

American Packers

Are invading the English markets and underselling Johnny Bull in his own territory. The effect of this stroke of enterprise is described below. To keep informed, you should read The Journal.

The Texas Stock Journal

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

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1902.

School Principals

Were not slow to recognize in The Journal a medium which reaches the stockmen and farmers who have sons and daughters to educate. Their continued patronage indicates the value of this paper for advertising purposes.



A GREAT PROFIT SHARING CONTEST.

\$25,000

In 1,000 Cash Prizes.

First Prize, \$10,000; Second Prize, \$3,000; Third Prize, \$1,000. Five Special Prizes of \$1,000 Each for Early Estimates.

Every subscriber to The Journal will have an opportunity to share in these magnificent prizes if he wishes to participate in the Great Educational Contest in which these prizes are given. The subject matter of this great contest is the total vote cast for Governor in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan on the 4th day of November, 1902.

CONDITIONS OF THIS GREAT CONTEST

Every subscriber who remits \$1.00, the regular subscription price for a year's subscription to The Journal, will receive one certificate that will secure for him any prize which his estimates entitle him to claim. When you send in your subscription, also send your estimates of the total vote for Governor in the three States. Write your name, address and estimate on a separate sheet of paper. Mark the certificate "Contest" and mail it to The Journal. The contest will close on Nov. 3, 1902, and no estimate received after that hour will be allowed. The certificates of the Secretaries of the three States, showing the total vote for Governor, will determine who are entitled to the prizes, and the awards will be made by a committee of prominent judges, just as soon as the official figures can be obtained.

Here is the List Prizes.

To the nearest correct estimator	\$10,000.00
To the second nearest correct estimator	3,000.00
To the third nearest correct estimator	1,000.00
To the fourth nearest correct estimator	600.00
To the fifth nearest correct estimator	200.00
To the sixth nearest correct estimator	100.00
To the next 12 nearest correct estimators, \$25 each	300.00
To the next 27 nearest correct estimators, \$10 each	270.00
To the next 50 nearest correct estimators, \$5 each	250.00
To the next 100 nearest correct estimators, \$2.50 each	250.00
To the next 100 nearest correct estimators, \$1 each	100.00
To the next 100 nearest correct estimators, \$0.50 each	50.00
To the next 100 nearest correct estimators, \$0.25 each	25.00

500 prizes, amounting to \$350,000.00.

Valuable Information

To aid in forming your estimates, we furnish the following data:

Pennsylvania elect a governor only once in four years.

Michigan elects a governor every two years, and since 1894 New York has elected a governor every two years.

The total vote for governor in New York in 1891 was 1,165,083.

The total vote for governor in New York in 1894 was 1,375,671.

The total vote for governor in New York in 1897 was 1,506,330.

The total vote for governor in New York in 1900 was 1,550,520.

The total vote for governor in New York in 1903 was 1,588,190.

The total vote for governor in New York in 1906 was 1,588,190.

The total vote for governor in New York in 1909 was 1,588,190.

The total vote for governor in New York in 1912 was 1,588,190.

The total vote for governor in Pennsylvania in 1894 was 919,212.

The total vote for governor in Pennsylvania in 1897 was 928,196.

The total vote for governor in Pennsylvania in 1900 was 938,017.

The total vote for governor in Pennsylvania in 1903 was 971,737.

The total vote for governor in Pennsylvania in 1906 was 971,737.

The total vote for governor in Pennsylvania in 1909 was 971,737.

The total vote for governor in Pennsylvania in 1912 was 971,737.

The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1894 was 448,427.

The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1897 was 448,427.

The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1900 was 448,427.

The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1903 was 448,427.

The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1906 was 448,427.

The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1909 was 448,427.

The total vote for governor in Michigan in 1912 was 448,427.

W. A. Punge
President Central Savings Bank.

Subscription Blank.

Inclosed find \$1.00 to apply on Subscription account.

Name

Postoffice

State

My Estimates for Governor in the 3 States are: N. Y.

Mich. Penn.

FARMING IN TEXAS.

THE FIGURES MADE PUBLIC BY THE AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN ARE SIGNIFICANT.

Nothing which has been given to the public by the department of agriculture for months is so significant as the bulletin for the state of Texas, recently issued through the census bureau. It not only conveys a comprehensive idea of the progress in farming made during the past decade, but illustrates the advantages to be derived from diversity of crops, along lines advocated by the Journal for years. Besides all this information the report conveys much other information of interest demonstrating, as it does, that the development of the empire state of the Southwest along these lines has been greater than any state of the Union in a similar period. The farms of Texas, June 1, 1900, numbered 352,190, and were valued at \$691,773,612. Of this amount \$100,222,811, or 14.5 per cent, represents the value of buildings and \$591,550,802, or 85.5 per cent, the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of the farm implements and machinery was \$30,125,705, and of livestock \$240,576,955. These values, added to that of farms, give \$692,476,273 as the total value of farm property.

The products derived from domestic animals, poultry and bees, including animals sold and animals slaughtered in farms, are referred to in this bulletin as "animal products." The total value of all such products, together with the value of all crops, is termed "total value of farm products." This value for 1899 was \$229,223,523, or 30.4 per cent, represents the value of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The total value of farm products for 1899 exceeds that for 1899 by \$128,123,814, or 14.7 per cent, but a part of this gain is doubtless due to a more detailed enumeration in 1900 than in 1899.

The gross farm income is obtained by deducting the value of the products fed to livestock on the farms of the producers from the total value of farm products. In 1899 the reported value of products fed was \$30,476,810, leaving \$209,346,434 as the gross farm income for that year. The ratio which this amount bears to the "total value of farm property" is referred to in this bulletin as the "percentage of gross income upon investment." For Texas in 1899 it was 21.8 per cent.

As no reports for expenditures for taxes, interest and insurance, feed for stock and similar items have been obtained by any census, no statement of net farm income can be given.

The number of farms reported in 1900 was nearly thirty times as great as the number in 1850, and 54.4 per cent greater than in 1890. The total acreage of farm land has increased rapidly, being twice as great in 1900 as in 1890.

The improved acreage shows a decrease of 68 per cent for the last decade, owing to the use of a more strict definition of the term "improved land" in 1900 than in 1890. The decrease percentage of farm land improved is

due also to the acquisition of vast areas of new unimproved land for grazing purposes resulting in a marked increase in the average size of farms. The increased acreage in crops indicates that there has been no actual loss of improved area.

Every census year except one following the civil war shows a great growth in agriculture. The gain the last decade in the total value of farm property was \$445,498,240, or 86.2 per cent. The increase value of land improvements and buildings was \$291,802,824, or 78 per cent. In that of livestock it was \$137,317,452, or 133 per cent, and in that of implements and machinery \$116,377,164, or 119.2 per cent. The value of farm products in 1899 was more than twice as great as the value reported for 1859. A portion of this increase and that shown for implements and machinery is doubtless the result of a more detailed enumeration in 1900 than in previous census years.

In the majority of counties the number of farms increased the last decade. The few counties reporting decreases are situated in the western part of the state. The total area of farm land decreased in eleven counties, while most of the remaining counties report remarkable increases. The decrease in reported area shown in a large number of counties is due to a more intensive cultivation of smaller farm areas and to the use of a more strict definition of the term "improved land" by the twelfth than by any preceding census.

The average size of farm for the state is 32.3 acres and varies from 50.6 acres in Red River county to 46,000 acres in Parker county. The large average of farms is, as a rule, in the western part of the state in counties containing large livestock ranches.

For the state the average value of farms (including land, improvements and buildings) was \$1964. Between 1890 and 1900 the value of farms decreased in but ten counties. With the exception of Atascosa, Calhoun, Hardeman and Willbarger, the value of implements and machinery increased in all counties, while Freestone and Limestone counties showed a decrease in the value of livestock.

In the period from 1850 to 1900 the total number of farms increased 102.2 per cent and in the last decade 54.4 per cent. Since 1890 the number of farms operated by owners has increased 33.6 per cent; by cash tenants 25.8 per cent; and by share tenants 97.3 per cent. The percentages indicate that the number of farms operated by owners has not increased at so fast a rate since 1890 as the number of tenant operated farms. Share tenants contribute 79 per cent of all in 1900, the large percentage being due to the fact that the greatest number of cotton and hay and grain farms are reported as being operated by share tenants.

In 1900 81.4 per cent of the farms of the state were operated by white farmers and 18.6 per cent by colored farmers. Of the white farmers 53.9 per cent own all or a part of the farms they operate, and 46.1 per cent operate farms owned by others. Of the colored farmers 90.7 per cent are colored farmers.

The value of livestock on farms and ranches June 1, 1900, was \$240,576,955, or 25 per cent for the total value of farm property. Of this amount 59.5 per cent represents the value of meat cattle, other than dairy cows; 14.3 per cent that of swine; 1.7 per cent that of sheep; 1.6 per cent that of poultry and 11 per cent of all other livestock.

No reports were secured of the value of livestock not on farms and ranches, but it is probable that such animals have higher average values than those on farms. Allowing the same average, the value of domestic animals not on farms was \$8,128,528, and the total value of domestic animals in the state exclusive of poultry and bees not on farms was approximately \$248,710,483.

The twenty greatest agricultural counties of the state in their order, according to value of products, are: Collier, \$5,468,012; Ellis, \$5,218,649; Williams, \$4,581,659; Panna, \$4,434,277; Grayson, \$4,175,975; Dallas, \$3,985,292; McLennan, \$3,892,461; Hill, \$3,852,077; Hunt, \$3,802,880; Bell, \$3,591,574; Fayette, \$3,516,887; Navarro, \$3,463,169; Lamar, \$3,420,462; Milam, \$3,285,195; Travis, \$3,194,405; Falls, \$3,127,357; Washington, \$2,987,797; Limestone, \$2,811,813; Kaufman, \$2,738,291; Denton, \$3,580,983. Other counties which produce more than \$2,000,000 annually are Bastrop, Cooke, Gonzales, Johnson, Lavaca, Red River, Smith and Tarrant.

Counties under \$2,000,000 and above \$1,000,000 are Anderson, Austin, Bexar, Bosque, Bowie, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Caldwell, Cass, Cherokee, Colorado, Comanche, Coryell, Delta, De Witt, Eastland, Erath, Freestone, Grimes, Gaudalupe, Harrison, J. J. Henderson, Hopkins, Houston, Lee, Leon, Montague, Panola, Parker, Robertson, Rusk, Shelby, Van Zandt, Wharton, Wise, Wood and Nacogdoches.

W. W. Means of San Angelo, Tex., sold to Mont Noelle \$500 fine hold over muttons at \$25 per head average. Another deal in mutton at the same place was the transfer of 2200 ewes and lambs, the latter thrown in, brought by Russell Hamilton & Blake Caution from J. R. Hamilton, at \$2.50 per head.

Farmers near Greenville, Texas, fear serious damage to cotton from the invasion of the boll worm.

TRADE ABROAD.

AMERICAN MEAT DEALERS ARE DOING A BIG BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Has the meat trade in England passed into the hands of enterprising Americans? A late dispatch from London states that the Smithfield market is already under the absolute control of American houses. Its capture has been secret and gradual.

Chicago, through London representatives, now regulates the price of beef in London, Liverpool and Manchester. Less than ten years ago there was no American stall in Smithfield market. The Americans then sold through English salesmen, paying 20 per cent commission, which it is estimated, amounted to \$500,000 a year.

Then came the American invasion. Swift & Co. came first and the others followed. Now fourteen of the leading stalls are occupied by American houses, including Swift & Co., the Hammond company, Armour, Edward Morris, Nelson Morris, Archer & Dawson, Schwarzhild & Sulzberger, and the Cudahy company.

The Daily Mail says that these companies have not only eliminated the former commission, but have succeeded in raising the price of beef. The English representatives of these concerns meet daily and agree upon prices to their mutual advantage. As regards refrigerated beef, which comprises 75 per cent of the beef consumed in England, within the last six months prices have been raised 3 cents a pound.

The conditions of the English producers are similar. Buyers there no longer come to Smithfield market, but deal direct with the American depots at Liverpool and Southampton. The Americans have prevented the English from importing live cattle by taking practically all the available freight space for six and twelve months' time. They will run this space unladen rather than to allow opposition firms to use it.

So smart and relentless has been the American competition that the game is now practically left to them by the disheartened English traders. It is expected that beef will reach a record price before winter. The British side of the Smithfield market declares that the only thing that will prevent this will be the re-opening of the Argentine supply now that Argentina is said to be free from the foot and mouth disease.

TEXAS WOOL IN BOSTON.

There is very little wool left in Texas unsold, says the Wool Reporter. Prices paid for six to eight months' stock ranged from 13 1/2 to 15 1/2, costing 15 1/2 to 17 1/2 landed in Boston warehouse; and from 14 1/2 to 16 1/2 for twelve months' stock, costing 18 1/2 to 19 1/2 landed. The spring clip will be not over 6,000,000 pounds and the coming fall clip is estimated at 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds. The prices paid this season are the highest since 1892, and at no time since then has there been a greater eagerness to buy the wool.

THE GALVESTON FAIR.

The promoters of the Galveston fair have perfected their organization by the election of the following officers: John Young, president; Worthy Boyd, vice-president; S. A. Lemontis, secretary, and John Sealy, treasurer. Directors, F. E. Mistrot, John Young, Worthy Boyd, J. H. Langhorn, Gus C. Schultz, S. A. Lemontis and Frank Hillberd.

A lease on eighteen acres of land has been secured and soliciting for stock subscriptions will be immediately begun. As soon as possible a track will be built, ground fenced and stables and a grand stand constructed. A base ball diamond will occupy the center of the grounds.

RAIN IS GENERAL.

Late advices from all over the state convey intelligence of general rains during the past few days. In most cases, the precipitation was more than a shower. Dallas and Tarrant county are well watered and growing crops have been greatly benefited. Stockmen in the drought-stricken cattle districts are relieved of considerable anxiety. Cotton and late forage grasses have been much improved. On some farms the cotton bolls have already opened. Near Brownwood, large quantities of fall feeds had been planted and the rains gave them a good start.

CATTLEMEN ARE LIABLE.

State Veterinarian M. E. Knowles is investigating the charge that the Cattle Syndicate has organized a large cattle company, operating in the Panhandle of Texas, has been shipping cattle into Montana without a federal health certificate, says the Cattle (Mont.) Record. The company, which is known as the XIT outfit, claims to have such certificates, but this is disputed. It has shipped 15,000 to 20,000 cattle into Montana, and if the charge is substantiated, it has become liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000.

"I have seen some of the stock of this brand," said Dr. Knowles to the Record yesterday, "and none of them were diseased, but they were poor and thin."

Dr. Knowles has not yet investigated the poisoning of cattle near Lewistown, the facts of which have been published in the Record, but received a letter yesterday from Dr. Frederick Treacy of Lewistown saying that a number of cows in that vicinity had been poisoned and that he had sent the contents of their stomachs to Emil Starz for chemical examination. While it did not say, the letter created the impression that malicious poisoning was suspected.

IRRIGATION PLANS.

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK TO INAUGURATE EXPERIMENTS IN THE ARID REGIONS.

Mr. Hitchcock, secretary of the interior, has completed plans for inaugurating a system of surveys in the arid and semi-arid regions to ascertain where irrigation enterprises may be established to the best advantage, says a Washington dispatch. This work will be in direct charge of F. H. Newell, of the geological survey. In speaking of his plans and the work in prospect, Mr. Newell said:

"The first work to be done is to send civil engineering parties into the field to investigate and report on three distinct phases of the work to be accomplished. For instance, take a given territory which it is desired to irrigate. Before any actual construction is begun it is necessary to ascertain the cost of the construction of the dam and canal, to survey and plan the details of each, and besides, the law requires reports to be made as to the amount of land to be irrigated, and the possible benefit in dollars and cents to each acre. When you realize that the work is to be done, not at any given locality, but that the most available locations are to be selected, the vastness of the work becomes more apparent."

Mr. Newell stated that from the passage of the irrigation bill to the present time the work done embraced the sending in out of surveying parties to make observations and report on the details. The civil service commission is being drawn on for civil engineers, and the field force is being improved as rapidly as possible. Parties of this character are now working in California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona and Colorado.

After reports have been received the data will be forwarded to Washington as rapidly as collected, and here it will be classified, the merits of each proposition compared with those of other locations and the conclusions of the experts presented to the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Newell estimates that in the next hundred years there cannot possibly be irrigated more than 60,000,000 acres of arid land, notwithstanding the claim in congress that something like 200,000,000 acres could be reclaimed. It will doubtless be two or three years before the actual work of construction will be begun in any locality.

RED POLLS THE THING.

Waco, Tex., July 12, 1902.

To the Journal:

I am glad to say that the drought has not affected the sale of Red Poles, as I have sold more in the last thirty days than ever before in the same length of time. I have recently sold enough to start two good sized herds—one in Brown county and one in Stephens county—which has taken about all the females I can spare, and only have a few extra young bulls left for sale that are old enough for immediate use.

I have recently had an order for a couple of bulls from Jamaica, in the West Indies; also, one from Mexico, with which I am now figuring for about ten head.

The only way I can account for this extra demand for Red Poles, is on account of the drought and the possible scarcity of feed stuff, as people are finding out that Red Poles will come nearer living on what and water than any other animal of the cow brute that grows.

Hoping your Journal the success that it deserves, I am, yours truly,

W. R. CLIFTON.

It is reported on good authority that Germany is seeking to buy cattle in Texas. A government representative in the person of Graf von Waldersee, a son of the general of that name, is now in the State for the purpose of investigating the classes of cattle raised, the quantity and supply. Prospects are good that direct shipments of beef animals from the ranches to Germany will be inaugurated.

PACKERS' "GRIP" IN ENGLAND.

A recent dispatch from London Eng., says that the newspapers there all print details of the alleged combination formed by the American packing houses, but no opinions of beef experts are published. The Daily Mail quotes an authority in reference to the American attempt to control the English meat markets. He admits that the Americans are going ahead not only in London but throughout the provinces, the reason being that they supply better meat and handle it by better methods than English houses. The result is that stock is being placed on the market in better and cleaner condition than English beef killed six or eight miles away. The retail butchers are consequently prepared to pay a higher price for American beef. The only way in which English cattle raisers can meet the Americans is for them to adopt similar methods. The remedy lies in the British colonies. The authority understands the negotiations are proceeding between London and Buenos Ayres for the removal of the prohibition on the importation of live cattle from Argentina, where 25,000 head are waiting transportation to England.

SALE OF RANGE HORSES.

An auction sale of range horses was held last week at the South Omaha market, under the management of McCrory & Carey. Included in the offerings were sixty cases of Western horses from Nevada and Oregon, many of them of the circle I, the circle dot and L H brands. The most of the horses were large boned animals, showing Percheron or Norman blood, and in good flesh. Some horsemen went so far as to say that it was the best average lot of horses ever seen at this point. There was also a sprinkling of lighter weight horses, and some

TICKS IN NEW MEXICO.

Col. Albin Dean, live stock agent in charge of the bureau of animal industry, has been notified that cattle infested with Texas fever ticks have been in the southern part of Grant county, south of the Southern Pacific railroad in New Mexico. A temporary quarantine has been placed upon that part of the country by the New Mexico cattle sanitary board and Dr. J. L. Allen of Col. Dean's staff is making an investigation, and co-operating with the New Mexico boards to stamp out the infection. No cattle can be moved out of the infested district until they have been examined and pronounced free from ticks. It is not believed that it will be difficult to stamp out the ticks there, as it is a country which ordinarily is free from the infection.

SPECIAL CATTLE GRANT.

The United States department of agriculture has issued an order allowing cattle from the north and west exhibited at the Southern Interstate fair to be returned north of the quarantine line.

Frank Weldon, secretary of the fair, received a letter and copy of the official orders recently from Secretary James Wilson to the above effect. Application for this exemption was only made about a week ago and the department acted on it very promptly.

This matter has to be taken up every year with the department of agriculture at Washington, but Atlanta's fair has such a good reputation for care in the matter of handling cattle that the department now gives the necessary permits without any unnecessary delay.

As is generally known, there is a quarantine line for cattle and cattle from the north cannot be brought south and returned without a permit and a representative of the department of agriculture. These permits are only issued after an examination of the cattle to see that they are not infested with the cattle tick.

CATTLE TO COMBINE.

Steps are being taken at Guthrie, Oklahoma, for the organization of a cattlemen's association in the interests of the breeders. A preliminary meeting was held at Guthrie Saturday. The returns of the county assessor show that notwithstanding the high price cattle have been bringing, it is a fact that there has been an increase in the number of cattle owned in the territory over last year that is wonderful. One county, Beaver, shows an increase of over 28,000 head, and many others show heavy gains. The plan is now to hold all native cattle until the price advances, the hope of such advance being based on the certainty that Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois will have sold all their cattle to the butchers, and will want good feeders to replenish and restock their farms and eat their grain.

The men behind the movement are among the largest stockmen in Oklahoma. Cattle are in splendid shape, owing to the early and warm spring, and as the hay and fodder crop prom-

CATTLE WANTED

2000 Head Texas Steers for Cash FOR FEEDING.

Fail Delivery. Also Feed by the Month.

E. A. McIlhenny, New Iberia, La.

COMBINED SCIENCE TESTED

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

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

Things at Home and Abroad.

Jessie Morrison, the slayer of Mrs. Clara Wiley Castle, was sentenced to twenty-five years at hard labor in the penitentiary by Judge Aikman at El Dorado, Kas., last week.

A message from Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, says that many of the Boer commandants, field cornets and ex-officials of the late Free-State government refuse to take the oath of allegiance, though few of them object to signing the declaration acknowledging King Edward as sovereign.

Exports from Porto Rico to the United States were 48 per cent over the total for the last fiscal year. Sugar has formed the principal articles of export.

An explosion in the shaft of the Cambria Steel company's mine under Westmont, Hill at Johnston, Pa., last Thursday afternoon resulted in the death of nearly two hundred miners.

Harry Tracy, the Oregon convict, who has killed six men and wounded several others since June 9, is being hotly pursued by men and dogs in the country southeast of Seattle, and may be slain or captured within a few hours.

It is estimated that between \$250,000 and \$300,000 was lost as the result of a great fire which was discovered in the building occupied by the Patton-Worsham Drug Company, at the southwest corner of Commerce and Murphy streets, in Dallas, Tex., last Wednesday morning.

Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan, for twenty-two years supreme in the Chicago Catholic diocese, died shortly after 3 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, at his official residence, near State street and North Avenue.

Washington advices are to the effect that Secretary Hay's prompt action upon the appeal of the Chinese government through Yuan Shi Kai and Minister Wu Ting-Pang, relative to the evacuation of Tien Tsin, has met with success.

R. L. Graham of Naples, Texas, has purchased from H. C. Beal of Colorado, Texas, forty-five head of stock horses, mares and sucking colts. They have been shipped to East Texas.

THE TWIN TERRITORIES

Recent rains near Mill Creek, I. T. have made stock water plentiful and cotton and corn are doing well.

The home coming of Lord Kitchener from South Africa was attended with outbursts of patriotic enthusiasm by the English populace.

Agulnaldo has been released under the provisions of the amnesty proclamation issued by President Roosevelt on Independence day.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad company has just closed a contract to haul 25,000 head of cattle from Oklahoma City, O. T., to the markets at Kansas City and St. Louis.

The prize gardening contest which was inaugurated at Oklahoma City last fall by A. H. Clasen, receiver of the land office, in which he offered \$100 in gold to the winner, was closed Saturday and the judge awarded prizes to the following: Frank McEwen, Louis Phillips, Earl Hempely, Harold Bradley, John West, Julia Corty, Willie Upshaw, Willie Hoefler, Gergia McKay, Burton Humphrey and Helen Hamilt.

Judge Gill, in the United States court at Vinita, I. T., Saturday, issued a restraining order enjoining S. B. Adams from moving a herd of cattle from a pasture in the Cherokee nation.

A dispatch from Vinita, I. T., says that Judge Gill of the United States court there has issued a restraining order enjoining S. B. Adams from moving a herd of cattle from a pasture in the Cherokee Nation.

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NEW MEXICO

The famous Grayson herd of cattle 25,000 in number in Sierra county, New Mexico, has been sold to Hobson Bros. of Ventura, Cal., and W. B. Patterson of Los Angeles for \$400,000.

The federal land office has made public its report for the Santa Fe land district, showing that during the past fiscal year 10,325 acres of public land were entered upon in the district, a great increase over past years.

Estimates place the number of cattle grazing on the Califaz county ranges at 70,000, while the number of sheep is estimated at 200,000.

A bulletin giving the status of the agricultural interests of Louisiana issued by the census bureau at Washington places the total number of farms at 115,969 and their value at \$141,230,610.

The legislature of Louisiana has passed the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the state representation at the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

Oklahoma cattlemen have determined to hold their stock until fall, when they believe that there will be a large demand for feeders from neighboring states.

Revenue Collector Cobb has completed his lists of the cattle in the Indian Territory at the present time. He says a conservative estimate based on close inspection would be 1,000,000 head.

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have the same published in the press of the country. Okmulgee was selected as the next place of meeting and the date named Aug. 11.

A message from Stringtown, I. T., says that grave trouble is apprehended between cattlemen and Indians in the Cherokee Nation, as several hundred cattle have been killed during the past week supposedly by Indians, who seem determined to drive cattle out of the domain.

The assessed valuation of taxable property in Oklahoma this year will amount to more than 72 million dollars as against \$50,464,596 in 1901.

TERRITORY CATTLEMEN ACTIVE. - At the last quarterly meeting of the Chickasaw Stockman's Association executive committee, held in Purcell, I. T., last week, it was reported that seventy-three new members, representing 9000 cattle, had been added during the quarter.

Keep your system in perfect order and you will have health, even in the most sickly season. The occasional use of Prickly Ash Bitters will insure vigor and regularity in all the vital organs.

ARKANSAS.

The last government crop report for Arkansas says that fair weather has generally prevailed, though light showers fell in isolated localities.

Scott & March BELTON, MO. Breeders of Hereford Cattle. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

"Sunny Slope Herefords." 150 bulls from 6 to 30 months old, 100 yearling heifers, 60 cows from 2 to 8 years old.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS 700 head in herd. Young stock for sale GUDGELL & SIMPSON INDEPENDENCE, MO.

ALLIGATOR BRAND ROOFING is tough, durable and easily laid. Made of chemically treated, strong, fibrous material coated with a slaty sand.

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Varicocele, Stricture, Nervous Debility and Lost Manhood... CURED TO STAY CURED. 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. DR. J. H. TERRILL, Dallas, Texas.

Galloway Cattle FOR SALE - Two car-loads yearling bulls, all registered; 30 head of registered cows from 2 to 4 years old, all bred to imported Woolfel 18085 (7245). C. N. MOODY, Atlanta, Mo.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, Waco, Texas. A high grade institution for both sexes - seven distinct schools are organized: Add-Ran College of Arts and Sciences, College of the Bible, College of Business, College of Music, School of Oratory, School of Art, Preparatory School, Commodious Buildings, Four Classical, Four Scientific and Two Ministerial Courses are offered.

Griffitts' College of Commerce. And School of Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy and Spanish. Will send you a beautiful new catalogue and tell you how to get the best business education in the largest and finest business college in Texas.

STEPHENS' COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC FOR YOUNG LADIES. 47th Session opens Sept. 11 - Beautiful for situation - In the heart of the great Educational Center of the West.

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Alamo Gasoline Engines. Easiest to start. Simplest to operate. Economical on gasoline. Strongest and most durable. Built for business. Fully guaranteed. Write for prices. Ft. Worth Windmill and Supply Co.

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