

Two Dollars in Cash

To the winner in The Journal's fourth prize essay contest. Papers must reach The Journal office not later than Sept. 17.

The Texas Stock Journal

The Best Market

Report published by any weekly paper in the Southwest is given in The Journal. It is obtained from the most reliable sources and is carefully corrected.

See Page 4.

VOL. XXII, No. 23. Established 1880.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

Every Week

GOOD ROADS CONGRESS.

MEETING AT BUFFALO SEPT. 16-21—RESULTS OF TRIP OF GOOD ROADS TRAIN.

The National Good Roads association of the United States has called the International Congress of Good Roads, to be held in the city of Buffalo, state of New York, United States of America, Sept. 16-21.

The subject of highway improvement is demanding the best thought and attention throughout the nations of the world.

When is wheat usually a dollar a bushel? Not in the summer and fall, when you first thresh it and when you can take it to market.

It was under the direction of the National association in the Illinois Central railroad a few weeks ago sent a "good roads" train through some of the southern states.

COTTON YEAR ENDS.

GOOD SHOWING MADE BY TEXAS FOR SEASON OF 1900-1901.

The cotton season of 1900-1901 ended last Saturday, and the record for the year was in many respects a remarkable one.

Cotton again took first rank in the United Exports of domestic products for the last fiscal year, and leads the list with a gratifying gain over the record of the preceding twelve months.

Table with columns for region (Texas and Pacific, Gulf, Colorado, etc.) and value. Total for Texas is 3,508,286.

had the official co-operation of the National Good Roads association and of the national department of agriculture.

"When is wheat usually a dollar a bushel? Not in the summer and fall, when you first thresh it and when you can take it to market.

He referred to the good roads train which started from Chicago on June 26, and said that the conventions in the southern states had attracted industrial attention such as no similar movement that was ever inaugurated in the past.

It was under the direction of the National association in the Illinois Central railroad a few weeks ago sent a "good roads" train through some of the southern states.

From Louisiana to Kentucky in the Mississippi valley practical interest in good roads has been intensified by the trip of the good roads train of the Illinois Central railroad.

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WINNING ESSAY.

AWARD OF ONE DOLLAR IN CASH IN SECOND CONTEST GOES TO A DALLAS BOY.

The committee, which decided the second of the Journal's essay contests, awarded the prize of one dollar to a 13-year-old Dallas boy, R. B. Godley, Jr., of Gaston avenue.

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TWO DOLLARS

Will be paid to the winner in the FOURTH of the Journal's Essay Contests, for which papers must be submitted not later than September 17.

SEE PAGE 4.

FARM NEWS.

Bay City, Tex., held a big rice carnival last week, which was attended by hundreds of visitors.

Farmers at Pecos, Tex., have cut their third crop of alfalfa and expect to get two more cuttings this season.

Truck farmers in the vicinity of Alice, Tex., are buying gasoline engines to pump water for irrigation purposes.

A truck growers' association has been formed at Bryan, Tex., with S. M. Derden chairman and A. J. Buchanan secretary.

Cotton pickers from Arkansas are coming into North Texas to find work, the drought having cut short the Arkansas crop.

The harvesting of the rice crop in the Orange district will be well under way in a few days. Farm hands are in demand in that section.

The Cotton Growers' association of Georgia has elected W. A. Broughton, president; Dudley M. Hughes, vice president; and Frank Bostick, secretary and treasurer.

A report from Utah states that grasshoppers are now dying in that state by carload lots, being killed by a small brown bug that gets under their wings and bores into their bodies.

Capt. Stephen Bravo of Miami, Fla., is making money raising mangoes. On his place he has seventy bearing mango trees, and finds a market for them at Key West, where they bring \$1.60 a crate.

At the meeting of the Texas State Grange at Dublin recently the following officers were chosen for the following two years: R. D. McGee, W. M. R. Bryant, W. G. John B. Long, L. B. W. Kiker, S. G. P. Kiker, A. J. A. Rosen, Chap.; John J. Ray, Sec.; W. A. Washam, G. K.; Miss Tina Fincher, C.; Miss Pearl Reed, P.; Miss Mary Reese, P.; Miss Timmie McClesky, L. A. S.

About 150 leading pineapple growers of Florida have organized the Florida Pineapple association, with D. Wetherill of Tampa, president, and W. L. Straub of St. Petersburg, secretary. The growers propose to make a specialty of raising pineapples under cover, as it claimed that the demand for such has increased enormously of late, and that the fruit grown in that way is tender and delicate.

The East Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers' association at its annual meeting at Huntington, W. Va., elected J. S. Westbrooke of Warsaw, vice president, and S. H. Strange of Fayetteville, secretary and treasurer. The vegetable shipments from Huntington and vicinity in 1900, were reported to have amounted to 23,000 packages by express, \$948 by refrigerator cars and \$2,728 by open freight. During the 1901 strawberry season 320,495 crates were shipped.

The largest fruit crop ever grown in northwestern Arkansas is now being harvested. The orchards, from the Cherokee nation line across to the Missouri border, have recently been alive with peach and apple pickers.

President J. B. Baker of the Texas State Horticultural society, has appointed the following delegates to the meeting of the American Pomological society in Buffalo in September: Jno. S. Kerr, Sherman; T. V. Munson, Denison; F. T. Ramsey, Austin; E. L. Huffman, Fort Worth; P. W. Mally, Garrison; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; A. G. Pickett, Floresville; R. H. Price, College Station.

DISEASES OF COTTON PLANT.—Prof. B. M. Duggar of the department of agriculture at Washington, is now in South Texas for the purpose of investigating the diseases of the cotton plant in Texas. The department proposes to prosecute the work along the lines followed in South Carolina for three or four years.

Prof. Duggar will make a tour of inspection of all cotton lands in Texas to look into the fungus disease of cotton, such as cotton root rot, cotton wilt disease, rust, shedding and other diseases not due to insects. The department has received many letters from all portions of Texas regarding these diseases, one letter from Gonzales county stating that the people in that section had almost quit raising cotton owing to the prevalence of the cotton root rot. From the correspondence received and the information he has obtained, Prof. Duggar thinks that the cotton root rot and the cotton wilt disease are the two most prevalent and destructive in this State. He carries with him an almost complete, but of course, very small laboratory, and will be able to make investigations and experiments right on the ground and in the fields. He says the cotton root rot comes from infected soil and this is very hard to get rid of even by rotation in crops, but it must be done in order to eradicate the disease. His effort will be to get the hearty co-operation of the planters and growers, as without their assistance his work will not amount to much.

His idea now is that the growers of cotton must select their seed plants. That even where the ravages of the disease are heaviest there are perfectly healthy plants and by selecting seed from these, seeds possessing the greatest resistance to the disease are obtained, and thus a variety of the same cotton, but with the strongest possible resistant power is secured. That is what is desired, and if a plant can be secured that will successfully resist the disease, the object and aim of the healthy plant and by selecting seed from these, seeds possessing the greatest resistance to the disease are obtained, and thus a variety of the same cotton, but with the strongest possible resistant power is secured. That is what is desired, and if a plant can be secured that will successfully resist the disease, the object and aim of the healthy plant and by selecting seed from these, seeds possessing the greatest resistance to the disease are obtained, and thus a variety of the same cotton, but with the strongest possible resistant power is secured.

Missouri—Rainfall deficient, except in some western and southeastern

opened in order to get an extra early cotton. "Now," said the professor, "the cotton affected with the cotton wilt the stocks are affected from 5 to 90 per cent. The stalks are partly dead and the bolls on them open at once. So you see this gentleman was selecting his seed from the very worst plants on his plantation."

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.—The report of the weather bureau issued Aug. 27 makes the following summary of crop conditions in the various states:

Mississippi—Rains general, heavy in north and southwest, lowlands overflowed; corn blown down, rotting on lowlands; early corn a failure; cotton picking commenced in west and south, complaint of rust and shedding general; fodder pulling and turnip seeding in progress; minor crops doing well.

Louisiana—Cool with good showers all sections, except in northwest; cane growing well, healthy color, good crop indicated; rice improved, crop ripening, but harvest retarded by rains; cotton has not fared very well, though late planted in north portion has improved, opening slowly; some complaints of rust, shedding, worms and lice; average crop; corn maturing, gathering progressing slowly.

Texas—Light to heavy rains in northeast, along portion of gulf coast and in lower Brazos and Colorado valleys; elsewhere light, but insufficient showers prevailed; drought continues in central and southwestern portions, and is becoming serious in localities; cotton in poor condition, early planted being rapidly picked, with short yields; late crop improved where rain fell, otherwise is backward and suffering from rust and shedding; corn being gathered; ranges improved.

Arkansas—Higher temperature with generally light and unevenly distributed rainfall; cotton fair to good in many places; some shedding badly and damaged by rust; picking in progress in localities and some being marketed; late corn generally improved; apple show improvement in localities; late potatoes generally coming up to poor stands.

Tennessee—Rain every day until 24th, some heavy and damaging; too wet for farm work; much damage to lowland corn by overflows and winds; upland corn generally improved; cotton growing rapidly and generally well; some damaged by overflows and winds; some complaints of rust; tobacco making good progress; prospects excellent; considerable millet ruined in shock; peas, sweet potatoes, turnips and gardens improved.

Kentucky—Weather very favorable for crops, and great improvement reported; abundant rains, except in extreme north central counties; late corn, tobacco and pastures in good condition, and other crops improved; early corn nearly ruined before rains came; Irish potatoes rotting; sweet potatoes doing well; stock peas for hay excellent; gardens improving; plowing for winter wheat progressing.

general; rain needed for plowing, corn, flax, grass and potatoes; improvement continues, good crop of hay and millet well secured; some early corn ripening and late filling quite well; potato crop small.

Nebraska—Warm week with light showers in most localities; late corn continues to show some improvement in most localities; fall plowing progressing rapidly in southeastern sections, but elsewhere dry soil retards this work; more rain in all sections would be beneficial.

Kansas—Late corn and forage and pastures improved in eastern and middle divisions; fall plowing retarded in middle and western divisions by dry ground; chinch bugs appearing in central counties; apples, peaches, grapes and plums promising good crops.

Oklahoma and Indian Territories—Cotton somewhat damaged by hot, dry weather, but generally doing fairly well, opening and being picked; cane and kafir corn making fair growth; pastures drying up; stock water scarce, but stock generally doing well; fall plowing nearly completed, but delayed in many localities by hard, dry ground.

Colorado—Showers general, but beneficial, over widely separated areas only; harvesting and threshing nearing completion; plowing in progress; corn, potatoes and ranges revived, and large yields of sugar beets assured; outlook for seed and third cutting of alfalfa fair; heavy shipments of fruit and melons continue; water adequate in oldest ditches only.

New Mexico—Conditions favorable for all crops; corn crop will be heaviest and best in many years; third crop alfalfa north portion nearly ready to cut; harvesting wheat about finished; irrigation water sufficient; stock and ranges prime.

Arizona—Weather conditions very favorable to plant growth and crop development; irrigation canals all running full; abundance of feed and plenty of water on the range.

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AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.—Regular course of instruction in Agriculture, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering and General Science. A large number of optional studies offered: Special Industrial courses in Agriculture and Mechanical Engineering. Complete course in part payment combined with an arranged to suit each regular and special course. Degrees conferred on completion of regular courses. Certificates granted on completion of special and elective courses. Discipline, military, in charge of army officer. Young Men's Christian Association, Athletic Association, Gymnasium and Athletic field.

L. POSTER, Pres., College Station, Tex.

TO MAKE MONEY BY GROWING POTATOES

A bulletin from the Cornell experiment station at Ithaca, N. Y., says:

Every farmer is interested in increasing his potato crop and the various methods of growing potatoes all receive consideration. Recent experiments made at Cornell University, under the supervision of Mr. J. L. Stone, demonstrate to farmers the applicability to their soils and conditions of methods in potato culture that have given excellent results. The farmers who have been requested to do so have also conducted experiments on their farms, and thus assisted in arriving at conclusions regarding the proper course to pursue in growing potatoes.

The experiments extended over a period of five years, and all kinds of weather—favorable and unfavorable—prevailed. To show that much depends upon proper cultivation it may be mentioned that in 1895 the average yield of potatoes for New York state was 122 bushels, yet the maximum yield at the station was 415 bushels, while in 1897, when the average for the state was only 62 bushels per acre, the maximum yield on the station grounds was 522 bushels. In 1899 eleven plots averaged at the rate of 195 bushels per acre, ranging from 114 to 233 bushels, although the average for the state was but 88 bushels. During that year drought prevailed, and as the land was then becoming deficient in organic matter the condition made the crops more liable to injury from drought than formerly, but the thorough preparation and tillage given the plots produced strong and vigorous plants, despite the severe drought of the summer, though an early frost killed the tops before sufficient late rains had fallen to enable the plants to produce the usually large yield, which, however, seemed assured up to the time of the unfortunate event.

The large yields obtained were secured by thorough preparation of the land before planting, thereby deep plowing in the soil an abundant supply of readily available plant food and securing the storage of a large amount of water, accompanied by deep planting, followed by frequent and prolonged tillage of the crop, thereby preventing waste of moisture by evaporation from the surface of the soil or by transportation from the leaves of weeds, and at the same time bringing more plant food into available condition. Also, and an important matter, by maintaining healthy and vigorous foliage on the plants during the entire season by spraying with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. A comparison of the minimum yields of potatoes shows clearly that the large crops are secured by proper cultivation. The best results at the station were obtained by combining the twice plowing system (autumn and early spring) with deep planting, in thoroughly fitted soil, and giving prolonged, frequent, tillage, and using insecticides. Farmers who made experiments got the best yields from autumn and spring plowing, and in cases the difference being very large in favor of the double plowing compared with spring plowing only, while deep planting and level tillage showed a marked increase in yields compared with shallow planting and hilling. These results were obtained on various farms, and are valuable to those who make the potato crop a specialty.

Many farmers are satisfied to cultivate their crops only when necessity requires. They do not neglect the crops, keeping down the weeds and grass, but the experiments made at the station and by the farmers who assisted show that cultivation does more; in fact, that the more the land is cultivated the larger the crop. One farmer got 14 bushels more of potatoes from land that had been cultivated five times than from land cultivated twice. Another plot that gave 187 bushels per acre was exceeded by an adjoining one that had been cultivated seven times, which yielded 194 bushels per acre. It is plain, therefore, that frequent cultivation is beneficial. While deep planting gives better results than shallow, yet deep planting should not follow shallow plowing—that is, the furrows open to receive the seed should not go to the bottom of the soil that was stirred by the plow. If it is desired to plant 6 inches deep the land should

be plowed 8 inches deep. If land has never been plowed one inch deep then the plow should go down only one inch more each year, plowing in the fall of the year. It is well to understand also that better tillage and larger crops cause the removal of more plant food from the soil; hence the use of manure and fertilizers, or the growing of clover or sod crops to be plowed under, should not be overlooked. If the farmer will give as much labor to the potato crop as it really demands he will suffer but little loss from drought, and his yield will be such as to pay all expenses and return a profit.

FAVORS SOFT WHEAT.

Ranch 101, Bliss, O. T.

To the Journal: In the columns of various agricultural journals we have observed recently articles on the relative merits of hard and soft wheats as profit makers and as we have had a great deal of costly experience in experimenting with almost every variety of wheat, we venture to offer our ideas on this much mooted question.

Our ranch contains 35,000 acres, located in the Ponca and Otoe reservations, Oklahoma, on the Santa Fe railroad. We have about 8000 acres in wheat and about 4000 in corn and other crops, the remainder being pasture land. As we fatten a great many cattle, our object has been to find the wheat that will make the most grain and yield best pasturage for fattening stock. In trying to solve this problem we have tried the Russian, Turkish Red and various other varieties of hard wheats, always with the view of developing the best job profit makers. We have no hesitancy in saying that as a result of all tests we have decided to pin our faith to the soft varieties. We find that they yield more grain, the grain brings much better price on market, and there is no comparison as to amount of pasturage made. In every item that makes profit we find that they lead. One variety that we plant very extensively, the "Frost Proof May" in the item of pasturage alone, would be a paying crop if it were not harvested at all, but it also yields more high grade grain than any hard wheat we have found. The chief objection to soft wheat has been that it does not stand the weather as well as the hard varieties, but this certainly does not apply to this variety, for we grazed it all through the winter and early spring and it made as fine a yield at harvest time as any wheat we had. We are confident that results will prove equally profitable from Nebraska to Texas. When a wheat yields more bushels per acre, makes double the amount of pasturage, and the grain brings more on the market, it seems to me that it is the wheat to grow. Any information I can impart on this subject will be cheerfully given on application.

G. L. MILLER, Farm Manager, Ranch 101.

If you eat without appetite you need PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. It promptly removes impurities that clog and impede the action of the digestive organs, creates good appetite and digestion, strength of body and activity of brain.

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.

THE CORN CROP.—Bradstreet's report of Aug. 31, says: Late advices as to the probable corn crop yield and as to the resultant effect upon the general business of the country have made rather a saner view of the subject than could have been taken some six weeks or two months ago when the intense heat wave prevailed and when crop experts ranged up and down the land seeking what they could destroy. It might be added that the corn crop suffered severely at their hands, but the unfortunate combination of piteous rains and not too hot growing weather since that time have quite practically repaired some of the damage which the crop suffered from various sources in the fevered days of July. It was with the idea of getting a clearer view of the actual situation in the closing week of August that Bradstreet's sent inquiries to all its offices and correspondents, not only in the surplus corn growing states, but in the leading middle and southern states as well. This inquiry contained questions as to the probable yield as compared with the year ago, the price being paid on the farms for old corn now as compared with a year ago, the situation as to the wheat yield and the probable effect of the crop return upon the course of general trade the coming fall and winter. Touching the question of ultimate yield, it must of course be kept in mind that estimates as to the probable outcome must necessarily be in a high degree tentative because of the fact that the harvests are still some weeks away and the prospects of further improvement in planting conditions may be balanced by early frost.

This latter feature in fact, renders the weather conditions during the coming weeks of more than ordinary interest.

The general tendency of the reports as a whole is quite favorable. This was true of places where the plant was so far gone as to be beyond help and even where this latter condition existed the effect of timely moisture upon the other crops has been so good as to deserve special notice.

A consolidation of replies from the several states of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, percentages of increase or decrease by states being based upon the reported yields as indicated by the department of agriculture, point to a reduction in the yield of those states or not far from 336,000 bushels from a year ago. Similar decreases are otherwise indicated in the smaller corn producing states, like Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky sufficient to swell the shortage by perhaps 25,000,000 bushels. Against this is to be noted larger productions reported in such states as New York, Maryland, Virginia and South Dakota, while not sufficient to offset these decreases, still limit the falling off so that a shortage of not to exceed 675,000,000 bushels in the country's total crop is to be looked for. The continuance of the improvement noted in the late planted corn crop, with the holding off of frost, may still further operate to enlarge the total yield of the face of the returns. However, a yield of not less than 1,400,000,000 bushels is indicated for 1901, a decrease of about 30 per cent from a year ago. Replies to the question of farm prices bring

out the fact that present prices per bushel are fully 40 per cent higher than a year ago.

The wheat yield generally has been good, in some districts very large and the prices received have been very good. Those sections sending the poorest crop reports in fact, send the best advices as to wheat yield and returns.

The results of the inquiry therefore indicate that far from failure as earlier reports indicated, a fair crop of corn will be gathered, and that, thanks to the good wheat and other crop yields and to the prosperous condition of the farming interest what would in years of depression be regarded as a very poor crop outlook exercises little adverse effect.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE Opening Takes Place Wednesday, Sept. 4 with Outlook Good.

The tenth annual opening of the Polytechnic college of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Fort Worth, will take place Sept. 4 for the scholastic year 1901-1902. The prospects are certainly flattering for a prosperous and successful year's work.

The president of the faculty, G. A. Nunn, M. A., has put in his vacation working vigorously for the college, and the result is that a large number of pupils will be enrolled at the beginning. Every member of the large faculty is ready for work imbued with enthusiasm for the school's success.

Prof. and Mrs. Nister have spent the summer at Boulder, Colorado, studying a special line which they have thoroughly mastered.

Prof. Sigler has been at Cornell University all summer taking a course in English Literature under Prof. Hiram Carson.

The school of Elocution and Oratory will be presided over by Miss Nellie Florence Fox, B. O. This lady is a graduate of Emerson College of Oratory of Boston, and has high testimonials.

The Physical Culture department will be conducted this year by Marshall Binlon Tyre, who has decided to introduce military drill for the young men, in addition to field athletics and the regular work.

Co-operative boarding has been provided for and this will enable pupils to board at actual cost, about \$5 per month, and such board is excellent.

President Nunn will be glad to hear from prospective pupils.

LOW RATE—A CHANCE TO GO TO SAN FRANCISCO ON A SPECIAL TRAIN.

A feature of the Episcopal Church Convention to be held at San Francisco, Cal., October 2, will be the Sunset Route "Convention Special" leaving New Orleans Wednesday, September 25, arriving at Houston same date, San Antonio 26th, and El Paso on September 27th. This train will run through to Los Angeles, with stop over at San Antonio and El Paso.

Arrangements have been perfected to cater to the comfort of passengers on the "Convention Special" that trip to California on this train promises to leave one's memory fragrant with pleasant recollections of superb scenery, and the manifold beauties of the "Golden State."

Choice of routes returning via Houston and Breckenridge.

From New Orleans \$17.50, Houston \$46.00, Galveston \$46.50, and San Antonio \$47.00. Limit for return November 15. Write for descriptive literature to S. F. B. Morse, P. O. M., Houston, Texas; or, L. J. Parks, G. F. & T. A., Houston, Texas.

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SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS. This old and well known institution enters upon its thirtieth year September 4, 1901. Its location was chosen for its healthfulness. The town is free from the saloon. The courses of study are open to both sexes.

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WANDERER'S CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. Near Chillicothe, Texas, containing head of high class cattle, headed by Duke of Grandview, Sixth No. 1899—Vol. 48. Four or five bull calves for sale here. Own to a cartload. JOHN BURRUS, Columbia, Mo.

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Green county, Mo. Red Polled bulls raised in Southwest Missouri, from imported stock. We are so far South there is little danger in shipping to Texas.

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Editor of the American Red Polled Cattle Book, has sold over 500 head of registered Red Polled cattle at the combination sales in Texas. Write him for history of the breed and his illustrated catalogue.

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Short-horn and Polled Short-horn. Herd bull is polled and weighs 2,500 lbs. Cows weigh from 1,400 to 1,700. Red in color and of popular breeding. For sale—cows and heifers bred for polled calves from six weeks to seven months old. Am near Santa Fe, C. R. 1 & P., and U. S.

HORSE.

LOMO ALTO FARM DALLAS TEXAS.
Henry Exall, manager. Electric, at 11 years of age, size of a Blondo 2-year-old, winner of the fastest race ever trotted in Texas; Elrod 2:13 1/2 and 26 others in 2:30 or better. Season of 1920, \$100 with return privilege next season. Palisades, magnificent stallion, 4:30 the season, and other mares in foal, race horses and road horses for sale. Horses broken, boarded and trained.

O. C. LANE, SANTA ANNA, TEXAS.
Breeder of registered French horses and Polled Durham cattle.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal.

CATTLE SALES.

H. E. Franks and D. T. Fielder of Goforth, have lately purchased several small bunches of cattle in Llano for their Hays county ranch.

A. J. Nesbitt of South Dakota, has recently purchased from various parties in Briscoe county 600 yearling steers at \$16.50 to \$18.

Sol Park of Goliad county, recently sold 500 head of three, four and five year old cows, at a price reported to be in the neighborhood of \$27.50.

Morgan Keithley has sold his ranch and stock near Monahans to Bert Simpson of Pecos, for \$40,000.

A. J. Hart of Brazado, has sold his ranch and cattle to Richard Riggs of the Pecos county, for \$20,000.

Capt. Jack Cross has purchased the W. L. Cranfill ranch in Borden county for \$7500. The ranch consists of nine sections near the head of the Colorado river. Capt. Cross also bought from Mr. Cranfill 300 head of cattle at \$16.50.

W. F. Penn of Milford, recently sold a small bunch of cattle to Mr. Burks of Pluto, at private terms.

At San Angelo, Sam Nutt sold to W. T. Cawley 40 steer yearlings at \$14.

J. D. Pepples of Rock Springs, has sold his ranch and stock to Mr. Menten of Gonzales for \$45,000. There were about 200 head of cattle at \$16 and 1500 goats at \$3 a head.

In Edwards county, Don Cooper of Sonora, lately bought 250 head of steers, three and four, from M. M. Parkinson at \$23 and 200 head of two and three from Charles Wagner at \$19.

Rev. Swofford, postmaster, merchant, stock farmer and dry land agriculturist, happened up on a soft snap this week and jumped on it with all four of his behind and fore feet: A weary belated grass hunter came in town this week and said that he had 29 yearlings and 12 cows that he would sell for \$7.50 around, as he was tired moving his cattle hunting grass, and would either have to sell them or have them shod. Rev. Swofford purchased the lot for \$300.—San Angelo Press.

Wm. Schneeman, of Crockett county, has purchased from various parties 500 yearling steers at \$14.

CHANGED CATTLE CONDITIONS.
We have often been asked the question, how will the range cattle industry be affected in Texas when cattlemen are shut out from the Indian Territory, as they certainly soon will be. It is only a question of a year or two, or three at the most, when the entire Indian Territory will be thrown open to settlement, and the big grazing grounds there will be cut up in small tracts and occupied by the man with the hoe. Many old-time Texas ranchmen are predicting dire results to the cattle interests of this state when this

MAVERICKS.

B. M. McCard has leased his ranch near Amarillo to Mr. Sullivan. He also disposed of a small bunch of cattle at \$2 a head.

Alternate sections of the land of Mrs. Cornelia Adair, owner of the J. A. ranch in Randall and Swisher counties, are being placed on sale.

Another outbreak of charbon is reported near Orange.

Capt. John Peter Moore, live stock agent of the Frisco, died at Fort Worth last week from heart trouble.

Lorene Purvines of Pleasant Plains, Ill., and Corral Purvines of Eagle, I. T., have purchased the nineteen-section Panhandle ranch of Thos. G. Coleman.

Cowden Bros. of Midland, received last week the 1000 cows bought last spring from Johnson Bros. of Pecos. The prices were \$20 for dry cows and \$30 for cows and calves.

B. A. Dall and Frank Ellis of Concho county, have purchased from Geo. S. Allison the Johnson Allison ranch near Sonora for \$3500.

Cal Suez is in San Antonio making arrangements to put a new five-strand barb wire fence around the Passow, Christian and Dale ranches, comprising 10,000 acres of middle Concho river front land recently purchased by him. He will stock it with 1000 registered.


BOYS AND GIRLS
Have an opportunity to win cash prizes in the Journal's Weekly Essay Contests.

PROCLAMATION TO WEAK MEN.

Charity, the noblest impulse of Man, Exemplified by a Well Known Missourian.

SENT FREE TO MEN.

W. S. Harter, an honored and influential citizen of Nevada, Mo., makes a statement and an over-generous offer that comes in the shape of a proclamation of health to all afflicted with lost vitality



and his kindred ailments. His case was a most pitiable one, his constitution was weak, and he was unable to perform his duties. He spent hundreds of dollars for remedies to specialists, but could not gain his vitality or check the awful nightly emissions. One day a brother lodge member called his attention to a remedy, in fact, implored Mr. Harter to take the remedy. He did so, and in one month's time was entirely cured. His constitution rejuvenated and his vitality regained. Today he is making every sense which that word would imply. Mr. Harter is not what one would call an immensely rich man, but his gratitude for this marvelous remedy is so great that he says he intends making his life's labor that of putting this remedy before the world as a benefit to all afflicted as he was. Mr. Harter, being a very conscientious man, thought perhaps his remedy may not prove in every case so wonderfully beneficial as it did in his. For this reason he gave fifty sufferers the treatment, and in every instance the same wonderful results were experienced. He was in his case; so he now says he will send every sufferer of this death-dealing disease, lost manhood, and loss of vitality, before he dies, a copy of the medicine, and in every instance he will see that the patient is cured. At Nevada, Mo., there is located the "Little Giant Hand Hay Presses," which are made and sold by the Little Giant Hay Press Co., Dallas, Texas, and are free of charge, this wonderful knowledge.

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Chips of Experience

FITTING CATTLE FOR THE SHOW.
The preparation of show cattle tries both man and beast. An animal which can stand the routine, confinement, fasting and strain is of good timber, says National Provisioner. This is especially so of the steer, bull or cow, for instance, which is expected to do a circuit of shows or fairs, stand the strain of it all and take the blue ribbon in each instance without a sign of weariness or loss of condition.

Hot weather and superabundant fat are as burdensome and fretting to beasts as it is to a fat man. When the fool public and the flies also come around to see how the exhibitor is sounding out and getting on the punishment of the dumb brute must be great. This sort of thing tells the breed and temper in a beef steer as much as it does a human being and makes a half breed as "hot under the collar" as it does a hybrid human.

The fitter of show cattle has not only the temper of the curious of humanity as well as that of his subject to meet and overcome, but he has also the troubles of digestion and chemical changes in food, etc., to deal with. He must balance his charge safely and at the right time through all of the conditions of climate, moisture, dryness, change of food and digestion and so feed, groom, water, shelter and exercise his model so that he neither takes on too much flesh or too rapidly to make it healthy and sound out of the issue and other incidents to perfect carcass-building at the proper time and place on the frame.

The show animal fitter must have his stall, building, air, ventilation, floors, feeds and ever item of the environment of his model perfect, if he wishes a blue ribbon. Just try to fatten a man or a baby for a show so as to get neither bulky here, flabby there and stiff joints and see where you will come out. Remember your troubles in this even and healthful building and your struggles with hot weather, inclement spells, fractures, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc., and apply the sympathy which you would crave for yourself to the finisher of show cattle. Don't forget the beast in the meantime.

OPHTHALMIA IN CATTLE—R. A. Craig, assistant state veterinarian at the Purdue university agricultural experiment station, in a bulletin on "Infectious Ophthalmia in Cattle," says: "Since early in the spring reports have been received from stockmen to the effect that a strange eye disease was affecting the cattle. These reports have been received from widely separated localities, showing that the disease has a quite general distribution. In some places the cattle simply have sore eyes, and in others the affection is more serious and a greater or less number go blind. The loss is not so much from the number that are blinded as to the unthriftiness occasioned, and the diminished milk flow in dairy cattle.

"The disease is infectious, and when started in a herd is likely to attack a

large percent of them before running sheep, but rarely horses. It has been attributed to a variety of causes as the pollen from some plants, and to dust. The disease does usually occur at a season of the year when both pollution and dust are at their most irritating stage, but we are inclined to believe that these are only secondary causes. The germs that have been found are pus producers. This station regards the disease as one produced by a special organism. The disease is not new, having made its appearance in this state ten years ago, and remained ever since. "The symptoms are local and general. The body temperature is raised, the appetite interfered with, the rumination checked. In the mild cases these symptoms are not marked. When first affected one or both eyes are held nearly closed, the lids swell, the tears pour over the face. A whitish film forms over the eyes which may become dense. The corners may bulge forward owing the pressure of the abscess from within. Yellow spots from the size of a pinhead to that of a grain of corn form, and from the margin will radiate reddish lines. These are abscesses, and when they heal whitish scars will take their places. One eye may be attacked and then the other. The course will last from three to six weeks, but it rarely happens that there is complete blindness in both eyes. "The treatment is comparatively simple. Keep the badly affected cattle in the shade of a woods, or in the barn if necessary, during the middle of the day, to prevent aggravation. Locally, apply equal parts of finely powdered boric acid and calomel, by means of a small insect powder blower. This can be done quickly with little restraint, and is preferable to an eye wash for the cow." **COUNTY FAIRS**—W. E. Reed of Silver Lake, Kan., says: "Undoubtedly all enjoy attending the fairs and seeing the display of fine stock and vegetables, and it will undoubtedly inspire some of us with a sufficient desire to improve our own stock; to adopt more perfect methods of feeding

not simply a place for people to strive by competition to see who can outdo the other in making a show, but it should be more of an experience school where we may get together as farmers and bring our best pigs and calves and then tell our neighbors what we have learned. We do not produce such results. Would it not be well to have something of an institute meeting every day and bring up the uppermost subjects concerning the farmer of to-day and permit short talks by any one, limiting each person so no one might become tedious? We should have something to get rid of the strife that has always existed between breeders at our fairs. The farmers in general are those whom the fair is intended to help, and such things as interest them most should have full sway. "I think we should have all the improvement in the line of labor-saving machinery on hand, and insist that the manufacturers of same keep a good man there all the time who will honestly tell the people about his machine. Many a man has first become interested in a good machine at the county fair, and then he has bought one in after years, while others have been smoothly gulled by one slick-tongued, unprincipled agent. Let us guard the gates and not admit anything that is intended to beat the farmer, for he is the man we are interested in helping. Now that the stock market is so tight, let us impress on the minds of the breeders that they should not simply come to the fair to advertise their stock, and perhaps sell off a few choice animals at a handsome price, but they should remember that it is their duty also to appear at the fairs and live in communication by freely conversing with their customers in regard to improved methods of handling and breeding livestock. Our women folks should not be forgotten, either. They should have their departments, also, where they can display their table delicacies and their wardrobe fixtures, and I vow the assertion that if you could get ten men to spend the day together as profitably as ten women will with their tongues you will solve the problem of making our county fair profitable. A few women will exchange more practical ideas in ten minutes than ten men will in a day, no matter whether any of them are acquainted or not. The county fair should be a practical family reunion where we will meet friends from all over the county and learn what progress they are making battling with dry weather, chinchbugs, chinchburgs and sometimes gully washes. Sometimes we will be discouraged at home, but when we find that we are as well off as a number of others we rather take fresh courage and commence work again with a new zeal which is bound to overcome all obstacles. Let us all strive for a county fair and take our families and have a rousing good time. In Jacksonville one day last week, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., one of the two banks received in deposits from the truck growers there \$12,000. It is as difficult to find a farmer without money as it once was to find one with money.—Athens Review.

The Journal Institute

THE HESSIAN FLY.—A bulletin from the Kansas experiment station says:

During the season past the Hessian fly has caused some loss and much comment in parts of the Kansas wheat belt, and numerous letters of inquiry reaching the Kansas experiment station have shown the need of wider popular information on this subject. An extended account of the insect appears in entomological bulletin No. 16, of the United States department of agriculture, which should be consulted by those interested in full details of life history. For practical purposes, however, the methods of preventive procedure are those of widest interest, and of these it appears that the most important are still the practices recommended by earlier writers.

Concerning the value of burning the stubble, and thus destroying the contained pupae of the fly, opinion is somewhat divided. If done at once after harvesting, especially in fields where the header was used, this method is certainly effective, if practiced by the neighborhood in general. But by burning, not only are the pupae of the stubble, but the contained parasites as well, whose aid is the most important factor, after all, in the propagation of the pest. Moreover the burning of the stubble, in the opinion of some wheat growers, robs the soil of important physical, if not material, constituents, which should be incorporated by plowing under and destroyed by burning. Early plowing of the stubble ground, as soon as possible after harvest, if the ground be compacted afterward by harrowing or rolling, will serve the same end with less loss in this respect.

Considered in all relations, where one method alone is followed, it is best, in the writer's opinion, to depend upon late sowing. The adult insect flies and lays eggs according to season earlier or later in summer or fall, but cannot withstand the frost; and wheat appearing after the first white frost of the season will be free from attack. This fact is confirmed by the present year's experience of correspondents of the Kansas station. Early sown areas, on the other hand, will sometimes be found so badly infested, through the massing of the insects thereon, that the wintering of the plant will be a matter of doubt.

If egg-deposit be delayed by the absence of suitable plants, the flies will remain alive for some time in waiting, but if proper opportunity is provided the eggs are laid at once and the insects then die. Small areas or strips through fields in infested localities may be seeded early, as trap crops, and the eggs deposited there may be plowed under, destroying the contained eggs or larvae before the general seeding of the field.

Against the spring brood, which weakens the stalk and lightens the grain, little can be done except by means to limit the water proof of larvae. The thorough destruction of volunteer wheat, accompanied by late seeding, through their reduction of the numbers of insects wintering over, are

the most practical means.

Owing to the situation of the larvae down in the crown of the plant, there is little probability of valuable results from pasturing the wheat during fall and winter. Where fields are pastured early, chance eggs may be destroyed before hatching, but the advantage thus gained will be slight, if any.

It is the combination of early sown trap-strips with general late seeding that is recommended for practice by Kansas wheat growers.

FAIL SEEDING OF ALFALFA—A bulletin from the Manhattan, Kan., experiment station says:

In some sections this summer tame grass pastures were eaten to the roots and then the cattle were turned on the meadows and these were grazed as closely as the pastures. Where this is the case, it is probable that with usual conditions during the coming fall and winter a large part of these pastures and meadows will next spring be either dead or so badly injured that they will have to be plowed up. This means a severe shortage next year in hay, and farmers should prepare to meet this shortage now. It can be met by sowing alfalfa between August 15 and September 15. Alfalfa sowed at this time under favorable conditions will establish a good cutting of hay next May, and with ordinary conditions will yield three to four cuttings of hay next summer.

The ground for alfalfa should be well settled before seeding and only the surface made loose. Alfalfa will usually fail if seeded in the fall on freshly plowed ground. Well cultivated corn fields, with the stalks cut and drawn off, give ideal conditions. Such fields should not be plowed but harrowed only before seeding. Wheat, oats, flax and millet stubble ground plowed shallow, harrowed thoroughly and allowed to settle before seeding, furnish good conditions for alfalfa. If such ground is mellow, plowing may not be necessary as the land will only need to be disced and cross-disced.

The best time to sow is in the last half of August. It is safe to sow as late as September 15 if conditions are good. The ground must be well settled, with a loose mulch on top and well saturated with moisture so as to bring up the seed quickly and force the fall growth. If either of these conditions are lacking it will not pay to sow.

The best way to sow is with a press drill, using 20 pounds of seed per acre. Mix the seed with equal parts, by measure of coarse, corn-chop or bran. Drill half the seed one way and cross-drill the other half. If necessary to sow broadcast, use 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre, cover with a harrow and roll unless there is danger from blowing. It is much better to seed with a drill. Alfalfa should be sown alone.

The best quality of seed will give the best stand and the most vigorous

growth and is always the most profitable.

able to stand the winter. Alfalfa will grow on any well-drained soil that will produce corn. It does best on well-drained bottom lands that do not overflow, but in the eastern half of Kansas, when properly handled, is a profitable crop on upland soils. Alfalfa seeded in the fall on the Shawnee and Riley counties gave two good cuttings this summer before July 5, while tame meadows and prairie grass on adjoining lands yielded only half a ton of hay per acre.

J. B. Hunt, of Decatur, a prominent citizen of Wise county, was in Fort Worth recently with his twelve-year-old son whose eyes were badly crossed. He placed the lad in charge of Dr. Frank Mullins, the well known oculist and oculist, who in a most skillful manner soon perfected glasses which he fitted to the boy's eyes, cured the trouble, and his son and are greatly pleased at Dr. Mullins' fine work.

SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

The San Antonio International Fair having its opening on the 1st of the coming October 30, concerns itself chiefly with the affairs on livestock and agriculture, its dominant purpose is to illustrate progress in these industries, and to lay a strong and enduring foundation for international commerce between the United States and Mexico. The Fair's Scope, nevertheless, is so broad as to take in almost all departments of human effort. In several respects this year's Fair outrivals all former ones.

The main building will contain a great variety of exhibits, chiefly of American manufacture, and of absorbing interest to many. There will be displays of both foreign and local manufactures. The department of agriculture will embrace all phases of agricultural work, showing the advantages of different processes and methods of agricultural work, and the garden and field in their great variety, under all sorts of conditions. Under the proper classification farm management and processes, experiments with various crops in different soils, reports from different states and showing the aggregate of crops and products of all kinds; exhibits of all products of farm and garden, the amusement feature of the Fair will cost a vast sum. To stray upon a Midway of such wonders as is being provided has not been the privilege of those attending Texas Fairs. Two immense Ferris wheels will take the visitor vertically high above the earth. "The beautiful orient" will be another attraction. It is described as a dazzling and brilliant display of the manifold charms of the East. There will be the electric fountain and theatre, dazzling in their brilliant variety of rainbow colors. In addition there will be the electric fountain, War Cyclorama, Cinematograph, Glass Showers, "Darkness and Dawn," Animal Show, Dressing, Moving Pictures, Old Nürnberg, Scenic Railway, and many other objects of interest.

Visitors to the San Antonio International Fair will be assured the lowest rates ever granted by the railroads connecting San Antonio and the connections.

The truck growers' association of Goliad county will elect officers next Saturday.

The drouth hasn't hurt the fruit crop in East Texas, and the Hill County hog is still a source of profit.—Hillsboro Mirror.

ARE YOU FEELING BADLY?

PRICKLY ASH BITTER
WILL CURE YOU.

Tutt's Pills

And save your health.

ARE YOU FEELING BADLY?

PRICKLY ASH BITTER
WILL CURE YOU.

DATES FOR PUBLIC SALES.
Nov. 20-22, 1901—East St. Louis, National Herd Exchange, T. F. B. Sotbam, manager.
March 25, 1902—East St. Louis, National Herd Exchange, T. F. B. Sotbam, manager.
April 15-17, 1902—Kansas City, National Herd Exchange, T. F. B. Sotbam, manager.
May 25-27, 1902—Omaha, National Herd Exchange, T. F. B. Sotbam, manager.
June 21-23, 1902—Chicago, National Herd Exchange, T. F. B. Sotbam, manager.

CASH PRIZES
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The third of the Journal's essay contests is closed, and the winning paper will be printed next week.

THE FOURTH CONTEST.
A cash prize of TWO DOLLARS will be paid to the winner of the Fourth of the Journal's essay contests, which is open for both boys and girls. Papers must reach The Journal office not later than September 17, and the winning essay will be printed in The Journal of September 24. The subject is, "My Favorite Animal—My Care of It." The word animal in this case is taken to mean any domestic animal or fowl found on the farm or ranch or about the home. Contestants should give a description of the animal, tell something about its habits and pay particular attention to the care of it—how and when to feed it, what it eats, the sheltering of it, etc.

RULES OF THE CONTEST.
In all contests the following rules are to be closely observed:
1. Writers of essays must be under 18 years of age.
2. Essays must contain not more than 500 words, and must be in the contestant's own handwriting. Write with ink, and only on one side of the paper.
3. Spelling, grammar, composition and general neatness will be considered in awarding the prizes, but will count less than the ideas expressed. The age of the writer will also be taken into account.
4. Each contestant must give his or her name, age and postoffice address with essay submitted.
5. The prize-winning essays in each week's contest, with the name, age and address of the writer, will be published in The Journal. Other papers may or may not be printed, as The Journal may determine.
6. No manuscript will be returned by The Journal.
7. The awards will be made by a committee to be named by the managing editor and will consist of members of the editorial staff, or other competent persons.

At the bottom of each paper the contestant must write: "I certify, on my honor, that this paper is my own work and in my own handwriting."
3. Address essays to THE JOURNAL, Prize Essay Dept., Dallas, Fort Worth, or San Antonio, Texas.

THE TEXAS COTTON CROP.
Owing to a variety of causes the cotton crop condition of Texas has greatly deteriorated during the past three weeks. The continuance of the drought in some sections, the hot dry winds, the light showers followed by extremely high temperature, insects, rust and honey dew, have combined to damage the crop to a very material extent. The boll weevil has recently been doing serious injury, particularly in districts where spraying operations were not thorough and the boll worm has been likewise at work. There is no longer any doubt of a shortage in the Texas crop. It is simply a question of what the shortage will be. If present conditions and reports are not deceptive, it seems highly probable that the crop for this state will not go above 2,750,000 bales, though rains which have fallen during the past few days may tend to improve the condition in some sections.
For the farmers the outlook for a short crop is not particularly discouraging. A few years ago the report of a cotton shortage would have filled the air with calamity howl; but now they say that a cotton famine with high

prices pays better than an over-supply with prices below the cost of production. It is true that there was a considerable increase in acreage this year, but that was due largely to the destruction of the grain crops by the aphids and the subsequent planting of the ground in cotton.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

At a meeting of the farmers of Anderson county at Palestine a few days ago the following committee report was adopted:

"We have consulted with the public weigher, who agrees to establish and weigh cotton for the season of 1901-02 on vacant lots north of the court house and to bond said yard so as to cover any loss of cotton, and to carry such insurance as is necessary daily to cover and sample said cotton and charge usual price for same to be paid on delivery or sale of the cotton; each bale only to be held responsible for the legal charges of weighing and insurance. Therefore, we recommend the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we, the farmers representing ourselves and those who sent us to this meeting, will have all our cotton weighed at the above specified lot, take receipt and sample of same from the public weigher and offer same, if we see proper, to merchants of Palestine, and in case they, the merchants who buy cotton, fail or refuse to bid on our cotton from sample and receipt, then we will leave our cotton in the yard until enough has accumulated to induce foreign buyers to come to Palestine and buy the same, and in case the latter is necessary we will get some one in Palestine to find out what day to expect such buyers and we will meet on that day and sell same."

The adoption of such a report shows the independent position which has been reached by the farmer through the abandonment of the single crop idea.

A few years ago it was the almost universal custom of the farmers of Texas to mortgage their cotton crops, the only money crops then raised, to the merchants who furnished supplies during the year. In consequence each farmer was practically forced to sell his cotton to the merchant in whose debt he was and to take any price that the merchant chose to pay. Combinations of farmers to govern the sale of cotton were by existing conditions rendered impossible. That the same state of affairs does not prevail at the present day is due in a large measure to the attention which is being given to other farm products in addition to cotton. While cotton is still the chief money crop of the state, it is by no means the only one and farmers, as they utilize the varied farm resources, become each year more independent.

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

In several of the states the question of teaching agriculture in the public schools is being discussed. There are many reasons why the subject should be given attention and few if any reasons why it should be neglected. In Texas especially, where the agricultural interests are so great there is special demand for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge through the medium of the public schools.
One of the chief difficulties lies in the lack of preparation on the part of the teachers for giving practical lessons in agriculture. In Missouri this obstacle was overcome by providing a special course at the state agricultural college for the training of teachers. Very satisfactory work is expected as a result of this special training of instructors and it may be that some similar plan may ultimately be adopted in Texas.
The Texas Farmers' Congress at its session in July strongly recommended the introduction of agricultural work in the public school course and it is to be hoped that its recommendations will be speedily adopted.

A petition for the establishment of sub-experiment stations in Texas, signed by 40,000 people, was recently presented to the Texas legislature. Whether or not the number of petitioners was equal to the number of politicians who are looking after the restricting bills, press dispatches fail to state.

It is asserted that western congressmen, during the next session, will make a vigorous effort to secure an appropriation for irrigation purposes. Before giving away a big pile of the people's money, congress should send a committee to Texas to see how well irrigation works without any aid from the government.

The Matagorda County Tribune has issued a very handsome Rice carnival number, in which Bay City is advertised as the rice center of Texas. The issue is printed in magazine form, on book paper, contains some choice illustrations and is well gotten up in every way.

Reports from East Texas are to the effect that the acreage in fruit and vegetables will be greatly increased next year. A corresponding increase in the pig pens in that section would add much to the already large cash income of that part of the state.

More essays were received for the third of the Journal's contests than for either of the previous ones, indicating that the young readers are taking more interest in the cash prize offers. This is very gratifying to the Journal and it hopes that with each of the subse-

quent contests the number of papers submitted will greatly increase.

Boys and girls who enter the fourth essay contest have until Sept. 17 to submit papers, but care must be taken to mail essays so as to reach the Journal office on or before the date given. The prize for the fourth contest is two dollars.

The people who are living in a drought-stricken district, at least have the consolation of knowing that they are safe from the operations of the blanked idiot who rocks the boat.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been converted into a household called The Misfit. Some people will be mean enough to remark that it isn't the first royal misfit.

If you are a contestant in any of the Journal essay contests be sure to give your name, age and postoffice address. The omission of either may cause you to lose a prize.

It is not to be understood that in urging the cultivation of more macaroni wheat, the agricultural department is making a bid for Italian immigration.

The claim of Mr. Woods, at Lawton, has been declared valid, but so far there is no indication that the government intends to throw in a pen with the claim.

New gushers are brought in at Beaumont nearly every day. The supply of oil and potatoes and other valuable Texas products is far from exhausted.

Doubtless the express companies would like to collect from every fruit and truck grower who even expresses an opinion about rates.

After trying his own case, Admiral Howison has decided that he is competent to sit on the Schley court of inquiry.

Mrs. Brigham Young died at Salt Lake City a few years ago. There are four of her yet alive.

Put the idle negroes to work on the roads and there will be fewer occasions for burnings.

Gen. Kitchener's proclamation broadens seem to be no more effective than his artillery fire.

CURRENT OPINION

While in Buffalo last week we visited Market street and saw stacks upon stacks of Elberta peaches. We looked at the crates to see where they were from, but the stencil mark had been planned off. We then asked one who was supposed to know where the peaches were from and he replied that they were from California. Before leaving, however, he acknowledged to us that they were shipped from East Texas, but in order to give them a big name and make them sell for a better price they placed them as California goods. He further said that East Texas is ought to feel proud of the fact that her peaches could be passed off as California peaches. We told him it might be considered as a compliment, but that East Texas much preferred playing a lone hand when it came to peaches and that he would see the day when California would take a back seat.—Lindale Reporter.

What the Reporter man found in Buffalo is unfortunately true in the Texas markets as well. Not only peaches, but grapes, plums and other kinds of fruit grown in Texas are advertised and sold as California products. The fact is as fine or finer than any that comes from the Golden state, but it is apparently hard to make consumers believe that any domestic product is as good as an imported one. Texas people, if they wish to see the state developed, should learn the value of calling for Texas-grown and Texas-made articles of all kinds.
An editorial in the last issue of Texas Stock Journal expresses the hope that Gov. Sayers may be induced to call for some legislation on the question of lower express rates of fruit and truck. This question has been discussed by the press for many months, and it will be a source of satisfaction, as well as a relief, if the legislature will enact a law which will give more reasonable rates to fruit and truck growers.—Rusk Journal.

Basing its opinion on press dispatches from Austin, the Journal had hopes some weeks ago that something might be accomplished at the special session for the relief of shippers, but as days and weeks go by without the farmer's being taken into serious consideration save his vote may be effective in sending this or that politician to congress, faith in favorable legislative action necessarily grows weaker. Still there are the words of the old hymn. "While the light holds out to burn," etc.

Two boys, who are reliably informed, cleared \$1500 on three acres of tomatoes this season, and have that amount to their credit in the Jacksonville bank. Boys, just think how that beats loading around town and smoking cigarettes. The cigarette-smoking boy will never raise tomatoes—he'll never have sense enough, and as for energy, he'll never have enough of that to supply a crippled snail with normal locomotion.—Wood County News.

Yes, and consider the difference in working a few months of the year in a tomato patch and spending the whole twelve months swinging to a \$6 a week clerkship and living chiefly on pie and milk at a "ham and" restaurant.

Her Last Word.

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

AFTER ALL.
We take our share of fretting,
Of grieving and forgetting;
The paths are often rough and steep,
And heedless feet may fall;
But yet the days are merry,
And night brings rest when weary.
And somehow this old planet is a good world after all.

Though sharp may be our trouble,
The joys are more than double,
The brave surpass the cowards, and the
kind are like a wall.
To guard their dearest ever,
To fall the feeblest never,
And somehow this old planet remains a
bright world after all.

There's always love that's carning,
And shielding and forbearing,
Dear woman's love to hold us close and
kind are like a wall.
There's home to share together
In calm and stormy weather,
And while the hearth-fire burns it is a
good world after all.

The lip of children's voices,
The chance of happy choices,
The bright-eyed hope and faith
through fogs and mists that call;
The heaven that stretches o'er us,
The better days we may use,
They all make this earth a
good world, after all.
—Margaret E. Spangler.

BILLIE, Homer, Tex.—Stephen Austin, the "Father of Texas," died Dec. 27, 1836, at the age of forty. He was buried at Peach Point on the Brazos, near Columbia.

POPPY, Lancaster, Tex.—Cashmere may be washed successfully in warm suds, to which a little borax has been added. Rinse in blue water and iron out while still damp.

JOHN'S WIFE, Paradise, Tex.—No, a red plush parlor set is not an advisable purchase, unless it be for use in a blind-asylum. (2.) Lace curtains cost anything you are able to pay, from seventy-five cents to as many, and more, dollars.

JET, Grand Saline, Tex.—The higher the heel the more stylish the shoe. Yes, colored and gilt shoe laces are actually seen on the streets. But if you object to the extreme heels and brilliant laces, you may pass them by for plainer footwear and still exist.

M. Seagoville, Tex.—Pansy seed should be planted during the month of September. Make the soil very rich, and sow thinly in shallow drills. Cover lightly with the soil and water thoroughly. When freezing weather comes, cover the beds with evergreen boughs or leaves.

THELMA, Bushy Creek—I cannot well prescribe for your maiden hair fern at this distance, but perhaps it isn't getting enough moisture. Set the pot containing the fern in a larger jar or pan, holding about two inches of water. If this does no good, perhaps you'd better try a good hair tonic.

PET, Ardmore, I. T.—Should a "young lady" of fifteen marry a man whose family object to the marriage? Not if she has as much spirit as a sheep. It's lucky for the man that some of his family possess the common sense he lacks. And it seems to me a girl who has an eye to marriage might make use of an "I" in spelling the word. Your "marriage" would be a blind step, indeed.

CANARY, San Angelo, Tex.—An evening dress of yellow, with trimmings of white lace and black velvet, would be very becoming to a brunette. (2.) Yes, sashes are worn and are always especially favored for young girls. (3.) To make your hair smooth and glossy, you must brush it every night, afterward plaiting loosely. Wash the hair every two weeks with tar soap. The constant use of soda will lighten the color of your hair.

WORRIED WIFE, Plano, Tex.—A few slabs of apple laid to rest between two thick, soggy crusts do not form an alluring combination. But apple pies, rightly made, are not to be scorned by pie-eaters. Cover the apples, either dried or fresh, with water and cook in soap. The constant use of soda will lighten the color of your hair.

SWEET MARIE, Palo Pinto, Tex.—Your parents are quite right to insist on a year's engagement. If you can't tolerate the idea of being engaged to your ideal for twelve months, how do you expect to enjoy a lifetime of matrimony? The sort of love that is in danger of evaporation during a reasonably lengthy engagement would not exist long after marriage, and since your intended husband is a clerk, on a limited salary, you might spend the year to better advantage cultivating the cook stove and sewing machine, rather than playing the mandolin and doing drawn work. Music hath no charms to soothe a hungry working man, and you cannot dress yourself becomingly with drawn work, centerpieces, lace boleros and embroidered dollies.

At Rochester, N. Y., a man lately gave a "snake feast," at which the principal dishes were watersnake stew, boiled python and roast boa. It is safe to wager the cook who prepared this dinner was not a daughter of Eve.

The inventor has again aided the housewife by providing an implement for scaling fish.

The latest horticultural production is a prune without a pit.

The women of Germany have begun a crusade against beads and manacles, threatening a return to hoop-skirts and train dresses unless the hirsute adornments of mankind are discarded.

FARMS.

CHOICE CHERRY FARMS—100-acre timber farm, fine black sand land, 84 acres in cultivation, four acres orchard, grapes and berries. Four-room house, fine well of water, good outbuildings, 1-2 mile of small town, 13 miles south of Fort Worth. Fine valley land, 280 acres timber, one-third cash, balance to suit.
700-acre stock farm, 180 acres in cultivation, finest valley land, 280 acres timber, pasture, three good wells and spring, three houses, six rooms, four rooms and two rooms, good barn, crib and sheds, also all implements. Located 12 miles from Fort Worth on public road. Price \$8000, half cash, balance to suit. Write for leaflet graded cattle and eight head of horses for \$1000 or \$900 for all.
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SEVERAL CHOICE FARMS for sale, near Troupe, Smith county, Texas, containing 1000 acres of prairie, orchards, fine fruit and vegetable lands as any in the state. Write me for particulars, J. W. MELLON, Troupe, Smith county, Tex.

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FREE GRASS, Government land, sunny, mild climate; artesian wells that flow 1000 gallons pure water every minute, form a combination for stock raising. Found nowhere except in the Pecos valley. Irrigation insures crops. Write WILLY & SMITH, Real Estate and Live Stock Dealers, Roswell, N. M.

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WISHING TO QUIT the sheep business, my entire herd of 1000 head, large, smooth young Merino stock including 700 head at bargain. DICK SELLMAN, Richmond Springs, Texas.

IRISH SETTERS for sale. Four pure blood, 12 months old, perfectly sound. Address: STANTON, 62 McKinnon ave., Dallas, Texas.

POLTRY.
PURE BRED White Brahmas eggs. Per dozen, \$1.00. H. BRADFORD, 37 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

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Things at Home and Abroad.

Damaged by Cloudburst.—A cloudburst at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1, caused a loss of \$1,000,000 worth of property.

Texas Legislature.—Another session of the Texas legislature is assured, as the redistricting bills have not been agreed on.

The senate passed a resolution offered by Mr. McFall, asking the governor to submit to the house for consideration the platform demands of the Democratic party.

A petition bearing 40,000 names, and asking for an appropriation to establish three experiment stations in Texas, was presented to the house.

The senate passed a representative redistricting bill Friday. The bill was amended with several amendments.

The senate also passed a senatorial reapportionment bill, which, in the main, left the present districts undisturbed.

The house senatorial redistricting bill, as engrossed by the house, is as follows: First district—Bowie, Cass, Marlon, Morris and Camp.

Second district—Red River, Titus, Franklin, Hopkins and Delta. Third district—Lamar and Fannin.

Fourth district—Grayson and Cooke. Fifth district—Collin, Hunt and Rains.

Sixth district—Dallas and Rockwall. Seventh district—Van Zandt, Wood, Smith, Uphur and Camp.

Eighth district—Harrison, Rusk, Panna and Shelby. Ninth district—Navarro, Henderson, Kaufman and Gregg.

Tenth district—Ellis, Johnson and Hill. Eleventh district—McLennan, Falls and Milam.

Twelfth district—Limestone, Free-stone, Robertson and Brazos.

Thirteenth district—Anderson, Cherokee, Houston, Angelina and Trinity.

Fourteenth district—Nacogoches, San Augustine, Sabine, Newton, Jasper, Tyler, Liberty, Hardin, Orange and Jefferson.

Fifteenth district—Leon, Madison, Grimes, Montgomery, Walker, San Jacinto and Polk.

Sixteenth district—Harris, Fort Bend and Waller.

Seventeenth district—Chambers, Galveston, Brazoria, Matagorda and Wharton.

Eighteenth district—Colorado, Lavaca, Fayette and Austin.

Nineteenth district—Washington, Burleson, Lee and Bastrop.

Twentieth district—Williamson, Travis, Burnet and Lampasas.

Twenty-First District—Gonzales, Caldwell, Guadalupe, Comal, Hays and Blanco.

Twenty-Second District—Jackson, Calhoun, Victoria, DeWitt, Goliad, Refugio, Bee, Live Oak, Karnes, Wilson, McMullen, Frio, Aransas and Atascosa.

Twenty-Third District—Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, LaSalle and Dimmit.

Twenty-Fourth District—Bexar, Medina, Bander, Kendall, Kerr and Gillespie.

Twenty-Fifth District—Kimble, Tomar, Schleicher, Sutton, Crockett, Tom Green, Coke, Sterling, Irion, Pecos, Brewster, Presidio, Jeff Davis, El Paso, Val Verde, Edwards, Kinney, Uvalde, Zavalla, Maverick, Mason and Reeves.

Twenty-Sixth District—Comanche, Mills, San Saba, McCulloch, Runnels, Coleman, Brown, Llano and Concho.

Twenty-Seventh District—Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Bosque, Hood and Somervell.

Twenty-Eighth District—Palo Pinto, Stephens, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Glasscock, Midland, Ector, Winkler, Loving, Ward, Crane, Upton, Gaines, Yoakum, Terry, Lynn, Dawson, Borden, Garza, Kent, Scurry, Fisher, Stonewall, Haskell, Jones, Shackelford, Lubbock, Hockley, Cochran and Crosby.

Twenty-Ninth District—Jack, Young, Throckmorton, Clay, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Knox, Foard, Hardeman, King, Dickens, Bailey, Lamb, Hale, Floyd, Motley, Cottle, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Parmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Potter, Oldham, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill.

Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman and Dallam.

Thirty-First District—Denton, Wise and Montague.

Zapata County Famine.—Very sensational reports were sent out a few days ago concerning the conditions in Zapata county, where many people were claimed to be starving.

In the Oil Fields.—Several new gushers at Beaumont have been brought in during the past week, there being now 42 in the field.

South American Squabble.—Reports from Colombia are somewhat mixed, and it is difficult to determine the true state of affairs.

The Strike.—The steel workers' strike is still unsettled, but no ground has been gained by the strikers.

Famine in Russia.—Many of the people of Russia, it is claimed, will soon be threatened with starvation.

Horrible Crime.—For several days passes have been hunting for a negro, Bossie Francis, accused of one of the most fearful crimes ever committed in Missouri.

Sherman Reunion.—At Sherman last week thousands of people gathered for the Old Settlers' reunion which was in all respects a great success.

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WONDERFUL CURES

Are Being Made by Dr. W. E. Duncan, "The" Drugless Doctor of Fort Worth. Something About the Good Work Done.

A grateful patient cured by the system of combined science of which Dr. W. E. Duncan is No. 300 East Fourth Street is the originator of others whose at being cured that her exuberance broke forth in rhyme as follows:

And are these years of weary pain Forever passed away? These long, long years of dreary nights Turned into endless day?

I sometimes think 'tis all a dream, And I shall on the morrow Wake up to all my aches and pains, The old, old grief and sorrow.

Oh, no; 'tis true I walk abroad, With peace and heavenly joy, The sweet songs of the summer birds No more my nerves annoy.

'Tis by thy aid, my gracious friend, That I have found release, For God has blessed your skillful work And sent this heavenly peace.

Oh, may thy future life be crowned With blessings from above, And may you long be spared on earth For the great work of love.

Mrs. M. J. Ovensfelt, 126 South Main, who had not walked for twenty-one years till cured by Dr. W. E. Duncan, Mrs. A. A. Glisson, wife of the general agent of the passenger department Ft. Worth and Denver City Railway, residing here, and scores of others whose names can be given as showing the power over disease of almost any form or nature were cured by Dr. W. E. Duncan, 300 East Fourth Street.

He can show testimonials and give references as to a hundred or more Texas cases where cures have been effected. Many others wishing to rob Dr. W. E. Duncan of his professional popularity for curing every ill human flesh is heir to by representing that they can do the same while they, in fact, do not know anything at all about the body, or any disease, or the remedy to apply to cure. When you want a rapid and certain cure you should remember this and go to Dr. W. E. Duncan, 300 E. Fourth St., Fort Worth, and not be disappointed.

Sherman Reunion.—At Sherman last week thousands of people gathered for the Old Settlers' reunion which was in all respects a great success. One of the principal features of the meeting was the presentation of a sword to Gen. Luther Hare, U. S. V. The presentation speech was made by Senator Bailey.

Horrible Crime.—For several days passes have been hunting for a negro, Bossie Francis, accused of one of the most fearful crimes ever committed in Missouri. Miss Mary Henderson, aged 40 years, was murdered in cold blood and assaulted at Columbus, and the negro, it is said, committed the crime.

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September 19 to 27, account General Convention of Episcopal Church, San Francisco.

Choice of direct routes returning; final limit November 15. On the way visit Indian Pueblos, Petrified Forest, Grand Canyon of Arizona, Yosemite, San Joaquin Valley, Los Angeles.

The Santa Fe is the comfortable way to go—Harvey service, best in the world; superb meals of the California Limited; personally conducted tourist-car excursions.

Pullman Standard Sleeper through to San Francisco, September 12. Ask for copy of "To California and Back," and "Episcopal Church Convention Folder." Rates and other information furnished by agents.

Santa Fe

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To regain the great God-given power of physical and mental perfection is one unceasing desire of the man who has lost his grip on life through the ravages of disease. He often imagines himself incurable simply because he has subjected himself to inferior treatment without beneficial results.

Under my Varrocele, which includes no cutting or pain, this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The points of stagnant blood are driven from the dilated veins and all soreness and swelling quickly subside.

Every indication of Varrocele soon vanishes, and in its stead comes pride, the power and the pleasure of perfect health and restored manhood.

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Reflex Diseases Many ailments are reflex, originating from other diseases. For instance, organic weakness sometimes comes from Varrocele or Stricture, innumerable blood and bone diseases often result from blood-poisoning in the system, or physical and mental decline frequently follow loss of manly power.

Specific Blood Poison My special form of treatment for specific or contagious poison in the blood is practically the result of my life work and is endorsed by the best physicians of this and foreign countries.

Correspondence One personal visit is always preferred, but if you can not call at my office, write me your symptoms fully. I have the most perfect system of home treatment known to medical science.

I make no charge for private counsel, and give to each patient a legal contract in writing, backed by abundant capital, to hold for my promise.

Call or write. J. H. TERRILL, M. D., 285 Main street, Dallas, Tex. President Terrill Medical and Surgical Institute.

NEW MEXICO

Col. Head, of Watrous, recently sold to W. S. Hopewell a car of fine bulls, which were shipped to the Hopewell ranch near Eagle, N. M.

A. W. Tenant, well known in Silver City and at present engaged in mining at Steeple Rock, N. M., last week purchased the Santo Domingo ranch, near Ahumado on the Mexican Central road.

IRRIGATION WORK UNDER WAY.—Some time ago the Irrigation Commission granted to C. R. Burkhead and associates of Chicago the privilege of erecting storage reservoirs, ditches and appurtenances on a tract of land lying on either side of the Mimbres river, in Grant and Luna counties.

The preliminary work on this immense irrigation enterprise has been under way for some weeks in the southern part of the Territory in the vicinity of Paywood Springs and Allison. The point is in the extreme north-east corner of Luna county.

It is well known that these lands in most parts are extremely fertile. The same people have arranged to lease and purchase 50,000 acres additional lands, standing to the credit of the various territorial institutions. They lie in the Mimbres valley immediately south of the body covered by the contract with the irrigation commission.

It is proposed, and the preliminary surveys have located the ditches to direct the waters from off the Mimbres from the principal reservoirs to a series of storage reservoirs, located on both sides of the river, in the valley lying among the lower hills.

The capacity of the reservoirs located will be approximately 25,000,000 gallons. The watershed which sends the floods through the canon, which will be dammed, constitutes nearly 1000 square miles.

Weather bureau statistics show that the average annual rainfall in this mountain district is practically twelve inches, and it is estimated that between 80,000,000,000 and 100,000,000,000 gallons pass through the canon every year. Last year it is believed double that volume found its way to the lower country through this gap.

It may be interesting to know that 80,000,000,000 gallons of water will cover 1000 acres nearly thirty inches deep.

To properly and safely store this tremendous body will require the expenditure of \$600,000.

A LONG FELT NEED SUPPLIED. For years Fort Worth and vicinity have felt the need of a scientific institution where those suffering from any form of disease, chronic or acute, might come and be cured without the use of drugs, being conveyed with the dangerous knife. Dr. Lucile Duncan and Prof. Chas. Holland, with their combined science methods of treating all diseases without drugs, have a beautiful, commodious home at 504 Lipscomb Street, Fort Worth, furnished with every modern convenience for the treatment and cure of patients which most completely fill the great need, and that men and women are coming to them, not only from over Texas, but also from adjoining States and Mexico, seeking relief from deformity and disease (which we are glad to state they have always found) is proof sufficient that the great work of these two specialists is appreciated by the afflicted.

In this institution, Dr. Lucile Duncan, the lady specialist, who has no equal in the South on diseases peculiar to her sex, has charge of the female department. Hundreds of suffering people, pronounced incurable by others, have come to her hopeless and discouraged only to go away in a few days, completely restored to health. Prof. Holland, a pupil of Dr. W. G. Anderson, of New Haven, Conn., light gymnastics; H. S. Anderson, Cleveland, Ohio, heavy gymnastics; Dr. W. J. Seaver, Yale, Anthropometry and medical gymnastics; Wm. Skarlstrom, Chautauqua, N. Y., Swedish treatment, etc., are in charge of the male department. He has also had a thorough course in the combined science methods of treating without drugs, and has made a special study of men and their troubles.

Physical culture free to all patients. Fencing taught. The completeness of their institution, where the pneumatic, electric massage roller, the latest improved health developer, grip machines, etc., are in an advantage. The moral standing of these people is without fault and you can write to them with confidence. The people of Fort Worth recommend them to the public. Address all mail to 501 Main Street, Fort Worth.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

SQUAWMEN'S CLAIMS OVERRULED.—Judge Barnard of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, decided the case of Willis West vs. the secretary of the interior.

This is one of eleven cases recently brought by persons claiming right to allotments in the lands in Oklahoma Territory recently ceded by the Kiowa and other Indian tribes, and claimants being for the most part white men and women who have married Indians.

They sought to secure writs of mandamus compelling the secretary to recognize their sections. Judge Barnard sustained the demurrer of the secretary and ordered the dismissal of the petition. He said, in effect, that in such a proceeding as that involving the opening and allotment of Indian reservations, the law required the exercise of judicial discretion on the part of the secretary and that the court would not interfere with the exercise of such a privilege by an executive officer.

The court voluntarily remarked that if he had been in the secretary's position he would have pursued the same course that the secretary has pursued in refusing recognition to these claimants.

WOODS' CLAIM VALID.—In the contest case of J. L. Calvert against James R. Woods, from the Lawton (Ok.) land district and involving entry No. 1, the acting secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision refusing to order a hearing of the case.

The decision holds that the selection and entry of land adjacent to the town of Lawton was not in violation of the letter or spirit of the law, and that the fact that there may have been alleged townsite settlers on the lands at the time he made his entry does not affect Woods' right of entry. The land was not subject to appropriation for townsites purposes, nor was any person authorized to enter upon it or occupy it for purposes of trade or business, and no such occupancy could operate to defeat his right to entry. It is further held in the opinion that Woods' entry is not invalid on account of the form of the tract embraced; that the special provisions of the act of May 20, 1890, do not control in this matter, but that the general provisions of the homestead law do.

The secretary says that under the act of June 6, 1900, making provision for the disposition of these lands, it is directed that they shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States, and that under this law Woods' location is valid.

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