

TEXAS



LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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NO. 8.

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9:45 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	Lve. New Orleans. Arr	10:55 a.m.	7:05 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	Lve. Galveston. Arr	9:30 p.m.	9:35 a.m.
11:10 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	Lve. Houston. Arr	7:30 p.m.	5:35 a.m.
2:20 a.m.	11:37 a.m.	Arr. Brenham. Lve	4:52 p.m.	2:20 a.m.
8:20 a.m.	3:10 p.m.	Arr. Austin. Lve	1:25 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
2:15 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	Arr. Llano. Lve	7:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
7:40 a.m.	3:55 p.m.	Arr. Waco. Lve	12:35 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
7:07 a.m.	4:40 p.m.	Arr. Corsicana. Lve	11:48 a.m.	9:15 p.m.
10:29 a.m.	7:55 p.m.	Arr. Fort Worth. Lve	8:30 a.m.	6:10 p.m.
9:35 a.m.	6:40 p.m.	Arr. Dallas. Lve	9:35 a.m.	6:40 p.m.
12:10 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	Arr. Sherman. Lve	7:05 a.m.	3:25 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	9:50 p.m.	Arr. Denison. Lve	6:45 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
6:40 a.m.	4:40 p.m.	Arr. Kansas City. Lve	11:00 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
6:25 p.m.	6:55 a.m.	Arr. St. Louis. Lve	9:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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The Financial Situation.

No line of business activity has escaped the blow from Wall street which, looked at squarely, had too many of the features of a general panic to be passed by without a note of warning. Capital, always the first to run to cover in times of danger, has displayed its customary conservatism and locked the vaults wherein is stored the sovereign remedy for financial debility—money.

The summary calling in of loans, the great difficulty in floating even gilt-edged commercial paper and the difficulty in enforcing collections has resulted in wide-spread disaster to commercial and manufacturing enterprises. The daily press has teemed with reports of failures, all ascribed to that dread term, "financial stringency." The suspension of numerous private banks and wiping out of some weak or poorly managed national banks, has so terrorized small depositors as to cause the withdrawal of a vast amount of money from circulation.

The West, Chicago more particularly, has felt this movement and one of the soundest financial institutions in the country, the Illinois Trust and Savings Institution, was the object of an insane run during the past week. Vague rumors affecting the credit of large buyers and packers also affected the market, with a result damaging to the shipper. The state of the live stock trade, as seen from the market reports in the JOURNAL, gives no hope of a speedy reaction towards good prices. Until the national administration indicates plainly what its financial policy is to be, the present unsettled condition of affairs will affect all lines of commerce. The cattle raiser who is not absolutely compelled to sell, will act wisely in keeping out of the market for the present. A sufficient number who have maturing obligations to meet must ship their cattle to market, and therefore the shipper will be at the mercy of the buyer until the depression in monied circles is relieved.

Extermination of Wild Beasts.

Wolves, cats and other wild animals are annually destroying thousands, tens and even hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of live stock in Texas. The sheepmen are, perhaps, the heaviest losers, though they can and, as a rule, do by close herding protect themselves. However, the cattleman, the

horse raiser, the hog producer and, in fact, all kinds and classes of stock growers are heavy losers each year by these pests. It is not so much the number of animals that are actually destroyed by these beasts, though these number up into the tens and, perhaps, hundreds of thousands, but it is the additional cost which the stockmen and farmers are forced to pay to protect their stock that constitutes the greatest part of the burden. Think for a moment what a paradise Texas would be to the stockman if there were no wolves, no panthers, no wildcats, in fact no wild beasts of any kind. Sheepmen would then dispense with shepherds, their sheep would graze at large in pastures or on open range, as they do in Australia or other countries where the wild animals have been exterminated. The expense of raising and caring for sheep would be materially reduced and, in addition to this, the flocks, instead of being rammed and jammed both day and night by herders and shepherd dogs, would be permitted to graze, take water and rest at their leisure, and in every respect follow their natural instincts and inclinations, thus insuring perfect health, more rapid growth, and better results in every particular. It is safe to say that if the wild beasts of Texas were exterminated that wool and mutton could be produced as cheaply here as any place in the world, Australia not excepted. There would then be a good profit in growing wool at 8 cents per pound while mutton would prove profitable at much less than its present market price.

By the extermination of the wild beasts thousands and thousands of valuable colts, calves and pigs would be saved each year to the stockmen of this great state. The saving would certainly be ample to cover any cost that might be incurred by the state or general government in getting rid of these pests. Of course Texas could not do it all; the war, if successful, must be general all over the country. If Col. Campbell's mange inoculation will do the work, or any part of it, it should be introduced everywhere. In fact, everything possible should be done to rid the country of these expensive pests.

Appeal to Cattlemen.

In the JOURNAL of May 12 Mr. George T. Reynolds, the well known and popular cattleman and banker of Albany, Tex., published the following appeal to the cattlemen of Texas:

On behalf of the distressed family of Mart B. Owens, a victim of the late Cisco cyclone, I appeal to you for aid and assistance to relieve their sufferings and wants with the hope that liberal responses will be the result of these lines.

The day following the disaster I took the opportunity to visit Cisco for the purpose of acquainting myself with the terrible condition of affairs. The scene that I beheld was indescribable. I visited the spot that Mart Owens once called his home. All that remained to tell the tale of woe was three feet of a rock chimney, the stone steps in the terrace, one chair in the back yard, and barely enough lumber to build a

hen coop. Furniture, bedding and clothing all gone. A vacant lot remains as the silent witness who speaks in unmistakable words of the distress that befell the unfortunate ones.

Not far from this scene I beheld another more pitiable. Mart Owens lay dying, one sweet little girl by his side with her head mashed in; a son fourteen years old dead near by; a helpless wife with an injured back close by. Six other children, all more or less injured and crippled, with arms and legs broken, magnified the picture of distress.

Mart looked about him and in feeble tones gently spoke: "I would help this if I could; but I don't know as I want to. I'll not be here to care for them." One son, being absent on a round-up trip, escaped injury.

A few days later Mart Owens and his two children lay in one grave, still, in the cold embrace of death.

He had seen better days. He was an old-time cattleman, and as such merited the respect of a large number of acquaintances and friends. Adversity had overtaken him, and while fortune no longer smiled upon him his credit was unimpaired, and had he lived he would have been able to regain his vanished fortune.

Those of us upon whom prosperity has smiled should not be reluctant in opening our purses and assisting the destitute widow and helpless orphans, whose bitter wail and deep anguish imploringly cry to our merciful Father for aid and comfort.

Mart Owens left no life insurance or other property; all that he left in the way of wealth to his family was a clean record. Mart has "turned over" his last "herd," and gone to meet Abraham, Isaac and Jacob at the last grand "round-up," from whence no herder has ever returned to camp. Friends, we have only a temporary lease on our "herds" and will soon be called to "tally them out" to the giver of all good, who will select another "herder" to take our place.

Mart Owens was the only cattleman in Cisco and seems to have been the worst sufferer. The people of Cisco who had anything left did all in their power to relieve the suffering. The people of Texas have responded nobly for the general good, but it is our duty to help the Owens family. The cattlemen of this state have kind hearts and will sympathize with the distressed widow and helpless orphans of a brother cattleman.

In addition to the contributions already made, we cheerfully subscribe for the benefit of the Owens family the sum of \$100, and trust that our action will be emulated by the cattlemen of Texas. Funds subscribed may be paid to the order of the undersigned at the First National bank of Albany, Tex., and will be devoted to the noble cause mentioned above. Statements of the amounts subscribed will be duly acknowledged to the subscribers through the public press. Let us then, one and all, do by Mart Owens what we would have him do by us.

Mr. Reynolds reports the following contributions:

George T. Reynolds, Albany, Tex.	\$100 00
J. A. Matthews, Albany, Tex.	75 00
E. P. Davis, Throckmorton, Tex.	50 00
E. B. Harold, Fort Worth.	25 00
Winfield Scott, Fort Worth.	25 00
Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., St. Louis.	50 00
George W. West, Oakville, Tex.	10 00
M. Hall & Bro., San Antonio, Tex.	10 00
John Honeycutt, Amarillo, Tex.	10 00
H. H. Halsell, Decatur, Tex.	10 00
J. C. Lynch, Albany, Tex.	5 00
E. B. Carver, Henrietta, Tex.	5 00
Pat O'Loughlin, Eolian, Tex.	5 00

Making a total to date of.....\$380 00

Mr. Reynolds very naturally feels a little disappointed at the result. The JOURNAL believes that there are hundreds of liberal hearted cattlemen in

Texas who will respond liberally to Mr. Reynolds' noble and unselfish appeal, and with the hope that the matter may be brought to their attention, cheerfully gives space a second time to the above communication. The JOURNAL will add \$10 to the above list, and in addition thereto will agree to donate to the Owens family all the monies received by it for subscriptions for the next thirty days from parties living in Eastland or adjoining counties. Each subscriber's name will be published in these columns, while remittances can be made direct to this office or to Mrs. M. B. Owens, Cisco, or to George T. Reynolds, Albany. Receipts issued by either of above parties and forwarded to this office will be accepted in payment for subscription. The friends of Mart Owens and those who wish to aid his helpless family, can, by going to work at once, collect quite a snug little sum for them. The more numerous and the larger the lists the better the JOURNAL will be pleased.

In conclusion the JOURNAL wishes to again appeal to the stockmen and big-hearted citizens of Texas generally in behalf of the widow of Mart Owens and the house full of helpless children. A donation of from \$5 to \$100 from each of you will rebuild the home of this helpless family and once more give them the comforts of life. The subscription list which will be published in full in the JOURNAL should, and we confidently believe will, exceed \$2000 within the next thirty days. There should be no delay, but every cattleman in Texas should respond to the extent of his ability and do it promptly.

A LUBBOCK county correspondent writes: "Crop prospects in this county are fine. The grass is better at this season of the year than it has been for several years past, and the cattle are in better fix than they have been in a long time. More train herds have passed through Lubbock this spring than were ever known to pass through this section of the country before, some going to Amarillo for shipment and others being driven to Nebraska and Dakota. There are a great many prospectors coming and looking for new homes. They seem to be all pleased with the plains country and a good many locate. Our advice to all men wanting cheap homes is to come to the plains country at once."

AN Abilene special of the 8th says: The largest real estate deal consummated in West Texas for several months was closed here to-day, when the Johnson ranch, located in Callahan county, was sold to Messrs. Bell & Mickle of Benton, Ark. The ranch contains 6000 acres, and the consideration was \$36,000 cash.

Nature gives to every time and season some beauties of its own; and from morning to night, as from the cradle to the grave, is but a succession of changes so gentle and easy that we can scarcely mark their progress.—Dickens.

CATTLE.

The present condition of the cattle market offers the greatest possible inducements for the use of pure-bred bulls. Such sires can be had now cheaper than ever before, and the produce of such is bringing a heavy advance in the market over the price of common stock. The added quality given by the use of pure-bred bulls brings several times what it costs to produce it.

The Field and Farm says: Two-year-old steers in Arizona are selling readily at \$12 a head, and three-year-olds at \$15. Stockmen are not at all anxious to dispose of their cattle at these prices, although they are badly in need of funds. They are convinced that there is to be a vast improvement in the Southern cattle business in the near future, and think that if they can hold the steers a year longer they will realize a good profit from them.

There has been an unusual demand in Texas this year for improved bulls. Texas breeders of improved cattle tell us they have been unable to fill orders this year, while two or three years ago they had to carry over large numbers of surplus stock for lack of buyers. This increased demand for pure-bred bulls means Texas stockmen and farmers are at last waking up to the fact that they must breed a better class of cattle. It shows also that there is a general feeling of returning confidence in the future of the cattle industry.

"Prohibition" is a big thing. He comes from Kansas, as might be expected; is a deep cherry-red Shorthorn-Devon steer, eight years old, nimble on his feet as a three-year-old of 1600 pounds, stands nearly nineteen hands high, and for his enormous weight is as symmetrical a steer as has ever been seen here. He is quartered in Dexter park opposite the auction market, and is here to challenge the world on three points—weight, style and color. His owner, Mr. W. W. Crandall of Crandall, Coffey county, Kan., does not tell his weight, but will take \$5000, or \$1 a pound, for him. The secret of the animal's even distribution of fat and remarkable agility is that Mr. Crandall had him walked a mile every day for five years, except when it was too slippery. Mr. C. has a 4800-acre farm and is an extensive cattle breeder and feeder.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Farm Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., referring to the beef situation, very correctly says: From 50,000 to 75,000 less hogs arriving each week in Chicago than during the corresponding weeks a year ago, coupled with the fact that prices are now hovering around 8 cents a pound, ought to admonish cattlemen to prepare for decided advances in beef animals in the early future. That hogs will not be made cheaper next fall and winter by reason of their number is absolutely certain; the country can by no possibility produce them; and that very high-priced hogs will be accompanied by very low-priced cattle is not probable. Already prices of cattle have substantially improved. At this writing prime steers are selling in Chicago \$6 per 100, as against \$4.75 to \$4.85 at the same time last year, and on nearly all grades there is about the same relative difference. At the same time the receipts are very much lighter than a year ago, and promise to be lighter still. There are abundant indications that the "Big Four" influence is at work bearing the market, but in the presence of a greatly restricted supply that influence will not amount to much for very long. It begins to look at last as though cattle growers had starved the work into paying better prices for cattle, and the world's hunger is likely to get the best of the "Big Four's" greed and boom prices beyond the desire of that delectable quartette.

Diminishing supply of Cattle on the Ranches.

From time to time comes the report of the increasing influx of settlers on the public lands, and the constant contraction of the ranch cattle supply. Montana has been a great field for this kind of cattle growing, and so has Southern Dakota. Reports just at hand from these regions state that cattlemen are closing out their big herds, by reason of the encroachment of settlers on the public lands.

In South Dakota the large herds are fast disappearing. Last week the last of the big cattle outfits in the Black Hills region of that state, the Keystone Land and Cattle company, disposed of their herd of 8000 head of range cattle, and in that section of the state big herds are a thing of the past. The herd passed into the hands of a company which is furnishing the beef for the Pine Ridge Indian agency and will be used to supply the terms of their contract.

South Dakota was formerly a splendid range for the carrying on of the cattle industry, but the influx of settlers was so great and rapid that the business on a large scale could not be properly carried on. All the desirable ranch locations were taken up, the remainder is being fast located by people who must have homes, and the small cattlemen and farmers will soon have complete possession of the very little range now remaining.

It seems only a question of a few years when Montana must fall in line with the more Eastern states. Of all the Northwestern states Montana is the greatest in the production of range cattle, and in the number of big companies ranging herds. During the early 80's all eastern Montana was a paradise for the cattlemen: but the increase in population from 39,000 inhabitants in 1880 to 132,159 in 1890 has encroached upon the ranch counties and driven many owners to seek new ranges.

During that decade one section doubled in population, and as a consequence, the pretty valley of the Musselshell, ten years ago one of the best of ranges, had been almost entirely cleared of cattle to make room for the settler. And while there were last year more cattle in Montana than in any previous year, it can be attributed to the fact that until of late Montana land was not so rapidly taken up as at present, while cattle multiplied, also, that the great Milk River and other ranges were not until recently available.

Already the Milk river section is going like the rest. It is being rapidly settled up by ranchers, and with the improved systems of irrigation that settlement will be made more rapidly. Then, too, nearly all the large drives from other states are muddled on the Milk River and Bear Paw ranges, until already there comes the complaint that these sections are overcrowded and that the drives should cease.

It seems inevitable that the time must eventually come in Montana when the cattle industry must be carried on as it now is in the smaller Eastern states of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, where farm-raised cattle are furnished, and each of which states have to-day more beef cattle than Montana.—Indiana Farmer.

The Situation Reviewed.

Hon. W. S. Hopewell, a prominent stockman and legislator of Hillsborough, N. M., in a recent newspaper interview says:

"It will require a retrospect of some years to state the proposition. In the early '80's the proportion of cattle to population was somewhat short of a proper beef supply for the people of the United States, and there was a consequent unsatisfied demand for meat. The people of that time were not eating as much sheep meat as formerly. The ranges, owing to a constant series of good years, were in excellent condition. Therefore, in the first half of

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COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

STOCK YARDS,

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C. F. MORSE, President.

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Pueblo Union Stock Yards,
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These modernly built and thoroughly equipped yards are prepared to handle the live stock traffic in a satisfactory manner. Try them.

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LIVE : STOCK : COMMISSION : MERCHANTS.

Special attention given to the sale of Texas cattle. 185 New Exchange Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.

References—Bankers National Bank, Chicago; Drovers National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Paris, Ill.; J. Millikin & Co., Decatur, Ill.; State Bank, Chrisman, Ill.; Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.; Allerton Bank, Allerton, Ill.

HENRY MICHELL.

GEORGE MICHELL.

HENRY MICHELL & BRO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STOCK LANDING, - - - P. O. Box, 624, - - - NEW ORLEANS, LA.

that decade, everybody—doctors, lawyers, merchants and tenderfeet generally—invested in cattle. The English and Scotch became large owners on our ranges. Everybody was buying female cattle to stock up with. These facts sent the price of beef jumping skyward. Then came the drop. The supply by the middle of the last half of the decade was greatly in excess of the demand. Prices were poor. Hard times resulted and interest was high. To tide this owners began forcing everything, even their female cattle, on the market. The foreign corporations had to pay dividends, and the western owners had their interests to meet. Now add to this the fact that the rains decreased and the grass was poor. They said the range was overstocked. The fact is, the grass never grew. All these causes sent the cattle scrambling for market.

"I know an instance of a foreign company who stripped their range almost entirely in an effort to pay dividends. Capital stock was reduced time and again, but the price of meat was so low that the female stock was spayed for beef, and then even the mothers sent to market, but the dividends were made up.

NEW ERA IN SIGHT.

"We are now approaching a new era. The beef supply in sight is not sufficient for an ordinary year, much less the extraordinary emergency of to-day. The increase of cattle in 1890 was only 3 per cent; in 1891 it was 1½ per cent, and in 1892 less than ½ of 1 per cent. These slight increases were owing to the increase of dairy stock. On the range the steers and cows are still being forced to market. We are therefore threatened with a shortage of beef.

"A short time ago the Armour, Cudahy and other big packers announced that they had over a year's supply of beef in their cold storage. No one at the time stopped to think of the thousands of acres of cold storage this would require. It is impossible. For some reason the packers lied. It looks significant to me. Sometime previous, when pork was 3½ to 4 cents per pound, these same men announced that they had two years' supply of hog meat in cold storage. When pork took such a sudden upward jump last year

they were called on to deliver this surplus. They frankly admitted that they did not have the pork. Owing to the scarcity this meat jumped from 3½ and 4 cents to 8 and 8½, or over 100 per cent. Not considering at all their foreign contracts, any sane man knows there is not enough of cold storage to pack away two years' supply of American beef or pork. These statements always precede a rise in the market.

THE SITUATION.

"The drain on the ranges has exhausted all the three and four-year-old stock. The Northern buyers cannot even find two-year-olds. The feeders of the East are hunting for threes and fours to fatten. To-day in Kansas they are even fattening yearlings. Both scarcity of grown steers and the demand therefor are bound to increase. Suppose you start with a herd of she cattle, and take everything in account but from a favorable view, at a period of little less than five years you will have 600 four-year-old steers to market. The sixth year you will have about 900; but it is not until along in the eighth or tenth year that your herd has produced she cattle enough to allow you to market a large bunch of steers.

"Now, just look at another thing. From now until winter there will be an excess of travel of nearly 1,000,000 persons. A man traveling consumes 40 per cent. more meat than when at home. The conditions are a scarcity of supply, then excessive and stimulated demand. The range and farm herds are depleted of beef cattle. Now, young man, do you see the reason for my assertion that cattle are a good investment?

MARKET WILL BE BETTER.

"The market will be higher and will steadily climb higher for several years. I am hopeful that the drouth will break up. We are about the end of the cycle of bad years I think. The cattle left on the range are principally cows, and those that go through this summer will be in good condition next spring. There will be also a splendid market this summer and fall for steers. The tenderfeet and speculators have had a lesson as well as the cattlemen, and you bet the cattlemen at least will profit by it, and I think the others will find some other line of investment."

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Why is it that men of means and amply able to own the best stock to be had in the country, can be contented to own fourth or fifth-rate stallions and peddle their services for a trifle, when by so doing they seriously injure the breeding interests of the state? It is much better to be seen standing on the front platform of the car of progress than trailing along in the rear, though you may have lots of company.

It is not so very uncommon to see a stallion weighing a ton or more, but it is a rare thing, indeed, to see a gelding of any such weight. M. Newgate & Son have, in one of the Dexter Park stables, a Norman gelding that stands twenty-one hands high and weighs 2780 pounds. He is handsomely proportioned, is barely five years old, and is as well proportioned as a good draft horse weighing 1000 pounds less. He was raised in Iowa, but was shipped here from Winona, Minn., by Mr. E. J. Nevis, and will be sold at auction next Thursday. The horse is certainly a great curiosity—Drovers' Journal.

There are as many ways of handling colts at weaning time as there are men engaged in the business of raising them. Some of these methods are good and some are bad, but the one that is most common, and at the same time the worst of all, is to remove it to some back pasture, where it can run with other stock and be out of sight of its dam. There it is deprived of its prepared food, expected to thrive on dry, short grass, fight flies in the sun and get water with the other stock at the spring or trough. The result is that the colt goes into winter quarters thin in flesh, stunted in growth, with drooped ears and a rough coat of hair. It holds its own through the winter if extra feed and care be given it, but good, thrifty growth is out of the question.

A reminder of the fact that a colt can not make the growth it is entitled to and develop into the hardy animal it should if permitted to trail around after the dam, ought to be sufficient to put farmers on their guard for the welfare of their prospective horses. A colt trained to stand tied or put in a safe lot or box stall, is quiet and comfortable. The colt is better off and so is the dam. There are plenty of opportunities for a regularity of exercise for the colt. The mare and colt should both be turned loose in the pasture at night at all times. If there is a quiet old horse about the place the colts can soon be turned into the pasture with him through the day with perfect safety. At any rate, don't try to solve the problem of perpetual motion with the young and tender colts.

At most agricultural shows it is the largest horses which attract most attention from those who pride themselves on appreciating utility rather than "fancy" points. "See how large he is, and of course he must be strong in proportion." This does not follow. The coarse-built animal has less compact bone and less highly developed muscle. There are places where such over-weighted animals have their value, but merely to carry their excess of fat and weight consumes far too much of their strength. Besides, these extra heavy horses cannot bear service on hard roads even at slow paces. For all-around work on the farm, including cultivating and road work, there has never been a better horse on this continent than the old Morgan strain. They are compact, and both muscle and bone are developed, so that their bulk is only a slight indication of their strength. Merely to make efficient work horses a strain of the best trotting horse blood is no detriment.

When there is a depression in the market for certain kinds of horses, it

is wise to inquire into the cause and if possible prescribe a remedy. While good, first-class draft and coach horses are scarce in the market and bring good prices, inferior ones are plenty and a drag at very low prices, resulting from the fact that the market is overcrowded with inferior stock, as the Eastern market reports show. Since the introduction of electricity for street cars and other purposes there is no demand for inferior stock, and the farmer cannot afford to raise it at the present market price, but should breed only from the very best that is within his reach. One great mistake the farmers make is in selling their best mares. Because they cannot sell their inferior ones they sell the best at what seems a fair price, and keep the inferior ones and those that are blemished, to breed, and then because they have an inferior or blemished mare they say it will not pay to breed to a good, high-priced horse. They breed to a low grade or scrub horse because he is cheap, and the progeny is just what they might expect, a cheap colt such as the market is overstocked with.

Trotting Horses on the Farm.

An exchange correspondent says:

The people of the United States have yet to learn of the great value of American trotting horses for farm teams. The general impression is that about all a trotting horse is good for is the race track or a road horse, and that for farm purposes or a draft team it is of but little consequence. This is a grave mistake, and sooner or later it will be found to be such. The fact of the matter is, trotting horses that are of fair size make the very best kind of farm teams. Horses that weigh from 900 to 1200 pounds, that are standard bred or even sired by standard bred horses, make a better farm team than the heavy draft horses. It is not the largest horse that can pull the biggest load or do the most work, any more than it is the largest man who is strongest and able to endure the most physical strain. More depends upon the quality than upon the size.

During the season of 1892 we had an excellent opportunity to test the fitness of standard bred horses for farm work. Our farm contained 640 acres; there were cultivated last season 125 acres in corn and sixty-five acres in oats. We harvested about 265 acres of wheat and oats, cut about forty acres of meadow, put in 250 acres of wheat in the fall, and did sixty acres of fall plowing, besides hauling grain to market, and teaming lime, lumber, brick and sand for a two story house. We also built sheds and stables, and did a large amount of fencing. We had on the farm one span of horses, consisting of half-blood percheron and clydesdale, a team that weighs nearly 2600 pounds, two spans of trotting bred brood mares, three or four more common bred mares and a span of large mules.

The two spans of trotting bred mares did more work than any other team on the farm, and did it more easily and quickly and with less worry than any of the other teams. On the mower, header, binder, drill and gang plows they cannot be excelled. They walk right along with a quick and rapid gait and do their work well. They need more careful and intelligent handling than ordinary teams, and if they have it they are able to do more and better work than draft teams that work beside them on the farm. When on the road they go right away from draft or common bred teams. A span of well-bred trotters that will weigh from 1000 to 1200 pounds will do as much work on a farm as any span of draft horses, and they will draw as heavy loads.

Wheat locked in burglar-proof safes will not avert starvation, no matter how great its quantity; nor will "volume of currency" locked in burglar-proof safes avert the commercial disaster, no matter how large the volume.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SHEEP AND WOOL.

When people stop buying poor mutton our farmers will pay more attention to raising and feeding good sheep.

Among both dogs and men sheep thieves may be found; among both men and dogs good flockmasters are found. Let both men and dogs be treated according to their merits.

So long as a pound of mutton can be sold for the price of a pound of beef, there is no reason why there should not be a good profit in sheep growing. The mutton can be produced as cheaply as the beef, and there is always the wool clip to fall back upon for a margin of profit.

An exchange says: "The highest price paid for range wethers this year was \$6 a head, at which figure a Trinidad man named Leighton disposed of a few picked animals out of his flock. Another Trinidad man by the name of Brown recently sold sixty wethers, the pick of his flock, at \$5 a head.

The receipts of sheep at Chicago for the first four months of 1893 were 200,000 more than for the corresponding months of 1892, and the shipments were 38,000 less. This shows an increase in local consumption of 238,000. If the increase is as great all over the country there need be no fear of an over production of mutton for some years yet.

WOOL GROWERS

Meet and Propose to Exterminate the Wolves.

The annual meeting of the Texas wool growers' association was held at San Antonio on Tuesday. The principal subject of discussion was the wild animal pest, and a committee was appointed to suggest a means of ridding the country of the coyotes, panthers and wild cats. The committee reported as follows:

It has been thoroughly demonstrated to us that it is useless to look to our state legislature for permanent relief from the wild animal pest, and that we must look to ourselves for procuring this relief. In our opinion the act of the legislature appropriating \$5000 for this purpose very naturally aided us in ridding the country of wild animals, but it is too expensive a system for us to take hold of unassisted by the legislature, consequently we must devise some cheaper plan to bring about this end.

J. M. Campbell of Del Rio has been engaged for several months past in making careful experiments in infecting coyotes with the disease known as mange. His experiments have proven so successful as proved before us today, that we recommend that all stockmen and land men in this state assist in carrying on the experiment. We believe that lands in West Texas would greatly appreciate in value and all live stock in proportion if we could get rid of the wild animals.

We recommend that steps be taken at once to start at least one mange propagating pen in each county for trapping of wolves for the purpose of injection and turning out, and that

poisoning or killing of wolves be discontinued entirely until we have thoroughly tried this means of extermination. The disease will not kill the animals at once, but it will effectually prevent the raising of their young and finally exterminate them.

The following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. F. Halbert of Sonora; vice-president, Dr. J. B. Taylor, San Antonio; secretary and treasurer, Max Mayer, Sonora, Sutton county.

The next annual meeting will be held at San Angelo, second Tuesday in June, 1894.

Scab in Western Sheep.

The prevalence of scab in Western sheep is a very great damage, not merely to the ranch owners, but to the interest of the farmers in the prairie states. In almost every part of the prairie states there are farmers who could profitably feed a carload or more of sheep and would do so were it not for the hostility to the introduction of this class of sheep among their neighbors who are growing sheep on their own farms and avail themselves in some states, as they should do in all of the legislation intended to protect them from the introduction of scab. There is no better use to which the screenings of the damaged wheat of the Dakotas and Minnesota or Northern Iowa can be put than feeding it to first class Western sheep, free from scab, unless it be feeding it to grade sheep of the mutton breeds grown in the states. The same may be said of Nebraska corn or of the damaged wheat of Kansas and Missouri. Even when these sheep are dipped, prior to being placed in the feed lots, the hostility the neighbors still exists, and with good reason.

The market for Western sheep would therefore, be greatly extended, a thousands of farmers in the prairie states greatly profited, were Western ranchmen to take measures, prompt and vigorous, for the entire suppression of the scab. We are glad to note that the Eastern Montana Wool Growers at their tenth annual meeting at Miles City, April 17, regarded this as the most important matter that came before the convention, an investigation showing that there were 5000 sheep in Carter county alone that were affected with scab. A veterinary inspector was appointed, the sheep dipped and every effort taken to prevent the contagion from spreading. We hope that a measure of this kind will be taken in every part of the wool growing district of the West. In the prairie states there is no possible excuse for the existence of scab. The flocks are small, easily controlled, and the man who has scab sheep on his place, and continues to have them, simply does not understand his business. He cannot expect to get his flock for half its value. His flock is a standing menace to the sheep breeding district, and public opinion should compel him to keep his flock clean. Iowa has a law which enables enterprising sheepmen in any county to eradicate the scab, and supply also, any man who introduced it, harbors it. It is to be hoped that the first opportunity sheep breeders will insist on like legislation in every state in the West, and then maintain public sentiment that will enforce the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL office, 1008 Houston street, (up stairs) when in Fort Worth. THE JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

Charles Goodnight, the Panhandle cattleman, is in the city.

J. C. Loving returned from a flying trip to Childress Wednesday.

J. H. Cage, a well-to-do stockman of Stephenville, was in the city yesterday.

M. A. Sansom, the Alvarado cattle dealer and feeder, was in the city Tuesday.

J. W. Knox, the Jacksboro stockman and merchant, was in the city yesterday.

John Bryson, a prosperous stockman of Comanche county, was in the city Monday.

Maj. Sam Hunt, the wide-awake livestock agent of the Katy, was here Wednesday.

Charley Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, was here Wednesday.

Jot J. Smyth, the well known and successful cattle feeder of Itaska was here Tuesday.

L. W. Krake, the Texas representative of the St. Louis National stock yards, was here Tuesday.

J. B. Neil of Abilene had the only Texas cattle on the St. Louis market Monday that brought \$4.

Felix Mann, the well known ranchman of Menard county, spent a few days in Fort Worth this week.

Sidney Webb of Bellvue, and J. B. Wilson of Dallas, each had cattle on St. Louis market Tuesday that brought \$4.50.

Arthur Tisdale, manager of the Adair ranch in the Panhandle, left Fort Worth for the above named place Tuesday.

George Simson passed through Fort Worth Tuesday en route from his pastures in the Indian Territory to his ranch in Stephens county.

T. J. Allen, well known to all the stockmen of Texas, and who looks after the interest of the Kansas City stock yards, was in the city Tuesday.

Messrs. Hogg Bros., Hamilton, Tex., advertise for sale a small bunch of choice steers in this issue. If you are a prospective buyer look up the "ad" and write them.

Charles McFarland and E. D. Farmer, both of Aledo, both of whom have accumulated large bank accounts in the cattle feeding business, were in the city Wednesday.

M. L. Sikes, the well-known stockman of Christian, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Sikes has recently married and is, therefore, feeling quite cheerful and good-humored.

Capt. A. G. Evans, well known to all the cattlemen of Texas, and senior member of Evans-Snider-Buel company, was in the city a few days ago en route from Western Texas to his home in St. Louis.

C. O. Hervey & Co., stationers and printers, have always on hand a full line of plain and fancy stationery of the best quality and latest design.

Remember the place, 612 Main street, ground floor, this city.

Capt. E. F. Ikard of Greer county was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Capt. Ikard says the flies are not giving much trouble in his section. They are not nearly so plentiful or annoying as they were last year.

E. B. Hearn, the Callahan county cattleman, came down from Baird Tuesday and left for his Donley county ranch Thursday. Mr. Hearn reports the range in fine condition all over the country, and says the cattle are doing well.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Memphis and Charleston railroad to be found in this issue of the JOURNAL. This popular route has opened an office in Dallas, with F. M. Jolly as agent, who will take pleasure in giving all desired information.

The Matador Land and Cattle company have leased the pasture formerly occupied by the Franklin Cattle company, better known as the Groom's pasture. It contains 360,000 acres of fine grazing land, which will be stocked up from the Matador pastures.

L. Zabel, proprietor of one of the largest and best saddlery establishments in the West, has his card in this issue of the JOURNAL. To those of our readers who desire anything in this line we would ask of them to call upon or write Mr. Zabel before purchasing elsewhere.

H. R. Martin of Comanche was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Martin has recently shipped several train loads of cattle from his New Mexico range to pastures in Kansas. He says there are no flies in New Mexico or Kansas, but that they are becoming very troublesome on the Comanche county range.

Col. William Hunter spent several days of the past week in Fort Worth. The colonel is an indefatigable worker, which fact, together with his personal popularity, accounts in a great measure for the large volume of business he has been able to control for the livestock commission firm of Evans-Snider-Buel company.

J. F. Newman, a cattleraiser from the Sweetwater neighborhood, met his Fort Worth friends Wednesday. Mr. Newman says the rains have been good on the range for two or three weeks, and cattle are getting in good shape. There are not many steers going to market, but sheep are being shipped out in large numbers.

Frank Lang, the Sweetwater cattleman who was recently seriously injured by coming in contact with the engine of a passenger train while running at full speed, mention of which was made in last week's JOURNAL, is now rapidly recovering and will, it is thought, soon be himself again. Mr. Lang is still at Amarillo, where the unfortunate accident occurred.

Murdo Mackinzie, manager Matador Land and Cattle Co. (limited) of the Panhandle and also of the Prairie Land and Cattle Co. of Colorado, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Mackinzie's headquarters are at Trinidad, Col., from which point he is enabled to successfully manage two of the largest cattle companies in the Southwest. Mr. Mackinzie not only enjoys the confidence of those he represents, but is also very popular with the stockmen generally throughout Colorado, New Mexico and Texas.

I. T. Pryor, the well known cattleman of Austin, is no more. That is, he will no more interfere with or be in the other boys' way. In other words Ike is married, and now off the market. The JOURNAL is in receipt of the following announcement, which explains

THE ENSOR REMEDY

FOR

Liquor, Morphine and Tobacco

Is a sure and harmless cure. It is purely vegetable, and cure guaranteed.

P. L. HUGHES, MANAGER.

Institute Cor. Third and Pecan Sts., Ft. Worth, Tex.

West's Chloro-Naptholeum

—THE BEST REMEDY FOR—

Ticks on Sheep,

Foot Rot, Lice on Cattle, Sores, Wounds, Galls, Thrush, Greased, Cracked Heels and All Similar Troubles.

Write for Circulars.

WEST'S DISINFECTANT CO.

504 NORTH TWELFTH ST., ST. LOUIS.



504 Main Street

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The best of everything in the jewelry line. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

itself: "Mrs. R. E. Stafford announces the marriage of her daughter Myra to Mr. Ike T. Pryor, Wednesday, June 7, 1893. Columbus, Tex." The JOURNAL, together with Mr. Pryor's many friends, wish him a long and prosperous life.

W. K. Bell, the Palo Pinto county ranchman and stock farmer, was in the city Monday. Mr. Bell has one of the finest stock farms in Western Texas, containing 11,000 acres of choice land. On this ranch, in addition to grazing each year from 1000 to 1500 young steers, he is breeding and building up a nice herd of Poled-Angus cattle and also a good lot of improved horses. Mr. Bell has a herd of about 1000 head of full-grown, matured steers in the Territory, which he expects to market at good figures within the next few months.

C. C. French, who represents the Evans-Snider-Buel Co., returned on Wednesday from a trip to Austin, Lampasas and other towns. He says all crops look well, but that rain is badly needed in spots. He says the Spanish fly is proving to be a great nuisance to cattle in some localities, in fact, some of the cattlemen are compelled to ship before they are ready to do so on that account. He says the outlook for the sheepmen is poor, that Utah wool is bringing only 11 cents and San Angelo wool 8 cents per pound, and that the sheepmen are looking very blue over the matter.

J. L. Cunningham, the well known stockman and land dealer of Palo Pinto

county, was in the city Tuesday. To a Gazette reporter Mr. Cunningham said: "Palo Pinto county is in good condition and crop prospects are splendid. The yield of small grain far exceeds the expectation of our people. Some farmers have harvested forty bushels of wheat per acre. Corn and cotton have not been better for years. Cattle? Well, we're all right on that score. Our pastures are in excellent condition; cattle are fattening and good prices are obtained in all sales made. Prices are steadily advancing. The truth is, we are a happy people, being out of the excitement occasioned by tight money. The resources of our county are grand. Mineral Wells, in the east portion of the county, catches hundreds of visitors in the summer season, which makes that a prosperous town. The Texas and Pacific coal company in the southwest portion of the county is working right along and adding to their possessions all the while in purchasing real estate at good prices."

Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Antonio, vice-president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, also vice-president of the Texas Wool Growers' association, was in the city Wednesday. The doctor, who is, by the way, one of the most active and energetic stockmen in the state, is quite enthusiastic over the prospect of being able to exterminate wolves and other wild beasts by introducing among and infecting them with mange. The doctor has recently visited Col. J. M. Campbell's experimenting corral at Del Rio, where wolves are trapped and turned into this corral

dally, where they remain until thoroughly inoculated, after which they are permitted to return to the range and communicate this highly contagious and loathsome disease to all other animals with whom they may come in contact. It is claimed in South and Southwest Texas that nearly all the wolves killed during the past few months have been found to be suffering with this disease, and it is believed that it will eventually result in entirely exterminating these animals.

Chicago Market Letter.
Special Correspondence.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 6.—Saturday last the Texas cattle market was quite flat, owing to a lack of demand. The slaughterers had loaded up for the week and in the face of tight money talk they did not propose to buy any more than they actually needed. The few cattle sold went at lower prices, and the 1500 on sale could not have been cleared at a large discount.

Monday opened with plenty of cattle in sight and almost no buyers. The absurd panic talk served its purpose, and sales of Texas cattle were made at 25c decline.

To-day there was a healthier tone and the supply was bought up quite readily at the decline.

Monday 758 and 1106-pound steers sold at \$3@4.40, with some staggy steers at \$2.55. Texas cows sold at \$2.50@3.

To-day the quality was poorer and sales were at the following range: Cows sold at \$2.30@2.85; bulls at \$2.30@3; calves, \$2.75@4.75, mainly the latter price, and steers at \$2.90@4, with none of-choice quality offered. Last week's receipts of Texas cattle were 15,467, the largest of the year so far.

The Texas sheep market Monday was 10@25c lower. Sales included 78-pound grassers at \$3.75; 81 and 82-pound fed shorn wethers at \$4.75@5, and 89-pound woolled sheep at \$5.25. The wool is selling so poorly that buyers are not offering much premium on superior quality.

The same kind of talk helped to paralyze the cattle market. There was nothing in it whatever, and there was a sharp decline as was recorded Monday. Prices averaged 50c lower than Saturday, the almost unprecedented decline being partially due to the failure of a large slaughterer's establishment doing business at the Chicago stockyards.

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The same kind of talk helped to paralyze the cattle market. There was nothing in it whatever, and there was a sharp decline as was recorded Monday. Prices averaged 50c lower than Saturday, the almost unprecedented decline being partially due to the failure of a large slaughterer's establishment doing business at the Chicago stockyards.

HILL'S

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at \$1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us \$1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other.

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RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

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TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW Testimonials

from persons who have been cured by the use of

Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:

DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for \$1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
W. L. LOTE GAY.

Address all Orders to

4.75. These prices tend to cut off future cattle supplies at quite a rapid rate.

We don't hear very much about dehorning now-a-days, but an astonishing proportion of the best cattle come to market without their natural and useless head gear.

At the prices for fine stock, it is a shame that so many scrub sires are allowed to exist.

Sheep are being marketed much more freely than last year and are selling at lower prices. However, producers of mutton have been fairly well remunerated. The extent of the Texas mutton crop so far this year has been quite unprecedented.

AN ERADICATOR.

A Plan to Rid the State of Noxious Wild Animals.

Dr. J. B. Taylor of San Angelo, vice-president of the Texas Live Stock Raisers' association and also vice-president of the Texas Wool Growers' association, was in the city Wednesday, having stopped over on his way to the Indian Territory. Dr. Taylor has given a great deal of thought to the extirpation of noxious wild animals and believes that the problem is in a fair way of solution.

After speaking of the means that had been resorted to by the legislature for getting rid of wolves and the appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose, which was supplemented by a like amount from the counties, the total amount being exhausted without making any perceptible reduction in the number of the wolves, Dr. Taylor went on to tell of the new discovery.

J. C. Campbell of Del Rio, one of the biggest sheep raisers in the state and a man of more experience than most in that business, has long been trying to discover a method of exterminating wolves. Finally, by accident, he has hit upon a method that promises suc-

cess. It is to give the wolves the mange. He believed it could be propagated among all carnivorous animals. Mr. Campbell is an Australian and was in the sheep business there a long time, and knows what good results followed the extermination of wild animals in that country, which was brought about by means similar to this. Last summer Mr. Campbell discovered that the dogs in Euclinal and La Salle counties were badly affected with mange and that their puppies died soon after birth on account of it. He immediately went to work, built a corral, got a lot of many dogs and instead of killing the wolves, as he had been doing, he put them alive in the corral with the dogs. He found out, by observing closely, that in a few days the wolves were thoroughly infected with the disease, but to make sure that this was the case, he kept them in the corral some weeks and then turned them loose. He has continued that practice all the winter and spring, so that by this time a large number of infected coyotes are running loose in Val Verde county. There is good reason to believe, Dr. Taylor says, that the disease is spreading, as lately wolves have been killed fifty to 150 miles north of Campbell's ranch with this disease. In McMullen, La Salle and Encinal counties, where the many dogs were first found, reports are coming in that all the coyotes are diseased with the mange, which, no doubt, was communicated from the dogs which had the disease before Mr. Campbell began his experiments.

From the nature of this parasite it can readily be understood by those knowing the habits of wolves, that the disease can be easily propagated among them—not only among coyotes, but among the larger wolves, and probably among panthers as well.

At the state wool growers' convention in San Antonio Tuesday Mr. Campbell had a full grown coyote, which had been in the corral with

twenty or more coyotes and dogs for about two weeks. It was thoroughly infected with the disease, and Mr. Halbert, the new president of the association, has sent it to his ranch near Sonora where he and his neighbors will at once start a propagating corral.

The Wool growers' association strongly recommends that all stock and land men in the state go to work with them at once in giving a thorough trial to this plan of eradicating wild animals. Members of the association do not feel positive that the disease will effectually bring about that end, but nothing better is known.

"We all know," said Dr. Taylor, "that if we can drive wild animals out of this state the value of grazing lands and all kinds of live stock will be increased enormously. We have this fact now staring us in the face, that henceforth wool will not bring to exceed 10 cents a pound, which is a reduction of 50 to 60 per cent, as we have to compete with countries on a free trade basis that have already got rid of their wild animals."

Dr. Taylor is strongly impressed with the experiment, and believes if the people will go in and establish pens in every county we will soon rid ourselves of the coyote. Mr. Campbell will soon be in a position to furnish infected animals to all who apply for them.

Sheep husbandry and wool production will be an important occupation in this country for generations to come, either by itself or in connection with general agriculture, whatever the tariff policy of the United States may be. The style of sheep husbandry may change somewhat from free wool, but it is bound to play an important part in the vocation of the farmer.

I wonder why it is we are not all kinder than we are. How easily it is done. How instantaneously it acts. How infallibly it is remembered.—Drummond.

AGRICULTURAL.

It is woefully fatiguing to work with dull tools, particularly when we think how cheap grindstones are.

The real financial and credit saviors of the world are not its gold miners, but those who dig breadstuffs and other necessities of life out of the earth.

Plan your work ahead, do not go at it haphazard. Put your tools in order rainy days. See that you have a surplus of singletrees, doubletrees, clevises, open rings, etc. Have your harness in good repair, and keep some leather and a box of copper rivets, assorted sizes, to mend any break. Cut your year's supply of wood in the winter. Repair your fences before the ground is dry enough to plow. When the ground is ready to work go at it, do not wait until to-morrow. Do not spend your time at the village store gossiping. Do not potter around. Have a shop and some tools, and make gates and repair your implements rainy days.

Young men on the farm are circumstanced in many respects much as are the great majority off the farm. They have a future, and it depends very much upon their own efforts what it shall be. Many realize this and pave the way for a successful career, by reading and study, by investigation and observation, by a careful analysis of the means and methods necessarily employed by others who have got to the top, and by practical persevering experiment. They who do not realize that the making of themselves is measurably in their own keeping, take things as they come, and indifferently, rather than otherwise, plod their way very much as a door upon its hinges, without aim, purpose or object. Work on the farm is hard and unremitting day in and day out all the year round, but so is the daily toil of those in other callings. We are born to work, it is man's nature to be employed, and happy is he who, knowing his natural predilection, is able to adopt it and press toward the goal of his ambition with might and main. An honorable name and an untarnished reputation are the most desirable friends a man can have to accompany him in his laudable and honorable efforts. These should be without blot stain or any such thing; for a black mark will assuredly follow him through life and just at the time he least expects it, will be proclaimed as it were from the housetops, or be published to the world by his enemy.

The Beauty and Happiness of Country Life.

The increased tendency of population from the country to the towns and cities in recent years, so much and so justly criticised, has a discouraging light thrown on it recently from an unexpected quarter. The late Judge A. G. Brown of Mississippi, who was three times in the legislature, three times in congress, three times a senator and twice governor, besides holding military offices, wrote to a young friend not long before his decease: "True, as you say, I had many offices. Indeed, I may say I never knew defeat in any of my aspirations. And it is just because I had success which people call wonderful that I feel confident to administer a word of caution to the young men of this generation. My young friend, do not be deceived by the glitter of office. I am now past my three-score years, and am fast travelling into ten. I have held almost every office in the gift of the people, and I can truly say with the preacher, 'it is vanity and vexation of spirit.' Looking back over a long and, I hope not unsuccessful, life, I can say with a clear conscience my greatest regret is that I ever made a political speech or held an office. There is a fascination in office which beguiles man—but be assured, my

young friend, it is the fascination of a serpent; or, to change the figure, it is the 'ignis fatuus' which coaxes you to inevitable ruin. I speak of that which I know. If my young friends will be governed by my advice, I have this to say: After all my successes as a public man, now, when my head is blossoming for the grave, I feel that it would have been better for me if I had followed the occupation of my father and been a farmer."

This is one of the most remarkable utterances of any public man in recent years. There can be no doubt that others have had similar experience but have lacked the courage to speak out.

The man or woman who loves the freedom of the country with its healthful surrounding and who has a taste, or is willing to cultivate a taste for the finest productions of orchard and garden, will think long and deeply before bidding farewell to the green fields, and the waving grain, and the feathered songsters of grove and meadow, expecting to find peace and contentment in official position, or in the crowded thoroughfares of the city.

CULTIVATING CROPS.

Keep Surface Mellow—Cultivate Frequently to Keep Soil Moist and Increase Yield.

The chief object in cultivation is to open up fresh earth to the action of the air. The surface being kept mellow and moist by cultivation, the forces of nature, both in the earth and in the air, are brought into active and effective work in the preparation and supply of plant food and moisture for the use of the growing crop. The cultivation must be sufficiently frequent to supply a mellow surface during the entire period of crop growth. Mellowness of the surface soil will insure moisture by holding at the surface the water which rises constantly from deep down in the earth by capillary action. It being so held is taken up and used by the growing plants, and in this way the moisture that rise is not evaporated. The

CULTIVATION NEED NOT BE DEEP, and, in fact, should not be deeper than about three inches, as a mulch of that depth is quite sufficient. Frequent and shallow culture seems to be the demand, says a writer in the Nebraska Farmer, and wide openings of the soil are to be avoided, as the conditions are not favorable for retaining moisture. Deep going and wide shovels on the cultivators are to be avoided. To conserve the unlimited supplies of fertility contained in the soil and in the air,

but one simple condition is required, and that is a mellow surface soil. It has been said that the air is a great reservoir of fertility, and it is doubtless true. If, then, the soil is kept mellow by cultivation, the air will combine its action with that of the earth, and the elements of plant food will be made available for the use of plants. Nature has so ordained that the air must be brought into action upon the earth in order to prepare the elements of fertility in both in suitable forms to be used by the growing plants. To "till the ground" means to keep it in such a condition that the

AIR ACTS IN HARMONY WITH THE EARTH

in the elaboration of plant food in suitable forms to be used by the growing crop. "Laying by" corn with three cultivations is insufficient to supply the essential conditions of crop growth, but the objector may say that good crops are grown by three or four cultivations; but it is a fact that when extra exertion has been stimulated by the offer of large prizes, that 250 bushels of corn have been grown on one acre, and 1000 bushels of potatoes from the same amount of land. These extraordinary yields show something of the capacity of production under better conditions than those ordinarily supplied by slack cultivation. The limit of production is not yet known, nor will it ever be reached until that happy time comes when "the earth shall yield her increase," and the edict "cursed be the ground" shall be removed, and the "restitution of all things" shall have been fulfilled. Dry weather

CULTIVATION NEEDS TO BE FREQUENT to prevent the soil drying out and becoming hard, thus retarding the action of the air on the earth. The moisture in the earth rises to the surface at all times except when the surface is supplied by rains; and if the soil dries out the moisture rises and escapes into the air before it can be used by the growing plants. Wet weather cultivation should be frequent, as it will assist in drying out the surface and freeing the extra moisture by its escape by evaporation. Shallow culture is also necessary in a wet time, as the roots run closer to the surface than they do in a dry time. Root pruning is always injurious as nature abundantly teaches in all departments of plant life. Too much care and attention can not be paid to the cultivated crop. All effort in the way of proper cultivation will be amply rewarded with an abundant yield and improved quality of crop. The average yield of farm products must be greatly raised if farming on the average is made to amply compensate the tillers of the soil.—The Orange Judd Farmer.

CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU

THE SUPERIOR BLOOD-MEDICINE

PURE BLOOD

CLEAR SKIN

HEALTH

MENTAL ENERGY

PERFECT DIGESTION

SOUND SLEEP

LONG LIFE

VITALITY

STRONG NERVES

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTER
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F. L. HOUGHTON, BOSTON, MASS.

A MAN

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When Flaky White Biscuit, Pastry of surpassing delicacy and flavor, or Cake that is moist and sweet are desired . . .

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IS INDISPENSABLE.

STOCK FARMING.

One strand of barbed wire upon the top of the fence may not make much show, but may restrain unruly or breachy cattle and horses better than an additional wooden rail.

A good cistern, made with a filter and large enough to hold all the water that falls from the barn, is the safest and surest dependence that you can have for water for your stock. It will be pure and of the right temperature for use summer and winter.

Many stockmen will plant a field of sorghum this year for fodder, and will get the best of fodder, too, if it is only cared for. It will not make as much fodder as field corn, but what it does make is more nutritious, and, as the crop will stand a drouth better than corn, it sometimes succeeds where the other fails.

There is perhaps no occupation which has as much to commend it to the man of a sound, practical turn of mind, and who loves freedom and courts a contented mind, as stock farming. There is no business so free from unavoidable disaster; there is less risk, less cause for worry, and more to give the mind pleasant recreation than in any other business whatever. A well conducted stock farm never fails.

Improvements in farm animals must be looked upon in the light of engrafting, and the practice must be carried out on that basis. As an illustration of the great importance of using a sire of superior breeding and merit, we have only to remind the reader that he cannot, as a rule, depend upon the sire transmitting more than half his good qualities to his progeny, while in fruit grafting he can procure the full duplication of the fruit of the higher quality through the process of engrafting upon the inferior bearing tree.

Every farm should have its bees, as well as its fowls, cows and horses. We know a farmer who does not desire to be a bee-keeper on a large scale, as he has not the time to devote to it, but winters over about a dozen colonies. In the fall, after frost and after the bees have ceased brood rearing and the combs are free from it, he selects the largest colonies of the best and brightest Italians to keep over. The rest of the colonies are smothered and the hives put away for swarms the following summer. In this way he has an abundance of feed to build up the colonies in the spring, and well provisioned hives for the swarms. This man has no expense after the first investment in hives, and procures an abundance of honey for his family use.

Farming is a business, and the man who would make a real success of it nowadays must be a good business man. He must be an all-around good business manager. Besides buying and selling and the employment of labor, there are the planting, cultivating and harvesting of crops, the breeding, feeding and care of livestock, the use of machinery and a hundred other important things which require intelligence, skill and executive ability of a high order. There are a thousand little details of the business to be carefully looked after to make the farm do its best. Taking everything into consideration, the wonder is that there are not more failures on the farm than there are. No business in the city would long stand under the easy-going management of the average unsuccessful farmer.

An English exchange says: Molasses as a feed for stock, on account of the low price at which it is offered, is receiving attention. We are able, from personal experience, to testify to the value of molasses as an article of food for cattle, as many years ago we used it with excellent results. The molasses

should be thinned down with hot water and then be used to dampen cut feed, previous to spreading on the feed the meal and bran intended to be fed to the stock. It should not be given in too great quantity, as it is very laxative, and also from its sweetness very satisfying; but used with discretion it is a valuable aid in compounding a ration, and especially is it useful to feed to cows near the time of calving, when a relaxed state of the bowels is a great preventive of milk fever and garget.

It is not mere size, weight and bulk which makes an animal desirable; these would be lost sight of in choosing breeding animals, unless they accompany symmetry, quality and perfect proportion, so as to insure the highest development of vigor and endurance, and are some of the breed characteristics. Perfect animals cannot be bred from animals with narrow chests, long legs out of all proportion to the body, long narrow barrels, slack loins, scraggy necks, drooping quarters, narrow hips, small arms and thighs; and in the horse, calf knees, cow necks and ewe necks, or necks thick at the throat. Every point and its counterpart must harmonize. A narrow chest means little breathing capacity and diminished heart action, which will eventually lead to disease of those organs; in the cow, to pneumonia or tuberculosis; in the horse, pneumonia or heaves, and derangement of the heart. Long legs means leg weariness, with all its attendant evils, such as speedy cutting, interfering, sprained tendons, bruising, etc.

The Outlook for Live Stock.

A wrong feeling prevails among farmers and stockmen at present, especially in reference to horse breeding. Prices are dull for this sort of stock, and many have been indifferent about increasing their number by breeding this year. Where this policy has been adopted because of inferior brood mares, those defective in constitution or on account of blemishes, it is a laudable course. An old saying, and one which is seldom recognized, is: When a business is depressed one should more faithfully persevere in it. The fact that five or six years are required from the time of breeding until you have a mature horse, makes the adoption of this suggestion more pertinent. Those who have

GOOD BREEDING STOCK

this season, that is, sound and free from blemishes, will do well to give their attention to breeding. Do not expect such high prices as have at times prevailed during the past ten years; capital is now worth, on a safe investment, scarcely more than 6 per cent. The horse breeder can reasonably expect as much income with the present financial condition and close competition, as the breeder of almost any other farm stock. I am not an advocate of specialties on the general farm. It is fully as important to give attention to cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry as to the more attractive horse. It is, no doubt, true that such stock has a better immediate future than any other lines which farmers can follow.

Careful farmers have brighter prospects in their crops and herds than almost any other class of business men. The high prices paid for hogs recently have had a tendency to make some farmers negligent, though such instances are rare. The general farmer needs to give attention to his methods. Those who make a specialty of one or two kinds of stock have given thorough study to their line of work.—Cor. Orange Judd Farmer.

Something New Every Week for the Ladies.

New fresh goods received every week during the summer season at Miss Dora Bronson's Bazaar, 210 Main street, city. Also hair dressing in connection and hair goods always on hand. Prompt attention given to all orders.

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repainting. Paints which peel or scale have to be removed by scraping or burning before satisfactory repainting can be done. When buying it is important to obtain

Strictly Pure White Lead

properly made. Time has proven that white lead made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion possesses qualities that cannot be obtained by any other method of manufacture. This process consumes four to six months time and produces the brands that have given White Lead its character as the standard paint.

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

are standard brands of strictly pure Lead made by the "Old Dutch" process. You get the best in buying them. You can produce any desired color by tinting these brands of white lead with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

For sale by the most reliable dealers in Paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

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DAIRY.

Some dairymen are always working hard to make butter fast enough to supply the demand for this article, while others have to work just as hard to dispose of what they do make. The reason is obvious; good butter never goes begging for a customer.

Few people realize the difference in the product of cows, both in quality and quantity, or how much is annually lost by the one kind or made by the other. Time and again has it been urged upon those who keep them to keep the milk separate, discover the quantity, and then the butter product and its quality. By some cows it will be discovered the owner loses money every week, by others makes but little, and that others afford him a handsome profit. None of these can be known except by careful weighing and close examination, but ought to be known as well as the ownership of the animal.

The JOURNAL, like many of its contemporaries, was "taken in" by the "Black Pepsin" fraud. This preparation is now being denounced as a fraud by all the leading dairy papers and scientific dairymen. A given quantity of milk contains only so much butter fat, and black pepsin will increase it. The fact is, the parties who are working the scheme virtually admit the fraud when they say pepsin "unites in the form of butter, all the sugar, cheese and butter that milk contains;" and they also claim that it cannot be told from creamery butter. When lard, and tallow and oleo are added to butter, it is a fraud to call the compound butter. What is the difference between that and the fraud of gathering together into one mass the sugar, cheese, butter fat, and all the solids of the milk, and calling it butter. Black pepsin may cause all the solids of milk to adhere, but it should be called by some other name than butter, for it is not all butter.

An exchange makes the sensible suggestion that if any dairyman will bear in mind that the best butter pays a profit and the poorest insures a loss, they will have one large foundation stone of dairy economy established. The average grade just pays the cost of production; the poorer grades fall below and the better grades rise above. The profit accrues from the better grades of butter produced from the better grades of cows. For while it is entirely practicable to always make a high grade butter from a low grade cow, it is not possible to secure a profit, because of the small quantity. Neither can a profit be obtained by making large quantities of poor butter. First, we need a good cow, then give the cow and her milk good care, and success is

certain. There is comfort in the fact that it is just as easy to make good butter by good methods as to make poor butter by the "old granny" methods; in fact it is much easier and ten times more satisfactory.

A tired woman, just as much as a sick and ailing one, needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That builds up, strengthens and invigorates the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

It's a powerful restorative tonic and soothing nervine, made especially for woman's needs, and the only guaranteed remedy for woman's weaknesses and ailments. In all "female complaints" and irregularities, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

A great many medicines "relieve" Catarrh in the Head. That means that it's driven from the head into the throat and lungs. But, by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy perfectly and permanently cures.

World's Fair Visitors.

An intending visitor to the coming World's fair at Chicago need have no far as to the possibility of securing satisfactory accommodations at reasonable rates at either the many hotels or residences listed in a neat pamphlet entitled, "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair," compiled at great expense and published by a trustworthy Chicago firm.

This book contains a list of about 9000 private families who will accommodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the fair, viz: May 1 to October 30; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full-page, large-scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with regard to rates and the accommodations desired.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's fair, we have placed in the hands of our agent at your station copies of this work, which may be obtained at 50 cents per copy.

W. H. WINFIELD,
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FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., June 7.—Following are a few items left over from last week that may be of interest to some.

J. W. Tinsley, one of the prominent as well as pleasant stockmen of Gonzales, also talks about the flies; and says they are worse on the Houston prairie than anywhere else he has been, and he has just returned from the Territory, arriving at home last Monday. Says he was up looking after cattle he had wintered there, but does not know how they will turn out till he goes back to deliver (as he has sold), which he will do some time now pretty soon.

The interview with W. B. Sayers, a wealthy banker of Gonzales, who is extensively interested in land and cattle in Brewster county, was short and to the point. He says everybody is feeling better and everything improving since the rains, and that every man who has even a few cattle or stock of any kind or is interested that way should take the JOURNAL and keep posted in the business.

Earl Baldrige, one of Gonzales' successful young stockmen, is back at his old home on a visit after an absence of about a month in Inola, I. T., where his cattle wealth now is, he having sold what he had here to his brother, L. L. Baldrige.

Henry Davis of Wrightsboro, Gonzales county, who usually feeds about 250 steers, but made it 350 this year, was among his friends in town last Tuesday.

Abe Wood and Milam Harris, well known in stock circles, who live in Runge, were in the city Thursday, on their way to Topo Chico Hot Springs, near Monterey, Mexico, on a health-seeking tour.

Last week when I reported the fact that Guy Borden of this city went down to John O. Dewees' ranch to look at the steers I said we might look out for a trade. It was consummated. Mr. Borden bought 450 head from Mr. Dewees and shipped them Saturday to Chicago from Floresville. Price paid was \$26 per head.

Thursday night I took the train again on my way back to Gonzales and arrived at Luling late enough to go to bed, and the wind was blowing swiftly. Next morning I found that during the night a very good rain had fallen, which was just what people were asking for and beginning to need to keep grass growing and mature corn.

I found there must have been some mistake in my report week before last concerning the destruction of crops by weeds and hail around Luling. My informant must have been misinformed, as I saw quite as good if not better looking cotton there than I have seen anywhere else. The wind during the previous night, however, leaned the corn in a very perceptible manner in the fields along the road between Luling and Gonzales, though I do not think any material damage was done.

I arrived at the latter place Friday, the 2nd inst., in time to see "the boys" ship out twenty-seven loads of good cattle. J. G. Barnett shipped one car to Cassidy Bros. & Co., St. Louis; R. Gillett two cars to same firm, same place; W. L. Barnett one car, same firm, same place; G. W. Barnett one car, same firm, same place; R. L. Barnett six cars, same firm, same place; N. W. Hampton, two cars to Texas Live Stock Commission company, St. Louis; Ed Lewis, three cars to Evans-Snyder-Buel company, Chicago, with privilege of St. Louis market; M. P. Evans, three cars, same firm, same way; J. B. Wells, one car to Texas Live Stock Commission company, same way;

Snider-Buel company, same way; D. C. Evans, three cars, same firm, same place; Houston & Wells, one car to Texas Live Stock Commission company, St. Louis. These last were a nice load of fed steers, bought of one of the Barnett boys at \$23 per head. Houston & Wells have a whole lot more to ship, but say they will not ship for twenty or thirty days yet, as they will in that time take on tallow enough to pay the freight and what they would get now gross will be net then.

It rained showers all day in Gonzales, and the last one, which came about 7 o'clock, was a heavy one and lasted about an hour. Everybody glad to see it, though it was not needed particularly.

W. B. Houston sold to M. P. Evans 350 steers at \$17.50. These are some Mr. Evans shipped Friday, and he was offered \$20 for them in the pens.

T. M. Harwood of Gonzales, dealer in real estate, etc., says he has two or three hundred head of high grade Holstein cattle for sale cheap, and on easy terms, and that he guesses he will have to place a notice where everybody will see it—in the JOURNAL.

Saturday noon an opportunity was offered to visit Wrightsboro, a small town twelve miles southwest of Gonzales. It was busy on that day, being Saturday, and court-day besides. The country between the two towns is mostly a sandy post oak country, but nevertheless a number of nice farms were seen. Although corn and cotton generally looked very promising, still it was plainly seen that the recent hail storm in the Guadalupe valley had done much damage. At Wrightsboro very few stockmen were to be seen, and there it was I found the first man who took too many papers and who knew so much that he said he did not want a sample copy of the JOURNAL and would not take it when offered.

R. Gillett was there, and says he is getting anxious to hear something of the slaughtering and packing establishment at Fort Worth.

After a pleasant stay of a couple of hours, I was hustled back to Gonzales, to the Thomas house, where I had a good supper and bed.

Next day being Sunday, no one was to be seen on business, and I left at 11:30, going back to Yoakum to round-up a few more of the stockmen there.

Arrived in due time and, as usual, put up at the old, reliable, Eureka hotel.

John Bennett of this city went down to his ranch near Yoakum Sunday, Monday took a run up to Hallettsville, and returned to Yoakum Tuesday. Bennett says he never in his life has seen the country in finer fix than now, nor prospects brighter.

Tom Pulliam, a well-to-do stockman of Yoakum, was pulled to Cuero Monday on court business; only, however, as witness or juror.

Took the train again and went back to Runge, where I found all in good spirits, as the last rain came in the "nick of time" and assured the crops. Stockmen are also feeling jubilant over the fact that the fly is disappearing. There are very few now in the Runge country compared to what there were ten days ago. At Cuero two of the Bennett Bros., M. D. and Vol, boarded the train on their way to this city and Austin on business, but combined with it the pleasure of taking in the regatta. The boys have their eyes open for a bargain in steers, and say they will soon be ready to stock up again.

At Yorktown D. F. Wallace was found, and it was ascertained that he was there to look at a very fine bunch of steers a few miles from town, and for sale at about \$50 per head by Frazier.

In my last I remarked that we had as well look for a trade, as S. W. Barber had gone down to look at some Pettus steers. Sure enough a trade was made, Mr. Barber buying somewhere near 500 head at \$23 and \$25. He will ship them from Runge next Saturday, at least that is the present calculation.

cars of their fat steers from Runge to market Thursday.

Sam Wofford, the rustling handler of the livestock belonging to H. Runge & Co., returned Saturday with 1100 head of cattle from Jackson county, where they had been on pasture. They were turned loose in the company's pastures near Runge.

Mat Terry, the man who ships more cattle than any other one man in Karnes county, went up into the Riddleville country from Kennedy last Tuesday on the look out for some fat cattle.

W. F. Wichert of Helena was in Runge Tuesday. Says the flies never have given him or his neighbors any trouble, although there have been a few. Everything is flourishing in his locality.

D. C. Choate returned home to Runge Tuesday from Alice. Reports a big "fiesta" in progress there and good rains there and at San Diego, Benavides and Realitos, and says that is undoubtedly a fine country when it rains.

J. H. Trimmell, one of Runge's big stockmen, returned Tuesday from Oklahoma territory, and says things are looking lovely in that country as well here.

A. Jain, general manager of H. Runge & Co's. pastures, was in town Tuesday, and says he is going to experiment on a small scale with a silo. He is going to build it of lumber, above ground, dimensions 20x20x20, large enough to put up feed for eighty or 100 beeves. Mr. Jain says although the flies have been very bad they are fast thinning out, which is good news.

D. J. Wallace did not buy the cattle he went to look at at Yorktown, but went down to Corpus Tuesday, but will return Thursday, and expects to buy several loads of cattle that are to be shipped from Runge and other near points that day.

Maj. Lewis of the Santa Fe came up to the city from Cuero and the lower country Tuesday and is to leave this evening to go back down there and try to direct the shipments of next Thursday over his justly popular route.

Now is a good time to remember that the weed crop is, if nothing worse, a robber of the soil. The available plant food in any soil is the exact measure of its possible present usefulness for crop purposes. An abundant crop from our ordinary soils year after year can only be obtained by a system of farming that approximates perfection in bringing into requisition all this available plant food. Therefore it is that soils that are constantly heavily cropped must be fed by fertilizers in some form or other. Something cannot well come from nothing. But to let the weed crop come and get a subsistence from the soil is to deduct so much each year from the present possibilities of that soil for promoting legitimate plant growth. This is a weighty consideration. The weed is a parasite. It sucks the life away from farm vegetation by appropriating a portion of the available food in the soil that should go directly to the cultivated plant itself. No weed growth should be tolerated on the well regulated farm.

The cow's cud is a quantity of the food that is brought up from the first stomach after the food has been swallowed, and the animal is resting and has time to remasticate it more completely. Between the first and second

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stomachs there is a receptacle about five inches long and the size of the gullet. A portion of the food is pressed into this part of the gullet and is brought up into the throat and mouth, where it is chewed slowly. This food may be seen ascending the gullet when the cow is ruminating. The cud is not any distinct thing as some suppose, that may be lost, but is simply a portion of the food which comes from the stomach in the way described. When a cow loses her cud, nothing is lost or dropped, but by reason of indigestion the action of the stomach is suspended, and it is restored as soon as the trouble is removed by any simple medicine. The most effective is a dose of a pint of raw linseed oil or melted lard.—Dairyman.

It is but a base, ignoble mind that mounts no higher than a bird can soar.—Shakespeare.

The men who are always fortunate can not easily have a great reverence for virtue.—Cicero.

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MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

St. Louis Live Stock.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., June 8.

Special to the Journal.
Total cattle receipts, 2600.
Market steady but strong.
Light native steers \$3 25@4.80.
There were 58 cars of Texans on to-day's market, all of which were grass-fed.

East & McNeel of Dundee sold 22 steers, averaging 1048 pounds, at \$3.80; 22 steers, averaging 1040 pounds, \$3.80.

E. B. Harrold of Fort Worth sold 26 steers, shipping from Dundee, 1020 pounds, at \$3.70.

Harrold & East of Dundee sold 85 mixed cattle at from \$2.65 to \$3.35.

S. B. Edwards, Cotulla, sold 50 steers averaging 845 pounds, at \$2.50; 28 cows averaging 680 pounds, at \$2.15.

Gibbs & Fields sold 36 steers averaging 648 pounds, at \$2.25; 30 head, 785 pounds, \$2.60.

Wallace & Black, Dallas, sold 26 steers, 840 pounds, at \$3.15.

Hogs are 10 cents higher; bulk of sales at \$6.50 to \$6.70.

Sheep steady; no sales of Texans to-day.

Kansas City Live Stock.
STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
June 8, 1893. }

Special to the Journal.
Total receipts of cattle to-day, 3200.
Market on best grades 5c higher.

Best shipping steers brought from \$4.40 to \$5.65; = butchers' stock, \$3.60@4.55; stockers and feeders, \$2@4.30; bulls and mixed, \$2.55@3.80.

There were fifty-eight cars of Texans, one-third of which were cows, ranging from common grassers to good corn-fed. The market on this class of



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stock was fairly active and steady at yesterday's figures.

Among the representative sales of Texans were 49 steers, averaging 1189 pounds, at \$4.40; 72 steers, averaging 1138 pounds, at \$4; 100 steers, averaging 1090 pounds, at \$3.75; 24 steers, averaging 1015 pounds, at \$3.70; 72 steers, 1039 pounds, at \$3.40; 216 steers, averaging 947 pounds, at \$3.35; 69 grass steers, 940 pounds, at \$3; 21 grass steers, 922 pounds, at \$2.95; 166 grass steers, 807 pounds, at \$2.65; 37 heifers, 558 pounds, at \$2.40; 53 cows, 767 pounds, at \$2.35; 44 cows, 727 pounds, at \$2.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 3200; shipments, 2500; 10@20c higher; bulk, \$6.40@6.50; heavies, \$6.40@6.65; packers, \$6.40@6.55; mixed, \$6.40@6.60; light, \$6.25@6.50; porkers, \$6.50@6.55; pigs, \$4.50@6.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 1200; shipments, 1500; steady.

Chicago Live Stock.
UNION STOCK YARDS, }
CHICAGO, ILL., June 8, 1893. }

Special to the Journal.
Receipts here to-day 12,000 head. Market steadier and in some cases higher. Prime native steers brought from \$5.50 to \$5.80; medium from \$5 to \$5.25.

There were 7900 head of Texans on Wednesday's market, which was the largest run of the year.

To-day's receipts of Texans, 3000. The quality of to-day's offerings was very poor and prices uneven, but generally from 40 to 65c lower than last Thursday on canners and common stuff, and from 25 to 40c lower on choice fed cattle.

To-day's sales of grass cows range from \$1.90 to \$2.80; grass steers, from \$2.15 to \$3.25; fed steers, at from \$3 60 to \$4.

Texas sheep steady, at from \$3.50 to \$4.60.

An excessive supply of common cat-

tle is expected, which will, of course, result in further decline.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, none. Market opened 5@10c higher, but lost the advance. Mixed and packers, \$6.75@6.90; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$6.90@7.05; pigs, \$6.50.

Wool Markets.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 8.—Wool—Receipts, 260,500; shipments, 90,600; depressed but not quotably changed.

GALVESTON, TEX., June 8.—Market closed quiet.

Grade	This day.	Yester-day.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine	14 @15	15 @17
Medium	15 @17	16 @18
Spring		
Fine	13 @14	13 @15
Medium	14 @15	14 @16
Mexican improved	12 @13	12 @13 1/2
Mexican carpet	11 @12	11 1/2 @12 1/2

New Orleans Market Report.

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 5.—The run of all classes of good fat cattle during the week has been light. Good beeves, fat cows and heifers and good calves active and steady. Yearlings and thin cows are weak and selling slowly. Hogs are dull, only good corn-fed stock selling at quotations. Sheep neglected, quotations are unreliable.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand
Beef cattle	1566	1901	289
Calves and Yearlings	2072	2276	241
Hogs	467	622	716
Sheep	1360	407	1314

Texas and Western Cattle—Good fat fed beeves, 3 1/2@4 1/2c; good, fat grass beeves, per lb. gross, 3 1/2@3 3/4c; common to fair beeves, 2@3c; good fat cows, per lb. gross, 2 1/2@3 1/4c; common to fair cows, per head, \$10@14; good fat calves, per head, \$7.50@9; common to fair calves, per head, \$5@7; good fat yearlings, per head, \$9@11; common to fair yearlings, per head, \$6@8.

Cows—Good milch cows, \$25@30; common to fair, \$15.00@20; attractive springers, \$15@20.

Hogs—Good fat corn-fed per lb gross, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; common to fair per lb gross, 5@6 1/2c.

Sheep—Good fat sheep, each, \$2.50@2.75; common to fair, each, \$1.25@2.

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HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

[Devoted to topics of interest to women, and to the social interchange of ideas pertaining to home. Edited by MISS FLORENCE A. MARTIN, 152 Greenwood street, Dallas, Tex., to whom all communications should be addressed.]

The season for canning fruits and vegetables is nearly upon us. A friend asks us to ask our readers "how to can okra, corn and string beans?" Should be glad for some one to respond to the above inquiry.

M. M. contributes a thoughtful article on "Women Who Work for Wages." In a private note M. M. logically explains, "all women must work if they would live honorably, whether it be for remuneration or otherwise." To be cheerful and happy one must certainly have employment of some kind, and "M. M." takes a matter-of-fact view of affairs.

Girls and young women who went to Chicago—regarding that city as a Mecca—expecting to find fairly good paying positions during the rush of business incident to the great fair, have, in the majority of cases, failed to realize their expectations. An observing lady just returned from a visit to the fair put up at one of the large hotels. In it, as chambermaids and scrub girls, were young ladies of culture and refinement, working all day long for a mere pittance of a salary. In some instances, the report from the girls themselves is that they scarcely get sufficient food.

From what is learned, fortunate indeed is the girl or woman who went there if she secured any kind of paying menial employment, and fell into no snares or traps that are always set and ready to entrap the innocent and unsuspecting.

Several parties from Texas located in the "White City," thinking to better themselves, to become rich by keeping boarders during the fair. Instead of reaping a fortune, as was confidently expected, they, too, thus far, have been disappointed. One lady doing quite well in Texas made the move at great expense, and would now be too glad to get back with as much as she had when she left the state.

If you can possibly make both ends meet at home, better stay there; even if you have to go without the ornamental buckle that fastens the ends together.

The so-called business woman is never the woman who makes home a success, be she ever so cultured. Her mind and instincts are elsewhere, and her home is regarded as a place to eat, sleep and drink in. Whenever home is so regarded the work begun ends in disappointment.

The woman who would make a success of her home carries with her an atmosphere of loveliness and cheerfulness that charms one. Though not learned, she must be a cultivated woman; she must understand human nature; be able to penetrate the pet weaknesses and sore spots of those around her. The charming woman will never press upon these. She is too nearly perfect and has too kind a heart to wound one's feelings. The

successful home-making woman knows how to draw out the best that is in those around her. She reads, keeping apace with the times. She is able to converse upon all current topics, and encourages her children to read. She inspires those in her own home with a spirit of animation; she inspires those in her community by tact and sympathy. She never neglects her home for the glitter of society. Her light touches and refined ways shapes the natures of her children into finer moulds, and she is content. Her mission is to make home happy, and if she does this she is one who can charm, the one who is courted and admired and held in far more esteem than the woman who has merely a pretty face. The love of the beautiful is inborn in the breasts of all, but the woman with the beautiful nature who makes her home beautiful and sheds a halo of light and gladness upon all who come within the confines of her domain is the one who lives a life that is worth the living.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the woman who must work outside the home let all honor and respect be given. But the woman who neglects the home wherein she has plenty that she may add luxury to her plenty, must be selfish to say the least. She should think of the many who are in actual need of the work. I fancy some will say: "There is plenty of room at the top." True, but will she consider for a moment how little opportunity the average poor girl has had to reach the top. However good the material a girl will not reach the top at a single bound, but must climb the ladder round by round.

Let the girl who is in a home of plenty think well before she accepts a position. She may be on the very round which the poor girl needs to assist her to reach the top. Would it not be better to get the position for the one who needs it and let the one who does not devote herself to brightening the home for father and mother? Parents have many trials in raising their children and it looks hard that they should have to give them up as soon as they are old enough to be of comfort and help. But perhaps the parents are poor and she can help more by going to work at wages. Then work,

And do it so nobly and bravely, so well
That angels will hasten the story to tell.

The question must be settled in each individual case. The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger doth not intermeddle therewith.

It is a sad fact there are a great many wives who must earn something or see their children suffer for daily necessities, and grow up in ignorance. All such deserve the kindest consideration from their fellow-men. For such I would pray God that he give to them a double portion of grace and courage.

But the woman who must work is not the wife of a good husband who provides a home of plenty. If she does her duty to husband and children, she does all the average woman can do, and fills the place for which God made her.

M. M.

So many women who wish to earn their own living have gone into the millinery business that it has been suggested that some other field of labor might prove more profitable. Years ago, before Mrs. Langtry went on the stage, she hesitated which she should do, go in for growing lettuce, cauliflower and asparagus, or play "Pauline" and "Lady Clancarty." She was certain she would succeed in the first, and she felt sure that vegetables from her farm would have a good sale; however, she elected to go on the stage.

But why does not some other woman follow her idea, and make her vegetables the most desirable and the most sought after in the market.

In replacing a carpet that has been taken up to be cleaned, it should be laid over one or two thicknesses of lining paper, both to make the carpet softer to the feet and to avoid the grinding away of the fabric by dirt or sand which may work into it. If it is not convenient to use some of the approved carpet linings, three or four thicknesses of newspaper answer very well. In the case of stair carpeting a still thicker pad should be used; and it should be not simply a pad laid upon the tread, but should come well over the front edge of the board, as this is the point of most destructive wear. Carpets should not be replaced till the floor is thoroughly dry, and it is a saving to cut the breadths apart and resew them, so as to bring the least worn sections into use and retire to less exposed portions of the apartment those which have seen the most service.

Intolerant Mothers.

"One of the signs of the age," says an observing woman, "is the difficulty grown daughters find in adapting their ideas to the intolerance of the mothers who will not share in the progress about them. This is especially true where the daughters do not marry early, and either remain at home or go out to pursue some of the many occupations now open to women. In either of the latter cases the home cords are not much loosened—not nearly so much as when the daughter establishes herself by marriage in an independent household.

"The gap between the mother educated twenty-five years ago and the daughter abreast of these glowing times is wider than it ever will be again, and it is a trying one to the filial child, whose widening reach of things only increases her sense of what is due to her mother, and eagerness to bring the well-loved parent within the scope of the falling blessings. To many women motherhood brings an autocracy that is never wholly relinquished; for years her lightest wish has been the daughter's law, and, if what Thackeray calls 'the tyranny of parents' is modified in many instances, in equally as many others it painfully exists.

"I have in mind at this moment a wise, calm, filial woman of thirty-five, whose capable work in a library gives her widowed and otherwise childless mother a pleasant home, in which, alas! its provider has no home feeling. All her plans and ambitions are thwarted, or if perforce accepted, it is with scant grace; her friends are not welcome, her hobbies are not tolerated, her theories and principle are not respected. She is merely to the mother a big edition of the little girl whom she told to put on her school frock to-day and to-morrow her church gown, and whose unjudging hospitality she accepts with no smallest sense of obligations."—Ex.

CAUTION—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

Hard to Beat.

Taking effect May 28, the International route, I. & G. N., will run two fast trains daily in each direction between Galveston and Houston, San Antonio, Austin and St. Louis, with Pullman buffet sleeping cars through without change. The World's Fair express, leaving Galveston and San Antonio in the morning, will put passengers in Chicago the second morning. Berths may be secured on this train through to Chicago. This new and improved train service places the International route far in the lead of all competitors.

D. J. PRICE,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent.

POULTRY.

An exchange says: We once knew a farmer who dug a hole into a sand bank near his house, banked up the sides with slabs from the sawmill, banked up upon the sides exposed to the weather with what was called "meadow sweepings" from the salt marsh, that is, such as the tide washed on the beach that was not suitable to feed to the live stock, put in a few half windows from an old building and called it a henhouse, and put his hens into it, and those hens did not know any better than to lay more eggs and hatch out and rear more chickens than hens did that were in a \$1000 henhouse. The fact is, hens have not much pride anyway, and if they are warm at night and fairly well fed during the day, without being made too fat, they will pay for it, if they do not have either paint or blinds on their house.

Most Western farmers consider the poultry business beneath their attention. Most of them have wives who, if properly encouraged, can teach them a thing or two. During these past years of depression, in many cases, poultry was responsible for about all the clear profit on the farm. There is no place in the entire country where a certain amount of poultry can be grown so cheap as on the Western farms. After the chicks are a few weeks old they can be used as scavengers to utilize what would otherwise go to waste, hence feed costs nothing. The main expense is in making the necessary preparations to enable the wife to achieve success. Once made, there is no further expense. Encourage the wife to look after the chickens. Don't despise either the day of small things or the small things themselves.

It seems as soon as the hot weather strikes us, we forget the poultry. The fact that they can get out and gather so much of their own living, makes us careless as to our duties; yet during the summer we have important duties to perform. Think of drinking warm water when the weather is sultry. Would we like to do it? Then why make the fowls? Why compel them to drink warm water to satisfy their thirst? Think of the boiling sun. Would we like to be compelled to be exposed to its boiling rays? Then why not provide cooling shade for the chickens? Think of the lice. Would we like to sleep in a bed filled with fleas or other insects? Then why not try to get them out of the beds of our poultry? Think of the stench of a filthy poultry house. We would not wish to be inclosed in a room of a sickening scent. Then why not keep the poultry house clean and sweet? There are so many little things to think of during the sultry days that the wide-awake poulterer does not forget, and which the lazy man shirks. In winter the fowls need warm houses, in summer they should be cool. Everything must be made comfortable for them to give them a chance to safely pull through the moulting. What prospects has a fowl to successfully moult that has all the summer been pestered with lice? Yet how many are free from these life-sucking pests?

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

The Best Advertising Medium.

Those who wish to buy or sell any class or kind of real estate or live stock should make their wants known through the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. It is the best medium in Texas through which to reach the stockmen and farmers of the state. Advertisers should make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

SWINE.

Pig raising and feeding comes nearer being a fine art when pigs are high of price and everybody anxious to have them.

What a distinguished and honored man is the hog raiser nowadays when he delivers a carload of hogs and makes the bank tremble at the size of his check!

Don't make the mistake of substituting quantity for quality in the slop you give the pigs. Water is not especially nutritious. It is the solid matter that helps make gain.

The Northern range-man who refuses to stock up his range with Texas steers at present prices is missing one of the few rare opportunities that come in a lifetime. There is big money in young steers at present prices.

During 1892 new markets for American pork were opened which took 40,000,000 pounds. And the great American hog goes marching on, pouring lard on the troubled waters of want, and filling the hungry of all lands with that which is meat."

In the state of Washington a large per cent of pork is fattened on wheat and barley. A very common way of feeding is half and half of wheat and barley, chopped fine and mixed with water to a stiff dough. Wheat, however, is considered better feed than barley. It is claimed by farmers in that state who have tried it that it fattens as quick as corn and makes better pork.

The breed can be selected to suit your idea of a hog, but in order to raise any breed with any degree of success for a term of years it is necessary to continually select each year and separate from the other pigs at weaning time such sows as you wish to breed from, and never breed them until they are matured, for if you do you will get too fine a bone and a weak constitutioned lot of pigs. All sows that have matured that are not developed as they should be must be fattened, or else your selecting will avail you nothing. And then breed to a full-blooded sire, and in this way you will not only make more dollars but will enhance your product.

This is one of the years when there should be a large number of fall litters. No matter what the farmer's view of the fall question may be in ordinary seasons and under ordinary circumstances this year is exceptional. It is exceptional in the high price of hogs, in the unusual losses attending spring farrowing and in the probable length of time during which a scarcity of marketable supplies will continue. At first blush it seems very gratifying to see hogs oscillating between seven and eight dollars, yet when we reflect how few of us have any to sell, and how few those have to sell who have any, one wonders whether it would not be better to have plenty with a \$5 rate prevailing. The high rate does no good, particularly to the individual farmers who have few if any hogs, nor does it do any good to a section of country that marketed its half-fat sows and brood sows at \$5 last fall. The quicker the normal conditions as to supply are reached again the better, unless one finds a sentimental pleasure in an abnormally high price, regardless of whether it brings in any considerable amount of money or not. One of the speediest methods of restoring normal conditions as to supply is to make preparations for as large a crop of pigs as possible. All sows that from any cause failed with their spring litters—and there is an unusual quantity of them this year—should be bred again as soon as possible, and while we don't as a rule advise two litters a year, yet once in a while, when there is good reason for it, it is better to have two litters than

not; and this is one of the years when there is good reason for it. It is true that fall pigs do not, as a rule, sell for as much as those that come in the spring, but they have the advantage of fine weather at farrowing time, and more of them live and do well, so that there are compensations for all the fall youngster's disadvantages. Every swine grower should, after carefully weighing his own circumstances and the condition of his breeding stock, take steps to secure as large a crop of fall pigs as his circumstances will admit of.

Early Maturity

Is a prime necessity for profit. If we are to make more money than the average feeder, we must do away with the notion that a pig is worthless until it is a year old. We must produce a much superior article at a much earlier age and at the season when prices are higher, or make it cost less to produce a pound, which requires skill and business ability. It is not possible to lay down set rules whereby feeders are to be governed, or to prescribe a given ration. Feeding is likely to remain an art, and the results will vary according to the skill employed. The ripening period should be before and after the hot season. The nearer we can come to securing an average daily increase, the more successful our efforts. In this earlier fattening process we must not lose sight of the fact that we realize much sooner on the capital invested, and a reinvestment may be made at once. The cheapest meat is made from the young animal, much less food being consumed in supplying the waste of the system. The earlier the marketable period is reached, proportionately less is the loss by disease.

HORTICULTURE.

When the farm home breaks out into smiles of fruits and flowers it becomes the most charming spot on earth.

Why do not farmers and the occupants of cottages in the village indulge more frequently in the luxury of vine-covered trellises over their doors and in their backyards? A lattice-covered trellis costs but little if made of rough stock, and one at the back door makes a convenient place for doing the laundry work of the family, not too far removed from the kitchen stove, yet protected from its heat, shaded from the sun if rightly placed, and yet with a good circulation of air cooled by passing through the leaves. If the useful is the main object, it may be covered with the vines of the grape which afford a leafy shade during the hottest season, and having a commercial value for its products.

A pound of rice contains 86.09 per cent of nutritive matter, against 82.54 per cent for wheat, 82.79 per cent for rye, 74.02 per cent for oats, 82.97 per cent for corn, 23.24 per cent for potatoes, 46.03 per cent for fat beef and 26.83 per cent for lean beef. But its nutritive qualities differ widely from most of the other foods in the comparison. It is essentially a heat-producing, fattening food. Lean beef contains about 21 per cent of albuminoids, which produce bone, muscle and blood, and less than one-half of 1 per cent of the heat-producing carbohydrates. Of the former rice contains only 6.73 per cent, but 78.48 per cent of the latter. It is thus seen that these two food products admirably supplement each other.

A correspondent of the National Stockman very correctly says: A person to succeed should have a well defined idea of what is required. By posting himself the average farmer can soon tell what kind of a horse will sell at the highest market price. I find farmers who are inclined to patronize the cheap stallion, which experience teaches me is a mistake. To save a few dollars to begin with means a big loss



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Many times imitated, but never equalled.

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PULLMAN'S VESTIBULED BUFFET SLEEPING CARS FROM

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PULLMAN'S SUPERB DINING CAR on our SOLID VESTIBULE LIMITED TRAIN TO WASHINGTON.

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in the end. There are plenty of good horses at reasonable fees. The standard should be raised to succeed. There is inquiry now for the best horses of the different classes, but they must be above the average. For instance, I know of a horse that was sold for \$225 for a roadster just because he had qualifications above the average, especially size. I believe the farmer who keeps right on breeding the best will succeed financially, besides the satisfaction of having the best, which is worth a good deal to a lover of good horses.

According to a prominent Wyoming cattleman, more cattle are being bought up in the southern country for pasturage in Wyoming than ever before. He says: "The outlook for the cattle business this year is good. The condition of range cattle and the price has made cattlemen look up again. Last year the business was paralyzed to a certain extent, but it is my belief that more cattle will be feeding on the Wyoming ranges this fall than for the past three years."

READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to our advertisers.

No matter how pressing the work in one department of the farm it is not profitable to neglect the other features of farm operations in order to take care of but one thing. The hurry to get crops into the ground or harvest the same should not prevent time being given to the proper care of livestock. At the busiest season of the year the young litter of pigs, the lambs, the colts or the calves may need most attention. A little neglect at the start may mean quite a loss in the end. On humane grounds alone the care or neglect of young animals is of considerable importance. A man who will allow stock to suffer on account of his thoughtlessness does not deserve to succeed in a financial way. As far as comforts are concerned livestock should receive careful treatment at all times. Losses on the farm can often be traced to unintentional neglect.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES

Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing it is general debility. Try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Profile photographs are admired by those who are fond of side shows.—Boston Transcript.

CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Louis Market Letter.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }
June 6, 1893. }

Special Correspondence.

The supply of Texas and Indian cattle last week was considerably larger than any week so far this year, there being about 575 cars on sale. The market at the close of the week, while active and all good cattle were wanted, closed about 25c lower on the medium and common grades than at the opening of the week.

On Monday of this week the market opened slow, dull and lower. The receipts amounted to fifty-one cars, and consisted of common and medium good grassers, there being no fed cattle on sale. Sales included for:

Riddle Bros., Alvarado, 25 steers, 799 pounds, at \$3; 21 steers, 1099 pounds, \$3.85; 42 steers, 1114 pounds, \$3.75; 21 steers, 1070 pounds, \$3.75, and 21 steers, 1080 pounds, \$3.75.

Ennis National Bank, 23 steers, 862 pounds, at \$3.05.

Holloway & Davis, Mt. Calm, 29 cows, 634 pounds, at \$2.70; 38 mixed, 495 pounds, \$2.55, and 25 cows, 778 pounds, \$2.60.

Borden & Rodgers, Breckenridge, 99 steers, 929 pounds, at \$3.50.

G. W. Morris, Mt. Calm, 48 steers, 867 pounds, at \$3.20.

F. N. Bullock, Rosenberg, 47 steers, 881 pounds, at \$2.85; 68 calves, \$7 per head.

S. S. Cobb, Vinita, I. T., 21 steers, 900 pounds, at \$3.25, and 29 steers, 742 pounds, \$3.

M. B. Pulliam, San Angelo, 26 head mixed, 617 pounds, at \$2.

W. H. Godair, San Angelo, 61 cows, 734 pounds, at \$2.25; 29 cows, 749 pounds, \$2.25, and 31 cows, 728 pounds, \$2.25.

J. B. Neil, Abilene, 22 stags, 1048 pounds, at \$3; 19 bulls, 1189 pounds, at \$2.75; 21 steers, 1101 pounds, at \$4.

R. Faltin, Comfort, 28 mixed, 709 pounds, at \$2.40.

J. M. Frost, Houston, 88 calves, \$8 per head.

G. W. Miller & Son, Rosenberg, 28 cows, 758 pounds, at \$2.25, and 82 calves at \$6.75 per head.

J. A. McFadden, Kerans, 85 calves at \$6.50 per head.

To-day the quality was quite an improvement over yesterday, there being some good fed steers among the offerings. The supply amounted to 240 cars, the largest run of the season. The market was 10 to 20c lower than on Monday on the bulk of the cattle sold. Among the sales were:

J. B. Wilson, Dallas, 80 fed steers, 1152 pounds, at \$4.50.

Sidney Webb, Bellevue, 20 fed steers, 1242 pounds, at \$4.50.

Donaho & Co., Marlin, 32 cows and heifers, 524 pounds, at \$2.

M. P. Evans, Gonzales, 102 steers, 847 pounds, at \$2.80.

D. C. Evans, Gonzales, 71 steers, 903 pounds, at \$2.80.

J. T. Holt, Honey Grove, 24 steers, 956 pounds, at \$3.65.

Holt & McClure, Honey Grove, 24 steers, 857 pounds, at \$3.40.

Dawson & H., Mt. Vernon, 38 cows and heifers, 540 pounds, at \$2.25.

J. H. Dishman, Kemp, 27 steers, 864 pounds, at \$3.15, and 31 steers, 778 pounds, at \$2.85.

R. McDonald, Baird, 20 steers, 1151 pounds, at \$4; 42 steers, 991 pounds, at \$3.60.

J. Cotulla, Cotulla, 30 cows, 790 pounds, at \$2.87½.

W. Gateshill, Reisell, 22 steers, 1022 pounds, at \$3.75.

C. W. Kelly, Fairlee, 39 steers, 1066 pounds, at \$4.

J. T. Thornton, Floresville, 357 head of 979 pound steers, at \$3.

J. H. Kelly, Fairlee, 20 steers, 1026 pounds, at \$4.10.

E. Richardson, Baird, 19 bulls, 1193 pounds, at \$2.75.

D. B. Meachouse, Kemp, 23 steers;

840 pounds, at \$3, and 21 stags, 672 pounds, at \$2.40.

E. C. Lasater, Alice, 307 steers, 1090 pounds, at \$2.75.

Kelly & Turner, Fairlee, 49 steers, 913 pounds, at \$3.50.

D. W. Light, Pilot Point, 23 steers, 1061 pounds, at \$3.80.

C. O. Morris, Baird, 52 steers, 932 pounds, at \$3.50.

J. H. McClure, Honey Grove, 37 steers, 933 pounds, at \$3.25.

J. C. Kelly, Wolfe City, 22 steers, 873 pounds, at \$3.40.

R. L. Barnett, Gonzales, 127 calves, at \$8 per head.

At the close of the market a better feeling existed. Calves sold at \$7 to \$8 per head; common grass cows, bulls, stags and mixed lots, \$2 to \$2.50; fair to good mixed, bulls, stags, etc., \$2.50 to \$2.75; common grass steers, \$2.40 to \$3; fair to good grass steers, \$3.15 to \$3.80; fair to best fed cattle here to-day sold at \$3.80 to \$4.50.

The hog market continues to decline and is now 65 cents lower on the best hogs and 75 cents to \$1 lower on the common and mixed lots than a week ago, and are not wanted even at the decline. The market for good corn fed heavy hogs is active, and all of this class find ready sale at \$6.50 to \$6.60; the fair to good packers go at \$6.40 to \$6.50; common and rough at \$6.20 to \$6.35; fair to good mixed grades at \$6 to \$6.25, while the pigs, inferior, light, mixed and trash in general are hard to sell at \$4 to \$6, and the outlook for this class of hogs is not very promising.

The sheep market has also been on the decline and to-day is about 40c lower than a week ago. The demand is fair at the decline, and all good muttons that are offered for sale on this market find ready buyers, but the common grades are slow sale.

On last Saturday J. B. Robertson of Colorado City sold 238 head of fall clipped muttons at \$5.40. These were the best sheep on this market from Texas for some time, but many more of such grade would sell to good advantage.

Other sales on Saturday were: J. T. Cooper, Brownwood, 424 clipped grassers, 79 pounds, at \$4.25.

F. Beck, Brownwood, 260 head of clipped grassers, 79 pounds, at \$4.25.

Godair & McHugh, San Angelo, 820 clipped grassers, 84 pounds average, at \$4.75.

To-day W. H. Godair, San Angelo, 2153 head of clipped grassers, 80 pounds average, at \$4.35.

J. T. Cooper & Co., Brownwood, 578 head of clipped grassers, 79 pounds, at \$4.25.

The market closed steady with a fair demand. E. S. MCINTYRE.

Kansas City Market Letter.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, }
Kansas City, Mo., June 7, 1893. }

Special Correspondence.

On Monday the run of Texas and Indian cattle was 155 cars. The number of cows and calves was the largest of the season so far. The quality was from common mixed stuff to good steers. With the stringent condition of money and lower Eastern markets the feeling was bad and the movement extremely dull. A few choice light cows and steers sold nearly steady, but generally the start was 10 to 15c lower and the close 20 to 30c lower than last week.

McCoy & Underwood sold 100 steers, 1146 pounds, at \$4.10; 48 steers, 1000 pounds, \$2.75; 18 steers, 816 pounds, \$2.75.

Scruggs, Hall & Co. sold 24 steers, 917 pounds, at \$3.60; 64 cows, 679 pounds, \$3.20.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold 36 steers, 1050 pounds, at \$3.70; 65 steers, 968 pounds, \$3.30.

Scaling, Tamblin & Co. sold 47 steers, 1090 pounds, \$3.90; 37, 1058, \$3.80; 25, 925, \$3.30; 23, 975, \$3.30; 177, 814, \$2.95; 27, 878, \$2.80; 21, 804, \$2.95; 18 cows, 685, \$2.65, and 75 cows, 730, \$2.55.

Rogers & Rogers sold 50 steers, 985

pounds, \$3; 54, 821, \$3, and 26 cows, 773, \$2.65.

C. M. Keys & Co. sold 26 steers, 940 pounds, \$3.40, and 25, 882, \$3.25.

Fish & Keck Co. sold 33 steers, 928 pounds, \$3.50; 106, 945, \$3.40; 9 cows, 655, \$3, and 53 cows, 757, \$2.60.

The Campbell Commission company sold 24 steers, 1060 pounds, \$3.65; 19, 863, \$3.45; 57, 898, \$3.40; 26 cows, 772, \$2.75, and 27 cows, 743, \$2.55.

Southey, Kirk & Rouse sold 129 Indian cows, 693 pounds, \$2.40.

Greer, Mills & Co. sold 104 cows, 732 pounds, \$2.75; 73 heifers, 560 pounds, \$2.75; 34 cows, 801 pounds, \$2.60; 41 heifers, 458 pounds, \$2.40; 40 heifers, 437 pounds, \$2.60; 41 heifers, 483 pounds, \$2.40; 34 cows, 683 pounds, \$2.60 and 23 Indian bulls, 1117 pounds, \$2.50.

Tuesday the run of Texas cattle was 43 cars, 6 being cows. Part were choice steers; others were poor grassers to fairly good half fed cattle. Owing to light receipts the market steadied up and the good stock sold readily and firm with the decline of the previous day; however common stock were dull and weak.

Fish & Keck Co. sold 184 steers, 1131 pounds, \$4; 101 steers, 1072 pounds, \$3.60; 100 steers, 1060 pounds, \$3.60; 54 cows, 777 pounds, \$2.40.

Other sales were: 97 steers, 995 pounds, \$4; 75 steers, 921 pounds, \$3.35; 24 steers, 1108 pounds, \$3.25; 25 steers, 1062 pounds, \$3.25; 53 steers, 899 pounds, \$3; 16 steers, 962 pounds, \$3.15, and 14 cows, 855, \$2.50.

To-day there were 41 cars of range cattle, mostly steers, here. A large proportion were quite good fed cattle. The feeling in the market was improved and nearly all were sold early. Steers were generally called steady to 10c higher. Cows were dull and weak, with 10c taken off if at all common.

Scruggs, Hall & Co. sold 46 steers, 1080 pounds, at \$4.25, and 100, 900 pounds, at \$3.40, and 25 cows, 838 pounds, \$2.40.

Fish & Keck Co. sold 69 steers, 1088 pounds, at \$4.25; 52 steers, 978 pounds, \$3.80; 25 steers, 1073 pounds, \$3.75; 26 steers, 926 pounds, \$3.65; 38 steers, 928 pounds, \$3.35; 26 steers, 790 pounds, \$3; 5 cows, 970 pounds, \$3.55; 30 cows, 1016 pounds, \$3.50; 20 cows, 687 pounds, \$2.30; 16 cows, 705 pounds, \$2.20.

C. M. Key & Co. sold 90 steers, 1077 pounds, at \$3.95.

Greer, Mills & Co. sold 44 steers, 936 pounds, at \$4.10; 28 steers, 956 pounds, \$3.50; 78 cows, 734 pounds, \$2.25; and 11 cows, 709 pounds, \$2.25.

Cassidy Bros. sold 51 steers, 1042 pounds, at \$3.80; 42 cows, 785 pounds, \$2.15; 57 calves, \$6.

Other sales were: Thirty-four steers, 918 pounds, at \$3.40; 45 steers, 1069 pounds, \$3.45; 51 steers, 1024 pounds, \$3; 26 cows, 833 pounds, \$2.50; 26 calves at \$7.

Of the 11,000 cattle receipts so far this week much less than half were natives, and the quality presented a great contrast to that of the two weeks past. Choice heavy steers have been really scarce, and good light weights were just fairly represented. A great many are showing grass and some were only half fat. The outlook in money matters and Eastern markets being terribly gloomy had its effect here Monday and we seldom have so much change for the worse in one day. Trade would barely go at all, though a few steers of the choicest kinds here sold about steady in the morning and then 10c to 15c was taken from others, and declines went on till the close was 20c to 30c lower than last week, with quite a share of the small receipts unsold. Cows held up well, except when grassy or common, and then 10c to 25c was counted off.

The absence of great numbers of cattle Tuesday and to-day, contrary to what is usual and expected here, helped the condition of trade greatly, and to that fact is due the present good feeling in the Kansas City market. The yards commenced to clear yesterday with a slight rise and to-day the tone was stronger with all the cattle sold, and in fact more choice steers

PERFECT Condition of leather comes of Vacuum Leather Oil; 25c, and your money back if you want it. Patent lambskin-with-wool on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

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THE WHITE RIBBON.

A Temperance Drink

For temperance people—a health-giving drink for the masses.

Hires' Root Beer

Not a harmful ingredient in its make-up. Nothing but the purest extracts of carefully selected herbs, roots, barks and berries.

A 25 cent package makes Five Gallons of a Delicious, Strengthening, Effervescent Beverage.

Be sure and get Hires'

wanted. The 10 cents added in the two days leaves prices only 20 to 25 cents less than one week ago on good steers so that choice to fancy beefs are quotable at \$5.25 to \$5.50; good, \$4.75 to \$5.15 and light at \$4 to \$4.60. The scarcity of cows alone keeps prices where they are, and as they become more plentiful off of the grass values must decline. Choice to fancy cows and heifers are quotable at \$3.90 to \$4.40; good \$3 to \$3.50 and common run all the way down to \$2; calves are coming freely and are worth 50 to 75 cents per head less in a week. The range of prices is \$4 to \$8 per head.

Receipts of hogs were 5000 to 7000 per day since the last letter, and this proved too abundant for wants of dealers, so the decline has been continual, only being checked a little to-day, when the close was strong to a dime higher than yesterday. The total loss in the time mentioned, as shown by the figures, is 50 to 65c per hundredweight. The extreme prices to-day were \$5 to \$6.40, and the great bulk of sales were at \$6.25 to \$6.35.

Sheep seem to be the only kind of stock to keep up in prices, and while receipts are liberal, they have not been enough to lower values for desirable offerings. To-day 2500 came, and sales of good lambs and muttons were readily made, though poor stuff is dull on account of lack in quality, and no other reason. Sales were: 27 yearlings, 93 pounds, \$5.25; 10 yearlings, 105 pounds, \$5; 112 muttons, 94 pounds, \$4.65, 149 Texas muttons, 84 pounds, \$4.80; 299 Texas ewes, 64 pounds, \$3.65; 556 Texas muttons, 82 pounds, \$4.75.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Pasture to Lease.

I have an 8000-acre pasture in Duval county to lease, splendid grass and water. If interested write Ford Dix, San Antonio, Tex.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., June 6.

Special Correspondence.

Out of 55,000 cattle which arrived last week 15,140 came from Texas, being the largest week for Texas cattle so far this season. The previous week 10,637 cattle arrived, and a year ago receipts were 7365 for May. Texas receipts 50,112.

The general feeling of uncertainty in financial circles has during the past week strongly manifested itself in the livestock market.

In the Texas market, of course the liberal receipts have had something to do with the decline in prices, but have not been entirely responsible for the drop of 40 to 60c which has been recorded in the past seven days. The current rumor that one of the big dressed beef men had failed caused a wave of excitement to sweep over the market yesterday. There was little foundation for such a report, although it had its effect in assisting to demoralize the general trade.

The Texas cattle declined 25c yesterday, and to-day business was no better. There is little hope for a better turn in the cattle market so long as the panicky feeling in business affairs lasts. We quote good to choice fed steers at \$4.30 @ \$4.60; fair to good, \$3.75 @ \$4.25; medium to good grassers, \$3.40 @ \$3.60; poor kinds, \$2.75 @ \$3; cows and bulls, \$2 @ \$3.

Sheep—A little better tone was observed in the sheep market during the latter part of last week, due mostly to the fact that receipts were more moderate. Yesterday, however, Texas broke loose again and with a run of nearly 20,000 head the market was badly crippled and fully 15 to 25c was taken off from a week ago. The demand for mutton is not what it was a month ago, and heavy supplies now would create utter demoralization. We quote to-day:

Best clipped Texas sheep, \$4.90 @ 5; medium to good, \$4.40 @ 4.75; common grades, \$3 @ 4; feeders, \$3.25 @ 3.60; fed and woolled Texas, \$4.60 @ 5.25.

GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

Destroyed by Fire and Again at Work.

The Price Baking Powder company of Chicago, which is known throughout the country for the superior excellence of its baking powder, met with a serious loss on the morning of May 18, in the nearly total destruction by fire of its factory and offices. No sooner had the flames been subdued than the work of restoration commenced, and the company by prudent foresight, having had stored in outside warehouses duplicate machinery, labels and supplies of raw materials in preparation for any emergency was enabled by energetic management to resume manufacturing within a very few days after the fire, thereby causing its customers but a trifling delay in the filling of their orders. Had the company not been so prepared the delay would have been very serious since it would have required months of time to get new machinery.

It is now forty years since the goods manufactured by this company were first placed on the market, to Dr. Price being due the distinction of having prepared the first can of Cream of Tartar Baking Powder ever manufactured in any country. It was a great discovery, superseding as it did the old method of using cream of tartar and soda separately, to say nothing of saleratus, with which the biscuit of early days was embittered.

The Price Company has no connection whatever with any other baking powder company or manufacturer, notwithstanding representations to the contrary made by other manufacturers, whose sole aim is to deceive the public and borrow the good name and fame acquired by the Price Cream Baking Powder, which is known all over the world as the purest and "most perfect made."

Breeders' Directory.

PIGS, Chesters, Berkshires, Polands, Fox Hounds, Collies, Setters. GEO. B. HICKMAN, West Chester, Pa. Send stamp for Circular.

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PURE-BRED

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Bred and raised in Childress county, Tex. For terms apply to U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Tex.

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I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. For prices write to P. C. WELBORN Handley, Tex.

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Jersey cattle, Berkshire swine. Bronze turkeys. Game chickens.

Stock for sale at all times.

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Registered Collie and Scottish Terrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest and best display. In hand of customers have won at fairs all over the state

Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

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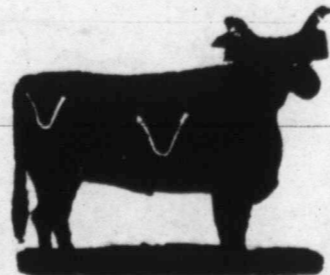
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RHOME & POWELL Props.

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Additional brands: MAK on side; FANTON side; LL on side and L on the hip.

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Registered and Graded

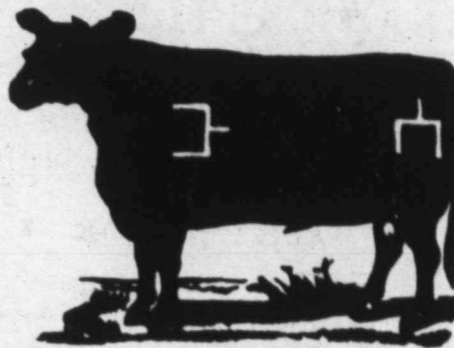
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For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex. Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

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Hogg Bros. of Hamilton, Hamilton county, want a buyer for fifty-five head of three and four-year-old winter fed steers—a level bunch of smooth, fat beeves; will average about 1000 pounds.

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Two 640-acre tracts, adjoining, each partly fenced and cultivated. One has 150 acres growing wheat, one has 150 acres being put in oats and corn in spring of 1893.

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For the price of \$8 and \$7 per acre for the land, one-third to one-half cash, balance on time.

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1600 Acres in each, fronting on the San Saba river. First-class fences, dwellings, well and cistern water, large convenient barn, out house, windmill, etc.

Splendid Grass Land, seven miles running water sufficient to irrigate 500 acres rich valley land, 125 acres in cultivation.

Well adapted for large feeding, graze or hay farms.

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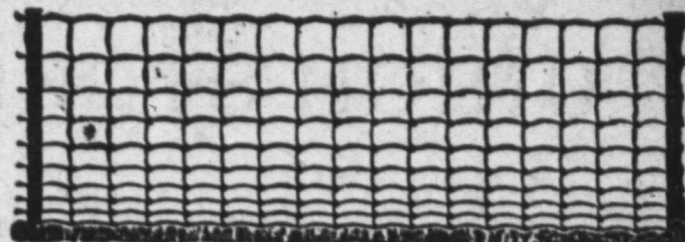
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Miscellaneous.



The Coming Fence

Is the title of another Hustler "poem." Here is one verse:

"Other fences there will be,
But no one can fail to see
That 'gainst this they stand no show to win
The day.
They lack the essential thing,
The self-regulating spring,
Which defeats expansion and contraction in a
scientific way."

Send for a copy.
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6,000 SHEEP,
500 HORSES.

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W. N. BABCOCK,
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REGULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

Would you not consider the matter? you could give your family an estate of \$10,000 for the same money you are now paying to secure \$5000, would you not consider the matter?

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Your Hats to make new over again; and don't forget also to send your soiled Coats, Vests, Pants to be cleaned, repaired or relined, or to be dyed Black, Brown or Blue. It is the only house in the Southwest who dye ladies' dresses blue, black, brown, red, orange, or any shade they may desire. Work sent all over the state C. O. D., and rely upon our honesty and good work. Address "Dot Leetle Frenchman," or M. C. Machet Dyeing Establishment 109 East Third street, next to the Opera House, Fort Worth, Texas.

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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders	213,923	4,260	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	446,501	586,583	48,259		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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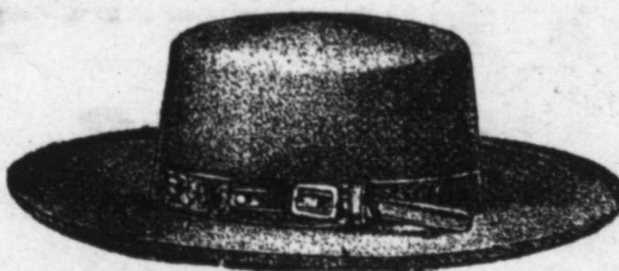
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