

AGRICULTURAL.

The secret of success in farming lies largely in the adaptation of crops to soil and market.

One or two dollars expended in hoeing may make a big difference to the acre in a crop of potatoes.

The visible supply of wheat was on June 24, 1893, 63,081,000 bushels, being the largest ever noted for that time of year.

Count the cost of producing your crops of all kinds. Know as much about the "inside" of your business as the merchant or manufacturer does of his.

Kansas farmers ask for a special session of the legislature in order that the state may make an appropriation to buy seed for farmers in some sections who are likely to be distressed on account of a failure of the wheat crop.

Under the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1887, known popularly as the Hatch bill, agricultural experiment stations are now in operation in all the States and Territories with the exception of Alaska, Montana and Idaho.

In S. S. Karr's experience talk (before the institute held at Alfred Center, N. Y.) on the cultivating and marketing of the Irish potato he made a point that was worthy of more than a passing notice.

The farmer, of all men, should take pains to encourage his boys if he wishes them to adopt the business of farming as they grow to manhood.

The secretary of agriculture is in receipt of a traveling program arranged for the committee of the Hungarian National Agricultural society of Budapest, who anticipate an early visit to this country.

In reply to inquiries addressed to the secretary of agriculture asking for a definite expression, in bushels, of the value of a normal crop of wheat, which is the basis represented by 100, upon which the crop reporters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are instructed to calculate their percentages of impairment.

HON. J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary of Agriculture.

Of the locust plague in Russia, the Mark Lane Express, England's leading agricultural journal says: The extensive grain-producing regions east and west of the Upper Volga are this season threatened with a devastating incursion of locusts.

The Irrigation Congress. An interesting and important congress will meet at Los Angeles, California, on October 10.

as numerously attended, not only from all parts of the United States, but from foreign countries as well.

The people of the United States have only just begun to realize the importance of irrigation to this country.

If the man who causes two blades of grass to spring up where one grew before is worthy of honor, what shall be said of the man, or men, who build flourishing cities, surrounded by smiling orchards and vineyards, in spots where a few years ago a jack rabbit would have started to death.

The progress that has been made in irrigation development during the past few years is well shown by the following figures of the area under irrigation in the various states and territories:

Table with 2 columns: State or Territory, Number of Acres Irrigated. Includes Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Sub-irrigated region.

It is fitting that Los Angeles, the "City of the Angels" should be selected as the meeting place for this congress, for in the section of which this city is the commercial center irrigation has reached its greatest development, and water backed by American pluck and perseverance, has accomplished greater marvels than in any other section of the United States, perhaps the world.

One authority gives the following as the quantity of potash that may be obtained from the ash of different plants. Taking a thousand parts as a basis, the following table gives the quantity of potash in each kind of wood:

Table with 2 columns: Plant, Potash content. Includes Pine, Poplar, Birch, Oak, Boxwood, Willow, Elm, Wheat straw, Oak bark, Bushes, Vine wood, Barley straw.

It would appear that pine ashes are of little account.

The Culture of Peanuts. S. J. Dyer, of Grapevine, Texas, writes to the Journal of Agriculture: My experience in peanut culture is very extensive, being a goober grower from Georgia.

Very few housekeepers now make any change in the winter and summer bedding. The hair mattress is generally conceded to be the most wholesome for winter as well as summer use.

Within the last decade various fragrant pillows have been introduced. Some nervous sleepers find that pillows of the balsam fir will induce a restful sleep.

For summer bed covering a light blanket of pure wool is certainly the first choice where the cost is not a matter of moment.

Among the features promised for the August Harper's Magazine are short stories by Howard Pyle, F. Mary Wilson, E. Levi Brown, Herbert D. Ward, and Richard Harding Davis, together with a play in one scene, by W. D. Howells.

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HORTICULTURE.

The use of evaporators for preserving a portion of the fruit crop has been the means of widening the market and increasing the profits from fruit culture.

The explanation of the benefit to be derived from the bagging of grapes, in order to prevent them from rotting, is very simple. Grape rot is due to a fungus which settles on the skin of the fruit.

The secretary of agriculture is in receipt of a communication from the society of fruit culture of Russia, announcing an international exhibition of fruit culture, to be held under the auspices of the society at St. Petersburg in the autumn of 1894.

Persons desirous of further information are referred to the office of the International Exhibition of Fruit Culture, 1894, Imperial Agricultural Museum, Fontanka, 10 St. Petersburg, Russia.

A spraying pump or knapsack sprayer is almost indispensable in the modern garden. Get one, and you will be surprised to find how many uses there are for it.

The most critical period for a fruit tree is the first season after the young fruit trees have been transplanted from the nursery to its permanent home in the orchard and it is hardly too much to say that, on its growth during this period, depends, in a great measure, the future value of the tree.

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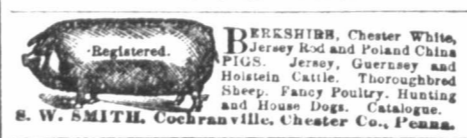
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Whether Leather lasts ten minutes or ten years depends on what happens to it. Vacuum Leather Oil is the care-taker; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

Patent lambskin-with-wool-on-swoob and book-How to Take Care of Leather-both free at the store.



VACUUM LEATHER OIL. REGISTERED. PRESERVE. Chester White, Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle, Thoroughbred Horses, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs, California. W. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.

difficulty will be at least partially obviated, and the latter almost wholly, by taking care that the earth is made firm about the roots when the tree is transplanted and kept thoroughly well mulched.

If you have a bit of spare ground which earns nothing, go and plant a fruit tree there. After awhile it will pay something, and meantime it is adding to the value of the farm.

Double Crops. T. V. Munson of Denison, Tex., in response to the question: "Does it pay to grow double crops in orchards, such as vegetables or grains? If so, what crops and under what conditions?" answers in the Rural New Yorker:

To the first question I answer yes, but only until the orchard has reached profitable bearing size; after that, no. As to the second question, it is difficult to point out generally what might be profitable in every particular case, yet something might be said which would aid the less experienced to secure at least greater returns from land to an orchard not yet in full bearing, than if the land were given up entirely to the trees from the time of planting.

Only low-growing crops, such as most vegetables, like cabbages, beets, turnips, potatoes, melons, etc., leaving the tree rows plenty of space, and which require good fertilization and clean culture, can be grown profitably in young orchards, and at the same time allow the trees to advance with their full rapidity, and leave the land in excellent condition for its full needs.

If you can be cured at all it can be done in summer. To treat the whole flock add twenty drops of a solution of permanganate of potash to each quart of the drinking water for two or three weeks.

For your own comfort and for the comfort and health of your fowls, clean houses are desirable. Nothing makes a house seem cleaner and smell sweeter than a good coat of white wash.

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco



Made a record long years ago, which has never been beaten or approached. It has not to-day, a good second in popularity. Its peculiar and uniform excellence pleases the men of to-day as it did their fathers before them.

BULL DURHAM is a mild and pleasant stimulant which quiets the nerves and in no way excites or deranges the system. In this respect it is distinctive. It gives the most solid comfort with no unpleasant effects. Made only by Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C.

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POULTRY. One reason why so many fail in poultry keeping on a large scale is because they begin at the top; they feel sure there is plenty of money in the business, but instead of slowly working into it they start in with hundreds of fowls before they have the facilities and experience to care for them.

Care of Poultry Houses. For your own comfort and for the comfort and health of your fowls, clean houses are desirable. Nothing makes a house seem cleaner and smell sweeter than a good coat of white wash.

But lime is after all not the best purifier, not the best insecticide and germicide. It makes the houses look well and smell sweet, but it doesn't do so very much toward keeping them free from vermin and disease.

Fumigation, as a germicide, is better than whitewash, says the Poultry Monthly. Sulphur is the article to use. To fumigate a house built to contain twenty fowls, about two pounds of sulphur are needed.

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

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Complete Gymnasium. No Day Students Received. TEXT BOOKS FREE.

Charges Much Less than at Eastern Schools Not Offering as Many Advantages. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

SWINE.

A good breeding sow is a pretty sure source of profit. If you have such a one, better keep her and grow two litters of pigs every year. It will be a safer plan than to rely upon young sows each successive season.

In choosing a breeding sow select one with a small head, small ears and a well-curved tail. These are indications of activity and good health. She should have a long deep body, a good appetite and a quiet disposition, and the tests should be at least twelve in number and well formed. The shape and bristles should be characteristic of the breed most prominent in her, but if her bristles are very thin and fine it would be better to mate her with a boar that has the thick, coarse bristles indicative of a vigorous constitution.

A writer in the Wisconsin Farmer prescribes the following feed for young hogs: Where skim milk and buttermilk are unavailable and where corn is the only feed, the difficulties that grow out of the exclusive feeding may be obtained by using oil meal, in the proportion of one to six by weight, with the corn. One of the best rations we have ever used is that of oats and corn, half and half by weight ground together, to which is added one-sixth as much oil meal as corn. This when soaked twelve hours is exceedingly grateful to the pig, and young pigs will make an exceedingly rapid growth on this diet, especially when supplemented with first-class clover pasture. A little shelled corn is always a kind of dessert to a pig under fifty pounds and should be given, if for nothing else than for the pleasure of seeing him eat it. As the pig increases in size, more carbohydrates are needed and the proportion of corn should be gradually increased. For the final fattening, after the frame is built and the muscular system developed, there is nothing so cheap and profitable as our cheap corn.

The president of the National Swine Breeders' Association at Chicago gave the following as his experience in the selection of an effective ration for fattening pigs: "The nicest feed I ever gave for slaughtering is wheat and oats ground together—about half and half. It does not require a great deal of it, and I don't know but it is as cheap as anything I have used." To which replied one Mr. Grossman: "That has been my experience exactly. I have raised wheat and oats together for five years, and I grind it and feed it in that way. I cannot get good shorts." Another member said: "Forty years ago I noticed that my hogs got into the newly-planted corn and rooted it up, and did better than with what I gave them dry, so I started giving them soaked corn and I never saw pig grow finer, quicker, easier than they do." Then the president put in: "Allow me to suggest, by way of personal experience, that you can put too much salt and ashes before hogs. I don't think there is any danger if it is kept away by them. I use four parts of ashes (good wood ashes) to one of salt. Nothing is better for their appetite; and you will find it so."—Ex.

No breeder can afford to advertise, or offer for sale stock of any kind for breeding purposes of which he would be ashamed, therefore, no matter what the pedigree or breeding, it would be better for him not to sell them at all, even if purchasers are willing to buy them, for breeding purposes. A man who sends out nothing but first-class stock and charges a good round price for it will in a few years build up such a reputation as an honest breeder that every hog bred on his farm will, from that fact alone, have an additional value. Again, he should take the utmost care with his pedigrees. He should know the matings. He should be able to identify every particular pig of every litter, give its exact age, with full particulars of the pedigree with regard to its sire and dam, and thus have everything in readiness to make out an accurate certificate of pedigree, and in all cases send it with the hog that is sold. If the breeder wishes to put it on record he can do so; if not, the pedigree is valuable for reference in case he should ever wish to buy a pig from the same breeder. By referring to the pedigree and to the pedigree of the one he wishes to purchase, he can see at once whether he is in-breeding or not.

J. F. Keller describes, in the Ohio Farmer, his method of castrating, as follows: "When the pigs are small an attendant grasps the one by the ears. The operator then lifts the pig between the knees and close lightly on the flank. With a keen knife an incision is made just large enough to let the organ slip out, and if the pig weighs no more than 30 to 40 pounds, the gland, entire, is drawn out; no cutting is done. In operating on pigs of 50 pounds and upwards, it is safer and easier to lay the animal down. Have an attendant grasp the pig by the right hind leg above the hock, then grasp the right fore leg with the left hand and turn on the left side. The operator should place the left knee gently on the flank and with the thumb and fore finger press the skin tightly over the gland. The incision should be made as high up on the pouch as possible, to avoid the chances of rupture. In larger pigs the cord should be severed from the organ and gradually severed by drawing over a keen edged knife as the organ is drawn out. The two incisions should be made as near parallel as possible and in no case should cross the seam on the pouch.

On the subject of breeding pigs the Rural World says: "One trouble that many have found with thoroughbred pigs is that they were not reliable or prolific breeders, the fault being more often in the sow than in the boar. Yet this is scarcely a fault, or rather, it can usually be easily remedied. Having been bred for generations past with the one point in view of making fat as rapidly and easily as possible, care is needed in feeding the breeding stock so that fatty degeneration of the procreating organs does not take place. The female, by her quieter disposition, is more liable to this than the male, and the remedy consists in a little 'judicious starvation' and a compulsory exercise every day. It is not necessary to keep them looking like the old Virginia razor-backs, but do not let them fill up with fat. The same trouble has been found with certain breeds of cattle, and skillful breeders become it in that way. Give the sows bran mash and plenty of roots and clover will make no trouble then, as a rule, and the pigs will be lively and lusty. Those who intend to make pork profitably when it sold for five or six cents a pound, ought to make some care in keeping hogs now, if they exercise the same care and judgment that they do now."

DAIRY.

New York has a new dairy law that provides that milk shall not be sold that contains not less than twelve per cent solids, three of which must be fat.

It is very easy to spoil a good dairy herd. It may be done by unkind treatment, improper or irregular feeding, or unskillful milking. See to it that none of these methods are practiced in your dairy.

The dairy tests at the World's Fair will serve to emphasize the fact that feed is a no less certain element than is bred in the matter of reaching an ultimate success with cows for any purpose whatsoever.

Dairymen are coming to the conclusion that it pays to produce when prices are best, and that, of course, is in the winter. This is the time to make provision for it if you intend to try winter dairying, both in selecting your cows and in arranging for their feeding.

When cows are suffering from the effects of retention of a portion of the placental membranes, as evidenced by starting coat, loss of appetite and flesh, diminished milk flow and fetid discharged it is often fatal to give a purgative saline drench, however much such a treatment might appear to be indicated.

Roots are of considerable value as part of the ration for winter feeding, as they help to a change, and anything which assists in giving variety has some claim, even if of little feeding value in itself. We do not mean to say that roots are valuable only from this point of view, but that this is one way in which they are valuable.

By careful breeding, good feeding, vigilant testing, and judicious weeding out, the average amount of milk produced annually by our dairy cows might be increased 10 per cent. Old-style machinery will not fulfill the requirements of modern times, neither will the old native cow produce a sufficient amount of milk to make it profitable to keep her in this age of keen competition and small profits.

How much butter should a two-year-old heifer make a week, to entitle her owner to expect her to develop into a 15-pound per week cow? The tests at Chicago are pretty squarely indicating that when the water is wrung out of butter, there is a great scarcity of 15-pound butter cows. And what is more, no Jersey or any other cow there is making a pound of butter from less than 16 pounds of milk, and other tests go to show that the quality of milk of a well-fed heifer of two years old is a fair exhibit of what she will do in quality for the rest of her life; and about all that she will do in the future, will be in increased milk flow, not increasing richness of milk. Some heifers are as good milkers at two years old as they are after that age.

The margin of profit in butter making may be increased in three ways: First, by lowering the cost of production; second, by increasing the butter capacity of the cows, and third, by improving the quality, and as a consequence, increasing the price of the butter made. The first step involves improved feeding—that is, the use of better and cheaper food. The second step may be secured by increasing the amount of food up to the normal capacity of the cows and securing better cows, while the third step requires improved methods for making and marketing butter. Some men can do and take all three of the steps at once, but the majority of men only take them one at a time and gradually.

Now that grain is so low some of our exchanges are advocating its more liberal use in the dairy, and are indulging in some wild advice to support their theories. For instance we see oats advocated as a profitable dairy food. Of course, oats are good for the cows, but they are not a profitable feed even at present low prices. A ton of shorts is worth more as a milk producer, and will not cost above two-thirds as much as the oats, and has, besides, a greater manurial value—a point which must never be overlooked in estimating the real value of any dairy food. Give grain, and plenty of it, in the dairy, but see that you feed it with due economy, getting that which will give the best return for the money expended.

Women's Clubs.

Women's clubs today, in town or in country, are almost always distinctly educational in their aims and purposes. Many clubs lay out courses in philologic and historic study which cover a wide range of literature, and make imperative close and scholarly toil on the part of those who write papers and those who intelligently discuss them. A women's club without a paper or papers taking up a definite line of thought or research is a very singular phenomenon. We do hear now and then, and we rejoice to hear, of girls' clubs just for fun, for recreation pure and simple, but the members of these usually feel that they ought to apologize for their frivolity.

Americans learn very slowly that there is nothing wrong in the pursuit of enjoyment per se. We are a sober, reflective, serious people. Our women are, above everything else, conscientious, even to severity, and they feel quite naturally that after the social luncheon or before the afternoon cup of tea they should in some way devote themselves either to the improvement of their minds or to the amelioration of certain ills, the reformation of some abuses, or the assistance and elevation of people who are down-trodden and oppressed.—Harper's Bazar.

The Southland for July.

The Southland for July comes to hand filled with the good things that we are accustomed to look for in that bright southern periodical.

A poem, "Liberty Bell," by Mrs. Nettie Houston Bringham, the accomplished daughter of the father of Texas independence, is an exquisite handling of a patriotic and timely subject.

Mrs. L. C. Acock contributes a sketch of Washington Irving which is a delightful study of one of the most fascinating figures in American literature. The "Entailed Sword" is the title of a beautiful and delicately drawn love story, contributed by Mrs. Virginia Quitman Goffe.

"What the South Pays for insurance," by Geo. Byrne, of Waco, Texas, is an able discussion of a timely subject calculated to interest the business man.

In addition to these there are the regular departments, Home Life, The Industrial South, Educational, Religious, Children's Page, Girl's Page, Boy's Department, and Wit and Humor.

MILLIONS GO UP IN SMOKE.

Startling Figures of the Loss of Property by Fire.

The Chronicle, the organ of the underwriters, has in its statistics for 1893 presented some very interesting facts which are well worthy the consideration of economists. Several years ago the country was startled to learn that property to the value of \$100,000,000 had gone up in flames and smoke in a single twelve-month. In 1891 the \$100,000,000 had grown to nearly \$144,000,000 and in 1892 to about \$152,000,000. The following table of losses is at least instructive:

Year	Aggregate property loss.	Aggregate insurance loss.
1875	\$78,102,283	\$30,327,400
1876	64,630,000	34,374,501
1877	68,293,800	37,388,000
1878	64,345,000	30,575,000
1879	77,533,700	44,464,703
1880	74,643,400	42,623,000
1881	880,000	44,641,900
1882	1,024	48,875,131
1883	10,000,218	54,805,084
1884	110,000,011	60,879,813
1885	102,818,706	57,430,709
1886	104,924,750	60,506,564
1887	130,288,055	69,630,508
1888	110,888,065	63,065,724
1889	123,040,833	73,070,465
1890	108,093,702	63,015,465
1891	143,764,967	90,576,918
1892	151,516,068	93,514,809
Total	\$1,709,838,404	\$1,018,018,232

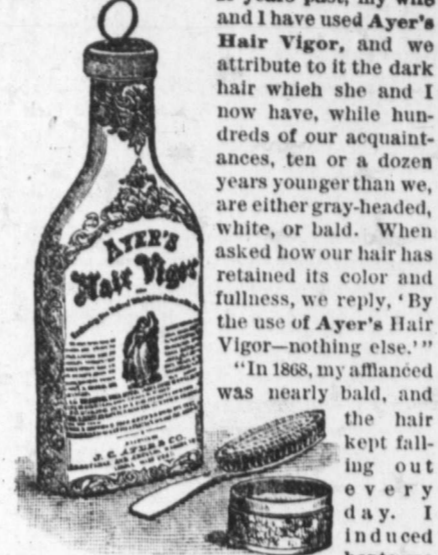
In 18 consecutive years \$2,000,000,000, lacking less than \$250,000,000, have been consumed, gone to absolutely nothing, as when property is burned up, no matter how heavily it may be insured, it is destroyed, lost beyond all recovery. The loss to the country is not a cent less because the insured gets the amount from the underwriters. It has been annihilated, and that is the end of it. A country should be exceedingly rich that can afford to suffer the loss by fire in 18 years of \$1,769,838,404. Such a loss, growing yearly, suggests what a very young, extravagant, reckless people the Americans are.

Fires, conflagrations, are avoidable in the larger number of instances. Not one has occurred in Florence, Italy, it is said, for 30 years. The reason is plain enough—in Florence all houses are built fireproof. We are only beginning to build what we call fireproof edifices. Many of them are that only in name, and the common rule is, even where tinder boxes are not built and called buildings, the destructive fire is connected with adjacent woodwork. We build to burn rather than not to burn. It is a luxury to build in that way, and if the country is willing to pay for it from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year there is really no reason why the country should not have and enjoy it. But it does seem as if the country could get more fun out of such a sum in another way than that of indulging in fires and conflagrations.

Mr. J. L. Pennington, who is always with the cattlemen, says the Santa Fe is doing more than its share of business.

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 Alarun, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Fort Worth and Denver City RAILWAY COMPANY

Union Pacific System.

The only line passing through the Great Panhandle Country of Texas, The greatest wheat growing country in the world. Cheap homes for all. Also the only direct route to Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and all Pacific Coast Points. We take you direct to the health resorts of Colorado. Send for copy of our Summerlands. For full information address, D. S. KEELER, G. P. A. Ft. W. & D. C. R'y, Fort Worth, Tex. E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A. U. P. R'y, Omaha, Neb.

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Through sleeping cars from Texas points via Fort Worth and Hannibal to Chicago via M., K. & T. R'y and C. & O. R'y.

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Only one change of cars the Atlantic coast and Eastern points.

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The finest Sleeping Car Service in the world.

Another advance is the introduction of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

to do the express business of this Company. The above Express Company covers lines from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and none stands higher than the AMERICAN.

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from Hannibal, north of St. Louis and Kansas City, to Houston, Texas, the head of tide water, over its own rails, and passes through Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waxahachie, Hillsboro, Waco, Temple, Belton, Taylor, Gainsville, Henrietta, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston,

and affords comforts and conveniences to its patrons unequalled by any other southwestern line.

Any person wishing to visit ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, HANNIBAL or the productive plains and prairies of MISSOURI, KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY, should by all means take the

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H. P. HUGHES, JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. M., K. & T. Ry. Co. of Tex., M., K. & T. Ry. System DENISON, TEX. ST. LOUIS, MO.

E. GEORGE, the Wolfe City cattle raiser, is in the city looking for feeders.

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Ranches, Wild Lands, Contracts for the

Future Delivery of Cattle, Sheep, Etc.,

SPECIALTIES.

Correspondence from Both Buyers and Sellers Solicited.

GEO. B. LOVING,

MANAGER

CATTLE.

Of the 245,974 cattle received at Chicago last month, 86,451, or over one-third, were Texas.

The highest cattle sale last month at Chicago was that of 47 head of 1492-lb Short-horns sold upon the 1st to Eastman for New York shipment at \$6 per 100 lbs., with a \$20 rebate (equivalent to \$5.95 per 100 lbs.).

Clay, Robinson & Co., Chicago, write: In comparing the range of values on July 1 with that of one month prior, a decline is noted on all grades of steers, being greatest on the heavy kinds, and more particularly upon those lacking quality, such selling 40 to 60 cents per 100 lbs. lower.

Chas. H. Whitman of the L. S. Ranch, Tascosa, Texas, asks: "Can you inform me of any one in Texas who is making a business of cleaning out ranches of the prairie dog pest?"

Here is an opportunity for speedy and safe returns for skill and experience. Last year a man, whose name is at present unobtainable, did some valuable work in the Panhandle in ridding ranches of prairie dogs.

Public sales of fine breeding cattle have been comparatively rare in this country for some time, especially in the line of beef cattle.

The Kansas Farmer says soundly (and echoes the advice of the JOURNAL): Every farmer in the West should be a feeder, and never under any circumstances, if he desires to be permanently successful, ought he to sell a single bushel of grain from his farm.

The cattle raiser and the writer had just left the office of the secretary, J. C. Long, in the Hendricks building. There we found Mr. Loving directing a force of clerks, all busily engaged with the routine work of the cattlemen's headquarters.

"I never knew until to-day," said a prominent cattleman, whose visits to the live stock center are infrequent and at long intervals, "what an amount of work the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas is really doing for us."

The special report on wool and wools in the United States just issued by Major Brock, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, contains much valuable information.

Under the above caption a representative of the Rural New Yorker gives the following statement of an interview with the Macnaughtan Co., one of the largest wool dealers in that city.

There are more buyers for Texas cattle at St. Louis than at any other market in the country, and for this reason alone continued efforts are being made to induce the owners to run the cattle away from St. Louis.

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SHEEP AND WOOL

Thomas Bond, of Sutton county, sold 1400 mutton to J. K. Hamilton, of Missouri, at \$2.50 a head.

Fifty head of sheep is perhaps about the number that may be handled with the best success upon the ordinary farm, where the range is limited to a few acres.

J. E. Gilbert, a sheepman of Val Verde county, was in Sonora last week and reports that Chas. Schreiner, of Kerrville, sold his wool for 14 cents.

Jno. D. Holliday, of San Angelo, offers these cash prices: 1st, \$35 for the best fleece of wool grown in the San Angelo country; 2d, \$15 for the second best fleece.

It is reported that 250 pure-bred French Merino rams have been placed by William McIntosh on his ranch near Lamy Junction, N. M. This is said to be the choicest lot of rams ever taken to that territory.

Some people say sheep do not need water in their pasture, as the succulent grass will give them all the moisture required. Probably they will exist, if there is a heavy dew each night, but that they will be better for plenty fresh water is a fact that cannot be disputed.

O. T. Word, a prominent wool grower of Sutton county, has been most successful in trapping for wolves. He believes more can be accomplished in this way than any other.

In ten tons of solid and liquid sheep manure there are 250 pounds of nitrogen, 31 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 241 pounds of potash.

One good thing about starting in sheep growing is that a man can do it without the investment of much capital. A small flock of the best native sheep you can buy, and your equipment is complete.

Men who have had much experience in sheep keeping have found that they are fond of a change of diet, and will do much better when they have such than without it.

The Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association, of England, has issued the second volume of their Flock Book. This contains the pedigrees of 506 rams and 89 ewes, with indexes of animals named in volumes I and II.

Mr. E. F. Swift, arrived at the yards to-day to take temporary charge of the St. Louis business, and being interviewed by the "National Live Stock Reporter" said: "We do not expect to commence with very large purchases, and will gradually increase the business as circumstances permit."

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HILL'S Double Chloride of Gold Tablets. REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE. DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT EASILY CURED. THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

Texas in the interest of his house, of Him I asked as to the prospects of the wool industry in that state. "The breeders there have been selling off sheep in large numbers. They have been shipping them by the car-load and train-load, until they have about glutted the market."

Hires Root Beer. A delicious, health-giving, thirst-satisfying beverage. Sold and Enjoyed Everywhere.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. The Direct Route to and from CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, LINCOLN, WATERTOWN, SIOUX FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA, DENVER, COLORADO SPRING, ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO.

Around the Circle for Only \$60! To the World's Fair. F. W. & D. C. and Union Pacific Ry's. THE WORLD'S PICTORIAL ROUTE. Returning via the Burlington and M. K. & T., the only line giving you the privilege of going one route and returning another.

The Memphis and Charleston R. R. AND THE E. V. & G. RAILWAY SYSTEM. DIRECT AND SHORT LINE TO ALL POINTS. EAST, SOUTH-EAST AND FLORIDA. Memphis to Chattanooga, Knoxville, Roanoke, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

CASEY & SWASEY, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Liquors and Cigars. FORT WORTH, - TEX. MARVIN K. BATEMAN, WHOLESALE GROCER, Corner Houston and Fifteenth Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

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LEGAL BLANKS
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CORNER RUSK AND NINTH STREETS,

FORT WORTH, TEX.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

The trotter is essentially a road horse. The main and principal object of breeding the trotter is to breed a horse that is not merely a racing machine—that even should the fail of prominence on the track he yet would have a positive value.

Thus far this season close to 120 stallions are represented by horses that have taken records of 2:30 trotting or 2:25 pacing for the first time. This is a remarkably good showing when it is considered that the campaign of 1893 is far from its height.

A farmer near Buena Vista, O., owns a horse with a well-developed mustache. The hair on this horse's nose is stiff, of a different color from the hair on the rest of its body and curls back gracefully, the resemblance to a man's mustache being real and not fancied.

An outcross properly signifies the use of alien blood upon animals that have been highly bred or bred in line. It has for its object the renewal of constitutional vigor generally, and sometimes the correction of some family defect. It is a step which requires the use of much judgment and skill.

Arabs never tie their horses by the head. The common way of securing them is to put an iron clasp around one of the hind ankles and fasten it with a padlock and key, and to this clasp is attached a long chain, the other end of which is riveted to one of the tent pegs. Then the horse is free to rove about and he cannot be stolen.

In breeding grades where improvement is sought, it is always essential to use a male possessing a good pedigree and that is good individually and prepotent. Where this process is persevered in, the offspring soon come to possess practically all the good quality of the pure breed. This could not possibly be accomplished in the same time through the use of grades since they do not possess dominant qualities owing to mixed breeding.

The judges at Connersville, Ind., did a noble thing for the cause of trotting, says Dunton's Spirit, when they distanced a horse that had won the first and second heats of a race, then finished fourth a couple of times, and in the fifth mile engaged in a large amount of running. It is pretty hard on a horse that has won a couple of heats by close trotting to be declared out of any part of the purse by a decision of the judges, but when such a decision is made, because of his adopting the run in place of the trot in order to finish inside the distance-flag, the judicial action is to be commended by every man who has the welfare of the trotting turf at heart.

A few days previous to his death Leland Stanford had the yearling filly by Azmoor, dam Elsie, by General Benton; second dam Elaine, 2:20, trot a quarter for him just to see if she could go fast, says the Breeder and Sportsman. The beautiful filly trotted it with a break in 36 seconds. The owner felt so proud that he immediately named it Mary Osborne, after the niece of Associate Justice Field. At his funeral a life-like model of the little one was made of flowers and stood with head half turned facing the casket in which the great lover of trotters was lying. Mary Osborne and Palo Alto were the only two animals foaled at the farm that he ever named.

Evidence of the longevity and fecundity of the Morgan race of horses is proverbial. Albert Williams of Kingman, Kans., writes the Horseman: "I have in my possession a seven-eightths Morgan mare—Belle Conklin. She is thirty-two years old. In 1891 she dropped a filly foal by Savoy and 1892 another filly by same horse. All the colts are strong and vigorous. The old mare is strong, and with good care I believe she will bring me another colt next year. She carried her foal 369 days this year and 366 days last year. The old mare is black, with heavy mane measuring thirty-six inches in length. She was brought West about twelve years ago.

Had been bred every year to draft horses but failed to get in foal until three years ago, when bred to Savoy, 2:32½, by Prince; second dam Belle Meade, by Ethan Allen 43, has to his credit forty-two foals this year, with more to come later."

"I have for some time had in mind a theory which I have recently had an opportunity to put into practice," says a writer in an exchange. "The result is so satisfactory that I feel called upon to give horsemen the benefit of my experience. I put hobbles on a two-year-old colt and turned him in the pasture. He fought them at first, but when he found that plan useless and commenced finding that he could do nothing but trot in this harness he learned very rapidly, and it was only a few days before he could carry any of the colts in the pasture into a run as they raced across the field. When I hitched this fellow up I found that he had no desire to break. I believe it is the coming system for developing youngsters, and I am also inclined to think it should be used as early as when the colt is six months old."

Snake in a Horse's Eye.

The New York Herald reports an unusual operation in veterinary surgery which was performed at Sheephead Bay, Long Island, some few weeks ago. A horse belonging to a butcher of that place was troubled with a film over one eye, and had also become udder and intractable. Dr. Shephard, a well known veterinary surgeon, was called in, and after washing the eye with a lotion which removed the film, noticed a small live object wriggling about in the pupil. He recognized it as being a case of "snake in the eye," a disease very rare in this country, but common in India and other hot climates. Although Dr. Shephard had never conducted a similar operation before, he had seen three previous cases, and he decided to attempt to remove the snake. The horse was cast, and tied so that he could not move, and an incision was made in the eye at the lower angle. A silver hook, shaped like a buttonhook, was then inserted in the cut, the hook part being placed in the aqueous humor where the snake was revolving. Several vain attempts were made to hook the snake, but at length it was hooked near the middle and pulled out. It was so active that it was with difficulty held in the hand. It measured 3½ inches in length, and its body was no thicker than a horse hair, and was white in color. The snake has been preserved in alcohol, and has been placed in a medical museum. The technical name for the disease is filaria oculi.

Holidays.

Margaret E. Sangster writes: Many need a holiday more for the sake of their spirits than for their bodies; they do, especially, who are much engaged in the schoolroom, society, pressing home cares or philanthropic work, and who minister to their fellows from the richest store of their hearts and whose emotional power becomes exhausted in the service. Just before the holiday dawns they wonder what has come to them that all life should suddenly be "sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought;" that they should think so ill of the world and so meanly of themselves and of their work—being unaware of the fact that, though they may be apparently in their usual health, virtue has gone out of them for the healing of the multitude, leaving them spiritless and jaded. Such persons ought to be laid under an interdiction to see and hear nothing but pleasant things until the term of their holiday is reached.

The moral benefits of a holiday wisely spent are sadless, and not the least is that of being for a while detached from our several little worlds and wandering in God's wider one, and the wholesome feeding one gains from the excursion which comes when we learn how small is the one and how large is the other. At home, in the office, in the school or in the pulpit we are very important; but abroad we are but one among a thousand equally undistinguished. The gifts of which, perhaps, we were proud at home serve us not abroad and under different circumstances, where talents other than our

own are in request. The fisherman we chat with on the beach and the man at the wheel of the vessel in which we sail have something to teach us.

It is good to get far enough away from our work to see it in its true proportions, like an artist who steps back a dozen paces from his picture, that he may see its effect and know where to labor on it with all his strength and where he must touch it lightly.

And, blessed above all, when the holiday is done, is the feeling with which we return, of reconciliation to our lot as the one, all things considered, best fitted for us; thankful, too, for the familiar faces, the mercies of our common days, and a-hungered for our work, and with the sense of all things having become new. So little is needed to transform the universe; just one touch of renewal upon our spirit and a little anointing of the eyes, and the miracle is wrought!"

Lieutenant Fritsche of Denmark.

Lieutenant Thorwald Fritsche of the Danish navy, now attached to the Chicago, enjoys the distinction of being one of the few officers of a foreign power who have received permission to serve on a United States man-of-war. He is about 28 years old, speaks English with a slight accent and is a fine specimen of the Norseman, being over 6 feet high, broad shouldered and of a fair complexion. He obtained permission to enter the American navy through the good offices of Princess Maria, daughter-in-law of Christian IX, king of Denmark.—Chicago Tribune.

Palaces Without Elevators.

There are no elevators in any of the English royal palaces. Queen Victoria never by any chance ascends above the first floor of any of them, and the private staircases are made as comfortable as possible. The queen used an elevator at the opening of the Imperial institute in London for the first time in many years.

Bureau of Information.

"The Burlington" has recently established in a convenient quarter of its elegant and commodious passenger station at Chicago, an office designed to afford travelers information on the thousand-and-one things they need to know, with regard to routes, rates, connections and accommodations. It has been placed in charge of an experienced man, supplied with all railway guides, maps and time-tables and is known as the "Bureau of Information." It is a place to which all travelers may apply for information and receive a full and correct answer. This is the only office of that kind west of the sea-board cities; and it cannot but prove a help and convenience to the traveling public. All trains of the "Burlington" enter and depart from this station, and the intelligent and valuable service of the Bureau may be enjoyed by all patrons of this line.

A special pamphlet will be issued by the "Burlington" in the near future, giving accurate information as to "How to get the World's Fair Grounds;" "How to secure rooms and board at the various hotels, boarding and lodging houses."

Trustworthy agents will be at the C.B. & Q. depot in Chicago to impart all information to visitors. Arrangements will probably be made by which some trains will be run direct to the World's Fair grounds without change of delay.

Before purchasing your tickets to the World's Fair, or to points in the Southeast, it will be to your advantage to call on the Cotton Belt. They are doing business at the old stand. Through sleepers and free reclining chair cars. All information cheerfully furnished.

O. A. CARNINE, City Ticket Agent, 401 Main St. S. G. WARNER, General Passenger Agent, Tyler.

Wedding Presents.

Why is there no antiwedding present league? Surely the time has long since arrived for such an organization to be started. Wedding presents are a far more serious and lasting nuisance than, let us say, crinolines are ever likely to be. The nuisance has been aggravated of late by the pernicious practice of publishing in the newspapers lists of wedding presents received, and I have been driven to air this question by a list of 200 or 300 names of donors of wedding presents published the other day in connection with a "fashionable marriage" in the north. This is, in fact, a highly ingenious method of stimulating the generosity of the friends of the happy pair.

The snobs are induced to give more lavishly by the knowledge that their names and their gifts will be proclaimed to all the world in the newspapers. People who might otherwise, either through common sense or common stinginess, refrain from giving, are intimidated by the fear that their names will be conspicuously absent from the published list. It has become the practice to advertise in connection with deaths, "no flowers." How popular will that bride and bridegroom be among their acquaintances who first dare, in announcing their wedding to advertise "no presents!"—London Truth.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won them great popularity purely on their merits.

J. P. NICKS & Co., Druggists.

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

A good cup of coffee is one of the joys of this life, and can be secured by all who use Midland coffee. Did you ever try it? If you never did you have missed a good thing and should ask your grocer for Midland coffee, or go where it can be had. It is the leader of all coffees.

DOWN THEY GO.

The Bottom Knocked Out and the Cotton Belt Does It.

Now is your chance. The Cotton Belt ever ready to meet the demands of the traveling public has cut the Chicago rate square in two and on July 17, 24, 31 and August 7 will sell tickets to Chicago and return at one fare for the round trip. The only line running through buffet sleepers to Chicago without change. All information cheerfully furnished. For sleeping car reservations call on or address,

S. G. WARNER, G. P. A. Tyler, Texas. O. A. CARNINE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 401 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Ignorance and negligence are the forerunners of failure. There may be some excuse for the former, but little if any of the latter. So many entertain the idea that a man who is too ignorant or illiterate to do anything else can farm. That is a great mistake.

GULF COLORADO & SANTA FE. A NEW TRAIN ON THE SANTA FE.



Commencing Sunday, April 23, 1893, the Santa Fe line will inaugurate a double daily train service between Galveston and Houston and St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago in both directions.

The new train, called "The Columbian Limited," will leave Galveston daily at 5:45 p. m., Houston 5:40 p. m., arriving at Dallas next morning at 6:45, Paris 10:30 a. m., St. Louis second morning at 7 o'clock, where immediate connections for Chicago and all eastern points will be made.

This train will be a vestibuled limited, consisting of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, free reclining chair car, day coaches, Dining Car, Baggage and Express Car; and as the name implies, will be a limited train, limited as to time. Consequently, will stop only at important points.

The entire equipment of this train has been especially built for the Santa Fe at the Pullman Shops at Pullman, Ill., and no finer train is operated in the West.

One of the principal features of this train will be the dining car service. The very best meals obtainable will be served on these cars. This is an innovation that will be appreciated by Texas, and no longer will be heard the old cry of, "twenty minutes for refreshments," but in its stead will be heard the hearty call of the dining car waiter, "Dinner is now ready in the dining car."

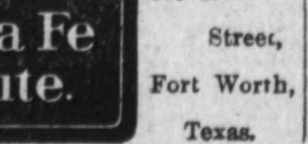
In addition to the "Columbian Limited," the Santa Fe Line will continue to run its already popular Kansas City Express from Galveston and Houston to Kansas City via Fort Worth, Pencil and Newton, leaving Galveston daily at 8:20 a. m., arriving at Fort Worth 8 p. m., Newton 11 a. m., and Kansas City 4:40 p. m., and Chicago at 9:15 a. m., making double daily service between Galveston and Houston and St. Louis Kansas City and Chicago.

Particular attention of business men is called to the opportunity that this new schedule will afford them in transacting business between north and south Texas points without loss of time. Leaving Houston on the "Columbian Limited" at 5:40 p. m., Galveston 5:45, reaching Fort Worth at 6:30 a. m., Gainesville 9:00 a. m.; returning leaving Gainesville at 8:00 p. m., Fort Worth 10:40 p. m., arriving at Houston at 10:15 a. m., and Galveston 10:30 a. m., making the trip at night.

For time cards, rates and tickets, apply to any agent of the Santa Fe Route or address,

W. S. KEENAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Galveston, Texas.

W. M. DOHERTY, Passenger and Ticket Agent, 303 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.



THE SHORT LINE To New Orleans, Memphis. And Points in the SOUTHEAST. TAKE "THE ST. LOUIS LIMITED. 12 HOURS SAVED.

Between FORT WORTH, DALLAS and ST. LOUIS, and the EAST. The direct line to all Points in MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA. Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Dallas, Fort Worth and St. Louis, New Orleans and Denver, St. Louis and San Francisco.

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2, Leave	7:25 a. m.	No. 1, Arrive	7:50 p. m.
" 4, "	6:45 p. m.	" 3, Leave	9:05 a. m.
" 6, "	5:20 a. m.	" 5, Arrive	10:30 p. m.
" 8, "	10:35 a. m.	" 7, "	5:30 a. m.
" 10, "	4:10 p. m.	" 9, "	3:10 p. m.
TRANSCONTINENTAL		TRANSCONTINENTAL	
" 12, "	8:45 a. m.	" 11, "	6:40 p. m.

For rates, tickets and all information apply or address any of the ticket agents, or J. A. F. ZURN, GASTON MESLIER, City Ticket Agt., Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. Fort Worth. G. F. FROGAN, T. P. A., Dallas. L. S. THORNE, Gen. Supt., Dallas, Tex.

Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe RAILWAY The Popular Direct Route BETWEEN

Fort Worth and all Points in Texas, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas, Colorado, California and all points in the

North, East and West

Elegant Pullman Palace Buffet Drawing Room Sleeping Cars are run through every day in the year to Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, connecting at these points with fast limited trains for the East.

Through Tickets TO ALL POINTS IN THE

United States, Canada, and Mexico.

For any desired information, Tickets, Folding Maps, etc., call on or address,

W. A. TULEY, T. P. A., Dallas. C. D. LISK, T. A., Union Depot. W. S. KEENAN, G. F. and T. A., Galveston. W. M. DOHERTY, Passenger and Ticket Agt., 403 Main St.

And still the wool continues to roll into Amarillo. The wool crop from 30,000 sheep brought to Amarillo during the past two weeks made more clear money than all the small grain crops of the Panhandle in the past six years. Plant sheep, horses, mules and cows.—Amarillo Champion.

