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### TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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Those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of Real Estate or Live Stock are respectfully requested to call on or correspond with the Loving Land and Live Stock Agency.

Opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas. All property placed in their hands will receive prompt and careful attention, and will be advertised free of cost to owner. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

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### TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Journal.

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ONE PRICE—This is a one-price paper—five dollars a year in advance. Subscriptions may begin at any time. RENEWALS—Subscribers are especially requested to send in their renewals at least ten days before the subscription expires. This assures the paper coming right along, with no break between the old subscription and the renewal.

BY DATE OF EXPIRATION IS SHOWN ON EVERY PAPER BY THE EDITOR.

HOW TO RENEW—The receipt of money for renewal is acknowledged by changing the label. This is the only way that need be given, unless in special cases. WATCH THE DATE on your label, and if it is not changed at the end of two or three weeks write us, giving the exact date and method of remittance, so we may investigate forthwith.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—A subscriber wishing to change his postoffice must give his former as well as his present address. Unless this is done the change CANNOT BE MADE.

HOW TO PAY—Remittances may be sent at our risk by any one of the four methods following: (1)—Postoffice Money Order, (2)—Express Company's Money Order, (3)—Bank check or draft on Fort Worth, St. Louis, New York or Chicago, and (4) by registered letter. This last method should be avoided, as if any one of the other three is available, as it is not quite so safe, and is more costly.

All Drafts, Checks and Money Orders should be made payable to TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The live stock interest, like all other interests of the West, is paralyzed because Pullman and his carpenters could not get along together.

Pullman and the strikers can't keep the grass from growing, and your beavers will only be getting heavier pending the time when you will be allowed to ship them.

Has the prospect of free cattle and the knowledge of the large purchase of options in Mexican dogies anything to do with the desire of several Western cattlemen to dispose of their herds?

It would seem that revenue to run the great and glorious republic might have been raised without striking so severe a blow at the most important industries in it by putting wool and cattle on the free list.

With cattle on the free list, it is time to begin preparations for the protection of the health of our herds by arranging a quarantine line which will just fit the windings, declivities and deviations of the Rio Grande river.

The first, second and third days of July, 1894, were the hottest known in Texas since long before the oldest inhabitant came to the country, and it may be mentioned casually that there was no snow or ice on the glorious Fourth.

Times can't be so very dull when the country can afford to indulge in the luxury of such a suspension of business as Pullman and his employees have treated us to. But times will get hard if we continue to indulge in such expensive recreation.

Pullman is enjoying himself at the summer resort of Europe, suffering insignificant loss to his business, while the railway companies are losing millions, and the business of the country is suspended, and the general public suffering unestimable inconvenience.

The society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York recently vigorously prosecuted a Mr. Cross for dehorning cattle. The defendant was acquitted, and returning home finished dehorning his herd. Next thing we shall hear of this tenderhearted society securing indictments against farmers and stockmen for cas-

trating and branding stock, and perhaps for shearing sheep. EDITORIAL  
It has been given out that tomorrow arrangements will be made whereby the Pullman boycott will be raised and the wheels of commerce unchained. This might have been done a week ago on equally favorable terms to all parties and millions of money been saved to the country.

No one expects that an influx of Mexican dogies into Texas will raise the grade and standing of our cattle, enhance their market rating or improve their health. Hence in the prospects of free importation of cattle good, vigorous quarantine regulations ought to be arranged for at once.

The science of farming is far in advance of the practice, in this country at least. Those agricultural journals which are weekly spinning out elaborate and aesthetic theories are soaring above their constituents. Put your finger on the ground, so that everything from the goat to the graffe can eat it.

**FREE WOOL AND CATTLE.**  
The tariff tinkers in congress are adding to the general depression and demoralization of business by blows inflicting the agricultural and live stock interests of the country, which in some localities almost paralyzes these important industries. The Wilson-Bill lowers like a surcharged thunder cloud over these interests in this state, menacing their very existence. The prospects of free wool are driving the Texas flockmaster to desperation, and causing him to sacrifice his holdings for whatever pittance they will bring him, while cattlemen are no less concerned at the equally ominous threat of free importation of three-dollar Mexican dogies to our ranges.

Already certain wealthy cattle dealers are buying extensively options on Mexican cattle, and already cattlemen on our Western plains are seeking buyers for their herds, no doubt in anticipation of an influx of cheap and almost worthless cattle from the Republic south of us. Can nothing be done to arrest these evils which threaten the existence of our principal industries and menace the general prosperity of the West?  
The Wilson bill has not yet become a law, and it may not be too late for remonstrance and petition to have some effect in causing the conference committee of the two houses to modify those features of the bill which promise such dire results to those great industries of the country upon the prosperity of which the general welfare of the nation depends.

In case that congress refuses to listen to the demands for protection to agricultural and stock raising, there is yet a remedy left which might avert the plague of free Mexican cattle into this country. We might inaugurate rigid quarantine regulations against the disease-breeding cattle south of the Rio Grande and thus protect our ranges from them. If the proper authorities could be induced to make the Rio Grande river the quarantine line and enforce rigidly quarantine regulations, we might, while protecting our live stock against disease, also protect our ranges against that class of cattle which can only serve to lower the grade of our cattle and destroy the market values of our products. The subject is well worth the serious consideration of our active and intelligent stockmen, whose interests are put in jeopardy by the provisions of the Wilson bill. Nothing that can be done to protect the live stock and agricultural interests of the state should be neglected, and the sooner intelligent efforts are made in this direction the more promising our hopes of success in averting this danger ahead of us.

**OUR HOUSEHOLD.**  
We desire to call the attention of the wives and daughters of our patrons to the importance of reading our Household department each week. It is the intention of the editorial management to make this page so interesting and useful to housekeepers that the Journal will become a weekly necessity to them. The lady in charge of this department, Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, is thoroughly qualified to make it bright and useful to the wives and daughters of the farmers and stockmen who receive The Journal, being herself a model housekeeper, well educated and adapted to this work.

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies interested in lightening household duties and making home pleasant to contribute to this page, giving their experience, suggestions, etc. We mean that the Household department shall be one of the most important and interesting features of The Journal.

**THE GREAT STRIKE.**  
The strike of the Pullman employees has spread to the employees of nearly all the railroads of the West having connection in Chicago, the employees of railway companies refusing out of sympathy with the Pullman strikers, to handle the cars of those roads using Pullman cars. This action stops the receipt of live stock and grain at the Chicago market as well as at some other points, suspends the operations of the great packing establishments and throws thousands of men out of employment.

It evidences an alarming condition of society when a difficulty between the Pullman Car company and a few hundreds of its employees, paralyzes the commerce of half the continent, stops many thousands of men from earning food for many more thousands of mouths, and adds an enormous burden to the already grievously depressed industries of the country.

Business may become stagnant, children in the large cities may cry for milk, the sick in the hospital may burn with fever, and suffer for ice, passengers may be detained from home for weeks, merchants may fall, institutions be wrecked, women and children get hungry, millions of money be sunk and devastation sweep the country, but neither the Pullman company nor the striking railroaders will concede an inch.

What are idle men, hungry women, wrecked businesses, the public conveniences and the country's prosperity to them?  
These are not considered.  
It is only considered that there are differences between these few hundred men and the Pullman company, and that if the country be strewn with business wrecks and drenched in blood, it is nothing to these bellwether parties. Each must have the point of difference settled exactly his own way or the country may continue to suffer. Now somebody is wrong.

In the aggregate there is a great deal of wrong being done to the country, and there ought to be some way of ending these evils and unchaining the wheels of commerce.  
Just think of it, in the greatest live stock market in the world, not a car of stock delivered for days at a time, and the same no doubt true of other products of the farm, as well as with the products of the dairy, and the orchard.  
All this in the face of the present hard times to add to the misery of the people and the distress of the country.  
The wrong is monstrous—the effect stupendous.  
There is no need to enquire who is right and who is wrong in this controversy.  
Nobody is right—both parties to this controversy, which is costing the country, the workmen themselves, and the railway companies tens of thousands of dollars a day, and destroying the commerce of the West, are wrong.  
No corporation, no labor organization has a right to wage against the other a warfare the effects of which are to destroy the business of the country, cause the effusion of human blood and jeopardize society.  
The government is instituted for the protection of the rights of society, it would seem that now is the time for it to step in and put an end to this unnatural warfare. If it has not this right, the sooner our organic laws are so changed as to vest in the general government the right to equitably and promptly adjust these constantly recurring labor troubles, the better it will be for all our business interests, for society and the institutions of our country.

**GOOD ROAD EXPERIENCE.**  
The Journal is in receipt of a letter from Gen. Roy Stone, special agent of the agricultural department of the United States and engineer in charge of road inquiry, from which we quote the following:  
"It is no longer necessary to discuss the abstract questions of the necessity and economy of good roads nor to attempt to devise new ways of obtaining them. The practical experience of one community in managing, using, and paying for a new and superior road is worth more to others in like circumstances and conditions than any amount of argument or theory; and the greatest service the department can render the public in this regard is to furnish the facts in each important case of road improvement, and to compare the respective advantages and disadvantages of the methods followed in different portions of the Union. Modifications of these methods or even new methods may be developed by further experience, but for the present a clear knowledge of what has been done and is being done is the one thing needful."  
The Journal being anxious to aid this great movement in every way possible, cheerfully lends its columns

to the cause, and as Tarrant county unquestionably has the best roads of any county in the state, if not in the entire South, our experience in building these thoroughfares will not be uninteresting to the people of other communities contemplating road improvements.

November 1, 1887, a system of road improvement was inaugurated in this county, the result of which is that up to the present time we have seventy miles of graded and graveled roads leading from various parts of the county to this city, and from one important community to another, and in addition to this we have eighty miles of road graded which is not yet graveled.

The entire cost of this work has been \$96,966.40. The cost of grading and graveled a mile of road may be put down at \$1000, which is approximately correct, leaving \$26,966.40 which has been expended on the eighty miles of road graded but not yet graveled. In addition to this the county has spent \$13,550.75 for property which it yet owns, such as mules, wagons, camp equipments, etc.

The method employed here is to make county convicts who are unable to pay their fines, or who have jail sentences against them, do this work. For the first five years the number of convicts averaged about twenty-five men working in one gang. Since then the average has been about forty-five men divided into two camps, which are moved from one part of the county to the other as convenience may require. The county provides commodious camping outfits, and generally treats the prisoners humanely, giving them plenty to eat and providing medicine and physicians for those who may become sick. Most prisoners confined in the county jail prefer the open air exercise of camp life to the monotony of jail confinement in the county jail.

The soil of this county is generally of the black waxey nature, which, when much traveled in rainy weather, becomes almost impassable. In some sections there are long stretches of sand, which in dry weather are equally bad. When graded and graveled the farmers from various sections of the county can trot off to market at pleasure, regardless of the state of the weather, the eight or ten miles of river gravel making a surface equal to the best turnpikes. Of the \$96,966.40 above mentioned as the expense of this work, \$85,308.35 has been to pay county officers in the shape of fees, leaving \$11,657.45 which has been paid for groceries, clothing, repairs, blacksmithing, wages of guards, medicine, physician's fees, etc. This is Tarrant county's experience in road building, and the work is still going on.

**THE MARKETS.**  
The business of the western market centers is so badly paralyzed by the trouble between the Pullman Car company and the American Railway union that live stock quotations are impossible, there simply being no cattle stock on sale, as no one cares now to take the risk of starting consignments which may be detained indefinitely en route. The Associated Press report of Tuesday for Chicago recites that today for the first time in the history of the live stock trade in Chicago, not a single car load of animals reached the Union stock yards by rail. The effect of the Pullman boycott on the railroads was so overwhelmingly complete that not one steer, not a sheep, not a solitary hog arrived by means of steam transportation. Absolutely the only live stock received was one little bunch of thirteen heads that came in wagons from a farm half a dozen miles out from the city. Shipments were almost at a standstill. The thousands of packing house employees and other workmen who go to make up the population of the packing town were made idle as thoroughly and as suddenly as though all had quit at a given signal from Debs, though only a comparatively insignificant fraction are members of the American Railway union. Two attempts only at getting out packing house products were made. The Michigan Central tried to make up and start a train load of dressed beef last night. The trainmen abandoned the cars with scant notice and the beef was left to rot on the tracks. The Panhandle got nineteen cars of beef loaded to Brighton, a distance of two miles. What became of the train between Brighton and Blue Island no one seemed to know.

Wednesday being a holiday, of course there would have been no strike on. In case there had been no strike on. In this writing the situation is practically unchanged and the outlook no brighter. The only thing stockmen can do is to keep their stock on the grass where their condition will continually improve until it pleases the gentlemen who are treating the public to this stagnation, to lift the embargo.

**COL. ELI TITUS.**  
The Journal commences this week a series of brief sketches of the lives of some of the prominent live stock railway agents of the West.

The subject of this sketch, Col. Eli Titus, is general live stock agent of the great Santa Fe system of railroads, and lives an uneventful though active business life until 1872, when he was elected sheriff of Chatauqua county, which position he held for two terms. Retiring to private life he formed a partnership with Ed M. Hewins under the firm name of Hewins & Titus, and went into the cattle business on a large scale. This partnership lasted fourteen years, during which the business was conducted most successfully and Hewins & Titus became known as the largest shippers of cattle in the West, having in 1882 shipped from Limowell and Caldwell 43,000 head of cattle. These gentlemen acquired a large fortune in the live stock business, but the dreadful winter of 1883-84 fell upon them with dreadful results. Their loss that winter amounted to 14,000 head of cattle, which at that time represented a mounded loss of fully \$300,000.

Every stockman having cattle in the Indian Territory during the winter alluded to knows from rough experience the tale of horrors swept away by the northern blasts.  
Besides being an active live stock man Mr. Titus has occasionally found time to serve his country in one capacity or another. He served one term in the Kansas legislature, being elected on the Democratic ticket in a strong Republican district. In 1887 he was patron of this great railroad system, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, which position he held for three years. In 1888, the year previous to his appointment, this road brought to the Kansas City market 1,000 cars of stock, while in 1889, the year he left the service of the company to assume the general management of the American Stock Commission Company, the business of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe had increased to 20,000 cars.

Again in 1892 Col. Titus was asked to take charge of the live stock department of the great railway system of about 10,000 miles of track, and accepted the position. The company's business has grown to immense proportions, carrying to Kansas City last year 25,000 cars of stock, the heaviest year's business on record.

Every prominent stockman in the West and South knows Eli Titus as his friend, and rejoices in his prosperity. Always approachable, always genial and accommodating—the same today and every time you meet him. Ever mindful of his company's best interests, he is always studying to serve the thousands of patrons of this great railroad system with fidelity, realizing that he serves his company best when he treats its patrons with most consideration.

**In Other Lands.**  
The royal commission of agriculture has, by the assistance of the foreign office, put in possession of a series of reports furnished by our representatives in other lands, upon the position which the respective governments take in regard to agriculture. The reports show that, with the exception of Russia, there is no country of importance in which there is not a special department to give direct attention to the raising of agricultural products. The depression is by no means confined to this country, for all our continental neighbors have suffered equally with us. They have, however, unlike ourselves, faced the difficulty, and have attempted to assist the unfortunate agriculturist in a way which is totally unknown in this country. It is true that we have a department of agriculture now, but it does little more than issue leaflets and collect statistics, and it cannot in any sense be said to assist the farmer in the way that similar departments do in such countries as Austria and France. On the contrary, we must be bracketed with Russia, and rank as one of the two greatest powers which neglect the farmer and leave him to do the best that he can for himself. Let us see the difference.

In France it is the duty of the department to provide technical instruction in a way which makes our county council schemes look paltry and absurd. Premiums are offered for the cultivation of crops which are little known, but which have been shown to be possible and profitable, such as flax, hemp, the making of cheese, and the growing of flowers. The department has also made itself of great use by insisting upon the reduction of railway rates in favor of agriculture to the extent of 50, and in some cases even 50 per cent. This, of course, is a boon which we can never hope to attain in this country, for notwithstanding acts of parliament and railway commissions, the farmer is still handicapped heavily against his foreign competitor. The government is not only spending the sum of a million a year to encourage and protect agriculture,

but it has placed no less a sum than four million pounds to the credit of a bank—the Credit Agricole—for the special purpose of enabling farmers to obtain loans at 4 per cent. The result has clearly justified a spirited and enlightened policy, for, while fifteen years ago France had to import her foodstuffs, today she not only supplies her own wants, but actually exports her productions.

In Germany the Landwirtschaft is a useful institution which lends money out at as low as 3 1/2 per cent to farmers with which to improve their holdings. The system is most reasonable, for so long as the interest is paid regularly the loan cannot be called in, but on the other hand, the tenant can pay it off at his own convenience. To show the value of this institution, it is only necessary to add that no less a sum than eighty-one millions of marks have already been borrowed in this way. The department of agriculture has taken the great care, and has been the means of passing most stringent laws against adulteration, and this has naturally reacted in favor of the honest producer.

In Austria the government has devoted its attention to the production of first-class studs, and the best sires procurable are at the service of the farmer. No less than 100,000 pounds are maintained at an annual cost of 150,000 pounds. Bulls, rams and Yorkshire hogs are kept at convenient centers, and sold to farmers at the cost price, under certain conditions. In Hungary even more is done for the farmer, for no less a sum than 400,000 pounds is annually spent upon the maintenance of public studs, waste land is reclaimed with public money, and private individuals obtain a premium for so doing. Further, the government has power to relieve needy farms from taxation in times of depression, and such power is actually exercised in Belgium, where the farmer enjoys all these advantages in a greater degree, and he not only obtains reduced prices for carriage on the state railways, but of course sends manures on the rivers and canals free of any charge. The light railways which abound in this country make no charge for the carriage of butter, milk, eggs, and other similar produce when any person travels in charge of such goods.

The question naturally arises, why cannot we have similar facilities in this country? We have the same difficulties to contend with, and in some respects they are even greater, for the taxes are greater here, and the cost of labor is far in excess of what it is on the continent. The demand is a legitimate one, and it ought to be conceded, but it is not likely that it will be at any rate, for the present. If we had a government in power that really felt its responsibilities, there is no doubt that some method of relieving the farmer would be found for the unfortunate farmer. It does not, however, suit the powers that be to do more than promise, or to put off the evil day by appointing a royal commission. What the king will do we cannot say yet, but it is to be hoped that when it does present its report it will have dealt so effectively with this portion of the inquiry that parliament will see that it is absolutely necessary to do something, and that this is one of the simplest and readiest ways of carrying out the necessary reforms.—Mark Lana Express.

**Keep Good Hired Help.**  
It is to be noted that farmers who have the least trouble about hired help are those who keep their men the whole year. A year-round, permanent job on a farm at good wages is a desirable position and employees will usually make every effort to please and be retained.

Many of the best farmers have kept men for the greater part of a life time, and in such cases the employees have come to take a personal interest in the success of the business, and have acquired a familiarity with details which makes their work valuable beyond ordinary estimate. The farmer who pays well and promptly, makes it worth while for men to try and please, and many of them will try.

Hire only the best workers, pay a good price, pay promptly, treat reasonably, keep permanently on good behavior, but discharge at once if unsatisfactory, and give them good board. Any other general method is likely in the end to prove poor policy.—Ploughman.

**Heap Pedigree.**  
When farmer Simpson called to see the horse for which he was claiming to have paid \$1000, he carefully looked him over point by point, before saying a word. Then he said, "That horse must have a pretty good pedigree." "Yes, sir, he has," said the proud owner, "if he had not, I should not have paid so much for him as I did." "Well," said Simpson, "if it had been me, I should have tried to get a little more pedigree for the money, and let them keep the horse?" Evidently he thought that if the pedigree was worth the price paid the horse flesh was an incumbrance. Perhaps owners of other animals beside horses are paying for pedigree, and not get an animal that is a credit to the line it springs from. "A worthy son of a worthy sire" may be good praise, but "a scabby shag that a good stock" is not the recommendation one would want for man or beast.—American Cultivator.

**Guarding Queen Victoria.**  
When the Queen travels the locomotive superintendent selects the engine. He places on it his most experienced driver. A pilot engine, with a firm, cautious man, well acquainted with the road, precedes the royal train. On her journey to the west coast route no fewer than 300 telegrams are sent from point to point heralding her approach. No train is allowed to cross the main line for half an hour before the time fixed for the Queen to pass; the gate at the crossings is locked, shunting operations are suspended, and an army of platelayers are on duty—on the alert to remove any obstruction from the line. Her majesty declines to permit a faster pace than thirty-six miles an hour.—

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HOUSEHOLD.

Edited by Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 514 Mason Street, to whom all communications intended for this department should be addressed.

Helpful Hints.

Make jelly in small quantities, not more than two glasses in a vessel at a time. You will find it will cook quicker, set better and be a brighter color.

If the end of a fresh egg be applied to the tongue, it feels cold; that of a stale egg warm.

Always line your cake tins with buttered paper, then your cake will not stick.

Hot alum water is a cheap, and is said to be a very effective remedy for bed bugs.

Fleatrons rubbed on a cloth saturated with kerosene will not yellow linen.

A raw egg is an excellent tonic with which to begin these warm days. It is strengthening, and prevents that tired feeling so prevalent at this time of year. It is as delicious as well as strengthening.

The following is more than a hint, it is a rule for preserving one's health and spirits. It is especially applicable to those living in the country. I hope every woman who reads it will cut it out, past it on the mirror or her dresser, where she will see, and seeing will practice it every day: "An invaluable rule for the preservation of one's health and spirits is to go out of the house, on some fixed brand, every day of one's life. This is not so easy as it seems, and all women know that it is not. But the practice, if carried on ever so short a time, will plead for itself. We get into very bad habits of staying within doors, and foregoing the change of air and scene, and instead that is absolutely necessary not only to a broader mind, but also to a sane view of things in general."

The following are some hints upon eating, which are especially suitable to this season of year:

"If men and women knew how to eat and what to eat, cooking would have but little to do," said a prominent physician.

The food which gives the most nerve, brain and good blood to the system, and who gets the most nutriment out of the least food, understands the art of living in a half-ripened condition. All animal food should be fat, and fattened upon well-ripened grain or grasses grown upon rich soil. Nothing is more injurious to the system than poor, blue beef, stringy mutton, flabby pork and skiny poultry. But few foods contain the nutriment found in fresh eggs, especially eggs of the guinea chicken and duck.

A little salt rubbed on the cups will take off tea stains. Put into white wash it will make it stick better. As a tooth powder it will keep the gums hard and rosy. It is one of the best remedies for sore throat and prevents the danger of diphtheria if taken in time. Use salt and water to clean willow furniture; apply with a brush and rub dry. Salt and water rubbed on the face after having a tooth pulled will stop bleeding. Prints rinsed with it in the water will hold their color and look brighter. Two teaspoonful in hot water and a little tepid water is an emetic action on hand, and it is an antidote for poisoning from nitrate of silver. Neuralgia of the feet and limbs can be cured by bathing night and morning with salt water as hot as can be borne. When taken out, rub the feet briskly with a coarse towel. Salt and water is one of the best remedies for sore eyes, and if applied in time will stop the inflammation. Silk handkerchiefs and ribbons should be washed in salt and water and ironed. Wash the face with salt water and it will be the best results. Food would be insipid and tasteless without it. Hemorrhages of the lungs or stomach are promptly checked by small doses of salt.

The Virtues of Buttermilk.

Concerning the remedial value of buttermilk, the Medical Adviser says that it is of so much worth that it has gained a distinct place in materia medica, and is largely prescribed by the best physicians for the chest and lung troubles. An exclusive buttermilk diet has seemed to bring about a cure for Bright's disease. A proper and constant use of it will greatly reduce any sometimes cure the craving for alcoholic liquors with which many persons are afflicted. The craving may be satisfied and the system benefited and strengthened. Instead of weakened. Buttermilk alone will often remedy acidity of the stomach. The lactic acid needed in many cases is supplied by much more than any other drink or food. It is said to alleviate the oppression about the heart that so many old people suffer from, and it should be constantly drunk by them. It is also to a certain extent a stimulant for the entire system; just what the aged need.

Don't Scold.

For the sake of your children, don't scold. The effect of everlasting complaining and fault-finding in the mother to the young who hear it unavailably, malicious and callous-hearted, and they often take pleasure in doing the very things for which they receive tongue-lashings.

Scolding is always an expression of a bad spirit or loss of temper, and should never be indulged in, especially with children.

Many a mother who would not beat a child feels free to scold on any and all occasions; and between a beating mother and a scolding mother, the scolding mother is usually considered the model one. This is far from the case; a whipping many times has good results, but a scolding never.

A much better way than either scolding or beating is a quiet, earnest talk with a child, and such a talk usually carries more weight, and is remembered longer than half a dozen whippings or scoldings, for a child soon learns that a scolding is a fit of passion, meaning less than a quiet talking, and soon blowing over. Children often come to have certain "don't care" satisfaction in waiting until a scolding mother has blown off her surplus feelings. Most parents scold their children more or less, and many children are well trained, notwithstanding. But no child is ever benefited by any

Woven-wire mattresses are a great improvement over the old-fashioned straw tick and feather beds. They save more time and more labor than one can realize until given a trial. Nellie Hawks gave some splendid advice on this subject some time ago, so it is needless for me to say more. Leave carpets by all means. It is a great deal better to wear out carpet than to scrub one's life away, as so many are doing. The kitchen carpet should be put down in pieces so that it can be taken up and dusted occasionally. I should like to have said a few things concerning butter-making but this is getting too long now, and may find its way to the coal-scuttle if that is out.

To Make Home of the Household.

A correspondent in the Berlin Budget says: One of the hardest tasks of a mother's life is the government of her children. That children are made to mind is, perhaps, the boast of many; but to make the government consistent and not destroy all individuality, to punish only when the act merits and then intelligently (by which is meant that the child shall know why he is deprived of his toys, or his freedom to enjoy his usual pleasures. For this is all that is necessary), to advise at just the moment when their minds are in a state to appropriate the lesson for their good, to guide, yet not retard, originally, in other words, to make them thoughtful, unselfish, lovable, and graceful, as well as obedient, is another and more difficult thing.

Every mother has a guide, if she will study to thoroughly understand herself, for almost invariably children inherit through mental tendency the disposition and traits of the parents. A mother's first duty then is to "know herself." This accomplished, the plan for proper and effective discipline intuitively unfolds itself, and she will find that duty is love, and "love worketh no evil" for it is born of God.

Well may we stand in the presence of childhood with uncovered head. We read that "The pure in heart see the face of their Father." Their spirits do always behold the face of their Father, "for of such is the kingdom of heaven," etc.

The child has the right to be born well from the start, and not handicapped with the besetting sins of his

ancestors and afterward held responsible for every shortcoming. We find that the transmission of traits, good and bad, is a great principle which permeates human life and experience. Every child has not the right to be born born, but it has a right to be welcomed. Children have a right to a welcome, and more regard should be paid to the blessing that comes down according to the word of God, "From the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation."

That person has most influence over a child who is most in sympathy with it. Entering into the child nature we ourselves "become as little children," and thus the exercise of which makes children easy, graceful, and, above all, truthful.

A Sideboard is Very Useful.

A sideboard is one of the last investments that a contriving young housekeeper makes, partly because it is an expensive item of furniture and partly because it is one of the things which can be done without. I saw an impatient sideboard the other day which was the contrivance of a handy young woman, whose ingenuity was nothing to be envied at. It was a cheap, or will trade for sheep or cattle.

There was an old-fashioned table which had been polished until its rich rosewood tint came back again, placed against the wall, and over it was hung a set of wooden shelves, which appeared to be made of plain deal. They had been stained to match the table and then varnished, and with haphazard dollops which fitted each shelf and one or two plates, cups and saucers and tinted tumbler which made up the little housekeeper's stock of crockery the horse-made sideboards looked dainty enough. For a great many years, the sideboard has been a useful and pleasant color to the room. And in the table drawers there was space enough for the few snowy tablecloths and a tea-cloth, and a small stock of cutlery. The last bit of decoration was a tablecloth of coarse linen finished at each end with drawn work and hemstitching.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. A great many years ago a doctor pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure the local trouble he introduced it into the blood. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. It is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from one drop to a teaspoonful, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. T. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

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

Cream Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

scolding. Scolding is not always ruinous, but it is always out of place.—Philadelphia Methodist.

Have you ever thought of how few women know how to make up a bed properly? There is a great difference in the comfort of a well-made bed and one on which the clothes have simply been thrown. After getting the bed thoroughly air every morning, beat well the mattress; tuck the first sheet well around, see that there is not a wrinkle in it; the top sheet tuck well at the foot and sides; leave six inches at head to turn back smoothly over the covers. If the bottom sheet is tucked in well at the head, and the top sheet well at the foot, you will have a comfortable feeling bed. Always put the deep hem of sheets at the head.

With all the absurdities that fashion offers us the fashion of wearing undershirts is a sensible and economical one. To one who does her own washing and ironing, it will be a great relief to know that she need not spend the long hot hours of summer tacked and ruffled skirts; and to those who hire their laundry work done, several dollars will be saved. Many ladies have black satin skirts, and these which are worn out. These make nice undershirts for every day, they do not show dirt, and are very easily washed. If they are frayed around the bottom cut off two or three inches and face it again.

Some Good Receipts.

Bevanian cream.—Beat five eggs, add one-half pound of sugar, beat and add one quart of boiling cream, add two-thirds of an ounce of gelatin dissolved in boiling water very cold.

MARY MASON.

Strawberry Ice Cream.—To a quart of highly-flavored vanilla ice cream add the pulp of a pint of well-crushed strawberries, sweetened with powdered sugar and the juice of an orange. Work well with the spatula and freeze.

Strawberry shortcake.—Take one pint of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of salt, two-thirds of a cup of butter, mix as soft as can be worked, make four layers, spreading each one with butter as you lay them on top of each other. Bake in a moderate oven. When done and cool, spread the berries, which have been slightly crushed and well sweetened, between the layers and sprinkle with sugar over the top.

If you find upon opening your canned fruit that it has not kept perfectly, and that there is a slight fermentation, add a little water and sugar if it is not already well sweetened, and cook it for a few minutes over a hot fire. You will find it much improved. No trace of fermentation will remain.

MARION W.

Tomato omelet.—Put the yolk of three eggs in a bowl, season with salt, pepper and onion, or three drops of lemon juice. Peel and chop one large tomato and mix it with the eggs; add a teaspoonful of minced parsley and whip the whites of the eggs stiff. Have an ounce of butter boiling hot in a frying pan, pour in the mixture, shake it to keep from sticking. When well set, fold over carefully, take up and serve.

Did you ever eat fried celery?

It is really excellent. Boil a head of celery until tender; cut it to pieces; season with parsley, pepper and salt, and saturate with lemon juice—setting it aside for half an hour. When ready, dip the pieces in batter, and fry in a light brown. Properly done once, there will be a demand to have this dish repeated.

Did you ever eat scolloped onions?

They are really delicious. This is one plan: Peel, slice and boil the onions in salted water until tender; drain and put in a baking dish suitable to send to table; cover with cream sauce and dust thickly with buttered bread crumbs and brown in a quick oven. It is well to know that turnips cooked in the same way make really a very fine dish.

One of our greatest labor-saving conveniences that I know of, says a lady in the Nebraska Farmer, is a water faucet in the kitchen. Most farmers have windmills. To run a pipe from the supply tank to the kitchen costs much trouble or expense, considering the amount of good it will do to the entire family. If an abundance of water was in every kitchen I believe there would be more good butters and less 8 and 10 cent butters, as is usually sold in the summer or exchanged at the grocery.

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For Sale or Exchange.

For Sale  
200 ewes. High grade Southdowns; one and two years old.  
H. O. SAMUELL,  
Dallas, Texas.  
P. O. Box 249.

For Sale or Lease.  
A pasture containing about 100 sections enclosed by a wire fence, abundance of water and the best of grass. Excellent winter protection. Apply to:  
J. CALLHAN,  
Midland, Texas.

CATTLE WANTED.  
I want 5000 to 6000 cattle to hold in my King county pasture. Water and grass fine. Good fence.  
H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

FASTURE FOR LEASE.  
I will take for pasture as many as 10,000 head of cattle, steers preferred, or will lease a 100,000 acre tract. If cattle are taken for pasture will give the best of attention; guarantee an abundance of good range and water; Canadian or Red River runs the full length of the range. Will deliver cattle at any accessible railroad point. This range is within 60 miles of Clayton and 70 miles of Springer. Splendid winter protection. For prices and further information address Arthur Tisdall, Mgr. Bell ranch, San Miguel county, N. M.

PASTURE FOR LEASE.  
For lease cheap a 60,000 acre pasture in Klamath and Stewart counties. Plenty of water and good fence. H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.  
480 acres of good land in the Pecos valley, with a good well, cheap, or will trade for sheep or cattle.  
J. O. CAMERON, Eddy, N. M.

FORT WORTH  
Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced, 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation, running water some timber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, and very fertile and deep, rich black soil; retail value, \$12 to \$15 per acre. For sale in a body at \$8 per acre. Send for my list of lands for sale and illustrated circular about Fort Worth packing house and stock yards.

WANTED  
Stock cattle, horses or sheep to handle on shares, or will pasture large bunch at reasonable rates. Plenty good water and good shelter, but I will raise. Can refer you to stockmen that you know. L. H. HALLAM, Mirabeau, Deaf Smith Co., Tex.

A BARGAIN  
FOR SOME ONE.  
A first-class stock of trotting horses to trade for good land or city property; or will sell at one-half their value. Easy terms. Investigate this.  
Round Rock, Texas.

FOR SALE.  
One hundred and fifty head of stock horses for sale, 15 of which are broken to ride or work; they have between 30 and 40 horse and mule colts; will sell entire stock at \$12 per head with colts thrown in. I have also 35 mules, aged from 1 to 4 years, which I will sell at \$25, \$30 and \$35 per head. Address: Wm. Turner, San Angelo, Tex.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE,  
40 to 46 Temperance Street,  
Toronto, Canada.  
Most successful veterinary institution in America. Experienced teachers. Fees, \$65. Session begins October 17. PROF. A. SMITH, F. R. C. V. S., Principal.

The Value of Export Cattle.  
Low as prices are, for many products of agriculture, says the Country Gentleman, export beefs have brought in fairly good prices the past year. There is nothing that better indicates the improvement of American cattle than the facts of exportation. Forty years ago there was an export trade, but it was confined to the West Indies and to Texas or Florida stock, and the average value was scarcely one-fifth of the present. Now our exports are the best instead of the poorest stock, high grade English instead of long-horn Spanish, with a many fold increase of numbers. Even the character of the exportation to the West Indies has greatly improved, as the average per head is nearly four times as high as it was.

The present figures exported during the present fiscal year are about 30 per cent greater than in the previous year, and the average value is also going up by about 4 per cent. The year has not yet expired, but for ten months since July 1st, the total is 267,275 against 248,742, and the average value is \$92.90 instead of \$89.56. There were 426,702 sent to Great Britain, and 1540 to the West Indies, leaving little more than 1 per cent to find their way to other countries. Even Great Britain fail to take our beefs, we might as well close out the business of cattle exportation.

Items of Interest.  
\$75,000 worth close in, clear San Antonio property to trade for cattle above the line; will put in some cash if necessary.  
\$10,000 close in, improved, clear San Antonio property, paying good rent, to trade for farm land.  
\$45,000 worth Galveston city property and \$18,000 worth Galveston island lands, all clear and well located, to trade for land.  
A number of small farms, some of which we can exchange for stocks of merchandise or horses.  
Some very desirable properties, both large and small, in the mountain region above San Antonio.  
Two good lands, both on the Galveston and Corpus Christi coasts; we are well fixed, and can suit you in size and price.  
\$7 ranches we have an extensive list. If you want a ranch, let us know where and what size, and we will send description and make price and terms that will insure your attention.  
The lower Rio Grande is good country to keep year eye on just now. We have the biggest bargain that is in that section, and the smallness of the cash payment and length of time on balance will not do you any harm, if you are looking that way.  
We are offering 3000 head mixed sheep at price that will stand "free wool" to you.  
We want some 2-year-old steers.  
CLARIDGE & PAYNE,  
San Antonio, Texas.

A frog cannot breathe with its mouth closed. Its breathing apparatus is so arranged that when its mouth is open its nostrils are closed.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

We Have the Most Complete Stock of  
Spring Wagons, Mountain Hacks,  
Buickboards, Drummers' Buggies,  
Family Hacks, Heavy Buggies,  
AND EVERY KIND OF VEHICLE YOU COULD DESIRE.  
WRITE US FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUES.

REPAIRING, TRIMMING, PAINTING,  
—A SPECIALTY—  
We Carry Stock of All Parts of a Vehicle.

206, 210, 212, 214  
Throckmorton St. Fort Worth, TEXAS.  
E. H. KELLER.

DR. FRANK GRAY,  
Practice Confined to Diseases of the  
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT  
Special attention to surgical diseases of the eye and the proper fitting of spectacles. Catarrhs of the nose and throat successfully treated at home. Largest stock of artificial eyes in Texas. Refers by permission to editor of Texas Live Stock Journal.  
Office in Peavey Building, Cor. Fifth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

SHORTEST ROUTE,  
BEST ROADBED,  
QUICKEST TIME  
—VIA THE—  
COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY  
Offers to live stock shippers the shortest route to  
St. Louis, Chicago and Memphis.

The COTTON BELT ROUTE is, by actual measurement, considerably the shortest line from Fort Worth to Texas, Arkansas, and is now prepared to handle live stock shipments with all possible dispatch. Write to or call on General Live Stock Agent, Corner Main and Third, Fort Worth, Texas. All shipments handled with care. The nearest route by which to ship, is unequalled in any particular. See that your stock is billed via the

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY  
THE COTTON BELT ROUTE.

THE  
Queen and Crescent  
ROUTE.  
NORTH  
AND EAST

Choice of Routes via New Orleans or Shreveport. Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga and Cincinnati. Through Cars Shreveport to Atlanta, and New Orleans to Washington and New York.

Shortest Line  
The Q. & C. affords the only line from Shreveport to Cincinnati, and under one management, with direct vestibuled trains from Meridian. Only one change Shreveport to New York on vestibuled trains. Through Sleeper New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans with Texas Lines.

J. H. McGregor, T. P. A. Dallas, Tex.  
E. H. Garrett, A. G. P. A. New Orleans.  
L. Hardy, A. G. P. A. Vicksburg, Miss.  
W. O. Rinehart, O. P. A. Cin'tl.

SUNSET ROUTE,  
SOUTHERN - PACIFIC.  
[Atlantic System.]  
T. & N. O. R. R. CO.  
G. H. & S. A. RY.  
N. Y. T. & M. and  
C. W. & P. Railways.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.  
Special freight service from California via passenger train schedule. Freight from New York and other points accepted handling and dispatch.

We make special trains for shipments of fifteen or more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections are New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans. Also via Houston and H. & T. O. R. R. For rates call on J. J. CHAFFIN, Gen'l. Agt., Houston, Tex. N. Y. T. & M. and C. W. & P. Railways.

Daily live passenger trains between San Antonio and New Orleans. Daily passenger trains between New Orleans and all points in Texas, New Mexico and California and Oregon, with Pullman buffet sleeping cars on all trains.  
L. J. PARKS, A. G. P. A., Houston, Tex.

The Great Santa Fe Route.  
Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the daily morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most improved and furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars  
For those who have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep pens and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 24 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can outfit our pens so that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to  
J. L. PENNINGTON,  
General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

L. S. FOLLE, General Freight Agent, Galveston.

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS  
RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE GRE  
Live Stock Express Route  
From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shipment of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions.  
E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

DR. HALL'S  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER  
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

"Many diseases arise from one cause—blood impurity."

Beecham's Pills (Tasteless) Purify the blood and, thus, go to the root of many maladies.

PERSONAL.

A. P. Bush of Colorado City, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, is in the city.

Wm. Turner of San Angelo has 150 head of stock horses for sale. See his "ad" in the proper column.

thing to encourage the hope of good prices, and thinks that if stockmen this year get last year's prices for their products they will be in luck.

E. M. Daggett is making himself frequent around the packery, and it is anticipated that he would buy some stock before seeing it sacrificed.

Mr. A. O. Cox of Oregon, Wisconsin, has fine Shropshire sheep for sale. He also handles McDinger's sheep dip at wholesale. Attention is called to his advertisement.

Frequent orders for dressed beef are received from the North but the company is not always prepared to fill them on account of the shortage in receipts of suitable cattle.

Mr. Jot T. Smith of Grandview was in the city yesterday. He reports that the hot dry weather is destroying the fine corn prospects in the southern part of Johnson county. In Hill county one of the heaviest corn producing sections of the state.

E. D. Farmer of Aledo shipped five cars of cattle a few days since and the last he heard of them they were snugly tied up at Hannibal on account of the luxurious strike which the country is now treating with the Pullman company and the American Railway Union.

We beg to call attention to the card of the Ontario Veterinarian college which appears in this week's issue of the Journal. This reliable institution under the able management of Prof. A. Smith, is now in the process of well established veterinarian colleges of America.

Stockmen having business in Fort Worth should not fail to visit the Union stock yards and the packing company's plant. Those who have not done so will be surprised at what they see there, and they will find an excellent hotel at which they can be entertained.

Mr. C. W. Kelley, a prosperous feeder of Fidelity, Hunt county, was in the city Wednesday. He is recovering from a sick brother, who is being treated for some illness at St. Joseph's Infirmary. Mr. Kelley feeds heavily every year, and is now up to the outlook for good cattle upon which to put flesh with outcounsed meat.

E. E. Axline of Oak Grove, Mo., advised that he has a pair of China swine for sale, commencing with this week's issue of the Journal. Mr. Axline is an old breeder and breeds nothing but the best. He has raised for the past twelve years and his hogs have never failed to give satisfaction.

N. Gurley & Co., commission merchants and brokers, have a card in the Journal, to which we desire to direct attention. These gentlemen make a specialty of wool and sheep pelts this season. They have a first-class workman and also have agencies for several large woolen mills, and can, no doubt, place consignments to the interest of patrons.

Mr. G. H. Connell, one of the owners of the Dublin oil mills, was in the city early in the week. His company will resume operations early in September, and run to the full capacity of the machinery. The company will feed cattle extensively in connection with their other operations. Mr. Connell says he has nothing upon which to base an intelligent opinion as to the future live stock markets.

Mr. C. C. Daly having severed his connection with Messrs. Greer, Mills & Co., has become directly interested as a share holder in the Evans-Snyder-Buell Co. and is now going to work as one of the salesmen of that great company. Mr. Daly's long service in this branch of the live stock trade qualifies him to take the lead as a salesman, and he will take pleasure in seeing that consignments from his old friends as well as new patrons are handled to the best advantage.

Mr. R. K. Wylie, the well known Runnels county stock man, was enjoying the hospitality of Fort Worth hotels early in the week. He reports crops in his county are up to the present, but that they are being somewhat parched by the hot winds which have been sweeping over the fields. Some fine grass cattle have been shipped from his county. He expects good prices for beef this fall. Cattle are scarce in his section, and Mr. Wylie is of the opinion that there are not 1500 head of good steers in Runnels county.

Mr. E. H. Keller, of 208 Throckmorton street, has a card in the Journal this week, and the attention of our readers is called to the same. Mr. Keller is one of the pioneers in the wagon trade of Fort Worth, and can offer to the stockmen and farmers of Texas bargains which will be difficult to duplicate elsewhere for the money. He carries a full line of spring wagons and vehicles of all kinds, and is prepared to do all repair work, including trimming, painting, etc., in first-class style, and at moderate rates.

Mr. J. P. Ward, formerly manager of the large packing concern of John Cudaly & Co. of Chicago, has resigned his position in that line in order to take the management of the Fort Worth Packing company's affairs in his city. He has already taken charge of the condition in which he finds matters. Mr. Ward with his interesting family has moved to this city, where they will make their future home. He is delighted with Texas, which accords for his being among us. The Packing company is to be congratulated on securing the services of so competent a man.

Col. W. L. Black of Fort McKovitz, was in the city a few days since, en route to the Indian Territory to look after his cattle interests in that country. From him we learned that the owners of the great Wentworth ranch have recently sold 10,000 head of sheep

at 65 cents per head. Col. Black is one of those men who looks ahead, and seeing the danger to the sheep interests, sold out his large holdings when the present congress was elected. He is one of the best posted men in the country, and is confident the bill creating a bureau of live stock information and statistics which he was instrumental in having passed by the Senate, will finally become a law, and in case information gathered by this bureau should show a heavy shortage in the stock, the situation might materially change. For the immediate future he does not see any-

Mr. Ed H. East, the Archer county stockman and farmer in the city Tuesday en route to the Indian Territory. He reports the range in his section better than before for the past ten years, and that heaves are rapidly maturing for market, though few of them are now in condition to stand the run and reach the market in shape to command decent prices. He has been shipping a few head which he purchased. He had some heaves on the St. Louis market Tuesday, which sold for \$3.50 per cwt. They had been ranged about the winter and finished on grass. Mr. East raised on his Archer county farm this year twenty thousand bushels of wheat, oats and barley, and has a good prospect for another crop being so unsatisfactory, he proposes to convert it into meat before disposing of his cereals and is now casting about for the purchase of 1500 or 2000 head of hogs. If rain does not soon come the corn in Archer will fall far short of expectations. In regard to the future price of beef Mr. East is of the opinion that it will become stronger, basing his opinion on the unquestioned fact of a shortage of cattle in the country.

The Journal this week enjoyed a visit from Henry Rothe of Medina county. Mr. Rothe reports that the spring seasons in Southwest Texas were about as good as could be expected, but that rain is now needed, and only in spots are crops good. Along the Southern Pacific corn has been cut down for fodder. In Comal and Hayes counties crops are better. Mr. Rothe estimates the losses of live stock from the drought from the summer of 1893 to April of this year at 25 to 30 per cent. He was not a member of the Texas Live Stock association, but he estimates that the loss of cattle of a certain county reporting an individual loss of 15,000 head of cattle. The losses among owners of small herds whose range and water facilities are not as good as those of the large amounts to two-thirds of their holdings. Young cattle are becoming scarce in the Southwest and our informant is of the opinion that a thousand head of yearlings could not be bought in three adjoining counties to Medina for \$9 a head, simply because the cattle are not in the country. The range is so good and what cattle are out there are doing well. Two and three year olds will be scarce in this country in the future. Mr. Rothe was up here consulting with Live Stock Agent Pennington about the shipment of 2100 heaves, but after considering the matter, has decided to wait a month and let his heaves fully mature. He reports a few sheep in his country, but is discouraged about the future of this industry. In the last forty years Mr. Rothe says, sheep and cattle both have several times had their ups and downs in the market, but he thinks it only a question of time when both products will bring normal prices.

While the present price of wool, long continued, would put an end to sheep raising a little cotton, as it were, not for the coyotes and curs, the farmers and small ranch men might keep a few sheep to advantage, even in the free wool blight. But the average Texas politician loves a well and hates a sheep, while the average Texas voter loves a yaller cur better than anything on four legs, except his "party."

In ten years the politicians of Texas have cost the state over \$100,000,000 in taxable value—lost absolutely and for all time. The state has been damaged more than that, but I presume it is fair to charge some of it up to the politicians of other states, but in Texas politicians had stood together for Texas interests, they might have done much to render inert a good deal of the general cussedness that has eminated out of Texas.

Someone with a headful of sense suggests that the tariff question be removed from politics and relegated for settlement to a commission with the United States. The commission settle the question, if not for all time at least for a time so long that it will not upset the business of the country for a long time to come.

I do not say that by publishing to the world that Texas is not a safe place in which to invest money, the morning papers of Texas damaged the state with malice aforethought. They are simply fed for partisan purposes and the damage could not be bought in three adjoining counties to Medina for \$9 a head, simply because the cattle are not in the country. The range is so good and what cattle are out there are doing well. Two and three year olds will be scarce in this country in the future. Mr. Rothe was up here consulting with Live Stock Agent Pennington about the shipment of 2100 heaves, but after considering the matter, has decided to wait a month and let his heaves fully mature. He reports a few sheep in his country, but is discouraged about the future of this industry. In the last forty years Mr. Rothe says, sheep and cattle both have several times had their ups and downs in the market, but he thinks it only a question of time when both products will bring normal prices.

When a newspaper gets to be the special organ for something or other, it is a bad sign. The ambition of the Journal is to be the general organ of everything pertaining to the live stock and farm industry of the great Southwest.

And now come the oleo people and claim that a large amount of inferior, rancid butter is being worked over, colored up and sold as butterine. Great Scott! what the poor butterine people do to give the public a wrong impression is beyond me. It is extremely dangerous to mix with stock belonging to members. (And as the new membership is not published, they are unable to tell who are, or rather who are not members. In other words, the Texas Live Stock association has come to be something of a buzz-saw.)

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Many wonder why wool and hides are on the free list while iron, coal, sugar and other raw materials are protected. There is no wonder about that. The cattle and wool growers have no millionaire lobbyists at Washington to "leg" for them. Our representatives? Oh, the rattle-dazzle of a gilded age is too much for them.

I can tell you what is the matter. Most of them have been there too long. Other things nearly equal, let's give new men the preference. No chance to lose anything.

As a mortgage lifter the 900 pound four year old steer on a skinned page does not take high rank. It would be better for the mortgage and better for the steer.

As bearing upon what I said about poach yellows in recent issues of the Journal, a Texas writer in the Southern Farm of late date, takes the same view of the subject, namely, that much of the trouble attributed to yellows is not yellows at all, but is often caused by the ravages of the root aphid or lack of potash in the soil. This writer doubtless had not so good an opportunity as we have to pick up the other cause, yellow fever, which is too close planting, inadequate pruning, lack of cultivation, etc.

A machinery man was telling a Texas stockman that cheaply he could raise water to irrigate fifty acres of land, and was told by the stockman that he wouldn't "fool with fifty acres." If he could farm 500 acres, he wouldn't farm 5. He told the machinery man that by the time he handled the stuff grown on fifty acres more respect for a fifty-acre farm. One trouble with we Texans is that we are all the time trying to climb into the clouds, which no doubt accounts largely for the fact that we drag the ground a good deal of the time.

Mixed Feed.—A writer in the Breeder's Gazette says that roots are better than alfalfa for dairy cows. In Texas, however, alfalfa is much better than fodder cheaper than we can store roots.

In hog raising sugar cane means everything to Texas that alfalfa means to other states. In fact, I am not sure if it does not mean more.

Do you know that you can raise a fine millet crop in September and October, if the fall rains come in August or early in September? Well, you can. There are very few fall seasons in Texas in which millet will not yield good returns.

It is well known that cattle and sheep eat broom sedge with relish, when it is young and tender, but reject it when it grows up and becomes tough and woody. As an experiment it was cut in its mature state and placed in the silo with alternate layers of corn fodder, with the result that it came out in fine condition and was eaten with avidity by the stock. The experiment is reported by the Flow Boy and Country Farmer of Atlanta, Ga. As Texas is somewhat long on broom sedge just now, the experiment may be of interest to Texas stockmen and farmers.

A Georgia farmer says that corn-stalk molasses is better than sorghum

SAN ANTONIO.

Certainly we cannot irrigate all, or even half of Western Texas, but let us put all the water we can get upon all the land it will cover. Every acre we irrigate will increase the value of every acre we cannot irrigate. Can you see it?

If we can't make our three-year-old steers weigh a thousand pounds mostly on grass, somebody say so, and why? If we can't make our Texas don't we? A bunch of Illinois two's that don't average 1000 pounds are not considered much. If I believed that with more attention to breed, plenty of grass and a little cotton meal, we could make our three-year-old steers weigh 1000 pounds, I would think a good deal less of Texas than I do. It is time for Texas to quit shipping half for Texas, or else Texas is not the country I think it is. What do you say?

While the present price of wool, long continued, would put an end to sheep raising a little cotton, as it were, not for the coyotes and curs, the farmers and small ranch men might keep a few sheep to advantage, even in the free wool blight. But the average Texas politician loves a well and hates a sheep, while the average Texas voter loves a yaller cur better than anything on four legs, except his "party."

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molasses. Well, suppose it is. Is that sugar or molasses? This reminds me, however, that "cheap molasses" has been fed to fattening steers with profit, and this, in turn, reminds me that cheap molasses may be made very cheaply in Texas. Is the idea worth a thought by Texas feeders?

The general tendency is to cut hay earlier than was the custom a few years ago. The grass is standing permitted by many to get too long and I think this error is more common South than North, but like many another change in fashion early cutting may, and doubt not, be carried too far, resulting in very fine looking but not so nutritious hay. There is one Texas hay crop that I am sure is rarely handled, and that is the Johnson grass and I know of no grass that loses so much in value by too late cutting.

A crop of cow peas in the corn field is better than a crop of grass. Sow two bushels to the acre broadcast and plow under with the last plowing given the corn.

Duval county came up again this year with the first bales, beating its own record by four days. Some years ago the "Feed Farmer" down that way to work up a special edition of the Stockman. He sized up that land and decided that it would grow cotton, besides some other things, and said as much to some prehistoric fossils as Corpus Christi, who, in turn, gusted "Feed Farmer" and discouraged his work. However, since old man Guey-dan got the Mexican to raising cotton, the old fossils referred to have not been slow to put up the price of their land on the strength of the cotton growing.

An old West Texas stockman who called on me the other day, happens to be a personal friend of a certain candidate for election to congress. And as things begin to look a little rocky for the aforesaid candidate, and of his cockoo friends for office only, I appealed to my stockman friend of the candidate to help him out. The old gentleman told me that he would do anything reasonable to help out the candidate, but that owing to the fact that the political course of his friend had been against the interests of his district, and in favor of the interests of some other far removed sections of the country, he could do nothing for him politically. In fact, could not even support him in the election or at the polls.

Did it ever occur to you as strange that we have ever so long as we have sprayed cows in Texas, considering the large numbers that were operated upon a few years ago? They must have gone to market, but they were limited in extent in the market reports in that they seem to have shot out of sight, leaving very little of their history behind. I have tried a few times to interview stockmen and wool growers, but they either refused to give me the information or else they refused to talk about it. Some of the interviews were a failure. Some one has suggested that the reason no more was seen in the market reports about sprayed cows is because on the market, they classes with the steers and were sold and reported as steers. Anyway, it don't make much difference now, as it will be a long time before the cows will be considered as more than a breeder. It will not be long till we will again love "Old Brindle" for the calves she will raise.

Del Dewese was here the other day. He is one of the sure enough old timers, and to see him round the Southern called up reminiscences of the days before there was a good deal less talk and a heap more trading. He is still tying law at Del Rio, and as I had never known him except as a cowman, he was a surprise when I heard it. But he has by no means lost his interest in cows. He says that no other business on earth would have stood had the shrinkage that cattle have had in the last few years, and that there is no other product, except possibly sheep, that pay so large a proportion of their value as the cost of a true and starting cow. The relative cost of marketing a \$15 steer and a \$40 bale of cotton. To market \$40 worth of cotton costs about \$25.00, the cost of getting a good \$15 steer to the consumer. Mr. Dewese thinks that when we get to growing better steers and can market them at something near what it costs to market other things, live value, Texas will be the greatest country on earth, and stock raising the greatest business in Texas.

There are county officers in Texas who receive annually in fees three times as much as the salary received by the governor. A \$200 clerk does the same thing, giving the governor to do but dabble in politics. Judge Reagan is right; time to stop it.

Uncle John Weymiller of Uvalde county, is here taking the hot sulphur baths for his health. He is a retired stockman, and when a few years ago he set out to sell out his land and stock interests, he was much; but am bound to admit that just now he is better fixed than if he had the land and the stock. He can buy more of everything with his cash, and has no bother about market droughts. Of course only a few people can be fixed like that, and it seems to me that the present, are made to order for the special benefit of people with ready cash or fixed incomes. And I believe that is about the size of the situation. But don't understand that.

Lucas John of helping to put up a job on the end of the community that have not ready cash. The whole trend of politics, legislation and business is in the direction of doing money and cheap everything else, and Uncle John simply took advantage of the situation, by converting his stuff into cash when he could. Who blames him?

Mr. W. B. Patterson, the well known Uvalde county cattle and sheep owner, has been in the city to sell a bunch of steers this week. For many years he ran his sheep loose in his mountain pasture, as there were no coyotes then on his range. But the coyotes, attracted doubtless by the unprotected sheep, made the appearance in such numbers that he had to put his sheep under herd again. Mr. Patterson regretted to do this very much, as he says sheep do so much better loose, than they do under herd. He says that way, they would be profitable for their meat alone. Another thing in favor of running the sheep loose is the fact that when not under herd, a good many sheep may be run upon and nearly full stocked with cattle, and that without detriment to the cattle. He has tried cattle and sheep together on the same range and says that one who never tried it would be surprised at the number of cattle and sheep that may be run upon the same range where the sheep are loose and scatter at will. One reason he gives for this is the fact that sheep eat so many things that cattle do not, and especially they select such feed as they want, and eat it so many times as they want it. Mr. Patterson seems to think if the state would get rid of the wild animals so that he could turn his cattle

and sheep loose together, the tariff tinkers might do their worst. Why don't the hog men insist upon a tax on cotolene for the benefit of meat? There would be just as much sense in it as a tax on butterine for the benefit of butter.

Enough has come to light in the slight scandal to make it a national disgrace, and my friend, Mr. Bentley is not alone in wonder that the sweet scented mess excites no more indignation than it seems to. Does it make the public conscience is becoming debauched to such alarming extent, or does it mean that the people and the press are laying low till the sign is right for a general clearing out of a lot of congressional and senatorial boodle grabbers, who have been at Washington too long for the general good.

This country is threatened with anarchy, top and bottom. And Haverly, of the sugar trust, is just as dangerous an anarchist at the top, as is Herr Most at the bottom. Can you see it?

The Republican party fought silver for thirty years, with the Democrats on the other side of the question. Later the Democratic administration is for silver, while Tom Reed and several Republican state conventions have declared for it. Verily, politics is a curious conglomeration.

An exchange says that in planting an orchard it is best to plant it on paper first. That is the way most of our Texas orchards are planted—on paper and several inches deep. What a way, then, to plant in the ground and turn into a calf pasture.

Stable manure is good for young orchard trees, as the large per cent of nitrogen which it contains seems to greatly stimulate the growth of wood, but when the fruit bearing stage is reached, more potash and less nitrogen is better.

Oats and bran mixed make a fine feed for horses, and especially for growing colts. Oats alone are good for colts, and while bran is not always available in Texas, it is an oat country. With the present condition of the horse market, and the high price of oats, raising, and the only way to raise good horses, is to keep the colts growing. Oats will do it.

The Louisiana experiment station has learned that an acre of pea vines plowed under, give to the soil 65 pounds of nitrogen, 20 1/2 pounds of phosphoric acid and 110 1/2 pounds of potash. What a grand fruit tree fertilizer this experiment proves the cow pea to be.

Texas stockmen and farmers do not seem to realize the feed value of corn wintered in the winter. They would not be allowed to go to waste. This season in many localities there is little to show for a crop, except the fodder, and the winter wheat is doing nothing at all in the way of saving the fodder at the time when its feed value is the greatest. But I am surprised to see how little of it is being saved. Next winter let the butchers are crying for fat cattle, and willing to pay for them, they will have to kill skin and bones, and wait till grass to buy fat calves for a song, the music of which they will furnish.

Never fail to sow a little patch of winter oats near the house for the chickens. In the winter it is time to raise chickens in Texas, and a small oat patch is a great help. You see I know a little about chickens myself.

An exchange, in stating the point of excellence in good butter, says the flavor must be "quick, full, fine and fresh, and the taste must be pleasant and sweet. Down here in Texas we have had to get the thing down to finding at all in the way of saving the fodder at the time when its feed value is the greatest. But I am surprised to see how little of it is being saved. Next winter let the butchers are crying for fat cattle, and willing to pay for them, they will have to kill skin and bones, and wait till grass to buy fat calves for a song, the music of which they will furnish.

SINCE TREXLER GOT THE SOUTHERN.

The Southern Hotel, for men from the range Has long served the need of a live stock exchange.

But while to talk trade they were wont three to meet, they were wont a very great many went elsewhere to eat.

Before Trexler got the Southern.

But regardless of cost, he never did stop, till, repapered, re-furnished, from bottom to top.

To all the old timers it surely must seem That a wonderful change has come o'er the Southern Hotel.

Since Trexler got the Southern.

With beds that are clean, and with nicely served meals, The hotel is expelling the old, That luck's on his side, and he's glad he has come.

As the general doctor makes him feel whatever at home.

Since Trexler got the Southern.

Yes, the Doctor has made, so one and all say, Of a good place to trade, quite a nice place to stay.

And now, when to trade, at the Southern they meet, It is there that they sleep and there that they eat.

Since Trexler got the Southern.

E. S. Cash, state agent of the Campbell Commission Company, is doing the part of Texas, and informed me that John Dewese had shipped a train of beefs from Floresville last Saturday. The shipment goes to St. Louis, and is divided between the Campbell Company and the Texas Live Stock Commission Company.

I observe in the Journal that there is some talk of Thorp Andrews for state senator from his district. I have only one objection to urge, and it is that they ought to send him to congress instead.

Col. C. W. Gilliam is here from Medina county to sell a bunch of steers, and I am sure for disposing of them a controlling interest on another paper, but seemed somewhat mollified when informed if he liked my racket he may read it in the Journal.

Will Tom was here from Atascosa

county and reports corn short, but a good cotton prospect. His firm, John Hickox & others, are just shipped a train of beaves and were sorry for it, as the market indications were against them.

Bill Irvin, Lasalle county, has been with us. Irvin raises corn every year. Says the present will be no exception. But what he is more interested in than anything else just now is the sale of a nice bunch of steers. He lately purchased the Dennis O'Connor stock of cattle in the Shiner pasture, Lasalle county.

Col. T. C. Wright, Nueces county, was here this week. Says that while there are cattle of all classes for sale in his section, there are very few people able to put up very large lots of any particular class, as used to be the case down his way, another evidence of a cattle shortage.

When the local inspection law was up for consideration a few years ago, I was, at the start, almost alone in opposing it; not because it was aimed at the meat-monopoly, but because it was aimed at the dressed-meat system, which I have always regarded as a step in the direction of human progress. Besides, if it had become a law, it would have been bottled and corked till we could not have gotten them out alive or dead. My idea has always been that instead of standing in to do away with the dressed-meat system the Western producer of meat should bend his energies to bring about a "general scattering," as the sage of Rocky Creek would have it, of the dressed-meat business. In other words, our market troubles are not traceable to the dressed-meat system, but to the fact that it is centered at so few points as to permit a monopoly that causes oppression to both producer and consumer. The inevitable of this, I am glad to say, seem favorable to a more general distribution throughout the country of the killing establishments, the butchers having learned at last that it is good policy to fight the devil with the devil.

Col. J. M. McKinney, of the Butchers' country, is more intelligent as well as a most observant gentleman, has just returned from a trip to St. Louis, to which place he accompanied a shipment of beaves, and says there seems to be a general movement of the butchers in the matter of establishing killing plants of their own, and that at East St. Louis they are building a plant of mammoth proportions for that purpose. Already the butchers from all over the country are beginning to flock to the markets for fat cattle. Col. McKinney's shipment of four cars was bought by butchers and shipped to Canton, Ohio, before he left the city. It was the only one of the "scattered" progress, till instead of going to St. Louis and Chicago for Texas cattle the butchers will come to Texas, and what a glorious day that will be for Texas. And a still more glorious day will be when our own cattle are killed in our own abattoirs and shipped out in the cheaper form of dressed sides and cans. Then will be realized the dream of Mr. Dewese for a better equalization of the cost of getting cattle to market.

There is a vast quantity of bogus science floating around and escaping from some of the only partly-fledged young professors. Such stuff is the following that is widely circulated as the output of Prof. Georgejon, who has done a great amount of this foolishness. He says:

"Has your attention ever been called to the fact that when you feed 1000 bushels of corn to a lot of steers you waste 800 bushels of that corn? That is the case, he says, if you do not save the manure. The manure is worth greater than that, for the animal system appropriates considerably less than 20 per cent of the elements in the feed; the rest is expelled in the manure, partly as undigested material and partly as broken down tissues which have been replaced by the portion which has been assimilated. Are you in the habit of allowing 1000 bushels of productive force to go to waste? You may not feed steers, but the same is true of the feed of all other classes of animals—of dairy cows, hogs, sheep and poultry. At least 80 per cent of the plant food contained in the feed they consume could be saved and employed as a force in the reproduction of feed of other crops."

Our attention was not called to this alleged but wholly baseless assertion, says the New York Times, until this extract came under notice in the agricultural papers. And noting the extraordinary character of the information given to farmers, we feel called upon to take note of it. The true figures are these: In 1000 bushels of corn there are: Of albuminoids 6000 pounds, of starch and sugar 34,720 pounds, of fat 3500 pounds, of mineral matters 840 pounds, total nutriment 46,600 of this amounting to 4,700 pounds leaving waste 9900 pounds.

But of this waste three-fourths consists of the starch or other carbonaceous matter, throwing out of the calculation the indigestible, woody fibre, which, if taken into account, would be of not the slightest use, because it has, along with the starch, no fertilizing value whatever.

These figures, which are authentic

MARKETS.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

The following sales reported by the commission firms at the Union Stock Yards indicate the tone of the market: J. F. Butz & Co. sold 39 hogs, average 155 pounds, for \$4.70 per hundred; 12 hogs, average 220, at \$4.40; 5 hogs, average 205, at \$4.35; 20 hogs, average 205, at 90 cents per hundred; 28 feeders, average 750, at \$1.90; 5 hogs, average 220, at \$4.40; 60 hogs, average 210, at \$4.70; hogs, average 204, at \$4.70.

CHICAGO.

Reported Specially for The Journal by the Texas Live Stock Commission Company.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., July 5.—Cattle—Receipts this morning, 10,000 in three days, due to strike. Prices higher all around than last week's quotations. Prices in Eastern markets have advanced 40 cents per cwt. during the past three days for the reason that they have been cut off from Chicago supplies. Receipts will doubtless be very heavy soon after the strike is declared off. First arrivals will doubtless sell high. Two days after a glutted and lower market will doubtless follow.

WOOL.

Galveston, Tex., July 4.—Receipts to-day, none.

Receipts—This day, 80,142; this week, 245,894; this season, 10,150,338; last season, 9,877,284.

Wool.

Receipts—This day, 888,711; this season, 3,712,819; last season, 7,888,111.

Stock.

Receipts—This day, 1,479,659; last season, 2,038,773.

Spring.

Receipts—This day, 81-2@10c; yesterday, 81-2@10c; Medium—Today, 91-2@10c; yesterday, 91-2@10c.

Six and Eight Months' Clip.

Receipts—Today, 80¢; yesterday, 80¢. Medium—Today, 80¢; yesterday, 80¢. Mexican Improved—Today, 71-2@9c; yesterday, 71-2@9c. Mexican Carpet—Today, 7@9c; yesterday, 7@9c.

Kansas City Horse Market.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report a fairly active market, but prices are on the downward grade.

Mules.

Market fairly active. Some little trading in all classes. No improvement in prices. On the contrary there is quite a tendency to bear down.

New York.

New York, July 4.—Beaves.—Receipts, 2574 head; sales, 2100 head. The market was not last beyond this week, which was also in a measure the position of sellers.

European cables quote American steers at 90¢ per pound.

There has been a large run of beaves in this market since the close of Saturday, and the receipts of calves and yearlings have been liberal. The market opened this morning a little weak and fully supplied with all classes of cattle.

Hogs.

Receipts, 6120 head; market strong; inferior to choice quoted at \$4.40@5.50.

New Orleans Markets.

New Orleans, July 2, 1894. Editor Live Stock Journal.

Texas and Western Cattle.

Good to choice beaves per lb gross..... 3 @31-2

Hogs.

Good fat sheep, each..... 2 25@2 50

Chicago Letter.

Chicago, July 2.—Business for the past few days has been sadly paralyzed. The great railroad strike has effectively tied up all the roads that contribute stock to the yards, and traffic for the present must cease until these difficulties are settled.

Omaha Letter.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, June 30, '94. The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Doing very well.

Fourteen fed western steers averaging 1066 pounds sold here Monday at \$3.75. Native steers have felt the force of the strike more than range stuff, as it is between here and the East that the most trouble in getting trains through is found.

THE WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL.

Description of the Design Accepted by the Treasury.

THE NEGRO AND THE MULE.

Why is it that the negro is so successful at managing the mule, and is so unsuccessful at managing a horse? It is generally admitted that both these propositions are true.

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11,000 were received against 9984 the previous week, and 22,213 the same week last year. During June receipts of Texas cattle were 42,589 against 56,461 for June, 1893.

Owing to the general strike on Western railroads receipts have been in a measure shut off and very unevenly distributed this past week. June receipts show a very satisfactory increase over the corresponding month last year, but the six months' receipts of cattle fall some 26,000 short of the first six months last year. The figures are as follows:

Receipts this week 12,415 41,273 2,784 Receipts last week 8,353 43,542 2,048 Receipts for June 55,273 217,658 16,978 Receipts for May 65,517 187,876 17,548 Receipts for June, 1893 48,317 156,541 9,529 Six months' recps. 375,113 931,409 124,704 Six months 1893... 401,324 878,888 136,888 Six months 1892... 342,761 881,465 166,884

The general cattle market was dull and unsatisfactory for the most part, although as a rule prices were not a great deal different from the week previous.

On Friday, the market was on a slight advance, followed by a big drop Saturday, the general market for the week closing 10@15c lower than for the week previous. It is very unfortunate that the least that the strike should come just at this time when on account of short receipts it was almost a moral certainty that prices would improve. It looks as if the present tribulations of the cattlemen were to be increased as much as possible in order to see who was worthy to wear the crown.

Mr. H. Hubbert of Paul's Valley, I. T., had some hogs on the market this week and was well pleased with the result. H. Dunlap of Tarrant county patronized the packing house company with his hogs.

E. S. Smith, a Tarrant county farmer, was hurt by the explosion of farmers on the market with hogs. A. R. McDonald of Graham, Young county, had hogs on the market Tuesday.

Mr. J. D. Farmer is now acting as the business manager for the visit to Kansas City. W. B. Worham of Henietta was again on the market with hogs this week.

Charles Coon, the Weatherford stockman was on the market with cattle. Mr. T. J. Taylor of Oklahoma had in his weekly shipment of hogs. He is delighted with the great packing house plant, and with the market being built up in the market and his intention of marketing all his live stock products here.

G. W. Pool of Nevada, Tex., sold some cattle early in the week. H. A. Morgan of Bartlett was again in the market with cattle this week.

The Union stock yards of Fort Worth received more live stock last Tuesday than the Union stock yards of Chicago received.

J. K. Rossom, of the Campbell Commission Company, had in his weekly shipment and laid off celebrating the glorious Fourth long enough to sell a car of cattle and one of hogs Wednesday.

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STEWART & OVERSTREET, Live Stock Commission Merchants. Office, No. 14 and 16, Exchange Building, up stairs.

J. F. BUTZ & CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS. Room 2, Exchange Building, Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.

THOS. TROWER'S SONS, Live Stock Commission Merchants, Kansas City Stock Yards. Correspondence Solicited.

C. L. SHATTUCK & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS, Chicago, Illinois. Capital, \$50,000. Capital Represented, \$100,000.

CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS, Live Stock Salesmen, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Rooms 31 and 32, Basement of East Wing.

DRUMM-FLATO COMMISSION CO., LIVE STOCK SALESMEN AND BROKERS. CAPITAL \$200,000. KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO., AT CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY OR FORT WORTH, TEXAS. We Want Your Hogs at Fort Worth, Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth.

San Antonio Health and Pleasure Resort. The wonderful medicinal properties of this water, and cures it has performed, is astonishing the whole medical fraternity.

Kirkwood Steel Wind Mills. These Mills are substantial in build and guarantee them to be as powerful as any mill made and are especially adapted for IRRIGATING PURPOSES.

NOTICE TO STOCK RAISERS: THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS AND PACKING HOUSE. Under new management opened for business December 4, and are now ready to handle all classes of stock and are especially desirous of purchasing all the HOGS That are produced in this vicinity.

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS. Of all grades, while buyers and commission men will be ready to forward shipments alive direct to Eastern markets, which have formerly been supplied with Texas cattle via Chicago.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

During the past week we have had the longest and it is to be hoped the hottest days of the year. The farmer and stockman on the farm and ranch, the commercial man, the mechanic and professional man, in their business houses, shops and offices, and indeed, everybody else in the state, have been trying to solve the problem.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

Some have succeeded, while others have failed, but all have had better success than the so-called "people's servants" up in Washington City, who, judging from reports, have been having a time of it. In the senate Hill of New York has been prodding everybody, especially Harris of Tennessee, whom he has kept in a fever heat, while in the house the Republican monkeys have been industriously pulling at the feathers of the Democratic parrots, to the no small amusement of the handful of self-sufficing Populists, who persist in swearing that they and they alone stand between the country and destruction.

In the meantime money is no more abundant, except in the banks, prices are no better for raw products, and the people generally are in no better spirits than they were a week ago. Not alone on the farms and ranches, but in the shops as well, is the feeling of unrest still painfully manifest, and in railroad circles it has reached a point that is more than serious. In all parts of the country the boycott of the railroad employees against Pullman is assuming alarming proportions, and in spite of the proclamation of the United States judges and the mobilization of troops, national and state, at important commercial centers, Pullman cars are not being moved, because Pullman refused and still refuses to come to terms with his employees or to arbitrate their differences.

The death of President Carnot of France by an assassin's dagger is but another evidence of the same spirit of unrest across the ocean. He was an exceptionally able, upright and just ruler, and his "taking off" was terribly outrageous and should be terribly avenged. But so was Signor Crispi, prime minister of Italy, an able, liberal and patriotic man, yet an attempt on his life was made but a few days since by one supposed to be in league with a large number of others to assassinate all the monarchs and their leading ministers of Europe. In the light of such facts it is not strange that the bill introduced in congress a few days since

DEFINING AN ANARCHIST

And providing for punishment by death of any one who shall make similar attempts on the lives of government officials of this country or government buildings, meets with general favor. The anarchist must be suppressed in the United States at all events. There is no room for him here, and the sooner he is made to realize this fact the better for him and the country.

Such reflections seem to be appropriate at this time when all over the land

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

is being noisily celebrated. While the boys are speculating whether "the day we celebrate" refers to the discovery of America by Columbus and his tea party or to the landing of the pilgrims, or to that other tea party in Boston harbor, or to the Declaration of American Independence, let us all take time to consider whether or not, in face of the fact that anarchy is rampant and prices are down and times are tight, it is really worth while to make so much fuss over the Fourth of July. I have been talking with a wheat grower of Texas who has so far been offered only 40 cents for No. 2 wheat, and he invited my attention to the relative decline in late years of

WHEAT AND SILVER.

Three years ago there was lots of talk about the probabilities of wheat being higher by reason of short crops everywhere, and lots of American farm papers were definite in their advice to their subscribers to sow lots of wheat. To head off what he regarded as dangerous advice J. E. Dodge, then statistician of the agricultural department at Washington, had this to say: "Let our farmers beware \*\*\* of accepting higher prices as an invitation to enlargement of the next breadth of a few million acres, or the situation may be reversed in a single season, with a recurrence of the rural depression now happily passed away. Let them beware of accepting the false and dangerous theory that we cannot grow wheat enough to reduce the world's prices, or even enough for our own use after a few more shipments of immigrants shall supplement the natural increase of our population. Such a belief generally acted on would in two years make the cheapest wheat of the century and give an intense cereulian hue to the entire rural atmosphere."

Commenting on this advice, Coleman's Rural World says "the cheapest wheat of the century" has been realized, and adds that "wheat as a crop for the future is a lost cause. The average farmer in the United States has, for the present at all events, seen its last day." And it suggests that the general farmer must find some other crop if he would make money, and predicts that to still stick to wheat as a marketable crop is to invite bankruptcy. The Rural World, however, falls to suggest what, in its opinion, is the cause for the condition it laments—whether it is that the farmers did, in fact, put in wheat too many acres, or whether some other fact is primarily responsible for the present low price of wheat. Its readers, therefore, while being advised of the conditions, are left to speculate as to the why and the wherefore of the situation. I do not propose in this letter to go fully into the subject, but I invite the attention of the wheat farmers who read The Journal to a consideration of the fact that in 1872 prior to the act demonetizing silver in this country wheat was worth as in our home markets \$1.47 per bushel, and receded less than 47 cents per bushel in Texas in 1894. If this is considered simply as an isolated fact it is not especially significant. But when considered in connection with the further facts, viz: that in 1872 cotton per pound was a fraction above 20 cents and corn per bushel 70 cents, it does look as if possibly there is more than a mere coincidence in the fact that cotton, corn and wheat have in about the same proportion declined in

value since 1872 to 1894 just as the bullion value of a silver dollar has declined. As bearing on the points I here hand you a table showing the value of cotton, corn, wheat and silver, 1872 to 1893, both inclusive, as follows:

Table with columns for Year, Cotton (cents per pound), Corn (cents per bushel), Wheat (cents per bushel), Bullion value of silver dollar (cents), and Silver (cents per ounce). Rows range from 1872 to 1893.

\*The coinage value of an ounce of pure silver is \$1.29.

In this connection it may also be well to remark that the rural depression which in 1893 Mr. Dodge referred to as "now happily passed" is again on us and the cereulian tint of which he wrote has been greatly deepened. American farmers and stockmen are studying as they never studied before to determine not merely the conditions, but their causes. And once they decide in their own minds who are responsible for such conditions, they will be untrue to themselves and to the country if they fail to hold them to a terrible responsibility. I am in no sense a pessimist, but I distinctly recognize that until these people realize and practically act on the idea that they must work out their own redemption by voting together, and only for men who will stand by their interests, they will experience no permanent relief. I believe that a deeper level of rural depression will be reached before better times obtain, for the reason that it seems next to impossible for the classes most interested in legislation to realize that only at the polls and by the ballot can they protect themselves.

While Texas farmers and stockmen are growling about low prices, the Texas politician is in his glory, talking to the dear people at the forks of the creek, holding conventions and playing "big game" generally. This, though, should be said in their justification, viz, that, notwithstanding the hotness of the weather, they manage to keep reasonably cool in their debates. I am led to indulge in these reflections by reason of the reports that come to us from other states, where the debates are better than torrid heat and as full of suggestions of brimstone as an orthodox description of a railroad strike. In South Carolina Senator Butler and Governor Tillman are making a joint canvass, each one asking to be elected United States senator. They are both reputed to be brave and courteous gentlemen, but if they are they have a curious way of showing it. At a recent meeting Governor Tillman specifically, and to his face, charged Senator Butler with being a party to a contract with a railroad in the terms of which thousands of Butler's strikers were being hauled free of charge over the state to the public meetings being held. Butler's friends might afford to be in the majority, the insinuation being that Butler would pay back the railroads by votes in their interest later on. Butler as specifically declared to Tillman's face that he was an infamous liar. So in Colorado, when Gen. Tarnsey was conspicuous under orders of Governor Waite in the Cripple Creek mines trouble recently, and now he has been tarred and feathered. Texas has a varied climate and sometimes it gets awfully hot down here, but we have learned to keep cool in politics, and while we fight as hard as others, we are, in 1894, doing but little mud-slinging, and it is to be hoped we will do even less of it later on.

It was not my purpose when I sat down to write this letter to write much of a political nature, but since I have had something to say about it, and about the methods of politicians in and out of Texas, I may as well mention a few facts, political in their character, that just now ought to interest Journal readers. The United States senate has been "up to its ears" in the discussion of

THE INCOME TAX

and since it has been so much "cussed" I will venture to discuss it, not in a partisan, but in a strictly business sense. Many Journal readers have forgotten that once before an income tax was in force in the United States. An act passed in 1861 created a tax of 3 per cent on incomes of \$800 per annum and over. From time to time various changes were made as to rates of taxation, the amounts of the incomes taxed and the proportion of the incomes exempt from taxation, until 1872, when the tax was abolished. The amounts collected by this tax I will give in the following table:

Table showing Income Tax amounts collected from 1863 to 1872. Columns include Year and Amount.

The object of the law expressed in the title was to raise money to support the government and pay the interest on the public debt. The answer was then made that it was inquisitorial and led to perjury, because it required parties to state under oath the true amount of their incomes. The answer was then made that if the greed for wealth had so distorted the minds of those who had incomes to be taxed that they would willfully commit perjury rather than bear their equitable share in supporting the government that protected them and their wealth they should be made to "walk up to the fodder" and sent to the penitentiary if they swore falsely.

In Europe this kind of tax is no experiment, and in Great Britain it has long been imposed and is today one of the established institutions that no party dare attempt to disturb.

In 1868 there were reported 276,661 persons as paying income taxes. In this country, and the income reported was \$806,006,475. In 1869 only 272,843 paid the tax on incomes, aggregating \$315,907,892, and in 1870 275,661 persons paid it on incomes of \$806,006,475, within one dollar of those reported in 1868. These incomes were almost exclusively in the hands of the same persons whose net earnings for a period of five years aggregated \$4,685,198. Since the repeal of this tax, in 1872, this vast capital has been entirely exempt from bearing any part of the

burden of government. Let the readers of the Journal, in the light of these facts, determine for themselves whether such a tax is just or unjust. H. L. BENTLEY, Abilene, Tex., July 4, 1894.

A Tribute to the Lone Star State.

In imagination I had often pictured just such a land, where spring lingers not in the lap of winter's waning arm, with few ceasares until his stay becomes almost unbearable, but where flowers bloom and the bright, happy face of nature greets us with her smiles, steadily yet eloquently urging us on to higher, nobler lives—pointing out to us our duty day by day—teaching us a lesson of loyalty to our God, our home, our friends and country. I have found it the Mecca of my fondest dreams—beautiful, matchless Star state of the universe. May she long flourish in her magnificence!

To Texas readers this letter may appear of minor importance. However, it is not to them I would dedicate it, but to those who, less fortunate than they, have never enjoyed the privilege of visiting the land of so many delights. Hence know nothing of the advantages our state holds forth to all those who enter her limits.

Texas is the largest in area of the United States of America, is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico on the south, by the Indian Territory and Arkansas on the east, Indian Territory on the north, by New Mexico on the west and Mexico on the southwest. Its area in 1850 was 292,290 miles nearly percent of the entire area of the United States. The extreme length is 740 miles, the true breadth 825 and the coast line 490 miles. The surface features are extremely diversified, the present day plains being treeless plains in the northwest, mountains in the west, foras in the east, marshy adjacent to the coast, low prairies in the southeast and a combination of the advantages of the forest growth and timberlands in the center. The amount and regularity of the rainfall decreases inland, the mean annual varying from 62 inches at Galveston to 20 inches at El Paso, in the extreme west, and 23 at Mobeile, in the extreme north. Of the United States Texas takes first in the production of cotton and cattle, second in sugar, sheep, mules and horses and eighth in pigs.

I might write at length on this subject, dwelling upon the many virtues and different parts of our state possessions, but time and space forbid. I would, however, ask your kind readers to go with me for a brief space to that portion situated west of the 101st meridian and north of the 32d parallel, commonly known as the Staked Plains (Llanos Estacados). This country (to me at least) is without a rival for beauty and excellence, perhaps because my heart clings to the "lone prairie," the spot where my childhood days were spent—"Home, sweet Home." Vast stretches of undulating or level green. Sometimes as far as the eye can see nothing in sight but the birds, at other times herds of cattle, sheep or horses browsing on the green grass. The flowers! They are like stars in the sky for their number and brilliancy. The soft sweet breezes that ever sweep over their bosom invigorate and invigorate the senses. "Home, sweet Home." Vast stretches of undulating or level green. 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