment Station.

NUMBER OF SHEEP TO THE ACRE.-A writer in the Practical Farmer has been collecting some data relative to the average number of sheep to the acre in different countries and gives the result of his researches. The United States has one sheep to forty-five acres, France one to nine, and Great Britain one to three. If we had sheep in proportion to Great Britain, or fifteen times as many as we now have, there would be no necessity for importing wool and we would have much more mutton to export than the little we now send abroad; and yet we think that most of the farms in the country could carry from four to six sheep per every head of horses and cattle we have and scarcely miss the feed they would consume, certainly not miss it in the long run, for they consume so many things other stock will not consume, as various weeds, briars, unsightly and annoying sprouts and bushes. Their droppings are richer in present fertility because owing to the peculiar setting of their teeth in relation to each other, they chew their food finer, rendering the portion that passes the bowels to be in a condition to be more readily taken up by growing plants than the droppings of the larger animals; besides, their droppings are well distributed, and largely on the high spots in the field where most needed. Their hoofs are golden because they enrich the soil wherever they tread. Notice the countries which keep the most sheep. Are not their soils more fertile than ours?

SUCCESS WITH SHEEP.-A flock of sheep can not be handled or fattened successfully any length of time without a close observance of their habits and their peculiarities. There are a great many little things which require the attention of a successful shepherd that may seem trivial, yet they have much to do with the comfort, thrift and profit of the flock. The saying that "the eye of the master fattens," is nowhere more applicable than in the sheep fold. The competent shepherd acquires a trained eye that detects at a glance any evidence of thrift and well-doing, or the reverse. Attention to these little details, accompanied by regular and quiet habits, liberal feeding, right selections, with stability of purpose, constitute the keynote to successful sheep husbandry. Nothing contributes more to good results than contentment and quiet surroundings. The shepherd who disturbs the quiet and comfort of his flock every time he goes about it, should quit the sheep business immediately.

OIL CURE FOR CANCER. Cured When Surgery Failed. El Paso, Tex., Sept. 14, 1900. Dear Dr. Bye Co., Dallas, Tex.: I feel that it is my duty to write and tell you how much I appreciate your Oil Cure, for it is certainly a permanent cure. I suffered for more than fifteen years and tried for more than fifteen years every remedy known, including a severe surgical operation by a noted St. Louis specialist, and nothing ever relieved me until I reluctantly tried your Oil Remedy, and then with little faith, I am now perfectly sound and well, and able to work from early dawn till late at night with great comfort. It is a great relief. I am now grateful to you for your Oil Cure. I will mail them to me, as I know of great many afflicted.

MRS. M. F. COMSTOCK, 171 Main St., Dallas, Tex. (The originator of the Oil Cure.)

MARKETS
FORT WORTH.

(Reported by the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Port Worth, Texas, Sept. 29.—Cattle supply the past week in the northern markets was more liberal than last. Nothing strictly good, however, was offered. Low prices characterized each day's trading. Since the close of last week's business the market has shown a general decline on cows and steers from 25 cents to 40 cents. On Friday alone it dropped 20 cents, and today's quotations are weak. Considerable difficulty was experienced in disposing of their holdings, even at the decline.

In St. Louis steers averaging 850 and 900 pounds went at \$2.25 and \$3.60. Bulk of the good cows from \$2.70 to \$2.85. There is fifty cents per head decline on calves. Bulls are quotable at \$2.25 to \$2.75. A decline of 10 cents from last week's close. In Kansas City Tuesday 810 pound cows were sold at \$2.70. Tops on hogs in St. Louis Tuesday morning was \$7.35, and today's tops are quoted at \$7.70, showing decline of 25 cents for the week.

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Green corn, per dozen, 10c.
Live poultry—Chickens, per dozen,

THE GALLUP SADDLES

Have been on the market for nearly a third of a century, and are growing more popular as the years go by. Our new catalogues, showing all latest improvements and newest ideas in Saddles and Harness sent free upon application.

THE S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY COMPANY, PUEBLO, COLORADO.

ONE FARE ROUND TRIP

Kansas City, October 18, 19 and 20. Stock Show.
Omaha, October 14 and 15.
Boston, October 6, 7, 8 and 9. Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Great Rock Island Route

\$25 to California Daily.

THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CHICAGO.

W. H. FIRTH, G. P. & T. A., C. R. I. & T. Railway, Fort Worth, Texas

Wabash Route FOLLOW THE FLAG

TO New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and all Eastern Cities.

The shortest and only line from Kansas City or St. Louis running over its own tracks to Niagara Falls or Buffalo. Time and equipment unexcelled.

THREE SOLID FAST THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

Leaving St. Louis.....9:00 a. m. 11:32 p. m.
Arriving in Buffalo.....4:05 a. m. 6:50 p. m. 7:50 p. m.
Arriving in New York.....3:15 p. m. 7:40 a. m. 7:30 a. m.
Arriving in Boston.....5:20 p. m. 10:05 a. m. 10:30 a. m.

Unequaled Service Between St. Louis and Chicago.

Leave St. Louis.....9:22 a. m. 9:05 p. m. 11:32 p. m.
Arrive Chicago.....5:20 p. m. 7:30 a. m. 8:00 a. m.

Stop-over allowed on all tickets via Niagara Falls. Meals served in Wabash Palace Dining Cars.

Hours of Valuable Time

Are saved by purchasing tickets via Wabash Route. Consult ticket agents of connecting lines, or address

W. F. CONNER, S. W. P. A. 353 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

To California

Through Land of Enchantment
Tourist Sleeper every Tuesday
Texas to California

\$25.00
Sept. Oct.

Santa Fe Why stay? at home.

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 200 recipes.

S. F. B. MORSE, Pass. Traffic Mgr.
T. J. ANDERSON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
M. L. ROBBINS, Gen. Pass. & Tel. Agent.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

MARKETS
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Celery, dozen bunches, 90c@70c.
Green corn, per dozen, 10c.
Live poultry—Chickens, per dozen,

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—70c.
Carload lots—Dealers charge from 20c per bushel on oats and corn and 15c@15c per 100 pounds on hay.
Eran—85c.
Chopped corn—Per 10 (pounds), \$1.40.
Oats—Per bushel, 60c.
Hay—Prairie, \$12.00@16.00; Johnson grass, \$13.00@15.00.
Grain bags—Bale lots—Five bushel oat bags, 3/4c; 2-bushel corn bags, 6c.

WOOL AND HIDE MARKET.

Hides—Dry flint heavy butchers 13 1/2c, dry flint heavy fallen 12 1/2c, light dry hides 10c, heavy dry salt 10c, light dry salt 9c, green salted (40 lbs.) 6 1/2c, dead green (40 lbs. and upward) 7c, dead green (under 40 lbs.) 6c.
Wool—Bright medium 12@14c, heavy fine 7@10c.
Tallow—Prime No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c.

Periods When to Make Money (from government statistics) mailed free upon application. Send your address to the Wyndham Robertson Co., General Distributors, Dallas, Texas, U. S. A.

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 porthouse steak or spring chicken down to a sandwich; take as long as you please to eat it, and you will only have to pay for what you order.

I. AND G. N. EXCURSION RATES AND ARRANGEMENTS.

Marlin, Tex.—The Great Health Resort. Low excursion rates. Tickets on sale every day in the year. Limit 60 days from date of sale.
Summer Excursion Tickets.—Summer Tourist Excursion Tickets will be on sale to various points North and East June 1 to September 30. Limit October 31st. D. J. PRICE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Palestine, Texas.

In another column appears an advertisement of the E. C. Dodson Saddle company of Dallas, Texas. This firm is so well and favorably known to the stockmen and farmers of Texas and the southwest that it is hardly necessary to say more about them. Mr. Dodson, the president, is personally acquainted with a large number of stockmen who know him as the maker of the celebrated "Ranch King" saddles. The company occupies a two story building extending from Elm street to Pacific avenue and employs from twenty-five to thirty-five skilled artisans in making saddles and harness, equal in style and durability to any that ever adorned a horse's back. They recently issued a very handsome catalogue which will be sent to any address upon request and, until all are gone, a souvenir watch fob will be sent free with it.

THE EAGLE'S ATTRACTION.

The Eagle Manufacturing company come to the front in an elaborately arranged display of their line of agricultural implements and vehicles at the Fair grounds this year. Their exhibit covers a space about 30x100 feet, is attractively arranged and has an inviting and pleasing appearance from either the east or west entrance. The decorations are in the national colors, with ivy drapings at the entrance and a sufficient number of pot plants distributed about the hall to give it a wedding-like appearance. Their line of agricultural implements shown consists of Beggs wagons, Peoria Manufacturing company buggies and Janesville Machine company disc goods. Col. P. E. Stromberg, the manager, is entitled to a seat in the front row for the unique design and graceful arrangement of his display.

KEATING'S MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

The Keating Implement and Machinery company have an attractive exhibit in their building at the Fair grounds that catches the eyes by the clever arrangement of their goods and skillfully designed decorations. Lavender, white, purple and green are the colors used and they have the touch and finish of an artist. They have in their building, which covers a space of 75x100 feet, specimens of their leading makes of buggies, surreys, Hancock disc plows, Cooper and Shutter wagons, Bradley Manufacturing company implements and Indiana grain drills. The design and execution of the decorations was under the direction of Mr. H. S. Keating.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

When the gates of the big international fair, San Antonio, are thrown open on Saturday morning, Oct. 18, all exhibits will be in place and every department will be as complete on the opening day as during any other day of the Fair. The management of this fair is gratified to announce to the people of the state that every foot of space in every building has been spoken for and will be occupied. Exhibits at this year's fair will exceed those of any other held under the auspices of this association. The main building, machinery hall and implement hall will be filled to overflowing, while several thousand head of registered and high grade cattle, horses, sheep, swine and goats will occupy the pens and stalls in the live stock department.

In the matter of amusements, there will be something for everybody to see. Races in the racing department have been greatly increased over those of former years and race horses, both harness and runners, will be here from a dozen or more different states. In the line of music the Fair association

has provided three splendid bands at great cost. A high class vaudeville attraction provided by the National Theatrical company of Chicago will be on the boards at the music hall for morning and evening performances daily. This attraction will be absolutely free to all visitors to the Fair. The night attraction will be Pains' greatest of all fireworks productions, "The Last Days of Pompeii," as produced at Manhattan Beach. There will be many other things to amuse and entertain, but which can not be noted in this article. It will pay you to take a few days' outing and visit San Antonio, the missions and the Alamo during the progress of this great fair.

The railroads of the state have announced greatly reduced rates for this occasion.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

"How do you find the hog business," asked a representative of the Journal of Mr. Nat Edmondson, proprietor of the Highland Herd of Durco-Jersey and Poland China hogs. "It's improving right along and when the packeries at Fort Worth get in operation, I look for a marked improvement in the industry in Texas. The unprecedented corn crop raised in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas this year will have its effect on prices and if we can get corn laid down at 50 cents per bushel with park at the present price, I tell you the hog man will be all right."

Speaking about business in his line a few days ago, Mr. E. H. Connibear of the New Process Manufacturing company, Dallas said to a representative of the Journal: "Our business has been very satisfactory for the last few months. I have just returned from Wolfe City where I sold two 50,000 bushel wheat tanks. These tanks are made of black steel, are forty feet in diameter, forty-five feet high and weigh 60,000 pounds."

"Are you still selling the Acetylene Gas machines," he was asked. "Yes, I should say so, and for lighting houses and big barns there has never been anything invented in that line that will give a man so much satisfaction for the money invested. They produce a beautiful soft, white light, are absolutely free from danger, and the cost of running them is so trivial that the poor man as well as the rich can afford one."

Advice from Prof. J. G. Wilson, president of the Paris Commercial college of Paris, Texas, is to the effect that his school is enjoying a most liberal patronage. "They have an enrollment, so he says, of nearly 300 students. His teachers are experts of long experience, and their graduates are to be found with the largest business concerns of the country. Equipped as this school is, in the most elegant style, with modern conveniences and methods, it is entitled to the liberal patronage which it receives. Good board can be had in Paris (for students of this school, by special arrangement) at \$10.00 a month. This includes lodging, light and fuel. Prof. Wilson is one of the most progressive business college men in the South, and we believe he strikes the key note when he says that cheap teachers are dear at any price, and that the best of everything is the cheapest at any cost. Persons interested in a business education would do well to write to the Paris Commercial college for catalogue.

SANTA FE EXCURSION RATES.

Washington, D. C.—Account G. A. R., \$31.30, Oct. 2, 3 and 4; limited Oct. 17, with extension privilege.
Boston, Mass.—Account meeting Brotherhood of St. Andrew, one fare for the round trip, Oct. 6 and 9; limited for return Oct. 13, with extension privilege.
Macon, Ga.—Account Farmers' congress, one fare for the round trip, Oct. 4 and 5; limited Oct. 15.
Eagle Lake—Account Farmer's Improvement Society of Texas (colored), convention rates, Oct. 7 and 8; limited Oct. 12.
Waco—Account annual meeting Grand Chapter Eastern Star, convention rates, Oct. 12 and 13; limited Oct. 17.
Omaha, Neb.—Account conventions Christian church, one fare for the round trip, Oct. 14 and 15; limited Oct. 24, with extension privilege.
Dallas—Account Texas State fair, special low rates; various limits; Sept. 26 to Oct. 12, inclusive.
California—One way \$25. Tickets on sale daily to Oct. 31. For further information, see any agent, or write W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston.

THE WEST AS IT WAS.

The genuine, original and only real Wild West, organized and conducted by Colonel W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) is announced to appear in Dallas on Oct. 11, at the State Fair.

Colonel Cody is universally known and very highly regarded for the splendidly effective and heroic work he did, not only as the chief of scouts with the army in various Indian campaigns, but for his energy, courage, versatility, fertility of resource, and trustworthiness in practically every phase of life necessarily experienced by the frontiersman in the days when savagery was struggling against civilization all along the western border. He has had the genius and ability to perfect an arena presentation of the salient features of that life, employing in it several hundred men, red and white, all having had personal knowledge of the conditions of existence they re-enacted before the public. With these, he has combined a great number of other typical representatives of the "Rough Riders" of Europe and our own country, whose uniforms, accomplishments and equitables are very interesting. "Life-navigators" who make a thrillingly realistic exhibit; and much more that makes it one of the finest of all shows.

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THE HORSE.

Promoters of the big horse sale to be held in Chicago, Nov. 14 and 15, announce that it will be the greatest event of the kind ever held there. Entries are to close Oct. 20.

A horse breeder of much ability and large experience was discussing the subject of how to take care of mares kept for breeding. "Where," he said, "mares are kept specially for this purpose, not being required to work in the ordinary way, they ought to be given a liberal allowance of oats, along with good hay and as much grass as they will eat. Many breeders make a great mistake by limiting their mares to hay and grass alone at this stage."

The currycomb should not be harshly applied to the skin, but be used more to clean the brush. In heavy horses the currycomb should never be used below the knees and hocks, but may be used upon the body in lighter fashion than is commonly used. There is no need of scratching the back hard enough to open the coat and start up a cloud of unnecessary dandruff. The action of the brush is merely to loosen the scales from the cuticle and allow them to be removed by the dandy brush.

HORSES WITH SORE NECKS.—Every farmer knows what a source of trouble it makes when a horse gets a sore neck. This can be avoided largely by using deer-skin pads on top of the collars and not checking the horse too high. It is the horse that carries a high head that usually gets a sore neck on top. Sore shoulders can occasionally be avoided by wiping off the sweat and accumulations that gather several times during the day, particularly soon after you start in the morning. If from some cause your horse should get a lump on top of his neck, if it is noticed immediately it can usually be cured in a short time if the cause is removed, by an application of oil of spike. A bunch has been taken off a horse's neck as large as a hen's egg, with two applications, without leaving a sore. The application must be made, however, as soon as the bunch is made and it breaks. As a rule, an ounce of prevention, however, is worth a pound of cure.

POINTS ON HORSE FEEDING.—Experiments in horse feeding at the Utah experiment station, and a study by the experimenter, Prof. L. A. Merrill, of similar work at other stations, seem to him to justify the following conclusions, which deserve the careful consideration of all who have work horses to feed:

In comparing lucern (alfalfa) and timothy as roughage for horses, the results of six tests, under varying conditions of work, show that it is not as difficult to maintain the weights of horses on lucern as on timothy.

The cost of maintenance was greater in every case, except one, on timothy than on lucern.

The appearance of the horses in every comparison of lucern and timothy was in favor of the lucern fed horse.

When lucern and timothy were fed ad libitum much greater quantities of lucern were consumed.

No ill results were noted on the health of the horses by long continued lucern feeding.

Attacks of colic and other digestive disorders can be prevented by a judicious system of feeding. The amount of hay fed on most farms could be reduced at least one-half. It may be economical to reduce the amount of hay and increase the amount of grain fed to horses.

It is evident from a study of the experiments, during four periods of which bran and shorts were used and during one when oats made up the grain ration, that bran and shorts may be substituted for oats when the horses are fed lucern or timothy.

Twenty pounds of lucern a day maintained the weight of horses weighing nearly 1400 pounds when at rest. At heavy work, 22.62 pounds of lucern a day was barely sufficient to maintain the weight of the same horses.

It is evident that there is a tendency to use all of the protein when horses are fed timothy, and an apparent waste of nitrogen when fed lucern. This waste is not considered serious, here, as protein is not an expensive part of the diet. The individuality of the animal is a potent factor, both in food and water consumption.

Washing both before and after feeding is recommended.

It does not pay to grind grain for horse feeding.

Blanketing horses while at work, even in cold weather, proved a source of irritation to the horses, and is not advised.

Cutting and mixing hay and grain is not a profitable practice.

Timothy hay cut into very short pieces makes the horse's mouth sore, and in consequence there results a falling off in weight. Lucern and clover, cut into very fine pieces, results in greater gain than uncut lucern and clover.

On this last point the experimenter says: "These results were those of a direct trial, but the surface indications of an indirect trial; it may be that the conclusion is not well founded."

Since red clover hay does not differ materially in nutritive value from alfalfa it seems probable that the first might be substituted for the last, and with similar results, provided the first is well cured, sweet and free from must or dust. Musty hay of any kind should not be fed to horses, if it can be avoided. But if it must be fed shake out all the dust possible and moisten the hay.

DO YOU KNOW

That the best, smoothest and most durable saddle manufactured in Ft. Worth, Texas, by the Nobby Harness Co., who succeed C. J. E. Kellner's total business. Their saddles are made by the best mechanics in the United States. Their work never fails to give satisfaction. No customer is allowed to be dissatisfied. Write for prices and prices. When you ride in our saddles and drive with our harness you will live long and be happy.

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ONLY LINE WITH fast morning and evening trains to St. Louis and the East.

ONLY LINE WITH Pullman Sleepers and high back Scourrit seats Coaches through (without change) to New Orleans, daily.

ONLY LINE WITH handsome new Chair Cars through (without change) daily, to St. Louis, Memphis and St. Paul.

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ASK FOR SCHEDULES OF OUR INCOMPARABLE TRAINS, "CANNON BALL" AND "NIGHT EXPRESS"

E. P. TURNER,
GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT,
DALLAS, TEX.

CHEAP SETTLERS' RATES TO THE FAR WEST AND NORTHWEST.

The Burlington Route renews the low one-way Settlers' rate of \$25.00 from Missouri River to California, Portland and the Puget Sound country every day during September and October, with corresponding low rates to the Spokane district and the Butte-Heleena district; also proportionate rates from interior Missouri, Kansas and Southwest territory.

"The Burlington Northern Pacific Express" is the great through train leaving Kansas City daily for the Northwest. Through Coaches, Chair Cars (seats free), Standard and Tourist Sleepers to Butte, Helena, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland. Connecting train from Denver at night joining this Northwest train at Alliance, Neb.

VISIT THE OLD HOME—EAST.

Home visitors' excursions to points in Ohio and Indiana; dates of sale September 2, 9, 16 and 23. Limit 30 days.

Also excursion rates to Ohio and Indiana during the first week of October, at the time of the big Grand Army reunion in Washington, D. C.

TO CHICAGO—The Burlington's famous "El" is the best known and most popular train from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Chicago.

TO ST. LOUIS—Two daily trains carrying all classes of standard Burlington equipment.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

On the first and third Tuesdays of August, September and October, to many sections of the West and Northwest.

Consult nearest ticket agent or write the undersigned for full information, printed matter and the least cost of your proposed trip.

C. W. ANDREWS, L. W. WAKELEY,
T. P. A., 309 Scollard Bldg. Gen'l Pass. Agt.,
Dallas, Texas. St. Louis, Mo.
O. M. LEVEY,
General Manager,
St. Louis, Mo.

Another Thru Train to Kool Kolorado

BEGINNING JULY FIRST, WE SHALL HAVE TWO THRU TRAINS TO COLORADO EACH DAY.

One will leave Fort Worth at 9:45 A. M., the other 11:10 P. M., after the arrival of all evening connections.

For guests who wish to retire early, a sleeping car will be ready each evening at 9 o'clock.

Both trains will be run thru to Denver. Each will carry thru coaches and sleeping cars, and meals will be served, en route, in cafe dining cars.

This doubles the thru train service to Colorado from this territory, there is still "ONLY ONE ROAD" which has any at all. We have also the only direct Colorado line; make the best time, and have very nearly everybody who goes. And, using our line, "You Don't Have to Apologize," you know.

"THE DENVER ROAD"

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

N. B.—The rate, from all Texas points, is one fare plus two dollars for the round trip, good, returning, till October 31, on sale all summer, every day. Tickets are valid over our line have more stop-over privileges than any other road can offer, too.

DO YOU WANT \$20.00 PER WEEK SALARY? Many of our graduates are receiving this salary. Do you want to follow their example? If so, send at once for our illustrated catalogue containing full information in regard to courses, etc.

SPALDING'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo.

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DORBANDT & PORTER,
EL PASO, TEXAS.

RANCHES CATTLE REAL ESTATE

Grazing lands and cattle ranches in West Texas and Mexico for sale and lease. Write for lists of waiting land or cattle.

REFERENCES:—First National Bank; International Exchange Bank, El Paso, Texas.

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DALLAS UNION STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS,
DALLAS, FORT WORTH,
A. C. THOMAS, JAMES D. PARKER,
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We are prepared to give you first-class service on either market. Write, wire or telephonic us. No trouble to answer questions. Market reports free on application. Correspondence solicited. See our market report in Journal.

LIGHTNING-OLD TWO RELIABLE



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO. MILL ST. KANSAS CITY MO

500,000 ACRES IN MEXICO

Located in the State of Coahuila, west of Monclova, within 60 miles of railroad. Splendid grass country, 5000 feet above sea level. No ticks. Healthiest climate in the world and a fine tract for a large cattle ranch.

For particulars, price, etc. address
FRANK B. JAMES, Monclova, Coahuila, Mexico.

CATTLE FOR SALE

Stock cattle principally; forty head of steers go with the bunch, about two hundred head all told and must sell all together; pasture privileges until spring without charge. Write to-day if you want the bunch.

CAL. E. KERR.

CORSICANA, TEXAS.

WKT CLEAR TRACK FOR THE "KATY FLYER" BETWEEN ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, FT. WORTH, DALLAS, WACO, HOUSTON.

DISTANCE SHORTENED, ACCOUNT QUICKER TIME

Uniform Courtesy, Frank Advice, Absolute Honesty

Money for Feeders, No Conservative Business too large for us

Every Car Sold on its Merits; Remittance on Day of Sale

Write Us! Wire Us! Ship to Us! Our service the best

THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

TONIC STOCK SALT,
SUREST, SAFEST AND BEST.

TONIC STOCK SALT

CONTAINS NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD, REGULATES THE BOWELS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

EXPELS WORMS AND GRIBBS, KEEPS CATTLE FREE FROM TICKS.

A SIMPLE VEGETABLE AND SALT COMPOUND

IT PRODUCES JOINT, MUSCLE AND BONE STRENGTH AND INSURES PERFECT DIGESTION

IT HAS MERIT AND DOES THIS BUSINESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO CALVES AND GROWING CATTLE.

FOR RANGE ANIMALS AND FEEDERS IT HAS NO EQUAL.

MAKES A PERFECTLY HEALTHY ANIMAL.

YOUR DEALER HANDLES IT. ASK FOR IT.

FOR HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP.

THE INLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE APIARY

A whole lot of delicious and healthful sweet goes to waste every year for want of bees to gather and store it.

The bee industry grows slowly in the northwest, but it is growing, and some day it will move up to the position it should occupy by reason of its real value.

There is commonly only one perfect queen at a time in a hive, and she is usually treated by all other bees with affection and deference. The mission of the queen is chiefly to lay eggs.

In order to form an estimate of the number of bees which can occupy a certain space it was found that the number of bees in a hive was 2160. It has also been found that it takes 336 to weigh an ounce, or 5376 to the pound.

Till recently the worker bees were regarded as devoid of sex, and were termed neuter. They perform all the laborious offices for the community, construct the interior of their habitation, explore the country in search of nourishment and other materials, collect and bring them to the hive and apply them to different purposes; attend upon the queen, defend the hive from attacks of depredators and carry on hostilities against the various enemies of the tribe.

The queen bee is larger than any of the others, has an abdomen of greater length, and is provided with a sting and two ovaries of considerable size. The worker bees are distinguished by their small size, lengthened proboscis, and the peculiar structure of their legs and wings, which are adapted to the collection of certain materials obtained from vegetables, and by the apparent absence of every trace of generative organs.

Strengthen the tired kidneys, and purify the liver and bowels with a few doses of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. It is an admirable kidney tonic.

Those who have due consideration for their horses insist that they shall be well groomed, night and morning. When the work horse comes in at night he should have a mouthful of cold water and his face should be sponged off.

WHISKEY MEN ALARMED

Over the New Discovery of Whiskey Tablets.

Have they found a way of extracting oil out of Corn or Rye which can be used as an ingredient? That is the secret of the Whiskey Tablet Co.

Drop a tablet in a quart of water, and you have a quart of fine liquor. Such is the discovery recently made by them. They also claim with the use of Whiskey Tablets you can make almost any kind of whiskey or brandy, and it has baffled some of the best experts to tell the difference between it and the article in fact, they claim it is far superior to the pure distilled article, and less injurious, and there is no law against it. Whiskey Tablets. In fact, it has been tested by some of the best and oldest whiskey dealers in the country, and they acknowledge that not one man in a hundred could tell the difference between it and the genuine article without making a thorough examination, and still the ingredients of Whiskey Tablets are claimed to be a pure and wholesome food, and will stimulate and brace you up when your system is run down, and they have a tried feeding. Will make you feel cheerful, and warm you up in cold weather, and will never leave any bad after effects. It looks as though it would revolutionize the Whiskey business, and still it has the same effect, because it has the strength and flavor to the palate, and that is about all that one uses whiskey for. Any one sending their name and address to the TABLET CO., No. 24 Tablet Building, Kansas City, Mo., will receive a sample package absolutely free.

TAKE W. R. C. BEAUMONT CRUDE OIL

The World's Greatest Remedy

For Consumption, Coughs, Catarrhs, Throat and Lung Affections, Six months' supply in Mexican Jug, with full directions for taking, and a sample of the oil.

THE WYNDHAM ROBERTSON CO.,
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SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING.

Turnip Seed, Garden Seed, Barley, Rye, Wheat, Virginia and Kentucky Winter Turf Oats. These oats make fine winter pasture and 100 bushels seed to the acre. Headquarters for Alfalfa.

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\$500 REWARD

Will be paid for any case of syphilis, gleet, stricture, lost maothod, nervous debility, seminal loss, weak, shrunk or undeveloped testicles, which I can cure. This offer is backed by \$25,000 worth of real estate owned by me in Houston, Texas. Consultation and advice free and confidential. See for symptom blank. Address: DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 1019 Congress St., Houston, Tex.

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RUPTURE OF PILES

CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. No Cure No Pay.

Sample of test booklet free.

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

BED-WETTING KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE FREE!

A package of a remarkable discovery that positively cures bed wetting, kidney, bladder and all urinary troubles, will be sent absolutely free to anyone sending their name and address to the Missouri Remedy Co., 826 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

"Twenty-seven doctors and nine months in the hospital failed to do for my wife what Pen-ine has accomplished." A. CURE, Geo. F. Anderson, 1130 5th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Miss Mary Amelia Smith of Metz, Va., says: 'I received your wonderful Pen-ine, and the three same has cured me entirely.'"

If he is sweating the sweat-comb should be used at once. If he is simply warm he should not be blanketed to keep him from catching cold, but should be allowed to steam for fifteen minutes, after which he may be sponged and dried down with straw or soft hay wisps until he is fit to cover with a light sheet, or in winter time with a blanket.

The key to health is the kidneys and liver. Keep these organs active and you have health, strength and cheerful spirits. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a stimulant for the kidneys, regulates the liver, stomach and bowels. A golden household remedy.

RODE AND SLEPT IN HIS SADDLE FOR EIGHTEEN DAYS.

It may be of interest to our readers to know that Mr. George H. Shawhan was one of John Morgan's men in the civil war. In one of Morgan's raids he rode and slept in his saddle eighteen consecutive days. He is still strong and active and the most famous distiller west of the Mississippi. No one who ever looked at the honest face of George Shawhan could doubt for a moment that he makes honest whiskey. He is president of the Shawhan Distillery company, Kansas City, Mo. See advertisement of this whiskey, famous for 100 years, on page 3 of this issue.

The North Texas Live Stock Commission company has to its credit the sale through Mr. J. P. Butts of the highest priced car of hogs this season. The shipment was from D. C. Lightfoot of Alvarado, Texas and brought \$17.10. This company offers every facility to shippers of live stock to the Fort Worth market as well as any northern market.

THE WEBER JUNIOR 2 1/2 H. P.

Webster Gasoline Engines and Pumps.

We illustrate in this column a pumping engine recently put on the market by the Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., Box No. 114, of Kansas City, Mo. The exclusive business of this company, for the past sixteen years, has been the building of gas and gasoline engines and their "Weber Junior" has a world wide reputation. The "Weber Junior" (which they have christened their little engine) has only been on the market during the past year, and its phenomenal success has caused the company to largely increase their manufacturing facilities at their new plant in Sheffield.

The "Weber Junior" pumping engine is especially designed for pumping, grinding, operating churns, wheat fan-mills, grinders, etc. In fact all light machinery about a farm or ranch. These little engines are in use from Maine to California and from the Northwest territories to Yucatan. A novel feature in this little engine is that it is shipped from the factory created up with all the necessary water and gasoline tanks, pipe fittings and fixtures attached all ready to bolt down and go to work. There is no erecting for the purchaser to do, and it is unnecessary for him to employ a skilled mechanic to set the engine up. Full instructions accompany each engine for setting and operating.

A remarkable feature in this engine is that parties who only need one horse power will find it to advantage to purchase the Weber 2 1/2, as the engine can run at slow speed and will last longer, require less repairing, cause less trouble and, last but not least, will use less gasoline doing the same work than a one H. P. would use.

The crowning triumph of this little engine is its exceedingly low price. In the Weber company's factory a department is especially set aside for the exclusive manufacturing of this one particular engine and they are built in very large quantities and, by the use of special machinery, dies, gages and templates and, by building the engine on the absolutely interchangeable plan they have decreased the cost of production so that they are enabled to sell the engine to the user at a very modest price and still reserve for themselves a fair profit.

Full printed matter describing this little engine will be sent upon request to the company.

Every farm and every ranch, in this age, should have one of these little engines. They are largely replacing the windmills, owing to the fact that the windmill is not reliable and the little gasoline engine is. With this engine on each well you have a guaranteed supply of water limited only to the capacity of the well regardless of whether the wind blows or not. If you already have windmills, this engine can be run in conjunction with the windmill, using the windmill when the wind blows and the engine in the calm. It is just exactly like having a fire insurance on your dwelling to have one of these engines attached to your windmill pump.

BLACK LEG.

It is highly probable that there will be a good deal of black leg this year as there are a number of spring calves that are in good condition, and the pasture is good. It is a well known fact that calves in good condition are much more likely to have black leg than if they are poor, as in times of drought. Therefore, the prudent cattleman will vaccinate his calves, and protect them against black leg. It is important to make a careful selection in the vaccine, and the preparation that has stood the test of time is that furnished by the Pasteur Vaccine Co. What they call "Blacklegine" is ready for use as sold, each dose is separate, and it is as easy as possible to use with the Blacklegine outfit that only costs 50 cents. "Blacklegine" has been a tremendous success during the past few years, though the Pasteur company still furnish the original and genuine vaccine in the old powder form, as some men still prefer it.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

Wm. L. Prather, LL. D., President.

One hundred and twelve instructors and officers, more than 1100 students, not including 191 summer students. Women admitted to all departments. Tuition free. Total expenses \$100 to \$250. Students from approved colleges admitted without examination, and given credit for work completed.

Academic Department.—Session begins Sept. 29; entrance examinations Sept. 24 to 27; matriculation fee \$10; 150 courses of study; university system of instruction and discipline; library of 40,000 volumes; Young Men's Christian Association; Young Women's Christian Association; gymnasiums and gymnasium instructors for men and women; athletic field. Teachers' courses lead to permanent state teachers' certificates.

Engineering Department.—Session begins Sept. 29. Entrance examination as above; matriculation fee \$10; no tuition; full courses leading to the degree of civil, electrical and mining engineer.

Law Department.—Session begins Sept. 29; entrance examination as above; matriculation fee, payable one, \$30. A two years' course leads to the degree of bachelor of laws and entitles to practice in all state courts.

Medical Department (located at Galveston).—Four years' course; faculty of twenty-two instructors; school of pharmacy; school of nursing for women; matriculation fee, payable one, \$30. Completes equipment in all schools. Session begins Oct. 1; entrance examinations the preceding week. Address Dr. Allen J. Smith, Dean, Galveston.

For catalogue of any department, or for information, address John A. Lomax, Registrar, Austin, Tex.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Is now attracting settlers and investors from all parts of the United States, and the railroads are preparing to double the influx of population. The reason for this is that the beautiful Sacramento Valley offers advantages not found elsewhere on the Pacific coast. The scenery is charming, the seasons regular, the climate delightful and healthfulness unexcelled, and when you add to this cheap lands that grow in paying quantities all the fruits common to California, as well as small grain and other crops, you have an ideal country. Not only this but cattle and sheep grow to perfection on the open range. If you want literature or any information as to cost of land, the products, climate, etc., write Gillespie & Cullum, Dallas.

The combination sale of Shorthorns and Herefords to take place at the stock yards in Fort Worth on the 13th and 14th of November will be one of the best offerings ever put up at public sale. B. C. Hhome, the noted Hereford breeder of Fort Worth, will contribute twenty head of bulls and heifers, all of his own raising, from the Hereford Park Stock Farm, well below the quarantine line and immune from Texas fever. The offering will be 13 bulls and 7 heifers. The bulls are all of good, serviceable ages, ranging from about sixteen months to two years old, out of well bred cows and sired principally by his two noted stock bulls, Redicule 68198 and Lanmet 70775, of which no better bred bulls can be found, either in the North or South. The bull Redicule 68198 being bred from the Shadeland Stock company, from

which more noted and high priced cattle come than any other herd in the North; the celebrated 10,000 bull, Dale, being of the same breeding. The bull, Lanmet 70775 was sired by the noted bull Lars 50734, who was never beaten in the show ring. One bull sired by the prize-winning bull, Longview 83240, which will be a plum for some one. Two bulls sired by Red Cap 61965, a strongly Anxiety bred bull. The heifers, 7 in number, are all of good ages, the oldest one being two years past and bred to Longview 83240 and due to calves in January. She will be a valuable catch for some one. The others are all of good ages, some of them bred and all will be old enough to be bred at the time of the sale. This will be a rare opportunity to pick up some good bulls and heifers at your own price.

A reporter for the Journal called at Dr. W. E. Duncan's sanitarium, on E. Fourth street, and asked the doctor about his great success in the treatment of so many. The sanitarium is a very attractive home like place, with everything modern and up-to-date. The doctor was at the time busily engaged giving attention to some patients now in the hospital. Soon he approached the reporter in a most gracious manner, and upon being asked how his cures were performed, since he used no drugs, nor did he use the knife, he said science was the remedy used. He has given many years of study to his profession and he has treated successfully perhaps as many prominent citizens as any other specialist in the country. Many of the Fort Worth people who have been afflicted with diseases pronounced incurable have been relieved by him and made well. Dr. Duncan stands alone in Fort Worth, and in this section of country in the practice of this special drugless science and while he has not at all times been working in harmony with the medical profession, his prestige as a success as a drugless doctor is fixed in this community. It is certainly desirable on the part of every invalid to be cured without having to take a large amount of drugs and to be continually threatened with the use of the knife. Dr. Duncan relieves the mind of such apprehension on his first introduction to the patient. He has a most expert lady attendant for lady patients, and all his patients are looked after with the greatest consideration while in his sanitarium. His patients have come to him from all sections of Texas and the Territories, and in nearly every instance they have left him cured of the malady which he undertook to cure.

It will be worth the time of any one to communicate with him by letter. He told the reporter that he had a large number of applications for patients to attend the sanitarium during the month of October and he expressed himself as pleased with the business outlook.

SEND US \$3.20 and we will prepare a pure, unadulterated, old-fashioned, honest whiskey, made out of the best grain with pure, soft, cold spring water from the famous Holiday Springs in Platte county, Mo. It is bottled in a bonded warehouse. STRAIGHT GOODS—STRAIGHT FROM AN ACTUAL DISTILLERY TO YOU. No marks on box indicate contents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write us and let us send you a beautiful calendar for 1903 and an illustrated book on Shawhan Whiskey.

THE SHAWHAN DISTILLERY CO.,

510-11 Baird Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
The Central Distillery of America, Distillery and Warehouse, Weston, Mo. References: Any Bank, Express Company or Business House in Kansas City or Weston, Mo. Agents wanted everywhere.

FEEDER BULLS FOR SALE.

I have 100 Good Heavy Feeder Bulls from 4 to 7 years old. Will take \$25.00 delivered on board cars at San Angelo.

C. B. HUDSPETH, Ozona, Texas.

Men Must Do Their Duty

I have made a special study of the treatment of NERVOUS AND SEXUAL DISEASES of men for many years and have been uniformly successful in my practice, to which thousands of cured patients will gladly testify. The great secret of my success has been that both rich and poor alike receive my best services—my whole energy has been concentrated on my specialties and not scattered over the entire field of medicine and surgery. Each case receives careful and thorough consideration and is treated on its merits. I first discover and remove the cause or root of the disease, and once this has been accomplished, I will quickly restore you to what nature intended, a healthy and happy man, with physical, mental and sexual powers complete.

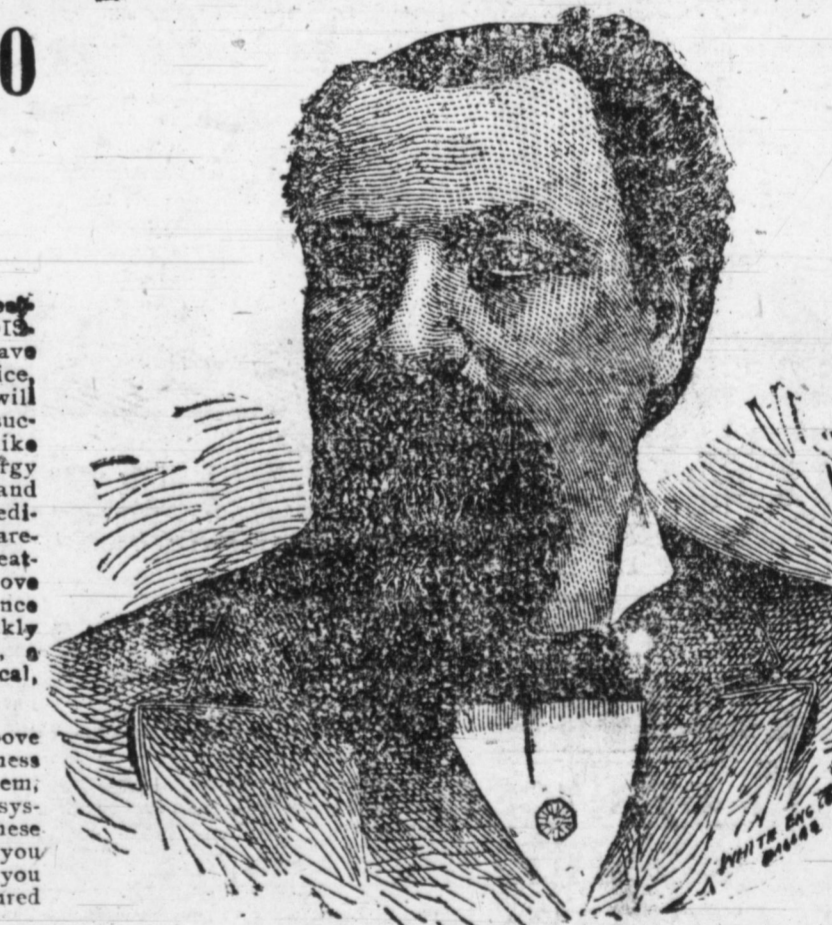
J. H. TERRILL, M. D.

MY SPECIALTIES

In the voluminous list of human ills there are none which demand more prompt and careful treatment than the class to which I have devoted the best part of my life, VARICOCELE, PILES, HYDROCELE, URETHRAL OBSTRUCTIONS, BLOOD POISON, NERVOUS DEBILITY. I have a copyright given me by the Government on a cure for LOST VITALITY and SEMINAL WEAKNESS which has NEVER FAILED TO CURE. Will give \$1,000 for any case I fail to cure if patient will follow my instructions.

Thirty Years' Experience

Enables me, after a thorough examination, free of charge, to tell if your case is curable. If it is not I will tell you so; if curable, and I take your case, I will give you a written legal guarantee of a positive cure.



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285 MAIN STREET, DR. J. H. TERRILL, DALLAS, TEXAS.