

TEXAS



LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 14.

FORT WORTH, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1893.

NO. 9.

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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
2:30 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
10:20 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	3:00 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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and Farm Journal.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Vol. 14.

Fort Worth, Friday, June 16, 1893.

No. 9.

TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

Office of Publication, 1008 Houston Street.
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

IF you want to reach a constituency of consumers, of men who know a good thing when they see it, and seeing it, have the cash to buy, advertise in the TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

THE Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is a terror to the cattle thieves. It does its work swiftly, surely, safely and without fuss and feathers. It corrals the thieves, rounds 'em up in jail and the cattle raiser gets back the value of his property.

FORT WORTH'S new packery management is doing good work and making excellent headway in its preparations for the trade of the cattle raisers of Texas. Merchants, bankers and workingmen are waiting anxiously for the first "killing."

THE necessitous condition of the family of Mart Owens should not appeal in vain to the cattlemen of Texas. The time to help is now. One and all can do something. The JOURNAL'S offer of last week affords one avenue of assistance. When Mart Owens was alive his heart and purse always responded to a call such as the present one.

The Market.

While the financial situation has eased up a little since the last issue of the JOURNAL, the live stock market is still unfavorable to the shipper, as can be seen from our market reports in this issue. When the financial horizon brightens, and not until then, will there be much encouragement of a return to fairly satisfactory prices. The clouds are clearing away, however, and a restoration of confidence will be followed shortly, we hope, with better times for all concerned, and the cattleman should and will share in the results.

Horn Fly Plague.

The cattleman of Texas, of the Territory and of New Mexico is not of the sort easily cast down by the inflections of "off markets," continued drouth, bad range, tight money, or the one thousand and one annoyances which detract from the ordinarily contented lot of the big-hearted, open-handed stock raiser.

But now comes a plague calculated to try the patience and tax the ingenuity of breeders and feeders. The horn

fly pest is with us and must be met. The JOURNAL publishes on another page of this issue a description of the fly and its habits, from advance proofs of an article contributed to the Kansas Farmer by W. P. Brush. The horn fly made its appearance in Texas and Indian Territory last year, and its ravages then were costly, but this season from reports received by the JOURNAL from leading cattlemen the visitation covers a wider range of country and in numbers it far exceeds the undesirable "crop" of 1892.

The Indian Territory thus far in 1893, seems to have suffered most from the predatory enemy, but Central and Southern Texas stockmen assert that in many instances, they are powerless to cope with the blood-thirsty insect. Our Panhandle reports show that while the swarm of the early season showed a great increase and correspondingly larger damage, over last year, the plague has materially subsided, but this may be only the calm before the storm.

As Mr. Brush says, "when one considers that ten to fourteen generations are produced during the season," it is not difficult to understand the rapid increase of the horn fly since introduction from Belgium or France, with imported cattle, in 1886.

Our stockmen are experimenting in the field with various preventives of the pest, and remedies for the evil produced. The difficulty in putting into practical operation, on ranches and among large herds of wild cattle, such remedies as would easily prove efficacious in the barn can be seen at once. Certain it is, that with the burden of the horn fly added, a stockman will willingly knock off \$1 per head on his cattle and sell sooner than take chances on an increase in the ravages of the determined little pest.

Its Work Progressing.

Every stockman in the South is more or less familiar with the objects and achievements of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, which, from its small beginning in 1877, has grown into a powerful organization for the promotion of live stock interests in this section of the country.

The permanent offices of the association, in charge of Secretary J. C. Loving, have been established in this city about two months, and visiting cattlemen rarely fail to drop in at the office to exchange news or hand in applications for membership.

The writer called upon Secretary Loving yesterday and found the veteran official engrossed with a mass of correspondence and other duties connected with his position. As an example of what the association is doing in a practical way to subserve the interests of the breeder and feeder, it may be well to record a case which is at present occupying Secretary Loving's attention. On the 3rd of the present month one of the association's inspectors stationed on the Canadian river wired the Fort Worth headquarters that a large bunch of stolen cattle had been

driven over the Kansas line and shipped to parts unknown. The secretary learned that the cattle had been seen in the vicinity of Meade Centre, Kan., but the railway station agent at that point denied that any suspicious shipment had taken place. Mr. Loving met Inspector Lyons by appointment at Childress the 5th and started him on the difficult trail the next morning. Arriving at Meade Centre, Kan., the association detective learned that the stolen cattle had been hurriedly shipped at night, and on the 9th he wired the secretary as follows: "Have the cattle located at Rosebud Agency, Dak." Four days later Mr. Loving received telegraphic information from the inspector, brief but to the point: "Have captured a good bunch of the stolen cattle. Full particulars by mail."

Can the importance of this prompt and efficient piece of detective work be overestimated? Its benefit to the stock raiser is incalculable. Not only is the stolen property recovered, but the jackals who would otherwise thrive upon stolen cattle are deterred from similar raids upon ranches belonging to members of the association. In its watchful care the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas gives more and surer protection to live stock growers than can possibly be obtained from all other sources combined, including the strong arm of the government. Trained inspectors are constantly on the alert at all the leading live stock markets; they may be silently but effectively sizing up trains at the principal shipping points and others are scattered along the trails leading over and through the state and Indian Territory.

Secretary Loving informed the writer that the big steal referred to above and promptly frustrated, was in his opinion the work of confederates of Hayes & Ratliff, the pair arrested at the instance of the association last December at Bellville, Ill. One of these expert "stock raisers," said the secretary, is out on bond, the other still behind the bars. Desperate efforts have been made to effect his release, and I have no doubt the present raid was made by confederates with a view to raising money sufficient to fight his case, or defeat the ends of justice. "The cattle were doubtless stolen from range in the Panhandle or Indian Territory and driven over the Kansas line."

It will be remembered that in the JOURNAL'S report of the cattlemen's convention last December in this city, a showing was made of the valuable work done by the detective branch of the association for the preceding twelve months. Cattle to the number of 2540 had been traced and recovered for members of the association. Of this number 1749 head were sold by officers of the association for the sum of \$25,452. Seven hundred and ninety-one head were not sold, but a portion of this number were returned to their owners, while some were put in pastures awaiting re-

turn to owners or shipment and sale for their benefit. At the prices obtained it will be seen that the 791 head not sold would have brought over \$11,000, a grand total of about \$38,000 in cattle caught by the association inspectors during twelve months. A strong showing for the support of every cattleman in the great Southwest.

We are gratified to learn that the membership roll is constantly swelling, over 200 accessions having been recorded since the annual convention. This gives the association a strength of 500 members with over 1,200,000 cattle on the assessment rolls.

With such officers as A. P. Bush, Jr. president; Dr. J. B. Taylor and S. B. Burnett, vice-presidents; J. C. Loving, secretary, and E. B. Harrold, treasurer, with an executive committee which is a veritable tower of financial strength, individual integrity and devotion to the cattle interests, the association is entitled to and should receive the active support of every reputable cattleman, not alone of Texas, but of the Indian Territory, of Oklahoma and of New Mexico.

The Packery.

The work of cleaning the grounds at the packery has been completed, but Secretary Wardlaw has forty-eight men still on the payroll. These are painters and carpenters at the hotel and tanners and machinists at the packery. It is intended to refurnish the hotel throughout.

One cause of delay in getting ready for work is that the brine pipes at the packery will have to be replaced with new ones.

The ice machines will be put to work as soon as a steel tank can be built to catch the drip from the condensing pipes.

Plans for the erection of the new cooking houses for beef have been accepted and preparations will be begun shortly on the new buildings that are made necessary for the enlarged slaughter capacity.

Fort Worth Saddlery Co.

In another column will be seen the card of the Fort Worth Saddlery Co., and a walk through the establishment shows as complete a stock of saddles, harness, etc., as can be found in the city. Gurley Brothers, the proprietors, are both practical men and know how to supply the wants of the trade. Their prices are low and goods of the best quality. They make a specialty of repairing on short notice. No. 314 Houston street.

Sale of Doke Ranch.

The Doke ranch, including lands and stock, was sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, in Sterling City, Tuesday, the 6th, by Trustee George E. Webb of the Concho national bank, San Angelo. The lands, consisting of over 9200 acres, were sold to Andrew Drumm of Jackson county, Mo., for \$5000. The cattle, numbering about 1200 head, received bids from W. R. McIntire of the U ranch and Fayette Tankersley of the 7 D ranch, but were sold to Andrew Drumm for the sum of \$8500. The horses and mules, numbering some fifty head, also went to Andrew Drumm for \$500, as did the ranch fixtures, including vehicles, implements, etc., for \$500.

CATTLE.

Reports from the main beef-producing regions show an actual shortage of cattle. This seems to be real and not fancied, and higher prices are confidently predicted. Stockmen and farmers should bear in mind that when once a shortage in cattle is established it can not be overcome in a single season. It will be wise to keep some good stock growing, and so be prepared to take advantage of good prices if they do come.

During the past few years the department of agriculture has done many good things in the interest of stock growers, but none better than the recent publication of the book on diseases of cattle and cattle feeding. It should be in the hands of every stockman and farmer who owns a head of stock, and as it can be had for the asking we hope many of our readers will avail themselves of the opportunity to study these subjects.

A correspondent of the National Stockman claims that dehorning cattle will result in further improving and sweetening the flavor of the meat. He says: Whether or not, on the whole, it is best to deprive an animal of its horns, which are its natural means of both offensive and defensive warfare, it matters not; the custom has been accepted and many reasons offered in its behalf that are accepted by the practical stockman without question. Robbed of his horns, like the warrior stripped of his armor, the ox knows his helpless condition and at once submits to the humiliating change. His belligerent disposition is gone, he is more socially inclined, fattens better and, in addition, handles better, both on the cars and in transportation than he otherwise would do. Cruel as the practice seems, we think there are many good reasons for its use. But a new question presents itself, one to which I wish to call the attention of those whose business it is to handle both live and slaughtered beef. We know that castration changes, to a certain extent, not only the disposition and habits of animals, but also, as in cattle, hogs, etc., the quality and amount of flesh obtained. No one, perhaps, will deny that the flesh of a castrated animal is far more pleasant, both in taste and odor, than that of one that has not been so used. Will not dehorning, to at least some extent, continue the changes begun in the animal by castration, thereby still further affecting the disposition and improving the quality of the flesh?

The Cattle Supply.

Col. William L. Black of Fort McKavett, Tex., who is well known to many of the JOURNAL'S readers as authority on live stock matters, recently addressed a timely communication to the National Provisioner of New York, the essential part of which read as follows:

"I am of the opinion, however, that we are rapidly approaching a period of exhaustion, and I base this opinion on the fact that fully two-thirds of the meat supply this year will consist of breeding cows. It stands to reason there must be a great scarcity of steers in the country, or they would be shipped to market. And when we reflect that this drain upon our producing capacity has been going on steadily since 1889, when the proportion of females was 25 per cent, it calls for very little argument to prove that we are very near the end of our supply, and I think it would be very wise if producers would hold their few remaining cows for breeding purposes alone.

"We have practically been sending our 'seed corn' to market for five years. We will soon have no seed to produce from.

"It is certainly very unfortunate that our great cattle industry has not been managed with greater accuracy, and

there is no telling how many poor cattlemen have been driven into bankruptcy in the past few years for the want of proper information relating to supply and demand.

"The agricultural department pretends to give us this information, yet if we analyze the figures that are sent out by this department it is very plain that they are altogether wrong.

"In 1884 the culminating period of the great boom in cattle, when a cow and calf were worth \$50 in gold, the department of agriculture reported the stock of 'oxen and other cattle' in all the states as 29,046,101. This of course was exclusive of milch cows.

"In 1892 the report showed that there were 37,651,239, or an increase of 8,405,138 head over 1884.

"In 1884 the shipments to Chicago were only 1,817,697, and in 1892 they were over 3,500,000, and had been proportionally large since the depression began in 1884.

"It is a well known fact that since the year 1884 cattlemen have been using every possible means to reduce supply, and have resorted to spaying heifers and shipping calves in a way that was never done before.

"Now, how is it possible that our supply of cattle could have increased 8,405,138 head in the face of such facts as I have mentioned is a conundrum I will turn over to the statistician of the agricultural department to answer, for it is certainly too hard for me.

"What has become of the thousands of foreign investors who were drawn into the cattle business during the 'boom?' And where are the thousands of herds that these gentlemen paid millions of dollars to purchase?

"And where are the tens of thousands of small American holders who were not so fortunate as to sell out during the inflated period?

"Is there anyone in the cattle business who will pretend to claim that there are more people engaged in the cattle industry to-day than were in it in 1884?

"Ask any of the old-time cattle kings if they are holding as many cattle now as they did then, and nine in every ten will answer you that they have long since gone out of breeding cattle and have been confining themselves exclusively to steers.

"How, then, is it possible to have increased our supply from 29,046,101 to 37,651,239?

"There is certainly something radically wrong, and I do not believe it will ever be possible to arrive at the correct condition of our cattle supply until we have a 'bureau of information and statistics' devoted especially to livestock. This matter was made a subject for discussion at the interstate convention of cattlemen that was held in Fort Worth in 1890, and it was unanimously recommended as the most practical way of conducting the business of livestock, and I think the recent development in our hog product fully bears out the wisdom of such recommendation.

"Senator G. G. Vest of Missouri has been a strong friend of the measure, and has introduced a bill in the senate for the purpose of creating such a bureau, and I trust you will use every effort to keep the matter prominently before congress until we have them in practical operation.

"There is perhaps no single industry in the United States in which more people are interested than in live stock. There is hardly a farmer in the land that does not depend largely for support on either cattle, sheep or hogs, and to think of this great industry being permitted to languish for want of a proper system is not in keeping with the spirit of the age we live in.

"Look at the care that is used in keeping up with the supply and demand of cotton and wheat. Is it not equally important to those engaged in the buying and selling of live stock to have correct statistics relating to the supply and demand of sheep, cattle and hogs?"

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HORSE DEPARTMENT

Work teams should match as well as possible in size, strength and spirit. A spirited horse by the side of a lazy one will fret.

It is barbarous to force the horse's head out of its natural position by the use of the over-head rein. Fortunately the practice is gradually going out of fashion.

An old horseman says that carrots are the best of all roots for horses. If we would use them more we would find the feeding less expensive and the horses more easily kept in good condition.

Scratch is a very annoying trouble, and one which horses are frequently subject to after having been for a time on a heavy grain ration. The grain inflames the system, and the best remedy is to turn the animal out to pasture. This will give moderate exercise, which will prevent the leg from swelling, and the grass will act as a mild laxative. It is very nearly useless to try and heal by outward applications while the horse is standing in the stable and eating grain.

Of all domestic animals the horse is the most useful to man. Great care should be taken in training all domestic animals, but more especially the horse. By the instincts of his nature he will yield more readily to intelligence and kind treatment than by harshness and cruelty, which are more likely to make him vicious and resentful. A sad mistake is too often made in securing his usefulness by cruel treatment which nature intended should be accomplished by kindness and sympathy. By cruel treatment he yields to the labor required of him through fear, and he is ever ready to break away, throw off his burden and make a dash for freedom. The trainer will or should discover by the index of his nature certain traits of character or disposition of the animal which will enable him to do his work properly. Perfect poise and self-control are imperative in him. A single moment of excitement or anger may result in

spoiling the animal and lead to bad habits hard to eradicate. The trainer whose heart is full of kindness will give best results if he understands his business. A rash act may destroy the usefulness of well trained animals.

No one having good brood mares is justified in letting them remain idle this year, simply because undersized and unsound, but in many cases well-bred horses have been found unsalable at prices that pay the cost of their raising. There is no question but that fewer mares will be bred this year than has been bred in any previous year in some time, and that is exactly why the man possessing mares of real merit should not neglect to breed them to some sire that has demonstrated his power to sire foals that make good-sized, sound and serviceable road horses, a fair proportion of which possess the speed and stamina that are necessary to enable them to become first-class race horses. There are two classes of horses that are, and always will be, in active demand as long as the present conditions of life exist. They are good, sound trotters, that can race and win, and horses having the size, style, speed and soundness that are called for in the perfect road horse. All conditions are now more favorable for economically producing horses of these classes than they have been for several years. Stallion fees are low; breeders who have been flooding the market with counterfeits are dropping out of the business, and the public is better prepared to discriminate between desirable and undesirable animals than ever before, and at the same time more willing to pay for animals of real merit. If these facts are kept in mind there is no reason for any to feel at all discouraged over the present state of the breeding industry. Have just one object always in view, and let that object be to produce what the market demands, and the breeding of the light harness horses will be found to be a more profitable business than at any previous time in its history.

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

The Horn-Fly Pest.

[By W. P. Brush, in Kansas Farmer.]

Recent reports from various parts of the state verify the appearance of the horn-fly, and very naturally observing farmers and stock raisers are seeking information concerning its history, habits and the most practical and least expensive way of relieving domestic animals, more especially cattle, of the evil results of this predatory enemy.

From the most reliable information concerning the appearance of this pest in the United States, we learn that it was doubtless brought over from Europe—from either Belgium or France, with imported cattle, shortly prior to or during the year 1886, and immediately thereafter it appeared in several counties of New Jersey and in Southern Pennsylvania in August and September of 1887. It has, in accordance with one of the laws of evolution, in the great struggle for existence, become rapidly acclimated and suited to its new environments, thereby reproducing itself very rapidly, and during the few short years of its existence in this country extended its predatory warfare from the Atlantic, including Canada, to the Rocky mountains. The celebrated French writer, Railliet, in "Éléments de Zoologie Médicale et Agricole," writes of the fly that it belongs to the *Hæmatobia* or *Lyperrosia*, both of which genera were split off from *Stomoxys*. "That they are very small flies which live in the fields and seldom penetrate into the stables. As their name indicates, they are at least as bloodthirsty as *Stomoxys*. They attack the animals in the pastures particularly cattle, and they often collect in great numbers upon a single individual with their wings expanded, working through the hairs to pierce the skin.

The name horn-fly, which has been adopted in this country, is fairly well appropriate, but in no instance has it been established that any injury is done the horn of the animal, as the fly only collects there as a resting place and for better security, thereby avoiding the defensive motions of the animal's head and tail.

In size it is not so long as the common house fly, more slender, and when not feeding its wings lie close to its body. Before perforating the skin preparatory to sucking, its wings are slightly elevated and are held out from its body at an angle of about sixty degrees. The legs are spread out widely in which position it works its way through the hairs close to the skin, inserting its beak in nearly a perpendicular direction. The observer will notice that the hairs of the animal that apparently cover the fly while feeding does not impede its hasty retreat when avoiding an effort of the animal to rid itself of its tormentor, and no sooner has the defensive motion ceased than the fly is back again. Toward night-fall they settle on the base of the horns and back, between the head and fore-shoulders, where neither motion of head or tail will dislodge them.

The female fly deposits her eggs in the freshly-dropped dung, and the usual period from hatching to the matured fly, in this latitude, from April to frost-time, is about two weeks. When one considers that from ten to fourteen generations are produced during the season, it is not difficult to understand their rapid increase or the wide spread area that they have reached since their first introduction into the United States.

In color, the adult fly presents something of a yellowish-brown cast, when a comparison is made with the common house-fly, yet, when viewed at random, may be said to be a dark leaden or grayish-black.

To what extent does the ravages of the pest interfere with the value of the cattle, to say nothing of their comfort, is perhaps one of the most important features to be considered by the stock-grower.

Reports show that stock cattle, when turned out to pasture, do not gain in flesh as they should. Cases are re-

ported where the cattle should have gained 200 pounds and only gained fifty, and where the milk product of cows fell off from 25 to 50 per cent.

The secretary of agriculture at Washington, D. C., in his "Report (Vol. II., No. 4) on Insect Life," says: "They reduce the condition of stock to a considerable extent, and in the case of milch cows the yield of milk is reduced from one-fourth to one-half. It is our opinion that their bites seldom produce sores by themselves, although we have seen a number of cases where large sores had been made by cattle rubbing themselves against trees and fences in an endeavor to allay irritation caused by the bites; or in spots where they could not rub, by licking constantly with the tongue, as about the bag and on the inside of the hind thighs. A sore once started in this way will in-

crease with the continued irritation by the flies and will be difficult to heal."

The next important point is a remedy for the evil. A number of experiments that were tried in the field, consisting of train oil alone and train oil with a little sulphur or carbolic acid added, will keep the flies away from five to six days. The adding of the carbolic acid in a small proportion has a tendency to hasten the healing of sores. Common axle grease will answer nearly as well, while fish oil answers the purpose best. The most convenient and perhaps equally effective remedy yet reported is the use of the standard kerosene emulsion, when it is sprayed upon cattle by means of a knapsack spraying pump. The emulsion must be diluted ten times, and is better if mixed with one part of a water extract of tobacco waste (one pound of tobacco

to one gallon of water) preparation. It gives almost perfect immunity for a period of three days, and two treatments or sprayings per week will relieve the stock from annoyance and remunerate the owner for his pains and trouble. Mr. W. B. Alwood of Agricultural Experiment Station, at Blacksburg, Va., states that he uses a knapsack pump fitted with a "cyclone" nozzle, and does the work just after milking in the morning. It requires but one minute per cow and uses one to two pints of the liquid for each animal.

The wealth of the Russian state church is almost incalculable. It could pay the national debt, amounting to nearly £200,000,000, and still be enormously wealthy.



The United States
Government
reports
ROYAL
a pure
cream of tartar
baking powder,
highest of all
in leavening strength.

Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure.

All chemical tests to which I have submitted it have proved the Royal Baking Powder perfectly healthful, of uniformly excellent quality, and free from every deleterious substance

Wm. M. Hurtrie & Co., Ph.D.

Late Chemist U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Only the pure acid of grapes is used in Royal.
Royal leaves no acid or alkali in the food.**

PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the JOURNAL office, 1006 Houston street when in Fort Worth. THE JOURNAL is always glad to welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

Milton Shoemaker of Decatur was on the streets this week.

Frank Houston, the Bellevue feeder, registered "in town" Wednesday.

W. J. Mosley of Midland, an old-time frontiersman, is in the city.

T. C. Shoemaker, who works for Godair, Harding & Co., is in the city.

W. L. Gatlin, a prominent cattleman of Abilene, was a visitor to Fort Worth Thursday.

W. H. Godair came down from his Tom Green county ranch Tuesday to talk business.

Charley Coppinger and his family are summering on their ranch in Scurry county.

M. Half of San Antonio says his stock both in this state and Indian Territory are doing finely.

M. B. Pulliam, the San Angelo cattleman, was here Monday. He says it is dry in Tom Green county.

J. W. Shepard, who is one of Collin county's way up feeders, was doing business in the cattle center Thursday.

E. A. Hearn of Baird returned to his Donley county ranch Monday. He says grass is good and cattle are doing well.

Mineral Wells cattle and banking interests were represented Tuesday by Col. Hardin Kidwell, who made a brief visit.

L. W. Christian and "Doc" Simmons, the Weatherford stock raisers, were among Fort Worth's visitors this week.

Lee Dyer from the Clarendon country was enjoying Fort Worth bustle and breeze yesterday. He reports good range.

D. F. Wallace made a short call on his way from Kansas City to Southern Texas, from where he will ship 6000 fed cattle.

Uncle Billy Hittson, from Fisher county, has been swapping yarns about old times in the cattle trade with the boys in this city for a week.

D. D. Swearingen, the well known cattleman of Quanah, was in the city yesterday. Mr. S. reports range good and cattle thriving in his country.

Quanah's genial stockman, T. J. Penniston, will on the 20th wed Miss Annie Speer of this city. The JOURNAL joins all cattlemen in congratulations.

W. T. Carpenter, formerly of Fort Worth, now a stock raiser in Crockett county, is in town. He says his cattle are in A I shape and he will hold them for better prices.

Murdo MacKenzie of Colorado, one of the energetic executive committeemen of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, made a flying visit to Fort Worth this week.

J. C. Miller of Winfield, Kan., took a breathing spell here Wednesday on his way to Hill county where he will ship out 1600 fed cattle. His firm, G. W. Nuller & Son, have 12,000 feeders near Ponca, I. T., almost ready for market.

They recently shipped 5000 head from Fort Bend and Matagorda counties.

Ed Carver of Henrietta, while in town this week said: "Stock is three or four weeks ahead. The range is better and cattlemen ought to make money this year."

A. T. Mabry of Grandview, who owns a nice herd of cattle and ranch in Howard county, was in Fort Worth yesterday. He reports a fine rain round about Big Springs.

C. W. Merchant was here a few days ago. He says the flies are worse in his Indian Territory pasture than he ever saw them, but thinks they are disappearing from Southern Texas.

Frank Houston of Bellevue says the cattle he sold on the St. Louis market Wednesday for \$5.25 were his light-weights, averaging 1400 pounds. The heavies (1600 pounds) went to Chicago.

Bud Mathews of Albany was one of the Pickwick guests this week. Bud had just shipped two trainloads of mixed cattle and sheep, and says the late rains did his stock a heap of good.

W. P. Harmeson of Denton county, who was one of the first settlers in Young county, some forty years ago, is in the city looking after his claims against the government for losses by the Indians.

Charles Goodnight and Leigh Dyer are down from the Panhandle in attendance on the Indian claim agent of the government proving up claims for Indian depredations committed way back in the sixties.

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.

Col. J. O. Talbot, who returned from an extensive "round-up" of the Northwest says that cattle in that part of Texas are fleshing rapidly. He says the wheat and oat crop will astonish many people who feared the drouth.

Representative J. R. Dean of Deaf Smith county, a well-known cattleman, was in Fort Worth Thursday. He says "Deaf Smith and adjacent counties have the finest range in the country, and is destined to be the stock center of Texas."

Chicago Market Letter.

Special Correspondence.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 13.—The money situation is vastly improved. The banks, of course, are still conservative, and it will take some time for a complete restoration of confidence, but it is coming around all right. For the present the large traders are putting things on a cash basis. The effect of this, of course, is to crowd the small dealers who have extended credit to consumers, and the latter, of course, are reducing their wants when cash is demanded and chalk don't go. However, this putting on of the brakes is in the long run doing more good than harm.

The country is rich in resources and cannot be badly shaken by any such storms as we lately experienced. Tom Pouting, the veteran stockman, says: The present financial disturbance has seriously burdened the livestock trade, but in a short time will be looked back on as one of the seven panics through which I have passed since '57. When I think of the hardships of 1857 the present trouble seems small indeed, and knowing what this country has withstood all should have confidence and encourage one another.

On Texas cattle the market last week was pretty well loaded down with

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-Naphtholeum

—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.

nearly 30,000 head, the largest of the year.

Monday the supply consisted of only 1687 head and the market ruled stronger, uncovering quite a slice of the late decline. To-day the market was quite active with about 4000 Texas cattle, and sales were generally at strong prices with desirable cattle selling about 15c above the close of last week.

Owing to the slim run of native cattle to-day the shippers and dressed beef men were free buyers of Texas steers at \$3.35@4.20 for averages of 885@1060 pounds, though some plain, coarse steers averaging 1160 pounds sold at \$3.60. Canning steers sold at \$2.40@3; nearly 900 head, in two lots, averaging 900@973 pounds, selling at \$2.90@3. Texas cows sold at \$2.00@2.55, and calves went at \$4.65@4.85 per 100 pounds for 134@183-pound stock, making \$6.25@8.87½ per head.

The Texas sheep market was liberally supplied, and values ruled weak but about steady. Some inferior 69 to 74-pound woolled sheep sold at \$3.75@3.87½, with fair to choice clipped Texas wethers averaging 84 to 91 pounds at \$4.35@4.75 per 100 pounds.

Hogs sold at \$6.40@7.20. A load of 54 Oklahoma hogs averaging 289 pounds, sold to a packer at \$6.50. Pigs sold largely at \$6.60@6.95.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

A Mountain of Beef.

The big Crandall steer, "Prohibition," of 5000 pounds weight, was sold yesterday at auction for \$500, being at the rate of about ten cents per pound. The purchaser was "Saratoga" O'Brien, the well known cow jobber. What Saratoga is going to do with his mountain of bovine flesh is a matter of some speculation, but it is said that he purchased the steer for a California man who intends to use him for show purposes. Mr. Crandall brought the steer here to exhibit at the World's fair, but was barred out because the steer did not have a registered pedigree. He thinks that the animal was worth more money than he brought. He claims that, taking into consideration style, color and weight, the steer had no superior in the world.—Chicago Drivers' Journal.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Col. Wells, owner of the Five Wells ranch near Midland, bought of Ed Stiff of Collin county, a carload of two-year-old Hereford bulls. The price is reported at \$35.

Rhyme & Powell have sold 200 and odd Hereford bulls to go to San Pedro, Cal., to raise the quality and reputation of the California cattle. Some of them are destined for Catalina island in the Pacific ocean, about thirty or forty miles off of the California coast.

Hamilton Wool Clip.

HAMILTON, TEX., June 13.—The wool clip of Hamilton county has just been completed, and the wool growers say that the amount greatly exceeds any previous year's clip. This county produces more wool than any other county in the state.

C. R. A. of Texas.

The executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas will meet at the office of the association, rooms 420, etc., Hendricks building, this city, Monday next, June 19, to hear reports of sub-committees and transact important business.

Colorado Budget.

COLORADO, TEX., June 13.—A. B. Robertson & Co. shipped ten cars of sheep Thursday to Chicago, and five cars Sunday to the same place.

Mr. A. P. Bush shipped eight cars of cattle to Chicago Sunday.

The following is a correct list of wool clips received during past week at Brennand & Gary's:

Ike Gronski's clip, 150,000 pounds; A. Petty's clip, 15,000.

At J. T. Harness & Co.: Thomas Gallon's clip, 30,000; Vinson & Lassaretti's clip, 75,000; B. Neil's clip, 10,000; V. Vinson's clip, 30,000; B. McMullin's clip, 40,000.

Total at Harness & Co.'s, 185,000 pounds, and Brennand & Gary's, 165,000 pounds. It is all ready for market.

Kansas City Market Letter.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
Kansas City, Mo., June 14, 1893.

Special Correspondence.

At the close of last week there was a downward tendency in prices and Texas cattle were 10 to 20c lower, according to quality, than in the previous report. Monday there was a run of 3500 Texas cattle here; some fifteen cars were cows. While a part of both cows and steers were very good, much the greatest portion were common, many of them grass cattle and not fat enough for market. Most of the interest centered in the Texas trade, as there were few natives in to compete with them. The best steers and cows sold quietly at steady to weak prices compared with the end of the week, but others were slow and 10 to 20c lower. Calves were wanted and steady.

The Campbell Commission company sold 21 steers, 1199 pounds, \$4; 184 steers, 964 pounds, \$3.60; 30 steers, 928 pounds, \$3.60; 22 steers, 836 pounds, \$2.90, and 15 cows, 831 pounds, \$2.35.

Scaling & Tamblin sold 250 steers, 930 pound.; \$3.80; 24 steers, 984 pounds, \$3.40; 79 steers, 922 pounds, \$3.20; 50 steers, 828 pounds, \$2.90.

Epperson & Co. sold 21 steers, 934 pounds, \$3.60.

A. J. Gillespie & Co. sold 115 steers, 1403 pounds, \$3.35.

Fish & Keck Co. sold 210 steers, 936 pounds, \$3.20; 58 steers, 869 pounds, \$2.80; 185 steers, 862 pounds, \$2.75; 54 steers, 815 pounds, \$2.50; 22 cows, 760 pounds, \$2.25; 36 cows, 637 pounds, \$1.70, and 29 calves at \$6.50.

Cassidy Bros. sold 108 steers, 913 pounds, \$2.80; 89 steers, 866 pounds, \$2.75; 34 heifers, 659 pounds, \$2.25; 28 cows, 803 pounds, \$1.90; 78 calves at \$7, and 5 calves at \$4.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. sold 46 steers, 1081 pounds, \$3.25; 24 steers, 1021 pounds \$3; 63 cows, 818 pounds, \$2.30 27 cows, 763 pounds, \$1.75, and 96 calves at \$7.50.

Greer, Mills & Co. sold 52 steers, 875 pounds, at \$3.10.

Rogers & Rogers sold 51 grass steers, 865 pounds, at \$2.90; 52 grass steers, 776 pounds, \$2.40, and 37 cows, 777 pounds, \$2.50.

Theis & Co. sold 11 steers, 982 pounds, at \$2.90; 20 cows, 875 pounds, \$2.25, and 19 cows, 853 pounds, \$1.90.

Tuesday's receipts were 47 cars of steers and 9 cars of cows. Only a few were fair and a great many were common canners. The early market was lively and prices for fair steers and cows were strong to higher. Poor grades were duller than others and about steady. Calves were active and strong.

Epperson & Co. sold 20 Oklahoma steers, 1148 pounds, at \$3.90.

Drum-Flato Co. sold 43 steers, 948 pounds, at \$3.75.

Irwin Bros. sold 24 steers, 1034 pounds, \$3.35.

Fish & Keck Co. sold 48 steers, 1006 pounds, \$3.10; 25 steers, 964 pounds, \$2.90; 36 cows, 638 pounds, \$2.30; 14 cows, 670 pounds, \$2.30.

McCoy & Underwood sold 24 steers, 986 pounds, \$3.20; 47 steers, 922 pounds, \$2.75.

George R. Barse commission company, sold 29 cows, 575 pounds, \$2; 25 cows, 560 pounds, \$2.

Scaling & Tamblin sold 17 steers, 945 pounds, \$3.25, and 30 cows, 767 pounds, \$2.25.

Greer, Mills & Co. sold 25 steers, 1104 pounds, \$2.70, and 102 steers, 942 pounds, \$2.65.

Seigel, Welch & Clawson sold 136 steers, 968 pounds, \$2.30.

W. F. Moore & Co. sold 51 steers and oxen, 900 pounds, \$2.50, and 20 cows, 803 pounds, \$1.90.

To-day 140 cars of range cattle were received, only a small part of them cows. The receipts for three days of this week are the heaviest of the season, being 37 cars, or 96 more than the corresponding time last week. About one-fourth were good steers and the others fair down to common canners. The cows were fair. As the market was full of natives and

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.

BRUNKENNESS 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.

Manufactured only by

—THE—
OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,
LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS

FREE.

+

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

(In writing please mention this paper.)

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,

51, 53 and 55 Opera Block. LIMA, OHIO.

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.

Address all Orders to

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,

51, 53 and 55 Opera Block. LIMA, OHIO.

Eastern markets had an oversupply of Southern cattle, buyers asked 25c lower figures. The market was much depressed and it was late before steers sold, and then only fed steers, canners mostly being left. Values proved fully 25c lower. Cows were more nearly sold at about steady prices if at all good.

Cassidy Bros. sold 136 steers, 897 pounds, \$3.50; 24 steers, 1229 pounds, \$3; 52 steers, 1025 pounds, \$3.

Larimer, Smith & Bridgford sold 30 cows, 908 pounds, \$2.55.

Evans-Snyder-Buel company sold 50 steers, 1054 pounds, \$3; 25 steers, 1008 pounds, \$3; 32 cows, 791 pounds, \$2.10.

Fish, Keck & Co. sold 54 steers, 958 pounds, \$3.25; 78 steers, 1028 pounds, \$3; 24 steers, 950 pounds, \$2.50, and 28 cows, 728 pounds, \$2.25.

Winder, Inman & Co. sold 23 cows, 635 pound, \$1.90.

Scaling & Tamblin sold 81 yearling steers, 716 pounds, \$2.25.

E. M. Keys & Co. sold 28 cows, 756 pounds, \$2, and 20 heifers, 435 pounds, \$1.75.

McCoy & Underwood sold 90 steers, 879 pounds, \$2.55.

The Campbell commission company sold 28 steers, 899 pounds, \$3; 66 cows, 723 pounds, \$2.05, and 59 heifers, 667 pounds, \$1.75.

Other sales were 65 steers, 1190 pounds, \$3.80; 31 heifers, 558 pounds, \$1.10, and 77 calves at \$3.25.

Receipts of native cattle have been very light so far this week until to-day, when the 6500 arrivals were about equal in the Texas and native division. The quality has kept up fairly well and prices for two days were strong to 10c higher. Steers were good to fine to-day and the best heavy exporters found a fairly good market at steady to 10c lower prices. Lighter steers were too plentiful with money and other markets in the present straightened condition, and buyers wanted a 25c or more decline, and were indifferent then as to taking a great part of the supply.

Before the day closed 25c to 35c was taken from previous value with numbers of cattle unsold. Cows were scarce and have been all week. The quality was ordinary. Prices of good cows was unchanged, but grass cows are declining each day.

Actual sales of 1497 and 1669-pound steers were \$5.15@5.35; 1082 to 1404-pound steers sold at \$4.55@4.90; 998 to 1177-pound steers at \$3.60@4.40. Cows are quotable at \$2.50@4.40.

The run of hogs was 13,300 and prices took a big tumble. Nearly all the 30c advance of the past week was taken off to-day, with a dull close. The extreme range of prices were from \$3.50 for Texas pigs to \$6.70 for choice corn hogs, and the bulk of sales \$6.25@6.50.

The sheep market continued good throughout the week, gaining a trifle of strength. Receipts were not heavy to-day. Good sheep were active and steady, and others closed dull and weak. Sales were: 63 yearlings, 86 pounds, \$5.25; 77 muttons, 78 pounds, \$4.75; 87 muttons, 76 pounds, \$4.50; 55 mixed, 47 pounds, \$4.50; 12 muttons, 86 pounds, \$4.75; 53 muttons, 102 pounds, \$4.75; 49 Indian muttons, 91 pounds, \$3.75; 28 Indian muttons, 67 pounds, \$3.25; 80 Arkansas stock, 88 pounds, \$3.25, and 10 Indian muttons, 96 pounds, \$2.75.

\$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,

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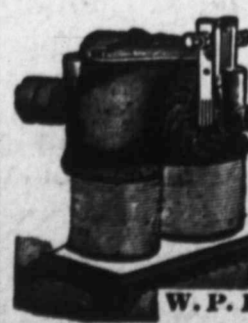
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AGRICULTURAL.

The man who makes money farming must raise more than an average crop.

Just as soon as practicable after a rain the ground should be plowed and the surface kept loose.

A writer says that many a farmer who is starving to death raising wheat could improve his farm and make money by dairying.

A great deal of time and worry is saved by having the crops in long rows. Begin "square with the world," make straight rows and avoid point rows as far as possible.

Every farmer should experiment and should also profit by the experience of others. More especially should he get the benefit of the results of the experiment stations which were established for his benefit.

One of our most annoying pests is the corn worm, known in the South as the boll worm. There it is the great enemy of the cotton growers, and is claimed never to have been seen in the North until brought up on the early sweet corn shipped for sale. No very effectual method of combating them has been discovered, and we would recommend this matter to our experiment stations as one well worthy their careful attention.

We notice that an exchange says alfalfa will not stand drouth. This is a great mistake. It is very difficult to get it well rooted without plenty of moisture, but after it is once well set its roots penetrate deeply and bring up the needed moisture from the depths. It will do much better, of course, with plenty of moisture, being at its best under copious irrigation, but it will not thrive at all in wet, cold land.

Storage room out of doors for farm tools is cheap in the first instance, but the most costly thing a farmer can indulge in in the final reckoning. When they are wanted another season, and you find the iron and steel work rusted and the woodwork cracked, you will think that a shelter might have been profitable, and you will think right. No matter how rough a shed you may have to put up with, have at least such a one as will protect these valuable aids in your work from the wind, the sun and the rain.

Strict attention to business pays in all lines of work. It is the steady, constant worker that accomplishes most in the end. Work done in a hurrying, bustling manner is seldom as well done as it might be. In order to avoid occasional rushes in farm work plans must be made ahead each season. It pays to sit down occasionally and not only count the cost but estimate the saving that may be made by systematizing the operations upon the farm. It is in such things that brain work pays. The mind should be kept well in advance of the hands if best results would be obtained.

Cutting Wheat.

Under above heading N. J. Shepherd in the Journal of Agriculture says:

If there is any one thing that ought to be done at the best stage possible it is harvesting a crop. So far as possible all of the arrangements necessary should be made in advance so that when the proper stage has been reached the work can be pushed along as rapidly as possible. There is no crop which it is of more importance to harvest at the best stage than wheat. A few days delay will not only considerably increase the loss in handling, but the quality of the grain is also often more or less injured. Wheat that is cut too green will shrivel up much worse than if cut at the right stage; so that a loss is often occasioned in this way. Where

there is a considerable acreage to handle, good management is necessary if all is saved in the best condition.

When the seed begins to harden is the best stage for harvesting wheat. With a good self-binder the work may be pushed along and clean work be done. This is one of the advantages with a binder, and if proper care be taken, there need be little or no grain wasted. Wheat will readily cure out in the shock and can always be shocked up sooner after cutting, with less risk of damage than oats. In fact, if left in the bundle laying on the ground it will usually damage more than it will in the shock. It is an item in shocking up to set the bundles compact so as to exclude the rain and to be sure to cap carefully. If carefully done, wheat may often be left in the shock several days; but there is always a risk in allowing wheat to stand for any considerable time as a hard rain may wet the grain and cause it to sprout. So long as the weather is fair wheat will not damage in the shock, but this season there is considerable risk of showers.

Every advantage should be taken to cut and save in as good a condition as possible and at as low a cost. At present prices it is necessary to save in good order so as to sell to the best advantage, as it requires a good yield and a good quality to pay even a fair profit; and often a little carelessness in any part of the work will determine the question of profit or loss. With the majority of farmers at best the crop for several years past cannot be considered a very profitable one taking the average yield as a basis.

The French government is the foremost in the world in advanced agriculture. Their schools and experiment stations and farm schools are models which we might well copy. Their most recent move is to send the chief assistant in agriculture to Berlin, to act as embassy there. They also purpose to send leading agriculturists to all the most advanced countries in the world to study and report upon whatever could be profitably added to their own existing methods. This will be quite as valuable a step as the sending of men to report on armies, navies and the like. We would be glad to see our own country adopt a like policy. There is much that we could yet learn from other nations, even if we do "feed the world."

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The man who raises sheep should have an eye to both the mutton and the fleece.

A man should keep the future interests of his flock in mind and not sell off the best ewe lambs.

A sheep breeder thinks that sheep properly cared for will pay even if the wool were given away.

Sheep will sometimes eat so much salt that they will injure themselves, but this will happen only when the shepherd has been so careless in attending to their wants that they have been for a long time deprived of it.

Keep the salt where they can help themselves, and they will take only so much as is required to satisfy their actual needs.

As a general custom fall is the time to cull out your flocks and dispose of those that have not been profitable to winter over, but each recurring spring reminds us of the folly of this management. All flocks should be culled twice a year, spring and fall. In the spring at shearing time all sheep having too small a fleece should be thrown out. Some may say that many of the small-fleeced ones will round to by fall and will look as well as many others. In many cases this is true, but only misleading, for the coming winter will only be too severe for the weak-constituted sheep, and you again will get a small fleece if the sheep does not die. Grade out your sheep in spring and fall and fit them to sell, and then don't do, as many have done, when they look well, refuse to sell and go to breeding again. The ideas of some men are strange.

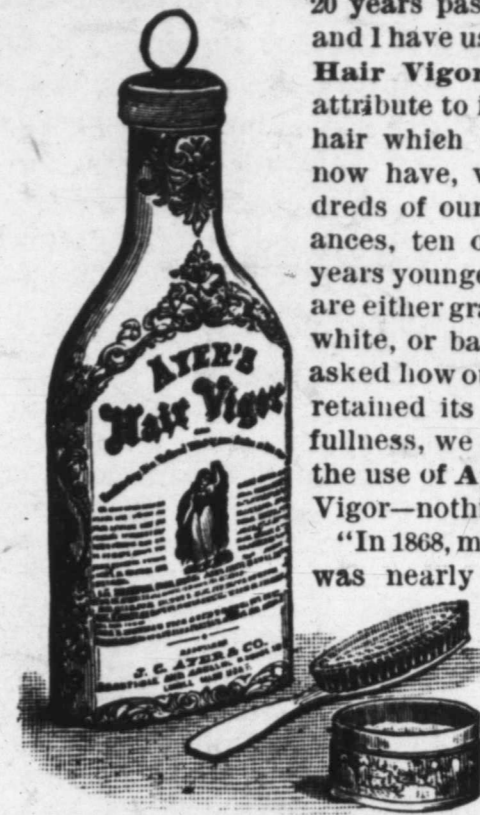
Good wethers make a good, fresh meat for the farmers, especially in summer. It comes in a reasonably small-sized carcass, and as it will keep, with good care, longer than almost any other kind of fresh meat, and during the harvest season or threshing, an ordinary family will readily use a carcass before it will spoil. There is not much difference in the meat of the different breeds, but there is a very considerable difference in the quality between that which is well fed until it is in good condition and that which is poor and thin. Of course there are some sheep that will never make prime mutton, no matter how well fed, but this is the exception rather than the rule. Meat of any kind to be of a good quality must be from animals that are in the best condition, and mutton is no exception. One fault with mutton, or rather, one cause of its not being consumed as much as its quality really warrants, is that there is so much sent to market and it is so carelessly prepared that the consumers get disgusted with it at the start and the consequence is a decreased consumption. If only a good quality of mutton was sent to market it would only be a short time until the consumption would be materially increased; and while it is the best plan to sell the best of the flock, yet one thing can nearly always be done with all classes of stock, and that is, to send what is marketed in a good condition. At this season there is really no good reason for marketing poor mutton. With good pasturage sheep will fatten very rapidly and the quality of the meat will be considerably improved. The majority of farmers feel the need of more or less fresh meat during the summer, and with very little care a good supply of prime mutton can be had at a comparatively low cost. A very short time only is needed to properly dress, and if well fed and properly dressed it has no superior as a fresh summer meat.

The first savings bank was instituted at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1787. It was intended for servants only. In 1792 another was opened at Basel for persons of any class.

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For

20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.' "In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use



Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

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STOCK FARMING.

It is truth that cannot be controverted that many farmers permit their stock to hunt their own company and thus they produce nine times in ten what is not worth its keep, while others raise their own males from some favorite animal, and thus breed in and in until the product becomes deformed, has no constitution, is in a word almost worthless. Inbreeding in the hands of an expert in some instances may be beneficial, but it is better to introduce new blood every other year by purchasing males of good blood for your cattle, hogs and chickens than to depend on your own product. By this means you keep your stock up to a high point if you have already good blood.

A correspondent has asked us the meaning of the "no fence" law. It means that the owner of a crop is not forced to defend that crop by building a fence about it. The owner of stock is thus made responsible for any damage resulting from allowing his stock to run at large. It is said that the law sometimes works a hardship, but our own opinion is that if the stock is worth anything it is worth keeping within bounds. It is always scrub stock which is most difficult to restrain, and one benefit from this law is that it speedily lessens the amount of this sort in the territory where the law is in operation; and as the greatest good to the greatest number is what should always be aimed at, the justice of the law can easily be seen. It will cost less to fence stock in than to fence it out, in certain localities where a percentage of the land is cultivated.

We can generally judge from the barnyard what kind of farmer a man is. No portion of the farm shows more the recklessness or carefulness with which the farm is carried on: It should be almost as neat and attractive as the houseyard. But too often we see the plow in one corner, harrow another, cultivator another place, singletrees, tongue chains, breast chains, lying around in reckless profusion where dropped when last used. This is the poorest economy and shabbiest manner in which it could be found. Have "a place for everything and keep everything in its place," and then you will know where to get it when wanted. The tools will not be rusty and rotting away, and things will look respectable. Don't let straw or litter collect around the barn door, but gather it up and use for bedding or throw into manure heap. Don't allow sinks in the yard to gather water and make mud holes to tramp through. With a little care and time you can make your barnyard neat and also save enough to pay you well for your trouble.

Plain Farm Butter.

That is the article which a few of us Nebraska farm wives of this portion of our state are making and presenting to our customers in the little villages surrounding us, only a few of us, though, compared with the number of farmers about us, who might, perhaps, be doing better for themselves in a financial way if only once aroused to the situation and the possibilities before them. It is only plain farm butter we are making, with no attachment of "gilt edge," "creamery" or "dairy" in words, silent or spoken, appended to the packages or rolls. We make no pretensions or rash statements of quality of the article we have to dispose of, leaving the customers to judge for themselves whether they wish to make a permanent arrangement for more of the same they have sampled, to be furnished regularly as long as the farm supply holds out.

In summer there is usually a time that the supply is inadequate to the demand. Not because of lack of feed, but for want of time to take care of the required number of cows to keep up

the supply. The vast fields of grain and scarcity of help readily explain such a situation—the lack of a summer's sufficiency of really palatable butter. There is never a dearth of an article called butter. The market is at all times flooded with a something bearing that name, which is a vile slander and an unjust representative of so dainty an article of food as is the pure, perfectly made farm butter, and such a wail as goes up, all summer long, for just a taste of the genuine, untainted, makes one wish they might supply the demand, and thereby fill the purse anew.

Some of our best butter makers are so overrun with work that during the busiest seasons many of their cows are sent from home to join the great herds of cattle in the canyons and upon the unbroken prairie, where they run all summer long, some of them raising spring-born calves, and others coming home in the fall, with just a tiny specimen of the bovine race trotting at their side, only old enough to be weaned after having gained an excellent start by running with their mother a few weeks. Then comes the season's profitable butter-making and calf-raising again, for the busy men folk now have more time to attend to the milking and the churning, and we busy farm wives feel more inclined to handle the great pails and pans of milk, and pounds upon pounds of fresh, sweet butter, which we feel so great a pride in. The extreme heat of summer, the kitchen full of work and cooking for hungry men generally lessens the enthusiasm in the line of dairy work, but it all returns ten-fold when the new milch cows come leisurely down the lane, after their summer's absence, with the handsome new bossies at their sides. Then we say "Now for more work, and more dollars, too, and will not our customers be glad to see us coming again with the rolls of our gold in exchange for their gold? Ah, indeed they will." Of course, we make butter all summer for ourselves, and for some special few friends "over town," but the work of keeping up the whole winter's supply is too great a burden to be borne for we workers, both out of doors and in. It would seem that in winter the work would be overdone, especially where it is supposed that 100 pounds would "flood the market," as is often said of the villages, but it is indeed surprising the comparatively small amount of genuinely sweet and daintily flavored butter put upon the market, even during the colder months, when it would seem that almost any one could succeed in catering to the public demand without any great effort. That even the winter supply lacks very materially in many respects is readily manifested by those of our customers who will pay many cents extra a pound for their regular weekly supply, when butter in market is commanding from 20 to 25 cents—butter, too, which looks solid and very respectable. They tell us that when the flavor has been sampled appearances count for naught. Whence come all these disagreeable smells and taints that this article seems so thoroughly impregnated with? They come from various sources about the house and farm, and the milk, cream and butter absorb them all so readily and rapidly that the task of making it and keeping it in a perfect state of desirability is a no inconsiderable item of care and labor. Husbands are many times to blame for all the ill-natured things said of a housewife's little closet or cupboard dairy. Many times her accommodations for butter-making are decidedly limited, and in spite of all her efforts to have everything about her milk department clean and the atmosphere pure, her husband insists that "a little tobacco smoke will not hurt it a bit, and there is no sense in any one's being so fussy and particular." His taste has become so depraved or deadened that he does not detect the flavor of tobacco smoke in it, and when his wife declares the butter not fit to sell or to eat, he

Your Painter

has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of ready mixed paints, the ingredients of which he knew nothing about, because of the difficulty in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's

Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These tints are a combination of perfectly pure colors put up in small cans and prepared so that one pound will tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead to the shade shown on the can. By this means you will have the best paint in the world, because made of the best materials—

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"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors are 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.

No man is a competent dairyman, or at all fit to handle cows, unless he treats them at all times as gently as he would any member of his family. No man has any business about them at all unless he can control his temper, even under particularly exasperating circumstances.

There is a vast difference in cows in their ability to eat, digest and assimilate food. It is an invariable rule that the very great performers at the bucket are good eaters; but that the converse of this is not always true many a man has found to his sorrow. Study appetite and performance both, in their relation to each other, when buying for the dairy.

The most important quality in butter, in its effect on price, is the flavor. Unless this is beyond criticism there can be no expectation of a "gilt-edge" price, and you must remember that the flavor of the butter depends on the flavor of the milk, and the latter in turn on the food, the health and the surroundings of the cow. Fine butter has its origin further back than the churn.

The most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, the worst forms of Scrofula, all blood-taints and poisons of every name and nature, are utterly rooted out by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For every disease caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, it is the only remedy so certain and effective that it can be guaranteed. If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Tumors, and Swellings, and every kindred ailment, are completely and permanently cured by it.

A lump of stone lime in each corner of the poultry house will do much in the way of absorbing moisture, and when the lime is slaked, and becomes fine, no better use can be made of it than to scatter it over the floor, and to use a portion as whitewash on the walls. Lime will do much to ward off disease, and it is so cheap that quite a large quantity may be used at but a small cost.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Bilelessness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

A dollar loaned for 100 years and compounded at 2½ per cent will amount in that time to \$2,551,509,404.7

says "it is all bosh." The butter is good, and he persistently continues to make a smoking room of any and every room in the house. Wives so tormented in time stop trying to make good butter, and never even know the pleasure of tasting a good article themselves. Others seem to have a no more sensitive taste than the tobacco user, and feel very indignant that their butter product is not wanted at any price.

Butter making is really a very peculiar and particular branch of farm industry at any and every season of the year, and there are many discouragements in the way of making it, either pleasurable or profitable. One must be thoroughly interested in the work, have a love for the undertaking, taking great pride in the quality and appearance of the article presented to either customer or public, else the moneyed side of the business and the reputation the housewife would enjoy of being known as neat, enterprising and an excellent housekeeper and butter-maker will never make their appearance. If one would gain reputation and advantages he must work for them. Likewise the dollars, which none object to. So it is that in winter, when not much else can be done, we gather in quite a harvest of bright dollars from our plain farm butter, feeling very proud of its appearance and the words of praise we hear concerning it from all sides, not forgetting also to enjoy the income which our fat, sleek-coated, pretty bossies furnish us in return for our care of them.

We have learned that diversified farming is our stronghold in Nebraska; that we cannot afford to lose precious time, even in winter months, for we must live, and our cattle must live, and we and they have expensive every day needs which must be met; and we insist that we shall pay as we go—all of us—and this we manage to do. We all, as a family, live stock included, prosper, while we enjoy the long winter months.
NELLIE HAWKS.

Do not condemn your high grade mutton ewes to the butcher's block if they do not shear as heavy a fleece as you want, but select a ram that has the heaviest and best wool of any of the Merino families you can get. Do not breed unhealthy animals. Now save all your best ewe lambs, at two years old cross back to the mutton breed, being careful to select your ram from the best and heaviest woolled of the mutton breeds. You will now produce a sheep for wool and mutton which is the nearest perfection. The wool is of the finest quality, being very long and densely compact. Do not discard the sheep because you made a little failure. Let us profit by the experience of others. Stick to your flock, they will be the "ups" instead of hogs by and by.

SAN ANTONIO.

Branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, at residence, No. 1000, corner Main avenue and Macon street, under management of

FORD DIX.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., June 17.—F. G. Pay, general manager of the popular Hicks' cattle car company, was in the city Wednesday, the guest of H. O. Skinner, that rustling Street's stable car man. Mr. Pay expected to remain several days awaiting the arrival of Lon E. Mahon of Kansas City of the same company, who had been invited by Mr. Skinner to join them in San Antonio and take in the Austin regatta as his guest. Mr. Skinner will take both gentlemen in charge and show them the sights of this city.

R. W. Roberson, a well known cattle shipper of Cotulla, arrived here Wednesday on his return from St. Louis where he had been with the Steen beeves of Duval county. There were six cars of them and Mr. Roberson made \$250 on the shipment. He says he was offered that profit in St. Louis, and although his commission man advised him to go on to Chicago he gave instructions to sell there, and made it, whereas if he had gone on he would have hit the shattered market "full in the face" and lost. Mr. Roberson was in his usual good humor with the world in general and himself in particular, and proceeded on his way to Alice Friday, where he will have his headquarters for the next month.

J. J. Young, a wealthy stockman of the Santa Anita ranch, Hidalgo county, was here Thursday. He reports all industries in a thriving condition in his county, and is on the lookout for a buyer for a lot of horses.

James Yoxall, the wide-awake sheepman of Sharon Springs, Kan., was circulating among his friends here Thursday. Mr. Yoxall will probably buy some more sheep and ship out soon.

J. T. Blanks of Reedville, Tex., and El Reno, O. T., was here Thursday and went south over the Aransas Pass on the search for cattle.

Mr. Blanks wants some rough Mexican cattle, and consequently he is suspected of wanting to feed an Indian or two.

P. E. McNeill, a promising young stockman of Fruta station, on the Aransas Pass, returned home from Beeville last Thursday, where he had been on business. "Pate" reported the sale last week of Tol. P. McNeill's (of Lagarto) beeves at \$25 and cows at \$14 to Guy Borden of this city.

Here let me make a correction. In my last I reported the sale of J. O. Dewees' beeves at Floresville to Guy Borden at \$26. I was wrong. The price paid was \$23.

W. H. Brooks went from Driscoll to Alice Thursday night, and returned next day, having found his buyer to work the old Fred Franks pasture and either sell or ship out six loads of fat cattle. The pasture now belongs to Col. N. Gussett, and is one of the finest in the state. Will says the grass in it now is simply "out of sight."

J. M. Dobie, the Lagarto cattleman, went home Thursday from Floresville, where he had been receiving a train load of steers, bought of Tom Dewees at \$23. They were shipped out Friday. Jim also shipped a train load from Mathis same day and one from Cotulla.

Mike Carrigan, manager of the Shaeffer ranch, was in Alice Thursday shipping out 432 beeves, bought by that rustling buyer of Beeville, John I. Clare. There were eighteen cars of them.

Mr. A. G. Collins of San Diego was in Alice Friday to receive some cattle, and says he wants to buy more. He made a trade by wire with Ed Corkill of El Sordo ranch for 700 two-year-olds.

Amado Garza, a well-to-do young

stockman of the Mesquitosa ranch, went down from Pena, his nearest railroad point, last Thursday and, through a middleman, sold Mr. Collins about 200 ones, twos, threes and fours at \$5, \$7, \$9 and \$11. He says he made a very fair profit on them. Amada says the grass is fine in his country and stock of all kinds fat.

D. R. Fant, of all over the country, went to El Sordo Wednesday, made a trade with Mr. Corkill for 500 Mexican steers Thursday, and left Friday for parts unknown. Mr. Fant undoubtedly wants to feed a few Indians also. And, by the way, ranch owners and cattlemen generally are improving their herds to such an extent that Indian food is becoming exceedingly scarce in that country.

Friday an invitation from Mr. Corkill to visit the ranch was accepted and very soon we were in the buckboard behind a smart pair of grays rolling over the prairie toward the ranch. The country is all a rolling, almost bald, open prairie, and for the first three or four miles out from Pena very sandy and produces strictly sedge grass. Very soon after entering the pasture the ground is firmer and the mesquite, the best of all range grasses, greatly predominates; and such is the character of the country to the ranch, a distance of about six miles from first gate.

Mr. Corkill has the ranch well arranged and manages it as only an experienced hand can. There are 60,000 acres of land divided into what is known as the upper and lower ranches, each having its various pastures for the different classes of stock cornering at it. Here we find the principal well fitted up at an expense of not less than \$1500, with windmill, pumpjack, large cistern and troughs. Here also are a number of large and small pens, well made, with cutting and branding chutes for the easy handling of large or small herds. There are a great many stock cattle on the ranch, besides large numbers of beeves, which Mr. Corkill buys and sells. He is always ready to "put up" anything a man wants in the cow line.

Saturday I was taken back to Pena after the very enjoyable trip. Mr. Corkill came in with me and left on the train via Corpus Christi for San Antonio, where he goes on business with his firm before the head man, in a financial way. Francis Smith, leaves for the North.

Sunday there was a splendid rainfall a short distance east of Pena, but it did not reach the station on the west nor extend more than six miles to the east. It put all the valleys running within that scope and filled up the water holes. A splendid local shower fell also at Benavides and Sweden, but none at Realitos.

William Hubberd and Charles Hoffman, two prominent stockmen of San Diego, went down Saturday from Laredo, where they had been on court business. Both were in good spirits. The rains recently must certainly have had something to do with it.

Harry Garrett, the wide-awake young stockman of the Baronena ranch, was in Pena Saturday. Hal did not tell any news, but repeated that which is growing old, plenty of good grass and fat cattle.

C. T. Shropshire, the well-known stockman of Columbus, accompanied by Mr. Moore and Bill Clark, left here Friday on their way to Pena, where Mr. Shropshire will make his headquarters for the summer and work cows and otherwise operate for the sake of that "almighty dollar." Mr. Shropshire is an old subscriber to the JOURNAL, and says he wants it to follow him to his new address.

R. R. Savage of Corpus Christi, who has a fine ranch near Realitos, shipped six narrow gauge cars of cows Sunday to St. Louis; also yearling heifers bound for the New Orleans market.

In my last communication I neglected to call attention to the new card of Dr. Harwell, which appeared in that issue. The firm is now Drs. Harwell

& Herring, and at the old stand they are ready to treat and cure cancers and their kindred diseases in the future just the same as in the past. Dr. Harwell says a card in the JOURNAL is where he wants it as it reaches the people he wants to reach and does him good. He has tried it before and knows.

Circular.

The following circular has been issued by W. L. Cabell, lieutenant-general commanding, United Confederate Veterans, trans-Mississippi department. Particular attention is called to the railroads which have been announced as the official route, and which will offer special facilities:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, DALLAS, TEX., June 1, 1893.

COMRADES—I would respectfully call your attention to circular dated February 2, 1893, and would urge upon you, my old comrades, to press forward the good work. That you organize camps in every part of this department and join the association of United Confederate Veterans by applying to Gen. George Moorman, New Orleans, La. I also urge the major-generals commanding the five (5) divisions of Texas, as well as the commanding generals of the other states and territories in the trans-Mississippi department, to assist in every way to form new camps and increase the strength of those camps now organized and also to select delegates to attend the great re-union at Birmingham, Ala., on the 19th and 20th of July, 1893.

Let every camp be represented by as large a delegation as possible. When a camp cannot attend, send a duly authorized proxy by one of its members or by a member of some other camp properly signed. See that a correct roll of all your members in good standing, with your annual fee of 10 cents for each member, is sent on or before the 1st of July, as the 1st of April has passed. Without the payment of this fee your camp can have no representation.

In view of the uniform kindness heretofore extended to the United Confederate Veterans of the trans-Mississippi department, our railroad committee has selected as the official routes the Texas and Pacific and Queen and Crescent, via Shreveport and Vicksburg, and the Texas and Pacific, Iron Mountain and Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, via Texarkana and Memphis. The rates from all points on these roads will be 1 cent per mile each way, based on short line mileage.

At Vicksburg we will be entertained for four hours by the Mississippi veterans, with the privilege of visiting the different places of interest made memorable by the siege of Vicksburg, known now as the "Gibraltar" of the Mississippi.

The Iron Mountain route via Texarkana, Little Rock and Memphis will enable our Arkansas comrades to join us at convenient points. At Memphis the comrades will be entertained by the veterans of Tennessee, and on leaving Memphis the veterans will be carried over the battlefields of Tennessee and Mississippi, made memorable by the heroic deeds of the men who followed the flag of the Lost Cause.

Later advice will be given as to the routing of each camp and as to the rate from each camp headquarters and limits of tickets.

Let us have a grand reunion at Birmingham and let the trans-Mississippi department send more delegates than all the other Southern states combined. Respectfully,

W. L. CABELL,
Lieut.-Gen. Commanding United Confederate Veterans.

T. B. TROTMAN,
Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
S. P. MENDEZ,
Chairman Transportation Committee.

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.

O. B. LOVE, DENTIST.

511½ E. Houston street.

DR. H. M. HUNTER. DR. S. S. THOMPSON.
DRS. HUNTER & THOMPSON.

DENTISTS,

203 West Side Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

DR. ROBERT E. MOSS,
EYE, EAR, THROAT & NOSE.

Office 208 Alamo Plaza, up-stairs.

T. J. LARGEN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Soledad Block, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

CALLAWAY'S GALLERY—Cabinet size Photographs \$3 per dozen. You cannot get better work in the city. 513 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex.

ADOLPH DREISS,

ALAMO DRUG STORE,

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Mail and express orders a specialty. Write for bottle of Dead Shot Screw Worm Liniment.

N. and M. Installment Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

General House Furnishings.

Nos. 224, 228 and 240 E. Houston St.,
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

J. H. BELL.

Dealer in Live Stock,
Will buy and sell beeves and stock cattle,
horses and mules.
Brookland, Sabine Co., Tex.

Drs. Harwell & Herring,

SPECIALISTS

In the treatment of

ECZEMA, CANCER AND TETTER,

And all malignant sores and skin diseases.
Rooms 2 and 4, upstairs, opposite Southern hotel, San Antonio, Tex. Write for testimonials of cured.

FORT WORTH

SADDLERY CO.

New Goods,
Lowest Prices.

BEST SADDLES

AND

Harness Repairing

A SPECIALTY.

314 HOUSTON STREET, 314

Fort Worth, Tex.

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.

MARKET REPORTS.

BY WIRE.

St. Louis Live Stock.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., June 15.
Special to the Journal.

Total receipts of cattle to-day, 3700.
Receipt of Texans, seventy-four cars,
the quality of which averaged from fair
to medium. The general inquiry was
fair for good cattle.

Best beef and butcher grassers sold
at steady figures, with the early days
of the week.

Canners, common and inferior quality
sold slow. Steer cattle and heifers are
selling at from \$3 to \$4.10.

A good run of calves were on sale
and sold at from \$6 to \$8 per head.

Among the sales of importance are
included the following:

Harrold & East, Dundee, 31 cows,
weighing 644 pounds, \$2.25; 130 cows
and heifers, weighing 640 pounds,
\$2.20; Clasingame Bros., Italy, 27
steers, weighing 872 pounds, \$3.15; J.
M. Daugherty, Catoosa, I. T., 30 cows,
weighing 599 pounds, \$2.10; 30 cows
weighing 609 pounds, \$2.10; F. Hous-
ton, agent, Bellevue, Tex., 71 steers,
weighing 920 pounds, \$3.10; 72 steers,
weighing 950 pounds, \$3.10; 70 steers,
weighing 922 pounds, \$3.10; Bryan &
McGuffey, Hubbard City, Tex., 23 cows
and heifers, weighing 714 pounds, \$2.20;
G. M. Bonner, Gainesville, 20 steers,
weighing 1220 pounds, \$4.10; 38
steers, 1208 pounds, \$4.10; 20 steers,
1097 pounds, \$4.10; 40 steers,
1171 pounds, \$4.10; 20 steers, 1129
pounds, \$4.10; Tom Peery, Gainesville,
Tex., 44 steers, 999 pounds, \$4; F. B.
Smyth, Hillsboro, Tex., 20 steers, 1041
pounds, \$3.85; D. B. Sloan, Hillsboro,
Tex., 23 steers, 936 pounds, \$3.75; 22



EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

The largest exclusively live stock commission house in the
world. Perfectly equipped to handle large or small consign-
ments with equal facility and advantage. Money loaned to the
trade. Market information furnished free. Customers' interests
carefully protected by members of the company.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.
UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

WM. HUNTER, Gen'l Ag't,
Fort Worth, Tex. P. O. box 140.

\$ 200,000

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 14 and 16 Exchange Building, up stairs.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.; UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY STOCK
YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

**If You
Want**

PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE,
FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE,
FREIGHT CHARGES ADVANCED,
RELIABLE INFORMATION AND HONEST WORK,

**WE
WILL
Furnish
IT.**

Write to the Siegel, Welch & Clawson, Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City
Stock Yards

steers, 936 pounds, \$3.50; M. Harrold,
Hillsboro, Tex., 21 steers, 1098 pounds,
\$3.70; Frazier, Dyer & Co., Hillsboro,
Tex., 21 steers, 882 pounds, \$3.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 4100; market 15@25c
lower; heavy, \$6.30@6.55; mixed, \$6.10
@6.40; light, \$6.40@6.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 800; market steady;
good natives, \$4.75; Texans, \$3.50@
4.30.

Kansas City Live Stock.
STOCKYARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO., }
June 18, 1893. }

Special to the Journal.
Total receipts of cattle to-day, 3600,
of which seventy-seven cars were Tex-
ans of medium quality. Market more
active, feeling better. Market steady
at yesterday's figures, but 20c to 40c
lower than first of week. Best natives
from \$4.35 to \$5. Texans ranging from
\$2.25 to \$3.50.

Among the representative sales of
Texans to-day were 48 head averaging
1003 pounds, \$3.50; 37 head averaging
1018 pounds, \$3.30; 49 head averaging
1009 pounds, \$3.30; 35 head averaging
1037 pounds, \$3.30; 113 head averaging
938 pounds, \$3.05; 72 head averaging
1035 pounds, \$3.30; 90 head averaging
1010 pounds, \$3; 25 head averaging 1015
pounds, \$3; 26 head averaging 978
pounds, \$2.75; 23 head averag-
ing 495 pounds, \$2.50; 25
head, averaging 899 pounds, \$2.50;
18 head, averaging 863 pounds, \$2.25.
35 heifers, averaging 660 pounds, \$2.40;
29 cows, averaging 826 pounds, \$2.25;
85 cows, averaging 716 pounds, \$2.10;
37 heifers, averaging 542 pounds, \$2.10;
116 cows, averaging 732 pounds, \$3.10;
28 cows, averaging 700 pounds, \$1.85;
38 cows, averaging 716 pounds, \$1.75;
19 cows, averaging 860 pounds, \$1.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,600; market weak,
10@25c lower; bulk sales, \$6.15@6.50;
heavies, \$6@6.25; packers, \$6.10@6.25;
mixed, \$6.10@6.45; light, \$6.30@6.60;
yorkers, \$6.45@6.80; pigs, \$3.50@6.45.

Sheep—Receipts, 2200; market slow,
10@15c lower; muttons, \$4@5; lambs,
\$4.75@5.50.

Chicago Live Stock.
UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., June 15, 1893. }

Special to the Journal.

There were 4400 Texas cattle on the
market Wednesday, prices ruling
steady for good and weak to 10c lower
for common. Canning steers weighing
from 800 to 900 pounds, sold at \$2.40@
2.80. Fed steers and choice grassers
weighing from 850 to 1150 sold at \$3@
3.50.

Rue Houston & Co., Bellevue, Tex.,
shipped in 76 head Texas cattle, weigh-
ing 1517 pounds, that sold to Eastman
Company, New York, at \$5.35. Con-
sidering the number of head and the
ripeness and quality of these cattle,
they were as fine a bunch of Texas
steers as ever sold on this market.

To-day's values are steady. The
quality of the offerings was poor.

Cows weighing from 650 to 750 pounds
sold at from \$1.90 to \$2.30. Good cows
weighing from 875 to 1000 pounds sold
at from \$2.60 to \$2.75. Rough steers
weighing from 1040 to 1100, at \$2.85 to
\$2.90. Fair beef steers weighing from
890 to 1000 pounds, at \$3 to \$3.60. The
financial situation is slowly improving.
Texas shippers should not fail to put
the valuation on all bills, as it will save
much time and trouble.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; dull, de-
clined 25@30; mixed and packers,
\$6.25@6.50; heavy and butchers' \$6.55
@6.65; light, \$6.50@6.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; slow, lower;
common and best natives, \$4.50@5.50;
Texans, \$3.90@4.60; Western, \$4.80@
4.90; spring lambs, \$5.50@6.50; others,
\$5.25@5.75.

New Orleans Market Report.
[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock
Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 12.—The
run since Sunday has been large, and
the market closed with a full supply of
beef cattle, calves and yearlings left on
hand: Trading is confined mostly to
the best selections. Values are tend-
ing downwards, and poor stock is hard
to sell. Hogs dull and weak. Sheep



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS.

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

Capital \$50,000, Capital Represented \$100,000.

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

The closest attention will be given your stock
when consigned to us. We secure the best
weight possible as well as sell for full marke
value.

FAT PEOPLE

To reduce your weight SURELY use Wil-
lard's Obesity Pills and lose 15 pounds a month.
No injury to the health. No interference with
business or pleasure. NO STARVING.
They build up and improve the general health,
beautify the complexion and leave NO
WRINKLES. Lucy Anderson, 84 Auburn
St., Cambridge, Mass., writes: Three bottles of
your Obesity Pills reduced my weight from 235
pounds to 190 and I never felt better in all my
life. I am much pleased with the result, and
shall do all I can to help you. Our patrons in-
clude Physicians, Bankers, Lawyers and lead-
ers of society. Our goods are not sold in drug
stores; all orders are supplied direct from our
office. Price per package \$2.00, or three pack-
ages for \$5.00, by mail prepaid. Particulars
(sealed) 4 cts. ALL CORRESPONDENCE
CONFIDENTIAL.

WILLARD REMEDY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

neglected; quotations are unreliable.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle.....	1822	1453	646
Calves and Yearlings.....	3128	2930	455
Hogs.....	966	486	1219
Sheep.....	28	28	1332

Texas and Western Cattle—Good fat
fed beeves, 3 1/2@3 3/4; common to fair
beeves, 2@3; good fat cows, per lb.
gross, 2 1/2@3; common to fair cows,
per head, \$10@13; good fat calves,
per head, \$7@8.50; common to fair
calves, per head, \$4.50@6.50; good fat
yearlings, per head, \$8.50@10; common
to fair yearlings, per head, \$5.50@
7.50.

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@7c; common to fair per lb gross,
5@5 1/2c.

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

Wool Markets.

GALVESTON, TEX., June 15.—Market
closed quiet.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 15.—Wool—Re-
ceipts, 183,300; shipments, 51,500;
weak and lower; no demand except for
quarter-blood combing. Medium Mis-
souri and Illinois, 17 1/2c; braid and
coarse, 15@17c; medium Kansas and
Nebraska, 16 1/2@17c; coarse, 13@15c;
medium 8 to 12 months' Texas, Indian
Territory and Arkansas, 17@17 1/2c.

Gish & Meek Co.
(INCORPORATED)
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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 June Century contains an interesting article on Tolstoi and his noble work in Starving Russia. However shocking and immoral we may consider his novels, there can be no doubt of the purity and sincerity of this very eccentric man. The good that he has done not only endears his name to the Russian peasantry, but the memory of the man who believed "real good is in the will and the motives of our action," will ever be held in sacred reverence. Not Tolstoi alone sacrificed all comforts and luxuries of rank and position, but his family stepped down to the poor to help clothe and feed them. While we cannot all be Tolstois and establish free eating houses for starving people, there is plenty of work for us all to do. Our names may never be heralded to the world, but if we do good for the sake of doing good, that, Swedenborg says, is what the "angels call good."

We have frequently read directions published in numerous papers for putting up fruits without heating or sealing. Our inability to procure the necessary article at the drug store has prevented trying the honest-reading recipe.

The Farm and Fireside exposes the party and says:

"As many of our readers may see the recipe in full in some other paper, a word of caution or explanation will be in place. This is the "blind recipe" game. The housewife will call on "any druggist" for the article named. He has not got it, and does not know what it is, although he may have something of a similar name. Then she writes to the address given in the published recipe, and receives in reply an offer to send the stuff on receipt of a certain sum of money, or is told where to send for it. Anxious to try a new and easy method of keeping fruit, the housewife sends her money. In return she may receive nothing, some worthless compound, or possibly some preparation of salicylic acid, an unwholesome and dangerous article to use in food. The innocent-looking recipe is an attempt to get free advertising from a paper and swindle its readers. Don't take a hand in the "blind recipe" game; the cards are marked, and you are certain to lose."

A friend of the writer tried the compound, which she secured by writing to the address given in a complimentary testimonial of the method. It did keep the fruit, but it was unfit for use.

In these days there are so many baits that one needs to be a little careful before risking money where so much is promised for a mere trifle. Not long since I read an advertisement. It ran thusly: "Send \$2.50 and receive a \$40 sewing machine." Certainly there is a catch somewhere, thought I. So there was. I did not send for the machine, but others did. The \$2.50 was to pay for boxing and drayage, and the machine would be sent when a certain amount of subscription money to pay for some trashy story paper was forwarded.

The moral to this is, you need not expect to get something for nothing in business transactions.

Anybody can make his own ice-cream in five minutes, and for an expenditure of two or three cents. If the preparation desired to be frozen is placed in a

tin bucket or other receptacle it can be readily congealed by putting it in a pail containing a weak solution of sulphuric acid and water. Into this throw a handful of common Glauber salts, and the resulting cold is so great that a bottle of wine immersed in the mixture will be frozen solid in a few minutes, and ice-cream or ices may be quickly and easily prepared.

A good furniture polish: Mix together equal parts of turpentine, sweet oil and vinegar, put in bottle and keep well corked. When using, shake up well, pour some of mixture on one cloth and rub it on thoroughly, then finish up with another cloth.

To seal preserves: Cut a circular piece of brown paper to fit in the top of the jar neatly. Dip this in vinegar and lay on the fruit, pressing down well; then cut two more circular pieces a little larger than the jars, so they will come over the side a little. Make a common boiled paste with a little flour and water worked up smooth, and cook thoroughly like starch. Then write the name of fruit or jelly on the top of the paper, as well as the date. Fruit and jelly thus preserved will keep for years. Put paste all over one piece of paper, paste it on smoothly while the fruit is hot, then put the second piece on the same way. It will get hard like a drum head. Seldom is fruit spoiled in thus preserving. This method gives some more trouble, but when done will repay for the extra trouble in the neat appearance and in keeping better, perhaps, than when just tied up.

Nursing Malarial Fever.

This begins, as many acute diseases do, with a chill followed by fever, which subsides after a time and is followed by a second chill, writes Elizabeth Scovill in the second of her valuable articles on "Life in the Invalid's Room," in the May Ladies' Home Journal. These recur at regular intervals and give the fever one of its names, intermittent or remittent. The doctor usually prescribes large doses of quinine or smaller doses often repeated.

The nurse must try to promote a reaction during a chill by hot bottles or hot-water bags at the feet and under the arms, covering the patient with warm flannels and giving warm drinks, warm lemonade, hot milk, etc., but no stimulants without the doctor's permission. When the fever comes on ice and cold water may be given. A cooling laxative is usually ordered, as citrate of magnesia. The body may be sponged if the temperature is very high. A cloth wet in alcohol and bound on the forehead will help to relieve the headache, wetting it without removing it as it becomes dry. When the fever decreases the invalid begins to perspire profusely. The whole person should be gently dried from time to time, a flannel night-dress put on, the room darkened, and the doctor should be consulted, as proper treatment is necessary to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of the attack. In all forms of fever the efforts of both these and physicians are directed to reducing the temperature and sustaining the strength of the patient.

Speaking Harshly to Children.

Many kind-hearted people, who would not speak an ill word to or of anyone, let themselves fall into a habit of speaking harshly to their children. They make themselves believe this is the way to make children more obedient. As an example, we heard the mother of a delicate, high-strung child say:

"Susie, go wash your face and hands and then come and let me comb your hair and put a clean bib on you. Now, do it right away. You know mamma will get her stick off the mantel-piece and whip if you don't mind her."

How did the child take this command? Oh, she instantly drew down

Zip!

against the barb-wire fence, and your horse has a bad cut. Apply Phenol Sodique at once. In 24 hours a healthy scab will begin to form, and there will be no inflammation.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.
At druggists. Take no substitute.

her brows and began to cry in a passionate manner. "See that," said the young mother. "That's the usual scene when she has to wash or comb; it is always accompanied with a howl. I declare she is the most peevish, fretful child I ever saw."

"Come to me, Susie," I said. "Let me wash your face and hands and comb your hair. I will do it so nicely."

"No, no," she sobbed. "You will scrub soap in my eyes like mamma always does."

"I will not," I said. "Just come, and we will make believe those two little dimpled hands are little white mice creeping out of the water to nibble soap."

She came in a kind of hesitating way. I drew her upon my lap, and putting her cunning little dimpled hands under water, held the soap above them, and lifting one of her hands, said, "Come, mousey, and get some soap." I rubbed her hand with the soap, then putting it back on the dish beside me, cleansed the little hand, calling it "mousey," and telling her the other hand must have some too, so it could look pretty like that one. She was soon in high spirits and thought it fun. When her hands were wiped thoroughly dry, we then prepared to wash her face, and she again began to fret for fear we would put soap in her eyes. "No, we won't put soap in those eyes," I said. "Let's say they are two black mice that don't like soap, and we won't give them a bit."

"All right," she said. "Eyes, you can't have any soap, 'cause you cried and don't like soap." We washed her face all over, then dried it.

"This head looks like those mice had slept in it last night. Now we will comb it all out nicely and the mice will have to creep in a hole to find another bed."

She readily assented and we soon had it combed and plaited and the clean bib on, and little Susie was in a great glee over the mice eating soap and having to hunt another sleeping place. The work of washing and combing had been a play for her. The job that had always been the young mother's horror was one that she had made so for herself. It had never entered her mind that there was a pleasant way to do a disagreeable thing with her babe. She tried too harsh a plan, and the child rebelled against it.

We have seen many children stripped in this way of all delicate sensibilities and their whole childhood one of cheerlessness, being taught that they were to obey just because they were commanded to do so, and not any explanation given as to why they should. Kindly explain to little ones why they should do a thing, and they are always ready to obey; but do not seek to drive them to do your bidding, as that invariably stirs up all the ugly temper in them. Children are ever ready to be guided, and should be taught in a kind way just what is expected of them. MRS. THORP.

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.

PERSEVERANCE PAYS

The constant drop of water
Wears away the hardest stone,
The constant knaw of Tower
Masticates the toughest bone;
The constant cooing lover
Carries off the blushing maid,
And the constant advertiser
Is the one who gets the trade.

Put Your Ad in the Journal

POULTRY.

To judge the age of poultry, examine the feet and legs; the size and appearance of the spurs form a guide. The skin of the pullet or cockerel is smooth and has a fresh appearance, while that of the adult fowl yearly grows coarse and more shriveled. Place the thumb and forefinger on each side of the back near the "pop's nose" and press. In the young birds the part is supple, in old ones it is difficult to bend. If in feeling the tip of the breast bone the gristle forming there is tender and supple, the bird is young. Ducks which have arrived at the age of two or three years have a deep depression down below the breast feathers, and their waddle becomes more and more ungainly.

Feeding for Eggs.

The profit of a poultry yard depends to a great extent on how it is managed. This is true of any business. The idea should be to make every fowl pay as large a profit as possible. There is a great difference in markets, and one should be governed by them; for instance, in one market there is more demand for eggs than fowls. Then it should be the business of the breeder to cater to the trade. As a rule, I think there is more profit in eggs than in fowls.

With proper care and feed, one can increase the number of eggs to a great extent. Hens cannot lay or produce eggs unless their feed contains the elements of which the egg is composed. That is, a large share of albuminous or egg-producing elements. In addition to the quantity of albumen required in the organism of the fowl, the laying hen requires an extra amount of ovarian organization, the white of a hen's egg being about 12 per cent of albumen, and this must be furnished in her feed.

By making a chemical analysis of the different grains, you will find that wheat contains a larger amount of albumen than any other grain. Therefore it is the grain to make the base for egg-producing food. The other important items are when the fowls do not have a large field to range in, to give once a day, if possible, a feed of chopped meat and more or less green food.

Chickens are like the human family in one respect—in that they like a change of food. As a proof, take fowls that have been fed on one kind of grain for some time and do not seem to have the appetite that you would think they should have, give them a little cooked food, such as cake made from coarse corn meal or scraps together, or some other grain that you have been feeding, and you will see that they will jump at it and eat it in a style that will be satisfactory to the most exacting.

While wheat is one of the best feeds for producing eggs it is one of little value for fattening purposes, compared with corn, as corn contains a great deal of fatty or oily substance, which puts the flesh on fowls in a very short time. Pure water is also a very essential item to the health of the fowls; or if you have milk to spare, that is better still as it not only moistens the food, but also contributes albumen, which goes to the formation of the egg.

SWINE.

A writer in the New York Sun concludes, from a study of the statistics, that the production of corn in America has reached its maximum. As the production of hogs depends almost entirely upon the corn crop in this country, he concludes that the production of hogs has also reached its greatest limit, and that with the continual and rapid increase in population the corn and hog crops will fail to keep pace with it—in fact, that the present high prices of hogs are due to the fact that for some years hog raising has not kept pace with this increase. These arguments sound very much like those which were advanced a few years ago by a writer who argued that the world had reached the maximum production of wheat and thenceforth prices must advance under a universal shortage of breadstuffs. Not only did his figures prove fallacious, but wheat has since that gone lower than for many years. The conclusions in regard to the hog crop are equally misleading. In the first place the area devoted to the production of corn in this country can be greatly extended at any time, and with paying prices of hogs the number in this country will be rapidly multiplied and the price again go down. The reason we do not have as many hogs now as needed is because a few years back we had a great many more than could be produced profitably. The United States is to-day in position to produce a greater number of hogs than ever before in its history, could the farmers be assured that they could produce them profitably. There is a limit to the profitable production of corn and hogs, and whenever this limit is overstepped there will be a reaction which will result in a shortage like that of the present.

Grading Up.

Grading up is a term used when we speak of using thoroughbred sires on mongrel bred animals, or on scrubs, or on the progeny of animals that have been so violently cross bred that there is no remaining prepotency or power to transmit their peculiar characteristics with certainty. While cross breeding is always hazardous and generally ruinous, grading up is the sheet-anchor of success in stock breeding for the market. Cross breeding may be followed by the ordinary farmer for market purposes, provided he does it judiciously, and stops with the first cross. The first cross of a Berkshire male on a Poland-China female will sometimes result in a class of hogs better for feeding purposes than either of the above named breeds, for the reason that the crossing of different breeds not too widely separated usually results in an increase of vigor as well as the inability to perpetuate either the vigor or other desirable qualities. But few farmers cross breed, for the reason that they seldom have thoroughbred animals of two breeds.

Grading up, however, is always safe, and, if wisely conducted, always profitable. The conditions of success are the securing on the side of the sire (whatever class of animals may be used) the utmost vigor and prepotency in the qualities peculiar to the breed and type. The first result of grading by the use of a sire of this kind on dams of almost any kind is an improvement so marked and distinct that farmers often conclude that it is all that could be desired, that all that remains now is to select the best of the male progeny and use that for a sire. This is a serious mistake. These grade sires can never be depended upon. While in individual merit they may be almost equal to the original, and while in rare cases a grade that has several crosses may transmit his peculiarities with satisfaction, the rule is that the grade animal, and especially of the first cross, will produce not the excellencies of his sire, but the defects of his dam. There is an old saying, "If you wish to

know a man, study his grandmother." We think that it is true that females as a rule take after or inherit the qualities of the male ancestor rather than the female, and the male of the female ancestor rather than the male. Hence, a man is very apt to have many of the mental and physical peculiarities of his grandmother. The same rule applies to all kinds of stock. The scrub dam reappears in the progeny of her son, no matter what his sire may be.

The true principle is, having secured the sire and begun the process of grading up, follow it up with another sire of the same breed and same type, not closely related in blood, and that does not have the defects of the sire first used. We say "defects," for as no man is perfect, neither is any animal. We have never yet seen the animal that if properly scored, would score 100 points. Perfection is not found in anything here below, neither man nor beast.

It must not be expected that the second cross will produce the marked effect of the first. The difference between sire and dam are not nearly so wide. The result of the second cross is refinement in the form and improvement in the quality rather than increase in vigor and flesh.—The Live Stock Indicator.

Honesty the Best Policy.

The following is approvingly reproduced from the Journal of Agriculture:

Aside from the question of right, it is best from a merely business point of view to deal honestly. It is good business "policy." The farmer who, in selling corn, fruits, butter, etc., by putting the best specimens in sight, as samples, and the inferior underneath, is a specimen of short-sighted business policy on a par with the merchant who sells to the ignorant purchaser cotton goods for "all wool and a yard wide," and swears by his right hand that the goods will not fade, when he knows they won't stand a second washing. Of the same class is the politician who makes glowing promises to get elected, and then betray the people who have reason to expect a fulfillment of his promises. In all these and a thousand other similar cases the dishonest man will come to grief finally. He will succeed for a while, but failing to establish a reputation for square dealing, his patrons will forsake him and his business will collapse.

The fate of burglars, highway robbers, train robbers, embezzlers, etc., is sufficient to show that dishonesty in that line can't succeed long. The Jameses and Youngers, the "Jim" Cumminses, the Hedgeths, the Daltons and Wilsons, the Nolans, and all who seek by dishonest means to appropriate the earnings of others, all sooner or later pay the penalty, and realize that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Besides failing in business such men are permanently ruined socially and financially, for their names are disgraced and public confidence in their integrity is shaken to such an extent that they can never retrieve their lost reputation.

The worst feature of dishonesty is that it is wrong; but it seems curious that even men who care nothing for morals, per se, should be so short-sighted, from a mere business standpoint, as to resort to dishonest methods of business.

Let the young, especially, who read this determine to never do a single dishonest act, and then with good judgment, industry, economy and thorough work they will succeed in almost any undertaking; but if they start in life expecting to succeed by resorting to "fake" methods, and ignore the fact that inflexible honesty is an absolute prerequisite to success in business, they are doomed to dismal failure sooner or later.

It has been estimated that the firing of a small pistol sets free about 600 foot-pounds of energy, while a watch consumes only about 1-54,000,000 of a horse power. The energy of a bullet would be sufficient, therefore, to keep the time for two years.



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Lowest Wheat Prices for Thirty Years.

The lowest point touched in cash wheat in Chicago for thirty years was reached June 1. Values had been skimming along so close to the lowest point that it did not require very much of a break to go beyond the low water mark of the past three decades. The greatest reason for the break was possibly due to the stringent money market at that time, or rather the refusal of money lenders to accommodate speculators. There is money enough at command for all legitimate business, but for the past few months bankers have been slow to accommodate dealers in margins and stocks. For this reason many dealers who had large investments were compelled to sell, and the "shorts" took advantage of the situation and depressed prices.

Even with the low prices prevailing there was an undertone to the trade that had some encouraging features about it. Foreign cables showed a slight advance with firm markets, prospects in spring wheat sections showing a falling off, and the condition of the crop throughout the country was not very encouraging; yet in the face of all

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this prices had to succumb to the caprices of the speculators. This adjustment of values to suit the financial condition of men who are making their wealth by the manipulation of prices is one of the evil results of the present system of gambling in grain.—National Stockman and Farmer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Louis Market Letter.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, }
June 13, 1893. }
Special Correspondence.

At the close of last week the market for Texas and Indian cattle was slow, dull and easier than during the early part of the week. The quality of the offerings was inferior and principally grassers. This week opened with the offerings amounting to 101 cars of fair to medium good grass cattle and a few cars that had been fed, but no good to choice fed cattle were among the offerings. The market was about steady with the close of last week. Sales included for:

Allen Palmer, Wichita Falls, 20 head of fed steers and oxen, 1268 pounds, at \$4.

Charles Schreiner, Kerrsville, 45 steers, 924 pounds, at \$2.60.

D. T. Thompson, 24 steers, 945 pounds, at \$3.12½.

J. O. Stanfield, Whitesboro, 16 cows, 927 pounds, at \$2.25; 27 mixed, 680 pounds, at \$2.25.

Alf Allen, Kaufman, 27 steers, 832 pounds, at \$2.95; 26 steers, 739 pounds, at \$3.15.

Moore & Allen, Duke, 71 calves, \$7.25 per head.

Wade & Jennings, Breckenridge, 59 cows, 701 pounds, at \$2.10.

E. Corkhill, Alice, 30 mixed, 666 pounds, at \$2.25, and 30 heifers, 440 pounds, at \$2.10.

D. Thompson, Summitt, I. T., 27 steers, 831 pounds, at \$3.12½; 28 steers, 861 pounds, at \$3.12½, and 28 steers, 875 pounds, at \$3.25.

R. W. Rogers & Co., Clip, 24 steers, 910 pounds, at \$2.45; 25 steers, 831 pounds, at \$2.25; 187 cows, 738 pounds, at \$2, and 82 cows, 736 pounds, at \$2.

Baker & Hudson, Alice, 25 cows, 688 pounds, at \$2.20.

Wm. Metz, Yorktown, 59 calves, \$8.25 per head.

J. T. Thornton, Floresville, 122 steers, 940 pounds; 122 steers, 942 pounds, and 120 steers, 943 pounds, at \$2.90.

J. J. True, Reed, 16 steers, 1070 pounds, and 24 steers, 1077 pounds, at \$3.90.

F. Fogleman, Kemp, 33 steers, 696 pounds, at \$2.15.

Dodge & Mason, Kemp, 76 steers, 756 pounds, at \$2.85.

T. R. Brown, 24 mixed, 817 pounds, at \$3.15.

J. I. Yargee, Red Fork, I. T., 56 cows, 780 pounds, at \$2.05.

J. D. Cleaver, Thornton, Tex., 26 steers, 794 pounds, at \$2.60.

S. B. Welch, Gainesville, 26 steers, 923 pounds, at \$3.15.

To-day the market was steady to a shade higher. The demand was good and nearly everything offered was sold before 12 o'clock at strong prices. The bulk of the offerings were grass, cows and steers of fair to medium quality. Rue Houston of Bellevue had in several cars of the finest cattle ever at this market from Texas. They were four-year-old half-breed Shorthorns, and had been on feed since October. Only one load, the "tailings" of the lot, was sold here. They weighed 1399 pounds, and brought \$5.25 per 100 pounds, the top of the market this year. Other sales to-day were for:

W. C. Irvin, Cotulla, 338 steers, 855 pounds, at \$2.50.

Gibbs & Fields, Grapevine, 42 steers, 963 pounds, at \$3.10.

W. S. Nuckals, Bellevue, 34 cows and heifers, 686 pounds, at \$2.50.

J. M. Dobie, Cotulla, 162 cows, 704 pounds, at \$2.25.

S. Webb, Bellevue, 40 steers, 942 pounds, at \$3.50; 65 steers, 1056 pounds, at \$3.90, and 39 calves, at \$7.75 per head.

H. Runge & Co., Runge, 73 steers, 920 pounds, at \$2.90.

Nail & Morgan, Durant, I. T., 30 steers, 731 pounds, at \$2.50.

T. T. Moore, Rogers, 21 cows, 828 pounds, at \$2.60; 30 cows, 826 pounds,

at \$2.25, and 35 cows and heifers, 538 pounds, at \$2.

Otto Buchel, Karnes, 99 steers, 868 pounds, at \$2.50.

C. M. Bivens, Terrell, 25 steers, 958 pounds, at \$3.35.

Donaho & Co., Marlin, 30 heifers, 468 pounds, at \$3.65.

Fuchs & E., Elgin, 49 steers, 863 pounds, at \$3; 24 steers, 879 pounds, at \$2.90.

T. A. Coleman, Cotulla, 26 cows, 815 pounds, at \$2.35.

J. I. Yargee, Red Fork, I. T., 125 cows, 741 pounds, at \$2.10.

H. T. Baugh, Rogers, 18 steers, 1037 pounds, at \$3.75.

O. P. Jones, Baird, 15 bulls, 1069 pounds, at \$2.50.

The bulk of the cows, bulls, stags, etc., sold at \$2 to \$2.25, the best grades going at \$2.25 to \$2.40; the common end of the grass steers \$3.50 to \$2.75; the best grassers going at \$2.75 to \$3.90. The market closed fairly active.

The general hog market is about 15c higher than a week ago. The hot weather has made a demand for good light hogs, and this class now outsells the heavy grades; but, in order for light hogs to bring top prices they must have good quality and be strictly cornfed. Quotations based upon the market to-day are as follows:

Good light hogs, 170 to 210 pounds, \$6.80@6.85; best heavy packers, \$6.75@6.80; good mixed grades, \$6.30@6.60; fair to medium mixed, \$6@6.25; common to fair packers, \$6.25@6.50; pigs, inferior, light Southwest hogs and common grades of all descriptions, \$4.50@6. At the close the market was easier and for heavy hogs a shade lower than at the opening.

There has not been any change in the sheep market to speak of during the last week. The quality of the Texas offerings has been only fair. A few good sheep were offered and sold readily at \$4.50; also some Texas lambs were here, which sold at \$5.50 per 100 pounds.

Sales on Monday: Newton Bros., San Angelo, 558 clipped grassers, 87 pounds average, at \$4.50; 267 clipped grassers, 88 pounds average, at \$4.40, and 274 clipped grassers, 88 pounds average, at \$4.35.

To-day: Rul Houston & Co., Bellvue, 26 lambs, 60 pounds average, at \$5.50; 23 grass muttons, 100 pounds average, at \$4.50.

S. N. Donaho & Co., Marlin, 132 clipped grassers, 81 pounds average, at \$4; 100 head stockers, 70 pounds average, at \$3.25.

G. H. Gowan, Bellvue, 268 grassers, 68 pounds average, at \$3.90.

E. S. MCINTYRE.

From Grayson County.

SOUTHMAYD, TEX., June 10, 1893.

Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

I will give you a few dots from this part of the country. Cattle are getting in good shape, but there are very few to ship from this part of the state as compared with former years, but the quality is improving. Buyers in early spring bought up and drove out all the yearling steers, and one can hardly find a two-year-old for sale in a week's travel in this county. We think the man with a good string of steers of good blood will, inside of twelve months, be happy so far as good prices are concerned.

Harvest is well advanced. The wheat crop is quite large and yield good. There is a large breadth of land sowed to oats, and, while the straw is short, the yield is an average one. Farmers have learned in this part that all cotton and no grain don't pay, and you cannot find a farmer near here that will not have a large straw stack. They have learned the value of them. Stock farming pays even in times of depression. More some time.

J. A. B.

**If you feel weak
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Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., June 13. }

Special Correspondence.

Arrivals of Texas cattle last week consisted of 19,845 head, which was more than one-third the entire receipts, and was by long odds the heaviest week of the season so far. A year ago this week 17,500 Texas cattle were received which up to that time was the heaviest of the season. The week just past has been one of disappointment to all who have handled Texas cattle. With such a heavy supply however and a panicky, unsettled feeling in money circles, it is not at all surprising that there should be a bad break in prices. Values dropped 40 cents on good grassers and fed steers, while canning grades met with much opposition at a drop of 60@70c. The common and medium grades of Texas cattle are the lowest they have been this year and about as low as they were a year ago. It is gratifying, however, to note that the best Texas steers are 50@70c higher than a year ago.

During the week sales included some 862-pound canning steers down to \$2.15; a lot of 391 917-pound steers at \$2.60; 366 steers, 939 pounds, \$2.75; 401 steers, 1006 pounds, \$3.05; some 1081-pound steers at \$4.45, and a lot averaging 1201 pounds at \$4.75. A few calves sold up to \$5.50.

Most of the steers sold at \$2.75@3.50, and cow stock went largely at \$2.25@2.50.

Most dealers figure that the market will not be materially changed this week, unless it gets better. There is a much brighter prospect than there was a week ago.

Sheep—Receipts of sheep have been quite heavy lately, but prices have held up remarkably well, and no declines of any consequence have been registered. Texas sheep have shown a weaker tendency, as they naturally would under such a pressure, but prices are still fairly good, considering all things, being 40@50c lower than at the highest time of the season. Texas sheep lately have made up the bulk of the supply, and most of them have sold at \$4.40@4.60, with common and inferior classes at \$3@4. Ewes are coming freely, selling largely at \$4@4.45. The future does not look very bright unless the supplies are curtailed.

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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.

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General Passenger Agent, Cotton Belt Route.

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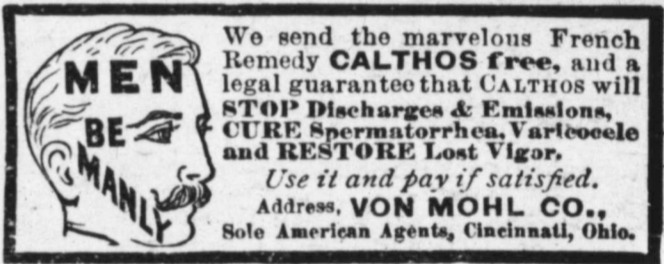
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Texas to the Front.

The best drove of Texas steers ever seen at the St. Louis National stockyards arrived this morning, says the St. Louis Live Stock Reporter of a recent date:

A part of the consignment, consisting of 18 head of cattle, 1399 pounds average, sold to-day to the St. Louis dressed beef company at \$5.25, brought the highest price for Texas cattle this year, but classed as "tailings" in comparison with seventy-six head which were forwarded to the World's fair city. The veteran cattle buyers and salesmen at these yards all testify that no better cattle were ever seen on this market, not excepting the premium cattle at our own and only St. Louis fat stock show. Rue Houston & Co., the young men who owned and fed the first premium cattle at the fat stock show, also fed the cattle so greatly admired to-day. Mr. J. J. Hudson of Rhome, Tex., raised both lots. They were four years old and half-blood shorthorns, and were on feed since last October.

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.

Souvenir Coins.

The JOURNAL has a few of those World's fair souvenir coins left. Send us two new subscribers and \$3 cash and receive by return mail one of these beautiful coins. They will be exceedingly scarce and difficult to obtain in the near future.

Miscellaneous.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JUNE 13, 1893.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., 90th meridian time, JULY 14, 1893, and then opened, for furnishing Fuel, Forage and Straw, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1893, at posts in Department of Texas. Proposals will be received at the same time by the Quartermaster at each post for furnishing the supplies required by that post only. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office or to Quartermasters at the various posts. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for _____ at _____," and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective post quartermasters. G. C. SMITH, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

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To further increase the popularity of the Cotton Belt Route, and properly present to the readers of this paper the advantages of that line to Chicago and the World's Fair as well as to the East and Southeast, arrangements have been made with one of the largest publishing houses in the United States, which will enable them to send any one or more of the following valuable books to any address by mail free, on receipt of 12 cents each in stamps to cover postage and packing. They are all printed on good paper and bound with illuminated cover in colors. The amount asked is to cover charges and cost of packing, and will be promptly refunded to any one not perfectly satisfied.

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- 17. **Looking Forward.**—An imaginary visit to the World's fair, Chicago, 1893; illustrated; 259 pages.

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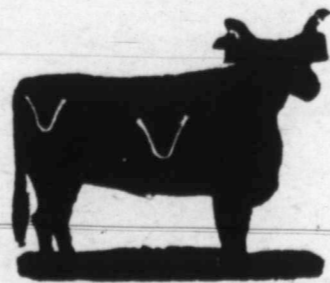
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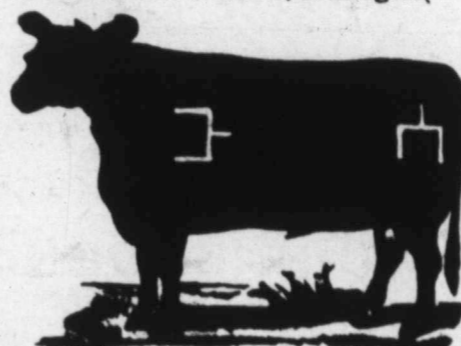


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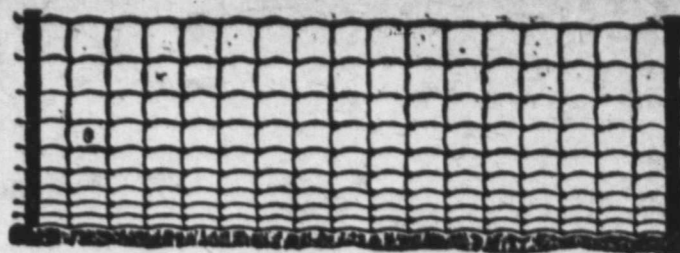
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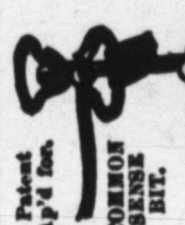
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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1892	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City	727,981	1,806,114	218,909		
Sold to Feeders	213,923	4,260	29,078		
Sold to Shippers	446,501	586,583	48,259		
Total Sold in Kansas City	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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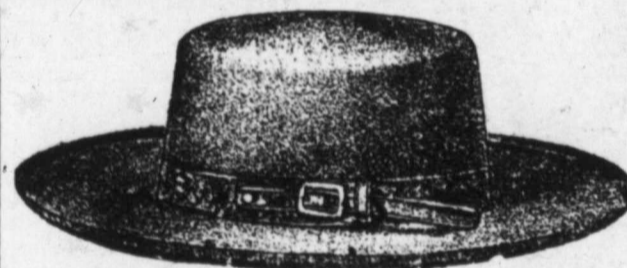
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