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## TEXAS Live Stock and Farm Job

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The indications are that the market on all kinds of live stock would now be fairly good, but for the strike.

Journal subscribers are requested to report any failure to receive the paper promptly on time. Such action on the part of our subscribers will be regarded as a special favor by the pub-

Shippers are advised to hold their shipments until the troubles between the railroad companies and their employes have been settled. The Journal has it from good authority that there are cattle now in the yards at Texarkana that were shipped from Southwest Texas ten days ago.

Parties receiving The Journal who are not subscribers, may know that the paper has been paid for by some one else for them, or is being sent as sample copies. The Journal never tries to force itself on any one, nor asks anyone to pay for the paper who is not a regular subscriber.

And now it would seem that cattle thieves are in hard rows in Nebraska. Late press reports from Lincolon tells of the lynching of a father and son by vigilantes for cattle stealing. Verily, the cow thief does not walk on a bed of roses in any country.

Good rains have been reported within the past eight days from Fort Worth as far West as Abilene; as far Southwest as Brownwood; as far South as Austin and Taylor, and while the rains did not cover the Eastern portion of the state, still it seemed to have fallen where it "would do most good."

Nitro-glycerine is doubtless too dan-gerous for a plaything. A recent dispatch from Cincinnati says: "Passersby at Sixth and Main streets at 10 o'clock last night were startled by an unusually loud explosion. The next instant they were showered with flesh and blood, and a man on the corner had completely disappeared. From some fragments, it was discovered that te victim was H. L. Driver, an attache of the courthouse. Part of his body was found hanging to the secondry shufters of a house sixty feet away and one arm was on top of a five-story hotel at the corner. It was sed that he had some nitro-give-and dropped it." Could this danous explosive be furnished to prairie s, cow thieves, etc., the state would get rid of them, or vice verse.



JAMES L. HARRIS.

In the year 1861, a year which will never be forgotten by people of the United States, on a fine old Southern farm in North Carolina was born the subject of this sketch, James L. Harris. Born on a farm, he had no hurried desire to lead other than a quiet, uneventful life, such as farmers do, until 1880, when he came West and began shipping cattle for J. B. Wilson from Colorado, Tex.

In 1887 Mr. Harris accepted a position with the commission firm of Gregory, Cooley & Co. and continued in their service for two years, when he resigned to accept the position of live stock agent for the Wabash road, which position h held until recently, and which was given up to associate himself with the Texas Live Stock Commission company.

In his business career in Texas for fourteen years Mr. Harris has always made friends and no enemies; has made a record for himself of which he may feel justly proud. His friends are leare self-made can at the age of 33 make the same showing as can James L. Harris.

#### FEEDERS AND FEED.

As the summer months go by and the early fall approaches, cattlemen in the feeding belt begin looking around and sixing up the situation as regards feeding steers, and feed stuffs. They naturally look well over the ground from every standpoint, getting all the information they can, and on the information thus obtained they base their calculations as to how they will come out if they feed.

The results of last year's feeding was not satisfactory to anyone. The Journal has not had the pleasure of talking with but one man who fed meal and hulls last year who claims to have made any money. This one man says he never went into it to lose any money, and while he never made any big profit, he is satisfied with having come out a little more than even. The average Texas feeder lost from \$8 to \$10 per head on all mealfed cattle last winter. Some lost as much as \$18 per head, while others lost \$4 and \$5 per head, the general average of loss being about \$8.

The causes of this loss have been attributed to many sources, but fancy priced steers, high feed and selling on the hard markets are three large and sufficient causes. It is needless to say that this year all feeders will buy much more carefully and at closer figures than heretofore; they will not only buy their cattle for less money, but will also buy their feed cheaper, and with the experience of past years will know better how to feed to obtain the best possible results.

If all this can be done, and it will, there is a chance for the feeders to catch up on the losses they suffered last season.

The opinion is prevalent that cattle are very short in Texas this year, and many predict that the feeders will not be able to get the cattle they want. The Journal is glad to say that there are not, in its opinion, so many cattle in Texas today by fully 1,500,000 head as there was at this season two years ago. But what of that? It would still leave us with a grand total of 5,000,000 cattle within the borders of the state.

If this be true, and the Journal has good reasons to believe it so, will it not be possible for us to cut from this great number at least 200,000 head of full grown feeding steers? Last season Texas fed about 140,000 head of cattle on meal and hulls, and on corn, cotton seed, sorghum and other feeds were probably fattened 40,000 additional, making the total number of fed cattle fall short of 200,000 head. This season there will be more feed than usual, but the Journal does not believe that more than 200,000 feeders will be needed to supply the demand and it

also believes that the demand will be easily supplied.

No one need think that because cattle are somewhat scarcer that they are worth more money, for such is not the case. There are more steers in Texas than the feeders can pay for at reasonable prices, and there is more feed in Texas than the demand will call for. so steers and feed should both sell at reasonable figures. Let the feeders regain some of last season's losses and everyone will see the good resulting therefrom

Some inquiries for feeding steers are being made now, but the prices asked have been too high, so no contracts have as yet been made. Price your cattle right and you can sell them.

#### A CRISIS AT HAND.

When Mr. Pullman was recently asked whether the wages which he paid to his workmen were sufficient to keep them from getting into debt to him, he declined to answer the question This can only be taken as a tacit admission on the part of the money magnate that if his workmen continued to labor for him at their present wage rate, they must become involved in slavery as long as they continued in his employment. These workingmen are skilled laborers and felt that their services were worth something more than wages insufficient to keep affoat themselves and their families, while Pullman was amassing his millions they saw before themselves and their families a lifetime of the slavery of debt. A very natural thing for them to do was to protest against Mr. Pullmans rapacious spirit, they did so, and the great strike was inaugurated.

Everybody recognizes the indubitable rights of people to work or not work at their own pleasure, so long as, if they do not work, they do not become a burden on somebody else. But in every sense it is the right of working people to go out on a strike when they feel that they have been aggrieved, it is their just way of protest against what they deem to be injust exactions on the part of their employers and acknowledged by law and justified and established in public opinion. Then perhaps the emptoyer may see that he has been wrong, he meets his employes, a compromise is effected and matters are again harmonious.

But there is a line carefully to be drawn between liberty and license, where the employe knows his rights and dares maintain them, he has rightful sympathy, but where, forgetful of all else save his own real or fancied wrong, he steps beyond the line and bids defiance to law, then must the strong hand of the law be raised in defense of the country's liberty

In the present great strike, however, in justice there must be observed the difference between strikers and rioters. Some of the strikers in Chicago during the recent excesses there may have been riot flends, but the police chiefs say that their men encountered in the collision their usual enemies, the toughs, crooks and anarchists. It would be a wrong to the vast army of workingmen, who do not sympathize with riot, to indiscriminately charge violence and incendiarism against the strikers. Nor should those sentimentalists who rave because force and fire arms are used against vicious destroyers, let their sympathies go too far ahead of their perceptions. Not a gun has been leveled, nor has a club been raised against any man who was not breaking a law. The police and troops were sent out against the acts that the strikers have condemned. In a nutshell, those who condemn the strike can do so without confounding the strikers as a class with incendiaries and anarchists, and those who sympathize with the strike can do so without feeling the necessity of defending crime.

Perhaps never in the history of this country has the situation been more serious, a crisis is at hand between labor and capital, and profound wisdom and the greatest discretion is needful in an issue involving so great consequences.

One week ago the hot winds were burning up the corn crops in many counties. Since then, however, good rains have fallen most every where, and while the corn crop in certain localities was greatly injured and cut short by these hot winds, yet there will be more than an average supply of corn raised in Texas this year.

Unless a particular sort of peach is wanted, peach stones may be sown and from them plants will be had which, in nearly all cases, are very satisfastory and there will be some early and some late ones, as a rule. These natural seedlings are usually longer lived than budded trees, being free of disease. Sow the stones in the fail or keep them damp in earth and sow in



Another self-made, one who is universally known and loved, is Jared Williams Barbee, a likeness of whom is shown above. Mr. Barbee is new general live stock agent of the St. Louis Southwestern railroad; has his home and headquarters in Fort Worth. He was born in Staunton, Va., May his debt and bound in little less than | .15, 1864, and moved to Brenham, Texas, in 1871, where he resided three years, moving then to Austin, where another three years was spent. Tyler was then his home for something over a year, after which he moved to Brenham again, where he lived until 1881 when he went to Erath county and worked for several years as a cowboy

> and on a farm. Entered the railway service in Kansas City as office boy in the general freight department of the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern road January 7, 1887. April 1, 1888, saw him freight rate clerk for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas at Sedalia, ourl. Kansas and Texas, and May 1, 1892, he was general livestock agent of the St. Louis Southwestern railroad, the position he now

> Mr. Barbee is now only 30 years of age, but has made rapid advancement in the seven years he has been in the railroad business and, as his friends all say, "there's nothing too good for He was educated at the Agricultural

and Mechanical college of this state nd no doubt, his alma mater is as proud of him as are all his friends.

#### THE GREAT STRIKE.

About two months ago the employes of the Pullman company were forced into a strike, as they claim, by the oppression of their employer, the Pullman company. Being connected with the Railway union, members of that union refused to handle the Pullman cars. The railroad companies refused to break their contracts with the Pullman company, hence thousands of railroad men belonging to the Railway union refused to work, and in consequence trade, traffic and travel has been almost at a standstill.

Chicago has daily reported "no receipts of stock, no market and no prospects," and the same condition exists in other channels of trade. The ice and milk supply of the Windy City has been exhausted, and the city is threatened with a general famine.

Armed troops are on the ground to guard railroad property and enforce the law; property is being daily destroyed by and through different methods; several men have been killed and a regular pitched battle is likely to come off at any time; a general strike all over the country and consequent stagnation of business is daily expected. -

George M. Pullman refused on seven different occasions to arbitrate the differences existing between his company and his men. Arbitration is always safe, even though not satisfactory. Had he had the welfare of his employes at heart; had he cared for the business situation of the country at large; had he cared for the roads that had contracted with him to haul his cars he would have been more than willing to arbitrate with the people who, by his grinding policy, now owe \$70,000 for rents on his own houses, debts which accrued because of his employes' inability to live on the wages

paid them. Politics, strikes and such matters are out of the Journal's line, but this strike affects the business of the Journal's patrons in so far that no live stock cen, during the continuance of the strike, be shipped.

The Journal does not believe in riots, bloodshed and the destruction of property, and trusts that the Railway union will use only principle and right as its weapons. The Journal does not believe that the strikers have any desire to destroy or intend to destroy life crop, and will mature most of the posted cattleman in the country.

and property, but thinks that the laws less, tough, anarchist element is taking advantage of the opportunity offered, and committing such acts now while the blame and censure will fall on the shoulders of the striking leaders. Let the troubles be adjusted and business be resumed, and then let the government guard against a repitition of such occurences by buying and controlling railroads, or enacting a law providing for a board of arbitration, with authority to effectually settle troubles of this kind.

#### The Rain.

The Gazette's special reports, dated July 7, report rain as follows:

Bonita, Tex., July 7.—A nice rain fell here last night, which was badly

Glen Rose, Tex., July 7.—A fine rain fell here yesterday evening. It came just in time to save the famishing corn crop of this county.

Roanoke, Tex., July 7 .- Today Jupiter Pluvius paid us about a seven-hours'

visit, which secures us an average corn crop. Corton has not suffered yet. Forney, Tex., July 7 .- On yesterday evening we were blessed with a fine rain which lasted into the night. Much

good is done, and the people rejoice. Dublin, Tex., July 7.—A slorious rain fell last night and is still falling this morning. Corn was cut off some, but an abundant supply is secure. Cotton had not as yet suffered.

Elmo, Tex., July 7 .- About 6 o'clock a rain commenced falling and contin-ued until 9 o'clock this morning and rained about three hours, and has rained plenty for crops.

-Farmers' Branch, Tex., July 7 .- A fine cotton rain fell here yesterday and last night. There was not enough to help the corn crop any. In fact the corn is so far advanced that rain cannot do any good: Corn is cut. off onehalf by the drouth. Plenty will be made to do the country, but there will be none to spare.

Souri, Kansas and Texas at Sedalia. Waco, July 7.—The rain which began here about 3 o'clock this morning was very general in this section and s credited with having done a large amount of good for crops, coming at a time when urgently needed. Charles manager Hamilton Texas Central railroad, said: ports from all along our line from Albany to Waco, say that we have had a most copious rainfall. This insures the finest crops by long odds that we have ever had in Central Texas. and will make Texas the most prosperous the union, regardless of strikes and the sway of communistic and anarchists and "Coxeyistic" so-

cieties elsewhere. Terrell, Tex., July 7. - The drouth was broken yesterday by a good rain. It also continued most of the night and a good portion of the day, thoroughly wetting the ground. This will probably save the corn crop.

Greenville, Tex ... July 7 .- This morning at 8:30 o'clock a fine rain began falling and continued, for about two and three-quarter hours. Prospects for more are good. This rain has been worth thousands of dollars to Hunt for without it right at this time the corn crop would have been very short. As it is a good crop is assured.

De Leon, Tex., July 7 .- This section of the country around De Leon has this morning been visited by a glorious rain, one among the best of the season. It looks to be general in this section, and was in time to do corn much good on the deep sandy lands, and insures a good cotton crop.

Burleson, Tex., July 7. This community was visited with a very heavy rain, with considerable wind, yesterday evening. The rain was very much Fine corn and cotton crops will result. The people here are nearly through with small grain and the yield is good.

Nevada, Tex., July 7.-We had a good rain this morning which was badly needed. Corn was beginning to suffer. This insures a heavy crop. Kennedale, Tex., July 7 .- The drouth is broken. We had a fine rain here yesterday evening and it is still rain-ing this morning. The corn crop has been damaged some on account of the dry weather, but the cotton crop is in splendid condition. Springtown, Tex., July 7.-It began

raining here at 3 o'clock this afternoon and now at 5 is still raining. wal be greatly benefited by this time-Cotton was never better at this date. A bountiful crop of corn Thorp's Springs, Tex., July 7 .- A

good rain fell yesterday. It commenced again this morning at 8, and at this writing, 10 a. m., is still raining, with no indications of a let-up. It is too late, however, to benefit corn. Eastland, Tex., July 7.-The

weather was broken up last night by one of the finest Tains ever had in west Texas. The rain came in time to benefit some of the corn crop and to al-most insure all other crops. Tom Bean, Tex., July 7.—At this writing (10 a. m.) it is raining here,

and if it continues long it will be great help to corn crops and furnish stock water, which is about out Kilgore, Tex., July 7.—The heaviest rain of the season fell here last evening. No damage is learned of. The rain was much needed by crops.

Baird, Tex., July 7.—Rain began fall ing about 2 o'clock this morning and continued up to 7 o'clock. All creeks are swimming, and a good season is reported from all parts of the county

so far heard from. Valley Mills, Tex., July 7.-A good

early cotton. The prospects are good for a bountiful harvest Albany, Tex., July 7.-This section was visited last night and today by good soaking rains. Good rains from all surfounding country so far as heard from, Corn, cotton, sorghum and

other crops are looking excellent.

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A Gazette report from Itaska says: The grain crop has been pretty nearly all threshed and is being marketed at a prettly lively rate. The rain and wind storm on the 7th did not amount to much. It has been raining some to-day with indications of more. With a good rain now old Hill county would beat all former records in the way of a big crop. It is safe for a fine crop as it is now. Gin men are making preparations to handle a larg crop of the staple. Old gins are being put in good shape and new ones have been and are being built all around. Messrs. Pruitt, Macelroy & Co., who have large gin-ning interests in town, are now hauling out large, heavy machinery and erecting a firstclass ginning outfit four and one-half miles northeast of

here. Reports from Washburn says crops are in fine condition, but rain's needed. It is claimed by some farmers there that their oats will make forty bushels

In discussing the laws of heredity it

#### Heredity in Stock Breeding.

must be admitted, says the Drovers' Journal, that there are so many exceptions laid down in the books to the general rules that a breeder is practically compelled to follow common sense in attempting to improve domesticated animals, rather than any stereotyped formula. Some of the greatest stallions have been blind, but the infirmity was an accident and not an hereditary quality. The great race horses Glencoe and Lexington were both blind for many years, but got next to no blind foals and their daughters proved the greatest brood mares in the country. Each of the above stallions had uncommon excellence connected with the one intirmity of blindness, and as neither of them had been born blind, common-sense breeders like the late R. A. Alexander, the the chances of breeding the daugnters of Glencoe to Lexington with the result that the progeny proved the greatest lot of high-class race horses ever produced in America. In this instance both Lexington and Glencoe were born with good eyes and the infirmity of blindness being purely accidental their off-spring inherited the good eyes of their remote ancestors. If blindness has been the characteristic of each family for a number of generations, unques-tionably a majority of the progeny of the cross of the daughters of Glencoe with Lexington would have been blind, but both having gone blind by accident the infirmity was not transmit-The higher excellencies of animal life, particularly the qualities of game, speed, endurance and a level head are not produced with the uniformity of a high class physical conformation. How many fine individual horses, richly bred in the best racing strains, fail to make fast time or develop into reliable race horse. The physical organiza-tion is perfect, but the mental and nervous qualities are not well balanced It occasionally happens that all the produce of a great mare bred to a high class stallion will develop into reliable race horses, but such examples are exceptions to the general results. The dam of Goldsmith Maid 'never produced the equal of the Maid. Miss Russell produced a number of fast foals, but only one, Maud S. What it is that in one instance produces a sensational performer, and the next foal, full brother, proving a conspicuous failure, is not yet understood by breeders. One can see that conditions not understood interfere to hinder the op-erations of hereditary causation. Of course authors can say that the inferior animal threw back to some remote ancestor, but this does not satisfy the breeder, especially when all the anestors for a number of generations have been superior individuals. is science has not yet ly comprehended all the truth perfectly comprehended all the myteries of animal life, but by observation and experiment have discovered many things helpful to breeders in developing improved stock. Selections of animals exhibiting the qualities one desires to reprofuce and mating them with specimens inheriting the same characteristics is the plain road to establish a breed or improve the horse stock of the country,

What an admirable provision of nature that was in ushering in the sea-son with backward grass in Texas, says the Kansas City Telegram, thus forcing the heavy supply of cattle to be held later than usual. Some of the cattle that would have been marketed this season with early grass, will prob ably not come to market this year. The supply has been too heavy even with the reduced supply. But if the markets were being crowded with cattle to the extent they were at this time last much of the stuff would not pay freight and thousands would go bankrupt. Nature has evidently provided a small supply of cattle to meet the smallness in demand caused by commercial depression and poverty. Nature knows about as well how to manage these little effects as any personal age these little affairs as any person you could pick out.

"I never saw cattle so scarce but that I am out of money before the cat-tle gave out," said Col. Winfield Scott when asked if he believed cattle would when asked if he believed cattle would be scarce this year. "No, sir," he con-tinued, "there are more cattle for sale than the feeders can find money to pay for. Sometimes the people say cattle are short, but when the buying time comes the cattle come, too, and

#### CATTLE.

GALLOWAY CATTLE FOR THE SOUTH.

By Edwin Montgomery, Mississippi. For a very long time the writer has had a favoable impression as to the adaptability, superior value and pecu-Har fitness of the Galleway cattle for the Southern States. For years, through the agricultural press, he has endeavored to interest Southern breeders and prospective breeders in the claims and merits of the breed. The Galloway wears a rough coat, and has Galloway wears a rough coat, and has not the elegant form, sliken hair and fine appearance of its near relative, the Aberde n-Angus. The difference is the natural effect of differing conditions of climate, soil, herbage and care in their native habitats. The Galloway originated in Southwestern Scotland, where the land is noor, the grass is sant. nated in Southwestern Scotland, where the land is poor, the grass is scant, where there is much mist and rain and cloudy weather. No artificial shelter is provided, and but little feed save what the meage pastures afford. Thus, the peculiarity of climate, the vicissitudes of weather and the adaptability of "roughing it," account for the long, shaggy coat of hair and the coarse general appearance of the animal. On the other hand, the Aberdeen-

On the other hand, the Aberdeen-Angus, a direct descendant of the same original wild stock, no doubt possessing so many of the selfsame individual characteristics, is a product of Northern Scotland, where the soil is rich, the grasses more luxuriant and rich, the grain crops more varied and abundant; the shelters beter the climatic conditions more favorable, and the farmers more progressive and skill-el in farming and stock raising. One of the varieties of this breed is the re-sult of rimate and native surround-ings alone, while the other is the master product and arhievement of better climate and uatural surroundcombined with superior skill in

handling, mating and breeding.

The Galloway then being a native of a climate in no wise severe, and of a region where the herbage is scent and coarse, would seem to be admira-bly suited to the Gulf and Atlantic states, where the general native pas-turage would well support the bree! and keep it up to its present standard; In fact, we believe it would be much improved and more highly perfected here than upon its native heath.

On the boad, treeless plains of the Northwest, where the grass is small and scant, and parched by a relentass summer sun; where, in winter, the ground is more or less covered with snow, and the fierce winds blow in ley blasts across the wide expunse, Gallo-ways bear the brunt of the worst elements of weather and overcome the most unfavorable conditions of soil and food. There they prove their vig-orous constitutional stamina and hardi-

In our more genial Southern country, of more moderated extremes of weather, where the grass is green the year round, the herbage is rich and varied, and the climatic conditions are less rigid, it would seem that this breed of cattle might not only thrive well, but, in a few generations, develop into far better animals than distinguish the breed today. In certain sections of the South where the lands are above the average in fertility, and where special attention is being devoted to grass and small grain, the Galloway might be incided into an animal that would, in superior beef value, put all other breeds in this climate in the back-

The absence of horns is a decided advantage. Horns on domestic cattle, in those days of advanced civilization, are useless appendages that subserve are users afpendages that substitution no really useful purpose. In their wild state horns were a necessary defense of the boving race, but domestic cattle have no use for them now. A few years and the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College raised a number of grade Galloways and stall-fed them for beef. The results showed that no other improved breed of dattle re rapidly and made such steady gains in fiesh as did these grade Galloways.

Feeding Cattle on the Grass.

For the past few years there has been more profit in summer feeding than winter; consequently many have changed from the latter to the former. It is less labor to feed on the grass and a better price has been realized for ofat cattle during the summer months. But they eat as much corn and consume considerable grass be-Many feeders think that the best

gains can be made by keeping them on heavy pasture. A writer in an ex-change says on this subject:

"One of the largest feeders in our country prefers to have them on short pasture-not too short, but mediumas they will eat more corn and make better gains and a better quality of beef. A better plan than either summer or winter fattening, and one that is fast gaining friends with us, is as follows: Winter your yearlings or 2-year-olds well, feed them corn in the spring until the grass is good and put them out on pasture in good condition. and in the fall-August or Septembercommence feeding them corn and finish up in dry lot until they are fully ripe. By this plan you get two or three hundred pounds of grass weight, which is much cheaper than grain and you have the advantage of the best season of the year for lot feeding. The gain twat a steer will make on full feed and pasture is from 90 to 110 pounds per month on an average, while the same animal on good pasture will make a gain of from 60 to 90 pounds per month. There is not enough difference between grainfed cattle on grass and those on grass stone to justify feeding grain in summer, unless in finishing or commenc-ing a bunch of steers. If a person would take half the grain and feed in the spring before the grass came and take the other half and feed in the fall when the pastures become short, that he would in feeding in winter or in summer on grass, there would

There is no better way to convert our luxurious grasses and crops of grain into profitable beef than take the best of care of our cattle from calf-hood up, never allowing them to go back or stand still, but keep them mov-ing right along until ready to fatten. Feed twenty-five bushels of grain in the spring and turn out on good pasture and finish in the fall with grain well ripened and you should have from 1300 to 1600-pound cattle that will command top prices. The cattle business has been on the 'ragged edge' for the last two or three years, just as the great depression in the hog market was for some time back, but a few months ago the tide turned and now that animal is looked upon with favor. It is estimated by some of our practical feeders that this country alone there was not less than \$20,000 lost in feeding cattle last winter, while the breeder only re-

LYON'S

SHEEP A. CATTI

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be more profit.

ceived a fair profit for raising them But we think the dawn of a brighter day is at hand and the tide has already turned in favor of the cattle owner, and especially for the one that has good stuff. Although many have gone out of the business and disposed of their stock at a sacrifice, keeping the price low for so long, it will be the stayers that will win in the end."

Removing the Horns.

Orange Judd Farmer.

Dehorning cattle did not originate from fashion as did the docking of horses, but from a necessity on the farm, the ranch, the cars and the boat. The goring of cattle costs the stock raiser hundreds of dollars annually. Packing for transit on cars is much safer if the animals are polled or buffalo-headed, and when it comes to packing cattle on board ocean cattle boats, the advantage is decidedly perceptible. When one animal with a weapon furnished by nature for protection gores another from pure devilment, as is frequently the case on large cattle ranches, it is natural that the owner should interfere and re-

move the weapon.

This operation should be done in merciful a manner as possible, when the animal is young, as then there is no pain. All that is needed is a pair of sharp, curved scissors, a stick caustic potash, a cup of clean water and a rope. Catch the calf, fix the rope so that the calf is cast and tied secure, trim the hair off as close to the skin as possible around the butten or knob where the horn will come out, then dip the stick of caustic in the cup of water and rub it all around and over the button. Then turn the calf and treat the other button. When this is done, turn the calf again and repeat the application. If this is well done, the calf will never know what a horn is.

For removing a matured horn, the operation is best performed with a fine tenoning saw, taking the horn off close to the hair tuft, but not near enough to touch the skin. The skin will curl over the root and almost if not quite cover it. The operation should always be performed in the mild season when flies and pests are absent. If it is desired to cover the horn root after the operation, this can be done with veter-inary styptic collodion, made by dissolving powdered aloes, myrrh and shellac in spirits of wine, which will, when dissolved, form a strong coating when it is carefully applied with a brush; or the usual collodion, mixed with Canada balsam and castor oil, can be used, which is termed flexible collodion. Shoemaker's wax, just collodion. Shoemaker's wax, just melted and applied is used also, and answers very well when the other cannot be obtained. not be obtained. The object is to exclude the air. Should there be much bleeding at any time, and it be desired to stop it, use tincture of perchloride of iron on raw cotton.

Those whose cattle are bothered with the horn fly should read the following from Prof. Weed, enomologist of the Mississippi agricultural experiment station, who recommended last year the following treatment:

The treatment of the horn fly is mostly preventive in its nature and consists of the application to the cattle of odorous substances which will keep the flies from the animals. For this purpose a great many substances have been recommended, but most of them have proved of but little value. The following, however, have given most satisfactory results at our

hands: "Gnat-oil," made as follows: crude carbolic acid, one ounce; pennyroyal, one-half to one ounce; sulphur, one-fourth pound; crude cotton seed oil, one gallon. Mix well and apply with a brush or cloth to the shoulders and back of the cattle. The crude cotton-seed oil is cheaper than the other oils,

as good in making the above.

2. Fish oil and tar mixed and applied as above is equally effective. The tar is mixed with the fish oil so that the odor may last longer and thus keep the the flies away from the animals a greater length of time. Either of the above will keep the flies away from the animals for several days, after which the application should be repeated. 3. The flies breed in fresh manure thus important that the barn

yards be kept clean and free from manure as possible. Lime placed upon the manure will kill the larvae.

#### CATTLE WANTED.

Among our customers we have buy ers for the following 'ots of cattle, viz: One thousand good four year old steers. These are wanted by an East Texas feeder -- who will buy and pay for the cattle now and receive them in September.
Three thousand good two year

steers. These are wanted for a Wichlta pasture. Could be handled in lots of 500 or over. Would not object to some threes if price was right.

Two thousand ones and twos (steers)

mixed. Purchaser would want these delivered in lots of not less than 500 in Jack county. Five hundred yearling steers for a Clay county pasture. This party wants

good cattle, but must be cheap.
One thousand twos and threes. Five hundred two year old steers.
These all want good Central Texas cattle, raised and located above the

quarantine line. We also have a customer for 5000 yearling steers raised and located above the quarantine line. These can be de-livered in lots of 1000 or over at Amarllo-clso buyer for 2000 yearling steers be delivered in pasture in Central

We also have two customers each of whom want from 6000 to 10,000 head of mixed stock cattle.

Parties who can fill afty one or more of above inquiries or who have cattle of any kind for sale, are requested to write us, giving full and complete description of the cattle offered, price location, etc. Address
The Loving Land and Live Stock

Agency,
GEO. B. LOVING & SON,
Manager Fort Worth, Texas.

#### CATTLE BUYERS WANTED.

If those wanting to buy any kind or number of cattle will correspond with us, telling us just what they want, we can usually fit them up at bottom figures, at all events we will make a special effort to do so, and will always be glad to see or hear from those wanting to buy.

The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Tex.

The Baptist union of Great Britain has passed resolutions declaring that there is "too much" lynching in the United States.

1,000,000 CANS SOLD IN TEXAS.
Used by 50,000 Stockmen and Farmers Death to SCREW

Cure for FOOT RUT 50 Per Cent. Stronger Than Any Other OBLIGHT STATE

Try It and You'll Use No Other. Lyon's Sheep Dip, SHEEP AND WOOL

Edited by H. L. Bentley, Abilene, Texas, to whom all communications intended for this department should

If sheep produce 5 pounds of good wool and this wool sells in the market at 20 cents per pound it means one dollar per head realized by the flockmaster on his wool sale. But if these five pounds only sell for 5 cents per pound it means only 25 cents per head to the flockmaster. If the flockmaster by his neglect to take good care of his sheep or to have his wool properly handled gets a little less wool at a littless per pound for the wool it may still mean all the way from 70 to 80 cents. mean all the way from 70 to 80 cents per head to him at 20 cents per head. But when wool is "flat" he can't af-ford to have a short crop. In other words he should bear in mind that if the price of wool is small there is the greatest necessity for him to see that his sheep are kept in the best possible condition so as to avoid a short clip and short wool.

A few years ago the writer visited a flock of thoroughbred sheep and involuntarily remarked, that: "There is no room for improvement here." Recently he had the opportunity and enjoyed the pleasure of again visiting this flock and was astonished to see that it was a very decided improvement on the old flock of ten years before, which experience emphasized what he has often had occasion to declare in the columns of the Journal, clare in the columns of the Journal, clare in the columns of the Journal, viz: that there is no such thing as a perfect sheep, but even the breed can be improved. Hence 'the advice to Journal readers who fancy they have gotten the perfect sheep, to make another effort to improve it. Fifty years hence the best sheep will be wonderfully better than the best sheep today.

#### Wool Under Protection. American Cultivator.

As the nation is apparently approaching the time when the wool industry will have to face foreign competition will have to face foreign competition without the barrier of protective duties varying from 10 to 12 1-2 cents per pound, as heretofore, it may be well to review some of the effects of protection upon this great home industry.

The highest duties on wool were levied under the tariff law of 1867, when 12 1-2 cents per pound was collected upon first and second class wools, which are the qualities mostly grown in the United States, After that law had been in operation a few years its stimulating effect upon the growth of wool was visible, as the clip of the United States increased faster than that of any other nation, Taking the twelve years preceding the repeal of the tariff law of 1867, say from 1873 to 1884, the wool clip of the United States doubled.

increase was from 170,000,000 pounds in 1873 to 340,000,000 pounds in 1884, outstripping the enormous in-1884, outstripping the enormous intentils data and we here present it crease of Australia, the Cape of Good for the benefit of all concerned, as fol-Hope and the Argentine Republic, not-withstanding the advantages of perennial pasture enjoyed by these semi-

tropical nations.

Great Britain is the only nation in the north temperate zone where the climatic conditions and habits of the people are at all similar to those of the United States, and where the sheep are fed in winter; but the wool clip Great Britain under free trade creased 19 per cent., while that of the United States under protection increas-ed 100 per cent. If the duties had not been lowered it is fair to assume that the same ratio of increase would have continued, in which case this country would have produced 650,000,000 pounds of wool by 1895, which is the entire amount consumed by the American

Notwithstanding these facts, how-ever, the advocates of free wool deny that protection has been advantageous to American wool growers, although, in point of fact, American wools and similar foreign wools were worth at the London market from March, 1886, to March, 1893, an average of 51 per cent below prices obtained in the United States for the same kind and quality. Besides, the free wool markets of the world declined over 50 per cent in the thirty-three years previous to March 1, 1893, while the average decline in American wool owing to procline in American wool, owing to protection during the same period, was only 12 1-2 per cent, and but for American protection the foreign decline of 50 per cent would have been the American decline instead of less than one-fourth of it.

It is also well to remember that this country in the past produced the equal of every quality of world. There is no other part of the world. There is no quality of foreign wool the equal of which cannot be and has not been produced in America. The only reason why certain qualities which were fore merly raised in great abundance are now imported is because they are produced more cheaply in foreign coun-

Poor Sheep, Poor Wool and Poor Mutton.

A friend of the Journal, writing from New Mexico, has this to say:
"My nearest neighbor is a farmer, and not a very successful one. He owns and not a very successful one. He owns a poor farm, and is a great growler because he don't make No. 1 crops on his No. 3 land. I am a sort of weel-grower and sheep breeder. That is to say I have about 1000 to 1100 rether ordinary sheep that I bought at 50 ordinary sheep, that I bought a: 50 cents a head, and I expect I have been something of a growler myself, because I haven't been growing five to six pounds of No. 1 wool every year on the pounds of No. 1 wood every year on the back of my No. 4 representatives of "the golden hoof." The other day Neighbor Clark and I met to growl together over our bad luck, I couldn't resist the temptation to suggest to him that if he had No 1 land and vould cultivate it in No. 1 style he might reasonably expect to reap from it No. 1 crops. The idea seemed to strike him, and after indulging in a faraway look he said: "Precisely, Mr. Hill! but hang me if I had thought of it before." Then, after a few minutes more of apparently deep reflection he turned to me and said: "And, new, since I come to think of it, Hill, possibly I can give you a pointer. You are something of a calamity howler your-self. But have you any right to complain that you don't secure No. 1 crops of wool and No. 1 mutton from No. 4 sheep that you don't pay any more attention to than you do to your No. 10 scrub calves?" Strike me? Bet your life it struck me. The fact is, I had never thought of the matter at all in

Down in Mason county is an old-timer who, 20 years ago, was a sheepman "back East." He has never in 20 years been entirely out of the sheep business, and while never a rich man he has managed to "get along." and is regarded as authority on everything appertaining to sheep by those who know him best. Recently he was interviewed by a Journal quill-driver and asked to give his views in full as to the best way to secure success in sheep breeding and wool growing. He was expected to furnish for the columns of the Journal at least three columns of wise reflections, but he did not do it. of wise reflections, but he did not do it. After a couple of days taken for thought and in which to write out his views, he handed to The Journal man an old envelope, badly worn and soiled, on which he had scribbled the following words: "Good sheep, clean sheep, fat sheep." At first The Journal scribe thought the old man was quizzing him, but after thinking the matter over he saw that in these six words of one syllable each the old man had told it all. Without good sheep there can be no positive success, no matter how clean or how fat they are kept. One may have comparative success, but only the best is good at all in actual only the best is good at all in actual practice on a live stock farm with good sheep, even there can be no real prosperity on the ranch if thy are not kept clean of the scab and in good condition as to health. The writer has known of many dead failures on the part of sheepmen who with excellent sheep made no money cut of handling them because they didn't keep the flock sheep made no money cut of handling them because they didn't keep the flock clean and fat. So, too, it is a fact that even with good and clean sheep the sheep business will be a failure financially unless the flock is kept in good growing and living condition—in other words fat. Fut with good sheep clean words, fat. But with good sheep, elean sheep and fat sheep success is absolutely certain. And to the young men of Belt n and Midland who have during the past week asked the editor of this department for advice on the subject the suggestion of the old man from

ity and flesh, than good crops can be

Down in Mason county is an old-timer

better land and sheep.

Scrub Sheep in Texas. Some time since we were asked to give the relative values of our Texas sheep as compared with those of like ages in other states. We have gotten this data and we here present it

Mason county is earnestly commended

	lows:	Sheep.		
-	States and Terri- tories.	Under 1	Oevr J	
	tories.			
1	Maine	\$1.77	\$2.15	
	New Hampshire	2.03	2.53	
	Vermont	2.00	2.53 2.22	
	Massachusetts	3.50	3.70	
	Rhode Island	3.20	3.70	
	Connecticut	3.21	3.80	
	New York	2.48	2.98	
	New Jersey	3.90	3.53 2.98 4.15 3.27	
	Pennsylvania	2.66	3.27	
4	Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware	3:00	3.25	
-	Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia	2.81	3.20	
1	Virginia	2.18	2.70	
	North Carolina	1.15		
1	North Carolina South Carolina Georgia	1 27	1.63 1.71	
	Georgia	1 22	1.71	
	Florida	1.23	1.97	
-	Alabama	99	1.33	
1	Mississippi	1.10	1.55	
1	Mississippi			
	Louisiana	7 00	1.47	
	Arkansas	1.03	1.50	
1	Tennessee	1.46	1.98	
	Tennessee	1.66	2.35	
1	West Virginia	1.00	2.65	
	Kentucky	1.93	2.52	
V	Ohio	1.62	2.52	
1	Michigan	1.81	2.51	
1	Indiana	2.03	2.67	
1	Illinois	1.89	2.57 2.61 2.34	
1	Wisconsin	1.78	2.34	
1	Minnesota	1.04		
1	Iowa	2.11	2.01	
-	Missouri	1.47	2.13	
	Kansas	1.43	2.23	
	Nebraska	1.63	2,65	
	South Dakota	1.70	2.47	
1	North Dakota	1.27	2.33	
	Nebraska Nebraska North Dakota North Dakota Montana Wyoming	1.27	M.00	
	Wyoming	1.50	2.45	
	COIOPAGO	1.20. 1	2.05	
	New Mexico	.68	1.55	
1	New Mexico	1.13	1.63	
	Utah	1.21	1.84	
- 1	Manada	1 90	0 45	

\$2.20 Total ..... \$1.49 These figures are not very gratifying to a Texas man. They are estimated for January, 1894, but are believed to be substantially near the truth. In the under 1-year-old class we take our place away down towards the bottom of the list, only Louisiana, Mississippi and New Mexico is the order named making a lower showing. While in the over 1-year old list Texas is at the foot of the class. When it comes to numbers, however, Texas is away to the

1.38

1.33

2.45 1.83

2.00

Nevada .....

Oregon ..................

front again.
In spite of the tosees to flockmasters by reason of scab, dogs, coyotes, cats, and lots of other enemies, we still have lots of sheep and in the aggregate we still make a fair showing when it comes to the report of pounds of wool and number of sheep sold. Suppose though that instead of \$1.03 to \$1.47 per head for 1 and 2-year-old sheep we were en-titled to realize and could in fact realize \$3.90 to \$4.15 as in New Jersey? It would mean prosperity to flock-masters, notwithstanding the unfriendly attitude of congress and despite the dows, cats etc. We can in ten years improve our flocks up to the New Jersey standard. Let us do it!

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STANDARD FOR THIRTY YEARS.

## that light, but after Clark pointed it out to me I saw it all as clear as possible. There is such a thing as getting too close to a thing to see it fairly. I have been so close to my No. 4 sheep all these years that I never saw how BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT

Sure Death to Screw Worms and will Cure Foot Rot.

really good for nothing they were until Clark, in a spiteful feeling, I think, give me his "pointer." Now I understand the situation and I know now that good wool and lots of it can no more be grown on sheep, poor in quality and flesh, than good crops can be It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1-2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb., cans. Ask for grown on thin and poorly cultivated land. Clark's farm is for sale and so BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT. Take no other. Sold by all drugglate are my sheep at less than cost. But we are both intending to reinvest in better land and sheep."

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#### HORSES AND MULES,

Edited by J. H. Dills, Sherman, Texas, to whom all communications intended for this department should be addressed.

Postmaster Hill of Dallas claims the greatest producing mare on record in

The two fastest miles trotted this season to date were made by David B at Lexington, Ky., 2:13 1-2 and Nightingale at Buffalo, 2:13 142.

A smooth, sound set of feet and legs are indispensible to a good horse. Never buy or breed to a horse with de-fective feet. Remember the old adage: "No foot, no horse."

Lucy Q (dam of Peleg 2:23 1-4 and Reno's Baby 2:23 1-2 trotting, 2:24 1-2 pacing), won the 2:15 pace at the Denver meeting in grand style; best time, Matthew Riley, of the New York

Driving club, besides being a lover of fine horses, is very fond of dogs. He has five imported red Irish setters, a pound toy terrier and a red Italian eyhound 18 months old that weighs but two pounds.

Saladin in his great race against Mascot at Belmont wore aluminum shoes, 2 1-2 ounces weight in front and counces behind. His light boots, however, made the weight equal all round. This light metal and the bike sulky will materially assist the coming twominute horse in either a trot or pace.

One of the most important shipments of trotting and breeding stock this sealeft New York June 19 for Europe. It consisted of twenty-seven head horses, purchased and shipped by Sig-mund Spitz & Co., of Vienna, Austria. National Trotting association certificates of identification were taken for each animal.

There is a novel clause in the rules and regulations in Switzerland, to the effect that no horse can receive more than one first money. Should he par-ticipate in two events and win them both, then he is awarded first diploma, but second money, while the horse receives first money and second

An exchange calls attention to the fact that fhe only trotting race on record (three heats in five) ever trotted, where every heat was better than 2:10, was the free-for-all at Lexington on October 11, 1893, and the (then) 4-year-old stallion king, Directum, 2:05 1-4, won, and there were four heats, viz., 2:09 1-2, 2:08 1-4, 2:08 1-2 and 2:08, the second heat going to Pixley.

The famous Wilkes stallion "Simmons" has done \$13,800 worth of business for his owner this season, having served ninety-two mares at \$150. The good ones pay well. The late W. H. Wilson, who owned Simmons at the time of his death, purchased Sultan in California for \$15,000, took him to Kentuchy and realized more than cost price for his first season's services.

Buffalo proudly boasts of \$75,000 offered as prizes at their race meeting soon to come off. The Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition has more than once advertised a similar sum to be competed for and does so again Some Texans may not realize it, but the Dallas Fair is one of the biggest things in America, and has done more to advance Texas prosperity than any other one institution possible to be named.

One of the most annoying incidents of the great strike at Chicago is found in a statement that about seventy dead horses accumulated in the first few days, and the railroads could not carry them off. Since the above information was given to the public the number of carcasses have no doubt more than doubled, and the city will want a breath of pure air as badly as wants peace if order is not soon re-

An odd-looking colt was foaled in a Kentucky stable recently. In color it is snow white, with coal black spots elongated in shape, which look as if they had been put on with one dash of a painter's brush." On the neck and body the spots are black, but from the hips back the color gradually changes to a dark chestnut and finishes up on each haunch in pure red bay. Its eyes are dark and full of life. Its mane is black. The fail is white and black, while on the forehead the spots are so small and close together that at a short distance the little stallion's face looks black. Its dam is a snow-white mare, while its sire is Newton's Allie

The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association are having an unpleasant time with a Mr. Bennett, who owns the land adjoining their track. Bennett is reported to have demanded an exorbitant price for a strip of land the association needed, and failed to get it, making a purchase in other di-rections. Since then he built a tower outside the fence and sits there under an umbrella daily as a scarecrow to the horses while being driven. All the trainers are mad, and the association is looking for some law that can be invoked for their protection. It appears that Kentucky has not yet sent all her mean men to Texas.

A match race between the road mare Thinam to sulky and a bicyclist took place recently on the road from Mern to Brauvals, France. The distance to be accomplished was sixteen and a quarter miles in 55 minutes. The mare ed on the start and soon placed a nile between herself and the bicyclist, owing to the numerous hills to be over-come, but, profiting by a long declivity, the bicyclist overtook the mare, passed her, and, putting on steam, beat her seconds, having accomplished the The mare, though beaten, covered the sixteen miles and a quarter against a strong breeze in a fraction less than 52 minutes, which gives an average of 3:18 per mile.

Wm. Walker, the one-time noted colored lockey, was in Lexington this week. It was he who rode Ten Broeck in nearly all of his races. He was in the saddle when Ten Broeck broke the mile record at Louisville. May 24, 1877, and always said had the horse been driven a little stronger in the first part of the race that he could have done the distance some better than 1:39 3-4. Walker also rode Ten Broeck in the famous four-mile match race, with the California mare, Molle McCarthy, at Louisville July 4, 1888, when the Kentucky horse ran the mare to death in tucky horse ran the mare to death in the first two miles. Walker is now an owner and trainer and is doing well.—

The Kentucky Stock Farm says that Lila Turner, by Jerome Turner, was recently worked out three heats in 2:24, 2:12. 2:15." This is certainly a good lowing for a green mare, and clearly idicates a high rate of speed when eded in a race. Jerome Turner is Texas-raised horse of phenomenal making a campaign on the way to Chi-

cago in his 6-year-old form, he there jogged home in a race in 2:17 1-4, when good judges said he could have easily in 2:12 or better. He has been in Kentucky several years, and embraced some of the best mares in the state, and should produce some great trot-None of his very young colts have done great things yet, but, like the sire, they may develop late and out trot them all.

The Nelly Kneebs affair in Germany bid fair to become a cause celebre and place the owner of the mare in a very unenviable position. In the meanwhile the mare has been placed for safe keep-ink in the hands of Mr. Von Stepenkow on the track at Berlin-West End, and Robert Kneebs awaits the good pleasure of German judges in prison. the mare was levied upon she was found shod with such shoes as would prevent her from winning the match just trotted with A. Sharre's stallion Lord Byron, so that this affair seems also to have been cut and dried to gull Nannie E, by Reno Defiance, dam the public and pick up their under false representations. Tappan, driver of Nelly Kneebs, who was one of the principal witnesses wanted by the German government in that case, has skipped to France and left his wife to sell his horses, sulkies, and other regime there. other racing traps.

> "Mason's Farrier and Stull Book," published in 1848, contains much valuable and interesting matter concerning the trotters and runners of early days. In speaking of the trotting horse the writer says: "This is a gait held in high estimation in the northern parts of the United States and in Canada, especially when a horse can go his mile in three minutes. Then, as he falls by seconds his value rises by guineas. In the South gentlemen do not 'cotton' to such action; though a passion for this sort of equestrian display is traveling toward the land of the magnolia grandiflora, with some other changes less compatible with their ancient high-born chivalry." speaking of the weight of sulkies used at that time, the writer says they generally weighed from seventy-five to 125 pounds, and that the training wagon weighed from 125 to 200 pounds.

> A writer in "Western Resources" is getting many left-handed compliments from contemporaries because of a declaration that "artificially acquired habits" are not transmitted from parent to offspring. It is hardly possible that this new authority will upset the axiom of ages that "like begets like." No man of experience in horse breeding will be disturbed by the vagaries of a sensational dreamer. The walk, trot and gallop are the original methods of equine travel, but by artificial means the pacer was at last produced, and by crossing pacer with pacer they have established a gait that can be bred with as much certainty as the trot. This is also true of the rack or singlefoot and of the running walk, that has in the past forty years been invented, as it were, and is now an indisputable quality in every first-class saddle horse. In our boyhood days a side-wheel pacer was the best we could find for saddle purposes, but a variety of gaits was found to be a possibility. The singlefoot was more pleasant to the rider than the pace, and the running walk was easily taught to any handy young horse. In one or two crosses from selected sires and dams these two gaits were imparted to the colts and the little things fairly outclassed their parents in facility of movement at all the gaits wanted in the modern saddle If natural history is worthy of horse. belief, the bird-dog was produced by judicious selections from the hound, and after a few specimens were taught to point, the pointer was bred with as much certainty as was the trailing qualities in their ancestors. The same be said of the sh for driving stock, and the spaniel as a retriever. These species of dogs came by selections in breeding to possess inherited instincts that show forth in little pupples with a reasonable cer-tainty, and all intelligent breeders will continue to profit by these lessons of experience rather than invite disappointment and failure by following the foolish idea of an impractical theorist,

Many Texans will remember the re-Many Texans will remember the remarkable long-maned mare exhibited at the Dallas Fair several years ago called the "Oregon Beauty." Said mare was killed by lightning in Florida and a taxedermist stuffed and mounted her for further exhibitions. It appears the following in the Preseder and from the following in the Breeder and Sportsman that a distinct type of horse been produced from the same crosses:

'Oregon Beauty' stock, of "The which 'Oregon Wonder, Jr.', now at the Anteeo Stable in Santa Rosa, is an individual, originated in an odd freak of nature, and is now a distinct type of breed horses, transmitting to their ffspring the peculiarities of their race —an extraordinary long silver mane and tall. Mr. R. H. Rutherford, owner of the young stallion Oregon Wonder, Jr., called at this office and gave a most interesting account of this remarkable breed of horses. He says the grandam of the horse now in Santa Rosa was the first of the race, and was foaled on a farm in Marion county, Oregon, in the year 1878. She was a Morgan and Canadian mare with no special characteristics. The sire was an imported Clydesdale. He had, so far as Mr. Rutherford knows, no ten-dencies to the peculiarities of the present stock—an excessively long mane and tail. There was nothing very noticeable about the colt for two or three years, except it was its growth of hair He was broken and worked as a raanimal. When about 4 years old the extraordinary growth of mane and tail began to attract great attention, and the owner of the mare tied it up to see how long it would grow, and in a short time the mane reached the ground. When the mare was 5 years old she had a colt, Oregon Wonder, that inherited her wonderful growth of mane and tail. The present Oregon Wonder, Jr., now in Santa Rosa, is his colt. Oregon Wonder, Sr., is exhibiting in the East with a mane sixteen feet long and tail twenty feet long. The growth of hair seems, if anything, to be increasing in the descendants of the original stock, the descendants of the original stock, the average growth of mane being twelve inches a year, and tail thirteen and one-half inches a year, while that of the offspring is seventeen and one-half inches a year. Oregon Wonder, Ir., is five years old, and will sport a language many than his size. longer mane than his sire. They are fine coach horses, good shape and action, besides their remarkable beauty. The only opportunity ever offered for breeding this stock is now available m Santa Rosa. After this season Mr. Rutherford will withdraw the horse from the stud and will use him for ex-

Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genu-

hibition only."

Who Was the Wisest Man? wise man is one who always acts wisely. What wiser thing can a wise man do than to purchase a Hercules Gas Engine for his ranch, printing office or machine shop? Send for catalogue. Palmer & Rey Type Foundry, 405-407 Sansome street, San Francisco. The Scarff & O'Connor Co., Agents, Dallas, Texas. Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

#### SWINE.

Early maturity should be the battle cry of the swine breeder.

No class of live stock has paid so well as hogs for the past two years.

That crash in prices from the heavy

hog crop that was expected has not put in its appearance yet. If the farmers could turn their sur-

plus horses into hogs they woud find farming more profitable. From six to nine months is plenty

old enough for most marketable hogs if they have been fed right. Pound for pound good growthy pigs are worth a great deal more than

stunted or poorly bred ones. Feeders with experience recognize this fact. When mark-is stand up under liberal

receipts as they have for the past few weeks it is a pretty good indication that log products are in good demand. Now is the time to arrange for your butchering hogs for next winter. Select some good pigs and keep them busy putting on flesh from now on until

butchering time. A thoroughbred boar at 20 cents per will be cheaper than a scrub boar at 5 cents per pound. You can hardly pay too much for a first-class boar if you have much use for one.

The weeds pulled out of the garden will make good feed for the pigs. A good market for what is considered a nuisance can be secured by gathering up the refuse vegetable, weeds and grass that accumulate when renovating the garden.

#### Fall Pigs as Breeders.

It is well to grow some fall pigs, says an exchange, the males to be fattened and sold as quickly as possible, and the sows to be kept for breeding purposes. It is not best to let sows bred until they are nearly a year old, and the sow pig dropped in the fill should be bred in November or December, and drop her litter some time in March or results. March or early in April. There is a prejudice against fall pigs for breeding. They are too often stunted by feeding mainly on corn, while little or no green food to promote digestion. Such pigs ore not so good breeders as the long, rangy pigs that have had milk and grass during the summer. But the string pig is sometimes stunted before birth by improper feeding of its dama The trouble usually is feeding too much corn. If breeding sows were fed mainly on milk, wheat middlings and some roots in winter, their pigs would be long bodied at birth, and grow into much better breeder: than the average of spring pigs are now.

Pasture for Hogs. Whenever possible both stock and fattening hogs should be pastured. course there are difficulties in the way. but some of these may be overcome. Two six inch planks at the bottom of the wire fence will meet the greatest trouble, for it is a well-known fact that the improved breeds now propagated will not attempt to scale a fence two feet high, or crawl through after being taught to remain in the pen or pasture. Hogs need pasturing, not pasture. alone for grass and roots and fresh water supposed to be found in the pasture, but for exercise, sunshine and

The Utah experiment station publishes some valuable facts and suggestions in Bulletin 22. The bulletin says that swine allowed to graze on good fields will not only find enough nutriment to maintain life but they will grow and increase in weight. But depending almost entirely upon pasture for food they must be carried over one winter with the general risks that are met with in such work, for the periods required for fattening hogs on pastures are long. The grass should be supplemented by grain or some fattening food, but if the swine are given all the grain needed they will not eat grass. In hot weather, however, they need exercise if given grain and not grass. Grass seems to take the place of exercises in grain to take the place of exercises in the second sec cise by purging the system of bad matter, and keeping their digestive organs in good working order. Grain. with exercise, seems to be the con-clusion of the bulletin. At least this should be the aim in hot weather, for in winter the fattening process can be hastened by forcing.

Fattening Swine.

F. L. Hooper writes the Western Swineherd as follows, on the above To fattten swine profitably, it is important to commence early in the winter season or late in the spring for summer killing, for the sole reason that mild weather is much more favorable to taking on flesh than that of a severer character. In extreme cold weather or climate, considerable food is required for the sole purpose of keeping up the animal heat, and the less need of expenditure in this respect the more rapidly will flesh be accumulated: It is well, therefore not only to begin early but to provide warm shelter and comfortable feeding places. A good pen is a matter of true economy for a dis-contented, restive animal will never fatten well, though there may be small lack in the eating power at any time Proper sleepinp apartments, dry, well lighted and well ventilated, are also requisite. Pure air, it should ever be re-membered, is of importance to every animal that breathes. The high price of pork, and its universal use, make the hog a subject of special interest new in the United States, with the late restrictions taken off for entry into foreign ports, it behooves the swine keeper to feed properly and cleanly to produce the best meat possible and to keep the best breed for this purpose. Among the many fine breeds of swine now in existence, perhaps none are better suited for a large range of our country than the pure bred Duroc-Jersey especially for the small swine keeper with his limited number kept in small pens and yards. With the usual variety of feeding stuff supplied they seem to produce a superior article of pork, lard and bacon, either in a fresh or a smok-ed state, they thrive and are healthy in both a warm and cold climate. Some breeds are more thrifty in a climate suiting some better than a cold one and vice versa. Experiments in each locality will unite in showing the importance of this.

It has been ascentained by actual ex-

It has been ascentained by actual experience that cooked food for fattening swine is superior to either ground or whole grain food. This being the case, it is only a waste of time and expense to attempt to fatten swine economically on raw food of whatever kind, for though some sorts of food fatten better than others in the same state yet the same sort when cooked. state, yet the same sort when cooked, fatten much better than in a raw state. This is especially the case with the various vegetables and some fruits, grain ground and slightly fermented is thought by some experimentors to be equal to meal in a soaked state. It may be that it is better relished, and hence more is consumed and it may be as well to remark that the management hence more is consumed and it may be as well to remark that the management in feeding, which tends to the largest consumption of food without injury to health of the animal, is generally the most economical. It is best to avoid giving sour food to young and growing pigs, as it seems not well adapted to their weak digestive organs, but when they grow older a limited quantity given would do good in providing a change or variety, the latter part being often neglected in proper swine feeding.

#### POULTRY.

It is the opinion of an experienced poultryman that a hen to breed abso-lutely true must be kept from all cocks except the one she is to be mated with during her entire laying career. If she lives to be ten years old, traces of a mongrel she ran with in her second year will be noticed.

The suggestion by the Poultry World of a feed box for the young chicks is a very good one. It is to stretch wires across a box at intervals of two inches with cross wires the same distance apart. The box should not be more than two inches deep and should be protected from the rain.

The best data indicates an average of about 75 eggs a year for the average farm hen. Some of the poultrymen go to 200 per hen. A writer says that any young man who tries to raise his flock to this standard will find that he has to obtain a thorough knowledge of the principles of feeding and selection, and that it will require all his skill. that as his work progresses his interest as well as his profits will increase. will conclude that there is vastly more in the thing than he imagined and the fancier is not altogether a crank.

It is a mistake, says the American Cultivator, to suppose that ground fresh bones fed to hens serve only as grit to aid in digesting other food. They are soluble in the gizzard, and, as the contain material for both egg and shell they are especially valuable. The meat attached to green bone adds to its nutrition. After the bones have dried they may be ground much finer but are harder to digest.

A California White Leghorn rooster sold from a butcher's shop proved a veritable bonanza when his gizzard was opened. It was found that among bits of gravel were several particles of gold, which the bird had picked up to aid digestion. It was not known that the Santa Rosa Valley was a gold dis-trict, but the success of the rooster in finding bits of gold has set the pros-pectors to work to find more like it. If gold is not plentiful enough to pay for working, there will be a great in-crease of poultry raising in a locality where even the roosters may be said to lay a golden egg, albeit they must be killed to get it.

Eggs in Hot Weather. The temperature of a hen which is ust right for hatching eggs is 98 degress, says an exchange, or the same as blood heat in all warm-blooded animals. Kept at this temperature eggs will produce their fully developed chicks in 20 to 21 days, whether they are placed under a hen or not. But this temperature, or something near it, is often maintained during summer days, and this is long enough to begin the development of the germ in the egg. Of course the temperature is likely to fall at night, but this only makes matters worse. The germ when started can only be stopped by killing it, and this necessarily means an addled egg. There are many summer-laid eggs that are spoiled because they are subjected to ordinary summer weather, and without ever having been under a hen since they were laid. Eggs in summer should be kept in cellars, and if in a room where there is ice to lower the temperature they will keep all the

Experience With Hens. "Last fall." writes a practical cor-respondent. "I started in for the winter season with thirty hens, fifteen being old and fifteen pullets. Some of these hens were quite old. One of them is 7 years old, but she lays an egg almost every day. In fact, I think that old hens produce the most eggs during the season . My hens are of the Plymouth season. My hens are of the Plymouth Rock breed. They are kept in a house 24 feet long by 16 feet wide, with a yard 60 by 30 feet. In the yard are three lerge apple trees, which afford abundant shade. The hens are kept in good working order and not allowed to become fat, as they will not lay if their food is turned into fat. Their feed consists of wheat bran or mixed feed and corn meal. Two quarts of feed and corn meal. Two quarts of beans and one quart of corn meal, wet with hot water, with one tablespoonful of salt, and in winter weather one spoonful of red pepper for breakfast. I usually put in a small handful of sulphur once or twice a week, as well as the waste from the table. For the midday meal they are fed two quarts of whole oats. This is the time I make them work. I have a wide board put up edgewise in the center of the henhouse, and I put into one side a thick cover-ing of traw or hay six or eight inches thick, and sow oats all over the straw, This they have to scratch for. In the winter I give a good handful of rowen and in summer green grass. They relish this as would a flock of sheep. For supper they have two quarts of whole corn, put in straw the same as oats. I never give meat or patent hen food. A dust box, with coal ashes, and a box of oyster shells is placed in a corner, as is a clan dish with plenty of fresh water or milk. Several neighbors keep twice as many hens as

Why Do They Stop?

others may differ from me."

I do, but fall to get more than half as many eggs. This, I think, is because they keep hens too well fed and do not

give them work enough to keep them healthy. Hens must have exercise to

lev vell. This is my experience-but

Western Rural. The most profitable hen lays at seasons of the year when eggs are scarce and dear. The thing to do then is to provide conditions which will be conducive to egg production. Laying hens depend less upon seasons of the year than they do upon the weather. That being the case, all poultry keepers should provide comfortable quarters for the hens in both summer and win-

Why is it that the hens will be in good condition and as soon as the first cold snap comes every one of them will stop laying? It is a matter that is worthy of the attention of poultrymen orphilosophers. It is a serious thing when eggs are selling at 3 cents apiece to have the hens suddenly cease laying when they should be filling the egg basket. It seems hard for the hens after laying as regularly as clock work during summer when eggs are low to shut down just when there is the heav-

est demand. lèst demand.

But there is a cause for it. It is not because of a lack of food, as the cessation of egg production may happen in a single day. It is not due to disease, as single day. It is not due to disease, as the hens may be healthy. The cause is lack of warmth. While the heat of the body comes from the food, yet the cold may be so intense that digestion is not sufficiently rapid to create the heat necessary to protect the bird against the cold. Every breath of wind that touches the rody or air that is inhaled is warmed by the bird, and that warmth may be lost so rapidly as to cause the hen to suffer from cold. Egg production ceases because mature's first effort will be to protect the birds before it is permitted to do extra work to production. What is the remedy? It in production. What is the remedy? It is simply to guard against loss of animal heat. This is done by keeping the cold winds away, by providing sheltered and sunny places for the hens, by feeding warm food and giving warm water.

No ventilators, cracks or openings are to let in the cold air. If you wish the hens to lay as they do in the summer they must have summer conditions.

Leave Saturday evening for Galveson via Santa Fe, return Monday evening: \$5 round trip.

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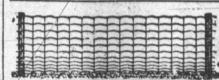
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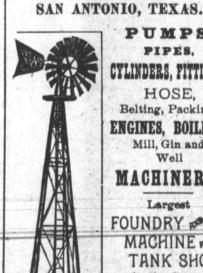
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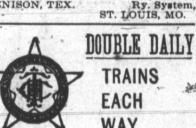
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PORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO. 3

#### THE FARM.

Brains and work mix well and show

A whitewash for barns and fences is extensively prepared throughout the south by mixing a bushel of sait with a barrel of lime. The lime should be dissolved in boiling water and stirred well to prevent burning.

The soil, briefly summed up, doubles the stock on the farm; doubling the tock doubles the amount of barn yard and Cable fertilizers; increasing manures increases production; increase of production increases the value of the land; the silo drives away the man peddling cheap and adulterated fertil-izers and sayes the farmers this enor-

Weeds begirning to seed should be cut back. It will pay to go over each field and cut every plant with seed stalk or flowers. Each seed which germinates neans another plant, which causes foul field and loss of fertilizer from the soil. Go over each field carefully every fortnight. Frequently after hard rains the weeds, roots and stems may be easily pulled by hand while the Boil is soaked with water.

Good roads and broad tires go to-gether, for the latter make the former. There is no excuse for cutting up the public highway with a narrow-tired wagon when for a moderate sum a set wide tires can be obtained which may be put on over the narrow tire, converting the vehicle into a wide-tired wagon. Those having more or less heavy draft work will save the price of such tires by the gain in time made in such work as hauling grain, wood, manure, etc.

But few farmers believe their crops derive water from the subsoil. They say water does not run up hill, yet they see oil run up the wicks of their lamps. Oh, the heat draws it up, they say. Just so the heat of the sun draws writer out of the subscil by capillary attraction. This is nature's great reservoir to guard against drouth. We must not waste this treasure so necessary to our crop; all that we can do is to prevent evaporation. This can be done in two ways, by mulching and by stirring the surface.

One of the most nutritive food substances that has lately been brought to this country, says the American Cultivator, is the soja or saya bean. It originally came from Japan, where it is highly esteemed. The straw of the soja bean is richer in protein than meadow hay, while the heal from the bean itself is richer than linseed meal or gluten. The soja bean is one of those leguminous plants which gets most of its nitrogen from the air, and therefore does not exhaust the soil as does the growing of flax, from whose seed linseed meal andoil are made.

Most people only know Thomas Jefferson as a politician and statesman, but, like other eminent men of earlier times, he was not averse to doing what he could outside the line of politics. It is claimed now that Jefferson invented the modern plow. He discovered the mathematical principles that underlie all properly-constructed plows. There must be two wedges, one for cut ting and one for lifting, and Jefferson showed the best proportions of each. Since his time all plaws are made in accordance with the principle that he discovered

#### Help It Out.

"The short pasture, says Southern Farm," must be helped out with some kind of grown crop, so that the cows will not shrink in milk yield. This can best be done with corn stalks or green fodder, but bear in mind there is no profit in sowing corn broadcast. It grows up thick in stand and slim in stalk and filled with wind and water The cows like it just as they like beer, but it makes little milk, and is almost to upset their bowels. In words it does about as much harm as good. The only kind of corri to feed is a stalk raised under natural conditions with plenty of room for air and sunshine, and then it stores up some nourishment. In other and plainer words, whether you intend to cut the corn to help cut the pasture, to silo it. or to gather cane from it just the sam as you always have. You will get just about the same weight per acre and far better quality. Another crop to help out poor pasture is the cow-pea that can be either cut or pastured, and makes a splendid crop for emergencies because it can be either pastured, cut for hay, or allowed to mature and the peas threshed out. There is no better cow feed.

"There is one thing about dairying that needs to be particularly impressed uj on the Southern farmer, and that is do not despise small things. Making butter compored with cotton growing seems like a small business. You can imagine the quarryman who takes out stones weighing tons holding the same contempt for the jeweler who labors so hard on one little diamond that in value aesthetic beauty and civilizing force is worth a hundred ten-ton rocks Any negro can make as good cotton as you can, and many of them make more of it per acre, but if you make fine butter you have civilized of edu-cated yourself above the common herd and the trouble will be that someone will soon be esking you to run for congress. A fine butter maker is a manufacturer; a fine dairyman is extra fine farmer, and stands at the head of his profession. It is not a small business; on the contrary, it ro aufrea more brains to run a hundredcow dairy than it does a thousand-acre plantation."

#### Denth of a Stin.

A correspondent of Country Gentleman asks:

Can you tell me why a deep silo is generally advised? Why should not a pit 40 by 20 by 8 feet, well walled with stone and tight, be as good as one 20 by 8 by 40 deep?

In reply the above paper answers as follows, and The Journal's readers

may profit thereby: The reason is very simple-nothing more than making the ensilage act by its own pressure to force out the air e settling mass of green fodder, and this is perfectly accomplished by making the silo very deep, so that each cubic foot in depth, adds to the pres-sure on the foot below it. In this way the weighting of silos has been found to be wholly unnecessary, the deep silo having taken the place of the com-paratively more shallow one that

paratively more shallow the that ushered in the silo system, and the old method of covers and heavy weighting. This is nicely illustrated in the water power and penstock with the turbine theel; the deeper the water in the penstock, the greater pressure on the wheel, and the more power secured. The same thing takes place in principle in the silo. A cubic foot of ensilage weighs about 50 pounds. The pressure would be in proportion to the depth so that in the smaller depth named, there would be only a pressure on the lower foot of 350 pounds, while in a silo 40 feet deep, the pressure would b 1950 pounds, and would mean a com-pacting of the mass that would so expel the air that there would be very

little chance to get up a ferment. It is now clearly understood that the best keeping of ensilage is secured by as nearly as possible getting out all the air from the mass as soon as may be, and substituting the slight former tion of carbonic acid gas that is produced by the ferment of the ensilage

in the first few days of its packing and settling in the pits. If the silo is deep, rather than wide and long, the air is quickly pressed out by the heating and settling, and if the silo is deep and has 196 square feet of surface a medium size, by the way) the top two feet in depth of ensilage will weigh not less than eight or nine tons, and in itself is all the weight that is necesary for the eighteen or more feet below each with its own pressure in addi-tion, which in reality might be called a "downpuil." The result is that in a silo twenty-four feet deep even, the ensilage as it is fed out becomes more and more compact, and as the feeding proceeds it becomes almost necessary to employ a pickax to loosen it in ad-vance of the forks and in this case

one comes nearest to finding his Ideal of ensilage. Where the pits are very dep, one must be as sure that the gas is retained, as that the air is expelled and kept out, and so the bottom of the silo needs good looking after. If this gas is all kept in, the covering of the ensil-age betwen filling and feding need not cause any carting of extra material, beyond a good treading down each day for three days, and as the surface begins to warmup, forty gallons of water evenly distributed over the surface of the ensilage, and the silo left alone until the time of opening, constitute the most perfect covering for the silo vet invented. With the deep silo, the ensilage settles more compactly, keeps more perfectly, proves more economical, and gives, without increased cost, far the best satisfaction to man and beast.

Sorghum-A Valuable Forage Plant A Texas subscriber to Southern Farm writes that paper as follows on the above subject:

Seeing an article in your most practical and helpful paper of issue of June from Mr. J. H. Burrows, on "Sorghum-Its Value," I wish to add the testimony of "one more" to the great value of this crop. As to its adaptability to all soils and all climates I do not know, but I believe that wherever it grows and matures well it is indeed the best forage crop that any farmer or stock raiser can grow. It is the best because of its hardiness. It grows in wet weather luxuriantly, and will grow longer in dry weather than anything I know of, and when it becomes too dry for anything to grow, this sorghum does not die as do most other plants, but it actually waits in statu quo, as it were, until the rains do come, when it comes out afresh without any apparent loss of vigor or vitality and yields a fine crop. It may be cut twice -in July or August and again in the fall just before frost, though light frosts do not seem to injure its nutritive value. It may be planted in April and even earlier, planted any way, broadcast or in drills or rows, and is often plowed under with turning plow; it is quite hardy and will come up in spite of the way it is planted. yields two to four tons of dry forage per acre at each cutting, though I should say that six tons of dry sorghum per acre is "good enough." Its nutritive value is its most excellent quality. I would like to see an analysis of sorghum, showing its nutritive value and comparative analysis of it with other forage plants. In this country it is probably more extensively raised than anywhere in the United States, since nearly every farmer and every stockman, whether he runs only a few acre farm or a thousand- acre farm, has his sorghum crop. I have known many farmers to make their entire crop on sorghum, feeding the work stock nothing else, and the stock do nicely on it. The great amount of saccharine matter to it renders it fattening and quite palateable to all kinds of stock.

We feed it largely to hogs, and it is fine for them. It yields a fine crop here when sown as late as July. For forage it is better to sow it broadcast in drills nearly as thick as wheat. in order that the stock may not grow large. I should thing it needed to be cultivated, as Mr. B seems to think, and, too, it yields more and when small is so much more easily eaten by stock when sown broadcast When drilled, one peck per acre is sufficient, or broadcast half bushel per acre. Now as to the molasses or syrup that is made from this sorghum. The quality of this sorghum molasses is superior to much of the so-called Louisiana syrups and molasses that we get, and is quite healthy. If we farmers filled our molasses jugs, our porksboxes, our lard barrels, our potato banks houses, and the many other things that we too often have to buy, from our own stores, we would have to "go to town" less often and prosper more and hear less of hard times.

#### Home-Made Irrigation.

The following, by a Nebraska farmer, may prove of interest to Journal

"I have a wind-power plant run by a 14-foot wheel, with an 8-inch pump that throws 4400 barrels per day in a medium wind. I have two reservoirs, one 60 by 150 and one 80 by 150. With this plant I have watered from 10 to 15 acres, and it can be managed so as to water still more by using and applying the water to some of the land during the winter season. It is necessary to ise reservoirs, so as to have a large volume of water whenever you irrigate. By these means you have pressure and can water more land at one time and do it quickly.

build reservoirs, take from the inside of the dimensions that you wish to put into the reservoir the earth to make your banks with, by plowing and scraping it up from your bank, and by so doing you spoil no land on the outso doing you spoil no land on the cutside. Two men and a team can make
a reservoir 100 by 100 feet in cight or
ten days, or less time. The Gause
pump that I am using can be used in
an open well or with drive points.

"To make your reservoir hold when
you begin to pump water into it, commence trainping with horses as fast as
the water covers the bottom of the

the water covers the bottom of the pond until you get it into a loblolly of mud two or three inches deep, and this will then settle into the pores of the ground and stop nearly all seepage. Do not put manure or straw at the bottom of the pond if you ever expect

to stock it with fish, as they will sure-"A plant like mine or similar, with reservoirs, pumps, etc., complete, ought not to cost over \$250, counting pay for the farmer's labor that he does himself on the plant. I am lifting the water seventien feet. This pump will raise the water twenty-five feet from

the valve successfully.

"In irrigating a great many kinds of fruit trees, berries, and in fact all small fruits, use furows or small ditches instead of flooding the land, and by so doing save at least one-third of the water that it would otherwise take to flood the land. I have eight acres in fruit, and in the last three years I have always had enough water to flood this orchard. Where there is a sufficient supply of water underneath and you do not have to go too deep for it, say 20 or 30 fet, I would advise the use of points instead of digging open wells. Where a man is garden-ing, or wishes to grow an orchard of ten acres, one of these plants will pay for itself in one dry season, and the farmer who has a plant of this kind is always sure of vegetables and berries for his own family use, and I consider this one of the most essential things to the farmer, for in any country to make true farming a success the farmer must grow his own vege-tables and fruit for home use."

#### HORTICULTURE

Among the Fruits.

Do not neglect the young orchards that were set out last fall or spring, says a correspondent in the Ohio Farmer. Trees cannnot take care of themselves. Young orchards must be culti-Low growing crops may raised between the rows of trees, if it is thought best, but at all events and in any case tillage, repeated and thorough, is of the highest importance. Do not sow grain or grass crops in the orchard, for they grow so densely and shade the soil so that air and sun can but imperiously work their peneficent influences upon the earth.

After blackberries, raspberries, cur

rants, and other so-called small fruits rrrrrr xzfififffiahm have been cultivated, it will be all ight to distribute about the plants and between the rows a thick mulch, cov-ering the ground a number of inches deep with straw, sea weed, hay, or anything of like nature. The benefits that accrue from mulching are mani-fold. Considerable labor of cultivation is saved just when the fruit grower is very busy and can ill afford to spare time. The mulch answers every purpose, keeping down weeds, rendering soil cool and moist just when large quantities of moisture are required to perfect fruit, and removing low-hang-ing berries from the earth where they

would become soiled and lose quality As to training raspberries, many good cultivators practice pinching back at a hight of eighteen inches or two feet, thereby forcing out a growth of several laterals, giving the plant a tree shape; but at least one large grower still prefers to let plants run up one single cane and then in spring trim back, by removing one-third to one-half of each cane. The writer himself favors the latter method, as he thinks larger and more vigorous buds are produced, and furthermore, it is easier to get around among the canes to pick berries than

when there are branches protruding. There is promise of quite a crop of berries, so that the grower makes all the arrangements possible before the fruit ripens. If possible, sell direct to the consumer. Perhaps this practice will not be feasible where a large acreage of ruits is cultivated, but would there not be more profit in selling smaller crops to better advantage than spreading out so much and thereby being forced to take very low prices? At all events a portion of the crop can be disposed of at retail, and in this way it will be seen what method pays best. It is a great advantage to run a market wagon to neighboring towns r gularly, carrying an assortment of eggs, vegetables and fruits. City people prize highly such luxuries and prove good customers when they find they can depend upon a market man. In this way considerable fruit may be sold during a season, and to good advan-

In setting out plants always so arrange rows that horse cultivation can be pursued most economically. Let the rows be long to avoid frequent turning of the team, and perfectly straight so the cultivator may go quite near each plant without any tortuous course.

Effect of Pruning Fruit Trees. An Arkansas correspondent of Journal of Agriculture writes as fol-

"I will give your readers this years" experience and effect on pruning. After the first freeze (January 22) that injured my peach trees I pruned a part of my trees—as I recommended in my article—which was late, and leaves had come out on trees. First trees were bruned about fifteen days before our last freeze (which was about March 25) After the last freeze I finished pruning when the leaves were twothirds grown. Results: Trees prined before the last freeze are most all dead. Those pruned since the last freeze are growing as fine as I ever saw and foliage is a dark green, which goes to prove to me, as I stated in my former article, that a thrifty tree should never be pruned while dormant. I had rather prune in June than January. The more you prune while dormant the sooner the sap rises, and the higher the sap the more likely they are to get

killed by late freezes.
"I also pruned two Early Harvest apple trees in February. The freeze kill-ed all the fruit and leaves on those two trees, but did not kill trees or seem to hurt them, while trees not pruned until after the late or last freeze are

today loaded with apples. "I will close this article by requesting some of your readers who have experi-ence in this line to give us their views about when to prune. My experience teaches that it is best to prune all trees that are healthy, thrifty, and have made a good growth last season, but never, never prune while dormant never have lost a tree by pruning while sap is up some, but have lost hundreds in the last five years by pruning heavy while dormant.

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. For a great many years doctors pro-nounced it a local disease, and pre-scribed local remedies, and by con-stantly failing to cure with local treat-ment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a con-stitutional disease, and therefore re-quires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactureed by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken interhally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It 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 tes-

monials. Address, F. T. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by drugists, 75 cents,

#### ltems of Interest.

\$75,000 worth close in, clear San Antonio properly to trade for cattle above the line; will put in some cash if neces-

\$10,000 close in, improved, clear San Antonio property, paying good rent, to trade for farm land. \$45,000 worth Galveston city property and \$15,000 worth Galveston island

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A number of small farms, some of which we can exchange for stocks of merchandisc or horses.

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and price.

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The lower Rio Grande is a good country to keep your eye on just now. We have the biggest bergain that is in that section, and the smallness of the cash payment and length of time on balance will, no dcubt, interest you if you are looking that way.

We are offering 2000 head mixed sheep at price that will stand "free

We want come 2 year-old steers.

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The war department is experimenting with aluminum for cups, plates, horse-shoes, bayonet fixtures and other arti-

#### DAIRY.

Butter must be uniform in quality to bring the best prices.

Remember that with butter and milk quality largely regulates values.

There is no line of business in which cleanliness is more important than in butter making.

The cows are sure to fall off in their yield of milk if they have no shade during the hot weather. Worry makes waste. The content ed cow is the one that can do her best

by her owner. Pennsylvania has over 600 creameries

and 1,800,000 acres of land given up to dairy farming. A good reputation as a butter maker is of great value, and it should be re-membered that a few missteps will ruin

The British Dairy Farmer coins a new term for butter substitutes. It calls them "ointments resembling but-

The dog in the dairy has his place but not in worrying cows. A nice light tread power is a good place for him, with a churn connected therewith. ...

If the private dairyman is handy to a cold storage house he can store his surplus butter now, it will come handy next fall when the supply is

Milk from deep setting is more valuable for feed than mlik from a separaor factory, because it is kept cool from the start.

Dirt is responsible for many of the ills of the dairyman. To realize this thoroughly, look in the dictionary and see what "dirt" is.

Be regular in the hours of milking and be cheerful and good tempered. Rushing and banging and jerking and scolding have their compensation in

The butter maker who always makes first-class butter and puts it on the market in a neat and attractive way, will make money if any body else

Separator cream needs a lower churning temperature than cream raised by gravity. Handling the milk so severely at a warm temperature softens the

If you are trying to raise general purpose cows remember the tendency is to err in favor of the beef form. It is hard to hit two birds with one stone especially where their line of flight is different.

Some one has said that when a man has leared to handle about double the number of cows on a given piece of land that he once thought possible to do he is giving evidence of a strong tendency in the direction of profitable dairy methods.

The cotton seed industry has in-creased wonderfully since lard and butter substitutes have become common. It is said that the total annual output is 60,000,000 gallons of oil, 500,000 tons of cotton seed meal and 750,000 tons of hulls.

It is hard to feed extra fat into the same volume of milk. To get more fat we must hed so we shall also get more milk. But he fat can be reduced in per cent, or liftused through a greater volume, by watery food, like "washy"

This is the time of year that the private dairyman with special customers has difficulty in disposing of his butter. There is plenty of gilt-edged butter in market for sale very cheap and the customer grows fastidious regarding quality. ing quality.

Caked udder, in its first stages, can be quickly relieved by caplous applica-tions of hot water—hot as the hands can stand. Vaseline is a first rate application for sore teats; sometimes the teats get badly scratched by blears or barbs on wire fencing.

To brine butter take one pound of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of saltpeter and three gallons of brine strong enough to bear an egg. Boil the brine and strain when cool. The butter should be wrapped in cloth before placing in the brine.

The Jersey Bulletin says that cases are on record where blue milk has been produced by storing Irish potatoes in the milk house. Milk is one of the best known mediums for cultivating bacteria-too much care can not be taken, therefore, to keep everything out of the cow shed and dairy that propagates any kind of bacteria, such as decaying animal or vegetable matter. In other words, keep everything absolutely clean and pure about the dairy.

An exchange says that about 40,000,000 pounds of butter are produced yearly in Wisconsin and about 45,000,000 pounds in Michigan, yet Wisconsin gets nearly \$4,000,000 more for her product than Michigan. This results from the three or four cents a pound which the average price of Michigan is valued at less than the average prices paid for butter made in Wisconsin and Illinois. And yet the land, water and food, as well as the climate, are just as good in Michigan as in either of the

An English daily paper tells of an article which is known as "artificial cream," which can be used to enrich skim milk, or mixed with any other liquid. It is made by emulsifying any suitable oil with a solution of glue or gelatine, and diluting with water to the proper conistency. It keeps well, mixes with other liquids like cream, separates from them only slowly and separates from them only slowly, and then by rising to the surface like natural cream, may be stirred in again-if desired, is cheaper than milk and as

A writer in another English paper says that much of the butter which comes to the market from France is a mixture of different farm dairy butters worked over together, colored with anatto and packed in baskets or rolls, and then hurried off to England to be sold as quickly as possible. And in many cases foreign fats of other defew butter factories in France will allow a stranger to visit their works while in operation.

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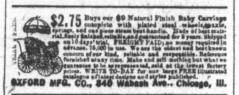
### A Gentleman

Who formarly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When

asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ager's Hair Vigor-nothing else." "In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced

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

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#### HOUSEHOLD.

Edited by Mrs. E. S. Buchanna, 814 Macon street, to whom all communi-cations intended for this department should Be addressed.

THE TIRED WIFE.

All day the wife had been toiling, From an early hour in the morn,
And her hands and her feet were weary
With the burdens she had borne;
But she said to herself: "The trouble
That weighs on my mind is this—
That Tom never thinks to give me
A comfortable hug or a kiss.

"Im willing to do my duty,
To use all my strength and skill
In making the home attractive, In striving my place to fill; But though the approval of conscience Is sweet, I am free to say, That if Tom would give me a hug and a kiss, 'Twould take all the tired away."

Then she counted over and over They sare such that over and over the years she had been Tom's wife, And thought of the joys and sorrows
She had known in her married life;
To be sure, there was money in plenty, And never a lack of food, But a kiss now and then and a word of

Would have done her a world of good. Ah many a one is longing For words that are never said; And many a heart goes hungry

For something better than bread; But Tom had an inspiration, And when he went home that day He petted his wife and kissed her In the old-time lover-like way,

And she—such enigmas are women! Who had held herself up with pride, At her husband's display of fondness Just hung on his neck and cried. And he, by her grief reminded Of troubles he might have shared, Said: "Bless my heart! What a fool I've

And I didn't suppose you cared!"

Josephine Pollard in N. Y. Ledger.

The Natural Longing for Praise. It is perfectly natural for every womanly woman to long for expres-sions of approval and praise from those with whom she is daily associated—especially her husband. The more sweetly womanly she is the more intensely she longs for his approbation. She wants it expressed in words, in a meaning kiss and caress—not quietly taken for granted day after day. A woman's life in the country is practical and monotonous at best. There is not much to keep alive the sentiment of youth. The best thing in either town or county to keep this sentiment alive or county to keep this sentiment alive is to hear daily expressions of deserved praise; the word of approval given where it is expected; the comforting "thou hast done well," after an irksome Why husbands are so chary with words of praise, the kins of approval, and caress of appreciation is hard to tell. They cost neither money nor trouble. I have known women to live through long and hard years of mar-ried life without a single kiss or loving word of approbation until they lay in their last sleep. Then that which would have given them joy in life was poured into the deaf ears—too late praises of a noble and well ordered life were exa noble and well ordered life were expressed—too late the cold features were kissed in loving appreciation; too late the motionless form caressed and told how precious, how necessary it was to that home. I wonder the spirit does not return and cry aloud: "Why did did you not tell me this when it would have distributed for the spirit does not return and cry aloud: "Why did did you not tell me this when it would have distributed for the spirit does not return and cry aloud: "The spirit does not return and cry aloud." have lightened my burdens, smoothed places and made me the happiest woman in the world? Why wait until too late?" I believe every good husband would tell his wife every day how much he appreciates her, and how well satisfied he is that "she's the sweetest little wife in the land," if he knew how much good it would do her and how it would brighten her burdens. So let him know. When your husband comes in do not be too busy to go to meet him. Lift up your face and let him know you expect a kiss of welcome. He will be glad to give it, and more tender towards you if he knows you expect it, and your nature demands it. If you have had an unusual hard day,

Helpful Hints. Never water plants at noon on a

warm bright day. Wash red table linen in water in which a little borax has been dissolved. Lemon stains on cloth may be re-moved by washing the goods in warm

If you have had an unusual hard day, tell him, not in a complaining way, but in a sweet, wifely way, showing you expect his sympathy, and you will get it. Don't call the sweet, small courtesies of life "nothings" and neglect them, nor let him. When you change the role of sweetheart for wife let your husband feel that you expect and deserve more love, more respect, more caresses, more spoken words of

more caresses, more spoken words of appreciation than during courtship, and

let him feel it is necessary to your hap-

piness through life, not a brief honey-moon period. He will be glad to keep

it up if you will do your part, for men love to love, to pet, to make much over

a little woman who clings to them and

shows that she was made to be loved and to be told so.

soapsuds or in ammonia. A sure cure for flux or dysentery in grown folks or children is this: In a tablespoon of castor oil drop one drop of turpentine, ten drops of paragoric, a pinch of soda, stir this well and get down in your most persuasive way Be sure to try it on the first indication of such trouble in your family.

Comfort for the baby-Many a crying, suffering child has been soothed to sleep by being allowed to sit up and its hands in a basin of water, Push the little sleeves well up to the shoulder and try this simple water cure for restlessness.

I wish to say something again about the importance of dressing cool in the kitchen such weather as this. Cool, comfortable dressing has much to do with cool, comfortable temper, and the temperature of your temper has much to do ture of your temper has much to do with the comfort of your family. The most tempting meal can be spoiled by being presided over by a hot, tired, scolding wife.

Every hosekeeper realizes that the three meals now should be lighter, more cooling and tempting than at any other season. First have table cloth



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ed table cloth could be endured in January when it would spoil a meal in July. If there is a flower to be hadput some in the center of the table every meal. For breakfast use cantaloupe, sliced tornatoes and appetizing breakfast bacon in thin slices, broiled. Avoid meat pies or rich pastry des-serts for dinners. There is no better dessert this time of year than a good cold water mellon. Have cold suppers. The husband and boys will not object through July and August. By using forethought you can have a tempting cold supper. Good home-made bread, cold meat, peaches and cream, milk or

Some Good Recipes for Summer. Delicious cold-slaw—Chop a good firm head of cabbage fine, salt it. Put in a stew pan one-half cup of vinegar, butter size of walnut. Let this come to a boil, take off the fire and while cooling beat two eggs, two spoons of two of mustard until smooth, stir this into the vinegar and return to fire and let it come to the boil, stirring all the time, then pour this over cabbage, when cool add one-third of a cup of sweet milk-cream if you have

Chopped cmelet and egg-Have your round steak chopped very fine and freed from skin and sinews; season with salt, cayenne, and minced parsley and onion, a teaspoonful of each of the two later to a pound of steak, add the beaten yolk of an egg and make into two small flat cakes. Fry in drip-pings until cooked through and browned on both sides; pour over the gravy, and crown each with a poached egg.

Home pie-Grate ten Irish potatoes, add the juice and rind of one lemon, the beaten white of an egg, a cupful of sugar and a cup of water, Mix well and bake in puff paste, spread the top with beaten white of an egg sweeten ed and flavored.

Excellent brown bread-Two cups of corn meal, one cup of white flour. A scant half-cup of molasses, one teaspoon of soda sifted through the white flour. Add some milk to make a batter. Steam two and one-half hours without stopping or uncovering.

Another on Suffrage,

Emma George, Jayton, Kent Co., Dear editor household department of the Journal: As one of the Journal readers I bid you welcome among us and thank the management of the pa-per for giving us an editor all our own: I will even try to contribute my mite to make our page interesting and help-

You ask each of us to give our ideas on the Woman's Suffrage question. I do not care personally to vote, unless by so doing I could help others to a better or happer life. If every woman was represented at the polls by a good husband, father or son, there would be no particular necessity of women voting. But how many bread winners among our own sex have no representation. They must face the stern realities of business life the same as men. If their lives can be made easier, by giving them the ballot to help make the laws which govern them, I see no reason why it should not be done. I am begining to believe that the terrible tide of intemperance that is blighting our own fair land will never be stopped until women can vote as well as pray.

I have so much faith in my own sex I
think they would vote for "God and
home and native land" by a large majority, irrespective of party or preju-

To Two Kind Renders.

I am so grad to hear from Mrs. George. You will all agree her letter is very sensible and womanly. It is so kind of her to take time to add her mite to the success of the household department of the Journal. I sincerely hope Mrs. George will write again and others will follow. Another letter from Isabelle is given below:

From Near Fort Worth, Saturday, July 7.—Apropos of your article in last week's Journal on "The Small Things of Life," I wish to tell you of what happened in our family one Sunday not long ago to prove how worrying and upsetting are some of these small things. It is all right for you people who don't have any of these small household worries to theorize and tell others how to overcome "the small things which seem forever going wrong," but doing this is much harder than writing an article telling how to do it. But I will return to a certain Sunday morning and the family story

which I am going to call: The Story of a Lead Pencil.

Sunday morning is always very try-ing to mother. We five in the country, and we children have to go a mile to Sunday school, so of course we have to start early. Father and mother come to church later. We have no servant, so Sunday is the busiest morning we have. Father and the boys say they work hard all week and just will not get up early Sunday morning. I have often heard mother say she prays all week for the Christian fortitude and week for the Christian fortitude and patience to get through the trials of Sunday morning in a Christian, lady-like and motherly way. But it seems as you said in that article last week, "some things must go wrong your whole life long." I guess one reason that mother succumbed on this Sunday morning was been use the worked very morning was because the worked very hard all day Saturday putting up pre-serves and jelly, then sat up until 12 o'clock Saturday night to finish a white dress for Katy to wear Sunday. She was up at 5:30 gathering vegetables for Sunday dinner and doing sundry things for the comfort of the family during the day. At 7 she called Ed to milk At 7:30 she fixed father's bath, put out his clean clothes, then awakened him. We breakfested at 8. Nothing particularly unpleasant happened at the table, except father said, mother gives us the "sorriest" breakfasts Sunday morning of any morning in the week; his mother used to have the best then, he said.

then, he said.

After breakfast father took his arm chair to the shady end of the porch, and was smoking and reading the Journal, while mother and I washed up the lishes. Mother was trying to be extremely amiable. She called pleasantly to father, "anything of special interest this week, father?"

"No nothing greetel."

"No, nothing stecial."
"How's wheat?" "Not pay harvesting. Sally I do wish you would return my pencils wher you berrow them. I cen't keep a pencil for you or the children."
"Why, Thomas, I haven't had your

"You didn't born w it yesterday to mark all them glasses of jelly did "That's a fact, I did borrow it ves-terday at noon, but I gave it back to

"No my dear, you did not." Just

notice now cold and undear like "dear" sounds when married folks are mad and call each other by that term of endearment Mother had finished in the kitchen, so she walked out on the porch with an air of injured dignity and said. "But, my dear, I know I did return your pencil; you always say I forget, so I took great care to remember yesterday."

member yesterdex."
"No my dear," taid father shaking his head in the most provoking positive way, "I have so doubt you intendto to my dear, but you forgot it. Don't think I'm scolding. I simply want to impress upon you and the children the importance of so small a thing as returning a pencil. Women seem to law no idea of the importance of small things, or how the neglect of a small thing can unset the whole currents. small thing can uset the whole cur-rent of a life. You've no idea the in-convenience it causes me to lose my pencil.

"But Thomas, I tell you I did return it lust as you started out after din-"Oh, I know you think you did, my dear, but never mind, never mind, I've lost so many that way I can afford to lose one more. Get the chil-dren off to bunday school."

"But it hurts my feelings, Thomas, for you to be so positive when I know I did return it." "She did, father, for I saw her hand it to you," said Ed, who unfortunately just then upset father's car of tobacco. "Shut your mouth Ed. You'd take your mother's part of you knew she's

"Then I suppose, sir, you mean to say I m not honest." "Thomas I'd be ashamed to taunt a son with always taking his poor morner's part," Mother put her apron to her eyes and began to cry. In a tamily quarrel you know how one little thing leads to another until the grievences of each member are aired, grievences ences which have nothing whatever to do with the s'arting point. Now, our father is a good man, is kind and loving to his family as a usual thing, "somethings must go wrong," he said

wish to heavens you'd all get off to Sunday school and 'leave me in "I dont want any Sunday school in

mine after seeing my mother nagged to tears over as little a thing as a lead pencil." said Ed. "I'll tell you once again young man to shut your mouta, if you don't I'll make you."
"On Thomas, I never thought when

you courted me for three years, and took me from my father's comfortable home, that you'd ever talk this way to me, or threaten the son I have bore

you for taking his mother's part."
"Well, I guess if I courted you three years you's willing or you would have stopped me. An' if I did take you from a comfortable home, you came with me willingly, an' I nint never made you live in a hat yet."
"W. Studgey morning are always a "My Sunday mornings are always a trial, but this is more than I can bear," and mother went weeping 10

her room.

Katy was standing by father's chair.

She is the baby and knows her privi-

"(ic my child, get ready for Sunday school," he said, and his tone made me sorry for him. He urged us all off to Sunday school. His manner indicated if he could get us off he could atone in a measure for the disturbance his missing pencil had created, and fulfil his duty as a christian parent. Katy very pettishly put her srms around his neck "I'm not going one step unless

mamma presses my new dress. I don't see what good she done by setting up 'til midnight to finish it, if she's not going to press tt. I'm just mad." "You haven't got any more heart than father," said Ed, glaring at

Father put Katy from him and said everely, "Young man go to that peach severely. orchard and bring me a bunch of good strong switches.

"Goody," from Katy.

I hurried off to get out of hearing.
Without paying a thought as to where I should go, I found myself in the hen-house. The first thing I saw was a lead pencil laying beside one of the nests. I hurried to the perch, just as

"Is this yours, father?" I asked.
"Yes, where did you find it, my
daugnter".

"I'm herhouse".

"In the henhouse." The expossion we know and love in our father returned to his dear warm face He seized the pencil and said: face He seized the pencil and said:
"I remember clearly now. Your mother gave me the pencil as I went out of
the door after dinner. I went straight
to the henhouse. Three new hens are
setting. I took out ny pencil to mark
the date over each nest. I remember.
I laid it down to get more eggs for
the last hen."

He pushed us hurriedly from him.

He pushed us hurriedly from him and went straight to mother. I heard his voice very gentle and tender, and her sebs gradually ceased, But none of us went to Sunday school or church. 'Somethings :rust go wrong our whole life long." ISABELLA

The World's fair directors have set

tled it for all time, that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a scientific preparation, and worthy of public confidence. Rule 15, which gave the right of exhibition to Ayer's Sarsaparilla and prevented the admission of patent medicines and secret nostrums, was a simple method of pointing out to the world blood-puri-

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We have just closed a contract with one of the large photographic studios up North for several thousand dozen photos and crayon portraits which we propose to absolutely give away to those of our friends who will assist us in extending the circulation of the Journal in their immediate neighborhoods. Our

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To any one who will send us two new subscribers for twelve months and \$2 in cash we will send one dozen cabinet-sized photographs of himself or any friend whose photo he may send, will send a crayon portrait which will be a bust picture, sixe about 14x17

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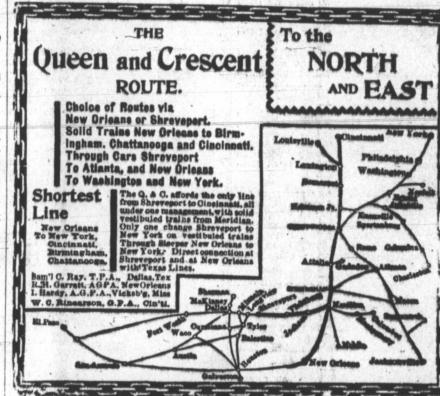
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#### PERSONAL.

H. M. Stonebreaker, the Kansas City commission solicitor, spent a part of the week here.

D. F. White of Abilene. manager of the Eddy-Bessell Cattle company, of Eddy, N. M., was here Tuesday.

Jno. H. Belcher, the well known cattle feeder of Henrietta, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Belcher wants 1000 good 4-year-old steers.

Tuesday. He says grass and crops of all kinds are good on his ranch. considers the country in a good, flourishing condition. The attention of Journal readers is

called to the notice found elsewhere

in this issue nuder heading "Your Eye

J. W. Coon of Bear Creek came in

Five Minutes." Read it and let us hear from you at once. A. A. Chapman, the Dublin banker, cattleman and fine stock raiser, spent Tuesday in the city. He reports a fairly good rain last week and says crops are going to be good in Erath

J. W. Swendson of Hawthorns, Kan. has an ad in this week's issue of the Journal wanting to know the whereabouts of his brother, Frank B. Swend-Any one knowing anything of him will please address above.

Kelly Kendall and Grant B. Tinnin, two prominent stockmen of Fayah, were here Saturday, returning from Amarillo, where they sold a herd of 1000 2 and 3-year-old steers at \$13.25 and \$16.25. They were pleased with the

H. C. Babb of Henrietta, who represents the Standard Live Stock Commission company of Chicago, was here Wednesday. He says his company has done a good business, and but for strike would now have a good

C. C. French of this city, one of the Evans-Snider-Buel company's efficient rustlers in this state, is at Mineral Wells, where his wife has gone for herehealth. Charle is a little under the weather himself, and is also rustica-

William Hunter, manager in Texas for the Evans-Snider-Buell company, went west the first of the week. Way held down the "Texas headquarand reported Charley French as improving rapidly: Charley is at Min-

William Hunter, Texas manager for the Evans-Snider-Buel company, came in Tuesday from a trip to the Panhan-He reports grass as being fine, and that cattle are getting fat right along. Said that that day reports from the market centers were gloomy in every particular.

J. W. Carter, the accommodating live stock agent of the Rock Island, says cattle can travel over his road to Kansas City or Omaha and make passenger time all the way. By the way, the Rock Island is something of a record breaker when it comes to making fast runs with stock trains.

C. Leonard Ware, live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, spent a part of the week here. He is always full-of good things to say about that certain part of the earth's surface traversed by the only road, the Den-He intends parting his name in the middle now, it looks so nice.

Thomas C. Shoemaker, the prominent live stock and ranch broker of city was called on by the Journal man this week, and while he was in his usual good humor and smiled benignly on the scribe, said he had no news; in fact, didn't know a thing, ex-cept that he wanted to borrow \$51,000 on as many acres of fine West Texas

William L. Gatlin of Abilene, the old-time cattleman, but who is about as young and lively as any of the boys, was shaking hands with friends in the cowman's town Tuesday. William has a long string of cattle in the Territory, and they are doing nicely Mr. Gatlin is blessed with unlimited and usually gets out with a whole hide, and so he will this time.

J. W. Freeland, a well-to-do young stockman, whose ranch is near Cres-Johnson county, was in the Friday, Mr. Freeland recently sold 100 fine 2-year-old steers at \$12 per head. and has several hundred more yearlings and 2-year-old steers that he would sell at their market value. reports crops and grass good in his

Henry Michell & Bro., the popular and well-known live stock commission merchant of New Orleans, gives special attention to handling Texas cattle, and may at all times be relied on to get full market value out of all stock consigned to them. These gen-tlemen are not only thoroughly experienced salesmenfi but are honorable high minded gentlemen, with whom it is a pleasure to do business.

Charles McFarland of Aledo, the wellknown cattle-feeder, started to ship out a train of beef from Cresson a few days since, but after the cars were bedded, hayed and ready to load, the railroad refused to take the cattle. Charley says the cars are standing there yet waiting for him, and he's waiting for the road to get in a position to haul his beef.

John Lovelady of San Angelo was here Tuesday. He reports plenty of grass and water in his section, and says what cattle are there are in "The good part of it all, though, is that there are no cattle. I tell you they're scarce. Our crop of marketable cattle won't be as large as old man Carter's oats. My opinion is that cattle will soon be selling so high no one can touch them."

W. H. Doss, the Coleman rancher, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Doss re ports fine crops in his section. Also says grass is most plentiful, and the few cattle there are in fine shape. There sin't any cattle in the country ket in the world, even if it don't get

I've been most all over Texas the eastern part of New Mexico and I can't see any cattle at all anywhere. Cattle are so scarce that they ought soon to sell much better."

Tom Andrews, whom all the cattlemen know, has turned Populist. The Journal regrets very much to tell this friends as it will cost him his reputation of being the most levelheaded politician in the state. Tom talks "Pop" and incidentally sells a few herds of cattle, but its mostly "Pop" just now.

Jere W. Barbee, the live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, says rain has been barly needed along the line of his road, but he thinks that now the want has been supplied. The Cotton Belt has not so far been affected by the strike, but is still doing a large business all along the line. Jere says that he is now the handsomest live stock agent in the business, since he has shaved off not the whiskers alone, but also the mus-

Col. J. L. Pennington, live stock agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, said Tuesday: "We are having a strike on our road in Texas. I am a little afraid of what will happen. We can-not receive live stock at all, and may be tied up badly bfore many days. The cattle market is demoralized, however, and it is probably well that we can't handle the cattle. The Santa Fe could load out 350 cars of cattle for market if we only dared receive them. hear that the Knights of Labor will be called out tomorrow.

W. P. Anderson, traveling representative of the Chicago Union stock yards, in a letter from Denver to the Journal says: "I expected to be in Texas by this time, but I have just had the delightful experience of working my way out of New Mexico on a wilkney way out of New Mexico on a wilkney way out of New Mexico on a publication of the working the property of the p railroad velocipede—otherwise known as hand-car. I will be in Texas before long. Everything along the plains edge of the Rockies is prosperous and beautiful. Nature seems to be particularly beneficent this season. There are fifty burros to one mountain pil-grim at the Colorado summer resorts and most of them walks even there.

York Bros. of Palo Pinto county were visitors here a few days since. They said Palo Pinto had raised good crops of small grain, but that a fine corn crop was new almost spoiled for want of rain. Cotton, they said, was doing well, but also needed some dampness. Cattle and other live stock in their section was in fine shape, and grass fairly good. Stock water was plentiful. Taken altogether, things might be worse, but were not as good as could be desired. Messrs. York have a fine stock farm they want to dispose of, either to sell or exchange for live stock or city property.

E. B. Carver, who so untiringly hustles up the boys in the interest of Cassidy Bros. & Co., spent the first of the week in the city. "Cattle are go-ing to market plenty fast enough just now," said he. "and are bringing satisfactory figures. General condition of stock and range throughout the state is good. My own cattle are doing fine. Help us eat a melon?" With this last sentence he hailed a melon wagon, paid a bonus of five cents on a cent melon, took possession of Uncle Bill Hunter's south window and in very short order the melon was no more Way says that Carver don't do anything but eat melons and loaf in his office when here.

Col. Winfield Scott of this city spent a few days at home this week, "just resting up," he said. He says the last rain was heavy, though not lengthy enough from Fort Worth to Abilene the Westawto Brownwood on the Southwest; Taylor on the South. He knew nothing of the Eastern part of the state, but said he had telegrams from his territory ranch to the effect that copious rains had fallen there, and prospects for more were good. The Cotonel does not just exactly say so, but from his talk the Journal man would suppose that he believes the cattle market will, as soon as traffic fully restored and the big strike settled, be just a little better.

Ed Farmer, the well-known cattlefeeder of Aledo, has a reputation for being one of the luckiest men in the business. Luck has been with him all along and is still with him. cently shipped 102 head of cattle billed to Chicago via the Katy. They got as far as Hannibal and were there laid out because of the great strike, Finally they were got into the old St. Louis stock yards, on the west of the river, and sold by Cassidy Bros. & Co. for R. Strahorn & Co. to local merchants \$4.20 per 100 pounds. Since they weighed 1140 pounds even after being on the road for eight days, it is plain to see that they did not lose Mr. Farmer very much money.

Col. James A. Wilson, the magnetic, effervescent general agent of the Chicago and Alton, whose headquarters are in the live stock center, says that the great strike is crippling all kinds of business, particularly the railroads unless perhaps it might be the cattlemen, and he believes it will be of benefit to them, since the packers will have a chance now to get rid of a big lot of the meat they have had stored away in their cooling rooms for months. "Anyhow, the cattlemen have grass, says the colonel, "and the cattle won't lose any flesh while waiting for the end of the trouble. Look out for a big rush to market, however, as soon as the strike is over."

The screw worm is now hard at work, and never fails to take advantage of each and every opportunity to eat a hole into any kind of an animal. Every one is acquainted with these dangerous pests, and it is a pleasure to the Journal to again call attention to the card of the Carbolic Soap company manufacturers of Buchan's carbolic soap, cresylic ointment and other valuable compounds. As a screw worm ex-terminator, this ointment is a dandy, but everybody knows that because this ointment has been, on the top round of the ladder of fame for thirty years. Cattlemen will remember having met Geo. H. Thompson, the manager of the company, during the last con-

Col. William Hittson of Palo Pinto, who is probably one of the best known cattlemen in the Southwest, came in from his home Monday evening and went to the Territory, where he is pasturing 2500 cattle, that night. He says the rain last Friday in Palo Pinto county was very heavy, but there was not enough of it. However, it will do almost untold good and will help all crops, make grass better, and at the same time fill up some of the water. same time fill up some of the water holes. Uncle Bill has been a Texas cowman since the days of yore, when a man had to fight for his property and life: in fact, he is a typical, old-time Texas rancher and pioneer, and to him is due much credit in opening up the great Lone Star State to settlement and civilization. The Journal and everyone in Fort Worth are always glad to see Uncle Bill.

The Union stock yards of Chicago have a large advertisement in the Journal to which the attention of our readers is invited. This is, as every

any receipts sometimes when a strike like the present is cn. Chicago is the resting place for the dressed meat market, which first started on the eastern seaboard and gradually worked
its way westward, making slight
pauses at New York Philadelphia,
Pittsburgh, Buffalo snd other places,
but now since it is settled in the Windy
City, it has found the place it sought a place where all kinds and classes of live stock could be handled, whether the product went into cars or refrig-erators, canvas or sait barrels or what not. Chicago will always hold its prestige and will ever be known as tha greatest market for cattle; hogs, sheep and horses the world has ever known

James L. Harris, who for several years has represented the Wabash railroad in Texas, and at the same time has been extensively engaged in the cattle business, but who is now clated with the Texas Live Stock Commission company; was here Monday, where he has some beef steers ready for market and which he wanted to ship. By this time the cattle are doubt less marketed, and Jim is in Chicago, where he at once enters upon his new duties in the commission business. On January 1, 1895. the Texas company will open an independent house in St. Louis and Mr. Harris will b the manager. Until that time he will have plenty of "schooling" in Chicago, which, combined with his knowledge of the cattle business, will make a firstclass commission man of him, and he will b a success in this new (for him) business, as he has always been in the past. The Texas company, as already known, sells nothing but Texas and territory cattle and sheep, and they do that so well that they are fast taking a large share of the Texas busi-

W. J. Saunders, for several years occupying a prominent position on the Gazette, is now with the Beaumont Printing company of this city. This is one of the largest, most complete and best job printing establishment in the city. Journal readers wanting anything in their line could not do better than send their orders to the Beaumont Printing company.

#### Three Wants.

'Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of gense, Live in three words, health, peace, and

competence.' So says the post. Competence counts for little when one is sick, and peace is disturbed when health is upset, that the poet rightly places health first. To have good health you must have pure blood. From the blood the system receives all its material of growth repair. The best blood-purifier is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Golden Medical Discovery, which is world-famed and sold everywhere. It is a soverign remedy for all diseases due to impoverished or impure blood, as consumption, bronchitis, weak lungs, scrofula, old sores, skin diseases, and kindred ailments

Delicate diseases of either sex, how ever induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, sent securely sealed in plain envelope. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### Cheap Excursion to Galveston via Santa Fe Route.

On Saturdays, July 14, 21, 28, the Santa Fe will sell excursion tickets to Galveston and return on special train leaving Galveston on the following Monday evening or on first train of Tuesday morning, thus giving the excursionists two days in Galveston.

A special train, consisting of coaches, free reclining chair and Pullman Saturday evening, reaching Galveston at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, and returning, will leave Galveston Monday evening at 6 o'clock.

Don't lose the opportunity of seeing Galveston this summer. Surf bathing is now at its best.

Crabs, schrimp and other good things

Five dollars to Galveston and return, Saturdays, July 14, 21 and 28, via Santa Fe route.

#### GOOD TAND FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will sell four leagues (17,712 acres) of land, located in a solid square body

in Dawson county at \$1 per acre. Terms, 30 per cent cash, balance on five years' time, at 6 per cent. This land is of a black, sandy loam; is firstclass plains land-as good for grazing or agricultural purposes as can be found in Western Texas. This is a rare bargain, one that will bear investigation.

GEO. D. LOVING & SON. Opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

Five World Beaters. "SICKLES" BRAND HARNESS.
All genuine stamped with this "Trade Mark." Made in five styles at \$6.50, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00 per set complete. The best harness for the money on the market. Ask your harness dealer for them. Manufactured only by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mc.

Important Information. The "Rock Island Route" is now

running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morn-If you intend making a busines or pleasure trip to Colorado this sum mer, call on your nearest ticket agent. or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of Purchase tickets via "The

Great Rock Island Route, and get full value for your money.

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

Cool yourself in Galveston. Round trip \$5 on Saturday, good until Mon-

The international Route. The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and bes between points in Texas and Mex and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pull-man sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; La-redo, San Artonio and St. Louis, and

between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor and Dallas, via Hearne.

As a live stock route to northern markets it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in solid trains and in the quickest possible time.

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis and the parafit of the St. Louis are given the hearest of the St. Louis

are given the benefit of the St. Louis Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texar-kana, Litt e Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis. For further information call on near

est agent or address
J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. and P. Agent, D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Palestine, Tex.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Medal and Dis

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Pale Pinto County. Mineral Well, Tex., July 4. Dear Journal.

The past four days have certainly taken the bun as hot ones. I left Fort Worth at 9 o'clock Sunday morning and it was then sweltering hot and no cooler place did I find between there and this place.

I spent Sunday afternoon and night here and "roasted" all the time. Monday morning I procured a buggy and team from the stable here and pulled out for Palo Pinto town. Most all of your readers have heard of that town, at one time known as one of the livliest of all West Texas towns, but now in a or all west rexas towns, but now in a condition to almost remind one of the "deserted village." Honestly, I believe that could Palo Pinto and old Fort Griffin, which was once, in the burfalo days, the biggest and most hustling town in Texas, be stood up, side by side it would be a question. side by side, it would be a question as to which looked the most desolate. Both these old-time towns were the nome for many wealthy cattlemen and the trading point for many more, and now that this business is taken from them and they are isolated from the world, they look very gloomy to a visitor. However, were it not for the extremely hot weather, one would have a hard time finding a more hospitable or pleasant place to make a visit than Palo Pinto town. The people there are all of the good, old-time stock, who believe in making a fellow

feel comfortable and at home, and they all put themselves to trouble unhesitat ingly to help the stranger in their midst. Everybody comes around and says "howdy," spins yarns with you, discussess the weather, crops, cattle, the markets, the outlook, etc., but none of them ever say "take something." This latter is not from a lack of polite ness or on account of dull times, but because they are nice good people and have voted the aforesaid "something" out of the vicinity, and when a Palo Pintoite wants a drink now, he either gets sick or visits Mineral Wells, where he can choose between the many mineral waters or the several liquid refresh-ments flavored with alcohol to be found

at the "American Carlsbad."

But I'm a little to fast. All along the road from Fort Worth up here the crops were looking splendid—that is they would have been looking so had it not been for the fact that they were suffering from lack of rain. The same suffering from lack of rain. The same condition exists all over this county. Corn never had better prospects up till few days ago, but for the past few days the wind has been blowing a young cyclone, and it was hot enough to have come from that much-talked-of warm district supposed to lie some-where between North America and China.

In consequence of all of this the corn looks like so much fodder in the fields, and the other crops have shared the same fate. Of course there are exceptions to all rules, and to say that all crops were as bad off as I have above stated, would be fibbing, so I want to say that every once in a while a field would be seen which showed up nicely and apparently was not suffer ing at all for rain.

I saw one field of corn, five miles

north of Palo Pinto town, belonging to that old-time Texan and Indian fighter, S. C. Goss, which will make an average of thirty bushels to the acre without any more rain, and if it rains, his 180 acres ought easily to make forty bushels per acre. Mr. Goss has about sixty seventy acres besides in cotton,

small grain, etc.
I visited several nice places around Palo Pinto town, but the very best of them all, in my opinion, is the place of W. K. Bell, seven miles west of Palo Pinto town. "Well-Digger" Bell, the good-natured Scotchman, came to Texas and settled on the place where he now lives about thirty years ago, I think. He dug wells, traded in chips and whetsones, fought Indians and and finally came out of it with 7000 acres of the finest land in Palo Pinto county, all in a solid body and nearly all good farming land, a nice stock of cattle, etc. Mr. Bell has handled stock extensively ever since the wooly" days, and has prospered and met with adversities along with the balance of the boys, but has always managed to keep the wolf from the door and while not now a millionaire. he has got all the stepping stones necessary for asscending fortune's lad-der very handy, and I predict a suc-cessful business life for him from this

He now has his land all under fence and has 4000 acres of leased land, making 11,000 acres, all told. This is divided into fourteen pastures and several farms. The cultivated land this year is something more than 300 acres He has about forty acres in cotton, the other being planted in small grains corn, sorghum and other substantial

feed stuffs. Mr. Bell has made excellent crops of all kinds and will this winter have more fine cattle feed than any one in his county. In fact but few people will have as much feed as Mr. Bell. dition to the feed mentioned all his pastures are covered with the finest coat of mesquite grass and he is sure of good grass from now until next spring. And as to water—well, he's just fixed. Eagle creek heads in his pasture, several fine springs and wells, besides the large tanks, are to be found

on his place. As to live stock Mr. Bell has some 1500 cattle, mostly young stuff, but some big steers, 250 head of splendid horses, several hundred hogs, etc., to say nothing of innumerable chickens, turkeys, geese, guineas, besides a whole herd of dogs-fox hounds, grey hounds, curs and everything else delight and his excellent wife's torment.

Another thing-Mr. Bell is the owner of some fine bulls; Durhams, Polled Angus and Galloways. The latter are his favorites, and they are dandies. The half-breeds awfully fine, but when he shows a fellow the registered ones he certainly shows something fine addition, he has two very fine stallions. Mr. Bell will probably feed 2000 teers on his ranch this winter and I steers on his ranch this winter and I almost envy them the good feed they are sure to get.

If Palo Pinto, county could get a good soaking rain within the next few days it would be of untold benefit to the

George W. McDonald, the merchantcattleman of Palo Pinto, reports his grass good and cattle in splendid fix. know he did not exaggerate about either, for I saw his cattle after talking to him.

Owen also has some good cattle,

about 150 in the western part of the Cunningham Bros., the bankers, land agents and enterprising leaders of Palo Pinto county, report fairly good conditions except for want of rain. They say Palo Pinto county is all right. Had

just sold a tract of land of 1600 for \$5000 cash to a new settler, and said more were coming.

Tom Hineman, a well-to-do cowman. Palo Pinto, reported stock in good shape generally.

I had about forgotten to tell you

that I came down here last night and am writing a Palo Pinto letter from Mineral Wells, but when I say that in writing about the country around Palo Pinto I also describe the Mineral Wells section, you will know that there's six in one and half a dozen in

the other.

I hope to follow this letter in home in a day or two, but since the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railroad people are entertaining at Rock Creek today, and give a big ball to-

O not be deceived .- The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. They are standard, and 'always

# Strictly Pure White Lead

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

The recommendation of any of them to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

For Colors.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead, and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

St. Louis Branch.
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

. NATIONAL LEAD CO.

night, I may be laid up for a few days, even if they con't sell liquor at the Creek. Thine, JOSEPHUS.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED. an Interesting Letter From Colonel

A few weeks since the Indian Terriory was the most attractive section in America to the cow man in those parts of Texas where there had been little or no rain, and where there was but little grass. They thought they could get their cattle to good grass for the summer and early fall, and that they would then get plenty of cheap corn, which would mean fat cornfed beeyes for the later fall markets and fat bank accounts for the men who owned them. But while man proposes, providence disposes. At all events that is the way it used to be in the old blueback spelling book as a copy for these same cow men when they were too small to be even cowboys. The rain didn't put in an appearance at the desired place, at the desired time. consequently "our friends from Texas" got down in the mouth," looked blue and were begining to think and say hard things about the Territory. drought had set in there and promised to stay, and this promised short grass later on and short prices for cattle short on tallow on their short ribs. The Rain Maker

was forthwith sent for and put to work at Chichasha and it is said his (in business) also "opened shop" in Oklahoma territory, and forthwith lots of fun was poked at these men by the Texas cow men, who at the prospect of securing rain were feeling very funny. As day after day went by the winds got hotter and the skies assumed more the hue of the crop and their faces got more the color of the bluebirds wing. Then the rain maker gave it up and quit fooling with the clouds, and then, thank the Lord, the clouds began to gather themselves gether and later on (Saturday night) they emptied themselves, and now Happy Cow Men

are as thick in the Indian territory as black birds are in a poor man's cornfield, and these men again have visions of wealth when they can get their big steers to the slaughter pen, fat as ticks and twice as jolly.

These facts suggest the thought: Afer all, if its possible for man to make rain? If the atmosphere is heavily charged with moisture and there are plenty of clouds in sight, I see no reason to think they can not, by human agency, be collected in larger clouds and then broken up and the water is then precipitated. I have seen day after day, in northern Texas, in our dryest season there, when there was every indication of rain in a few hours or minutes. Then the clouds would drift away, or rise, and the hopes of West Texas drifted away and sank until hope was nothing. At such times I have no doubt the Dyrenforth plan of "making rain" would have resulted in emptying the clouds. A few bombs bursted into them would have done the work and have gladened the hearts of thousands of thirsty people. I commend this idea to those interested, instead of going to work to create moisture in the clouds with the view to then Making it Rain,

why not watch the clouds before a drought sets in and tear them open and so save the country from dry spells that are fast, depreciating the value of every acre of land in the dry regions? An ounce of preventative is worth many pounds of cure, and it is in my opinion easier to prevent the setting in of a long dry spell than it is to break the spell when once it has set in. It is possible, that it is possible to stave off the dry weather, while I have grave doubts if anything man can do will avail to create moisture in sufficient quantities to any practical good. At any rate, I believe the Almighty is being given the credit for the present good season in the territory and not

the rainmaker, so called. The dry weather alone was quite enough to make our friends feel badly, but that trouble added to the Great Railroad Strike

has made life for them a burden. Just now as their cattle trains are being tied up and they are unable to get their fattest grass fed cattle to market, they are indulging in language that would hardly pass muster "in my lady's parlor." -This will pas after a while beeves will fetch extra good prices. Later on the cattle having been sold, these men will be speculating as to

#### Cause for Strikes.

and once they start in to investigate they will not stop until they get at the true reasons. I am not going to go into the subject now, but I am going to offer to those interested a single suggestion. It is plain that there is something underneath the single fact that Pullman hasn't "toted fair" with a few hundred of his employes. This isolated fact will now explain why not merely hundreds, or even thousands but millions of men, with their women and children, are openly sympathizing with the strikers, and why this trouble is spreading.
From Ocean to Ocean

and disturbing business all over this country. If there was but a single case of injustice between employer and employe it could and would be easily settled, or at the most only a single hamlet or town would feel its disturbing influences or the worry. The fact is a spirit of unrest is abroad in the land, and it is not strange that this is so when it is remembered that there were on March 1, 1894, according to American commercial reports, two and a half millions of hungry men in the United States out of work and out of heart, with quite ten millions of women and children dependent on them, consequently as hungry as they. And yet, except in isolated sections, the past year was a prosperous one in that the earth gave generously of 'its increase, and there were millions of fat cattle, sheep and hogs grown and lots of goods were manufactured. The truth is there was in March; and there is now, food and clothing in abundance in this country to enable every man, woman and child in it to live in luxury. But the means of distribution of our wealth are sadly out of joint, and in spite of the fact that we have had good seasons and there is plenty in sight for everybody the land is full of hungry men, women

and children who are willing and anxious to work, but who are being driven to desperation by means of laws that are yearly

Making the Rich Richer and the poor poorer. If there was not so much distress in the land, such strike as this one now on us would

be impossible. The question is, what is the solution of the railroad problem? I am confident that the only true solution is Government Ownership and Control of all lines of transportation in the United States. With the roads owned and operated by the general govern-ment, wages of employes would be fixed by law and they would be fair, and when men accepted employment in the railroad service they would know that there could be no cut in wages except by act of congress, and strikes of such magnitude as the present one would be impossible. Then, too, with government ownership there would be the necessity of government protection of its own property; and strikers would not dare make a fight against the United States army, to say nothing of the fact that as the railroads would then be the property of the people themselves the inducement for desper-

ate men to destroy them would be

There is, however, another thought

just here worth consideration: With the railroads owned and operated by the government, the saving to travelers and shippers in the matter of transportation rates would be immense. Take as an illustration a railroad that cost to build and equip \$20,000 per mile. As private or corporate property the owners claim (properly) that they have a right to fix rates so that they can pay expenses of operating and keep intact the plant. They say that they, having put their money into the property, they should also be allowed to earn a fair rate of interest (8 to 10 per cent) on the capital invested. They have issued say \$50,000 bonds per mile on their plant and claim that as the government permitted the issu-ance of these bonds they should be further allowed to make good their pledges to bondholders, viz., to pay them 5 per cent per annum interest, and lay aside 5 per cent more as a sinking fund to meet the payment of the bonds at maturity. This means that, say at 8 per cent on the capital invested, viz., \$20,000 in money, \$1600 per mile per annum that they must be allowed to earn above running expenses and keeping the road and rolling stock intact. At 5 per cent as interest on \$50,000 of bonds and 5 per cent sinking fund it further means 10 per cent in the aggregate on this sum of \$50,000 per mile equal to \$5000 per mile per annum. Add this to the \$1600 as above and it means \$6600 per mile that the public must be taxed to satisfy what railroad owners claim is a just and reasonable tax. Suppose now the United States government owned and operated the roads, what would be saved to the people? The government would only have to pay running expenses and keep up the roadbed and the rolling stock. It wouldn't have to earn anything on account of interest or capital invested or anything on account of bonds held by foreign boldholders. Hence, this sum of \$6600 per mile would be saved to the travelers and shippers, and the entire public would reap the benefit. The people would run their own property; there would be no strikes, no tie-ups, no dissatisfaction, and instead of paying 3 cents per mile to travel, 1 cent per mile or even 1 cent per five miles would be sufficient, and other charges would

be in proportion. It is coming to this fast, and since the inauguration of the present strike. there are millions who accept this as the only solution of the trouble who a week ago derided the idea. The world moves!

H. L. BENTLEY. July 9, 1894.

A New Dairy Product. From Wisconsin comes the information from a good source that a gentle-man there, a Mr. Angus, has discovered or perfected a method of so com-bining the solids of milk in cheese-making that all of the solids are held, and the sugar and albumen in the milk
—which does not go off in the whey
in cheesemaking—are now kept in the
product, and adds correspondingly to
the value of the cheese in the matter of consumption. Just what the process is it is not made known in its entirety, but the milk is evaporated to some extent before the cheesemaking commences. It looks at a distance very much like condensed milk, and probab ly is one form of it, as it goes into the market in porcelain jers, and, like potted cheese, is no doubt very toothsome. If the sugar and albumen in milk car be saved for human food, it will be a great saving of material, as in the present system of cheesemaking these two ent system of cheesemaking these two elements of the milk—fully one-third of the food value of the milk—is lost as food, and to a great extent for stock, as the whey is allowed to become sour, often actively acid, and the sugar—is destroyed as such, and presumably very largely as a food nutrient; at least close observing farmers, as a rule, class sour whey as inferior to spring water as hog food. Yet another chemist announces that he takes the sweet whey and extracts the remaining oil from it, and possibly other elements. from it, and possibly other elementand by combining it with vegeta oils, succeeds in making the finest and "best" of cooking lard, and is to be sold, we believe, as "standard cooking lard." This last looks a little 'fishy" on its face. Just how the dairyman is going to reconcile his hostility to oleo sold as and for butter, with his masold as and for butter, with his ma-terial made of whey butter and cotton seed—or vegetable oil, rather—as lard, is hard to see. That the solids lost in cheesemaking, the sugar and albumen, will in some way be saved and utilized as human food is not doubted, but sell it as "Cheesealine." or a dairy soundit as "Chessealine." or a dairy sound-ing name, and not as lard, to kill the

Sunday and Monday in Galveston for \$5 via Santa Fe route.

Good crops grown from the land, fed to stock upon the land, and the byproducts returned to the land with due care, will make better land, bigger crops, and enable the feeding of more

#### MARKETS.

Fort Worth Markets. Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, July -Market for cows higher and demand not fully supplied. Prices range

Good fat steers, 1000 pounds and better, sell readily at \$2.50@3; medium Hogs in demand at strong prices. Good choice hogs are bringing \$4.70@

The railroads for the past few days have been refusing to receive any shipments of live stock, except at owner's risk and subject to all delays, which scares shippers off, hence but few re-ceipts have come in except those driven in. Stock Yards Notes.

J. D. Farmer, the well known Tar-rant county stock farmer, marketed two cars of cows at these yards this week at satisfactory prices. Mr. Far-mer is a regular patron of the home market, and claims that Northern and Eastern markets are not better Fort Worth. This is the kind of spirit which should prevail throughout the whole state, and when such is the case there will be a market at Fort Worth which for size and importance can't be excelled anywhere.

James Day of Haslet was auvisitor at the yards. He is enthusiastic over the Fort Worth market, and never lets an opportunity go by to visit the yards and tell the people how much he likes it, and when he has stuff to

market it comes here.

Joseph Farmer, another Tarrant county stock farmer, brought in 31 head and sold them at good prices. The Fort Worth Stock Yards and Packing House company are gradually absorb ing all the Tarrant county business, and the feeling is fast spreading. By fall the plant ought to be running its full capacity, and everyone sincerely

trusts it may, Col. E. M. Daggett, who probably handles more cattle than any citizen of the county, was looking around the yards, and each visit there makes him like the institution all the more.

Willis McCauley of Sulphur Springs, cattleman, butcher and trader, was at the yards wanting to buy some fat cows for butcher stuff. He believes in a home market himself, and thinks all Texas should stand pat by this plant. Mr. McCarley says his section has been blessed with good rains, and all crops are good. Live stock of all kinds are doing fine, and he says people down there are raising, hogs, and will feed them for this mar-

Several buyers are here from other places. Nearly all of them want butcher cows, and some want to ship the dressed product to Baltimore and other Eastern points.

W. E. Skinner, representing the South Omaha Stock Yards, is domiciled at the Stock Yards hotel, and says the table prepared by mine host Hale is not excelled anywhere. Everything, he thinks, is arranged splendidly and comfortably, and he wants nothing better. Skinner likes the good things, too, and it is all right when he says

J. F. Butz & Con report the following Hogs 65, average 205 pounds, \$4.70; 1, 230 pounds, \$4.25; 73, average 210, \$4.75; 6, average 255, \$4.35; 103, average

Cattle — Two bulls, average 1055 pounds, \$1.25; 29 cows, average 815, \$1.50; 29 cows, average 740, \$1.50; 2 cows, average 1660, \$1.25; 12 cows, average 818. \$1.50; 4 cows, average 815,

Some of the other sales are as fol-Hogs - Ninety-four, average pounds, \$4.60; 70 hogs, average 223, \$4.75; 3 hogs, average 125, \$3.75.

Cattle-Eighteen cows, average 785 \$1.40; 37 calves, average 151 \$2.50; 3 calves, average 326, \$2.00; 2 calves, average 310, \$1.50.

Manager Ward of the packing house would be in a position to make things hum if the railroads could only re-ceive live stock shipments. Soon as things open up he can show himself, and he won't make a bad showing

The Stock Yards hotel is doing a fairly good business. Many cattlemen go out there on account of the yards, the packing house and the office of the

association. Secretary Loving of the Cattle Raisers association reports good rains in most all sections, and says prospects for cattle getting fat were never better. He says the association inspectors have just got onto a lot of thieving in certain inspectors have just got onto a lot of thieving in certain localities, but for fear of giving the guilty ones warning, prefers to say nothing about it just now. The officers of the association are always on the plant and doing good work. on the alert and doing good work.
Secretary Wardlaw of the stock

yards is not any too busy just now, says it won't hold this way long. He is usually a very busy man.

H. C. Roth of Baltimore is among

the visitors at the yards. Fort Worth is the youngest live stock market in the world, but on several occasions lately has had more live stock on sale in one day than Chicago, which place has the reputation of being the greatest on earth. However, it isn't Chicago's fault.

#### MARKETS BY WIRE.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK. New York, July 11. - Beeves-Re-celpts 4905 head: 344 cars on sale. Market very dull; good cattle 50c per 100 pounds lower than Monday; infe-rior grades 75c off: about all sold. Na-tive sters, fancy, \$5.70: very common strictly choice, \$8.40@5.60; Cherokees, \$3.30@3.65; common Texas, \$2.90. European cables quiet: American steers 11@12c, dressed weight. Re-frigerator beef, 10-1-2@11c. Exports terday 996 beeves and 2360 quarters of yesterday, 996 beeves and 2360 quarters of beef. Today 4900 quarters

> STOCK COMMISSION M

Caives, receipts, 3694. Veals, Buttermilk caives dull and strong. barely steady. Veals, poor to prime, \$4.00@5.50; buttermilk calves, good to prime, \$2.25@2.55. Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 8923 head; 40 cars on sale. Sheep firm; good lambs 1-4c higher, others unchanged.

Sheep, poor to prime, \$2.80@4.75; lambs, common to choice, \$4.00@5.87 1-2. Hogs-Receipts, 10,154 head, 15 cars on sale. Market lower. Inferior to choice nogs, \$6.00@6.50. CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., July 11 .- The arrivals of stock were comparatively limited today, less than 100 car loads arriving, but as they were first receipts by rail since July 2, the effect was reassuring. Prices were much weaker today. The sharp declines yesterday at western points and the prospects of increasing receipts from now on gave prices an unmistakable downward tendency. Buyers hold off for concessions and the few sales reported were at lower the few sales reported were at lower figures than have been current for some days past. Quotations are nominal at \$1.75@5.50 for cattle, \$5.25@ 5.75 for hogs and \$2.00@4.50 for sheep KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., July 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 8000; shipments, 4000; market 10@15c lower; Texas steers, \$2.25@4.00; Texas cows, \$1.40@2.45; beef steers, \$3.50@4.90; native cows, \$1.50@3.30; stockers and feeders, \$1.75@3.45; bulls,

Hogs-Receipts, 2900; shipments, 3900; Market opened steady and closed 10@ 20c lower; bulk, \$4.90@5.90; heavies, 4.90 @5.10; packers, \$4.90@5.10; mixed, \$4.80 lights, \$4.70@4.95; yorkers, \$4.85 @4.95; pigs, \$4.90. Sheep-Receipts, 1900; shipments, 200;

St. Louis. St. Louis, Mo., July 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 3000; shipments, none; market slow but firm on anticipation of settlement of the strike; native steers, light, \$3.30; cows and heifers, \$2.25@2.50.

market slow.

Hogs-Receipts, 2300; shipments, 900; market 9@10c higher; good light, \$5.22 1-2; bulk of sales at \$5.15. Sheep-Receipts, 900: shipments, none: sheep, \$3.50@3.75; lambs, \$3.60@4.00.

Galveston Wool Market. Galveston, Tex., July 11.-Receipts today, none.

This This This Last day, week, season, season, 14,778 78,981 10,311,114 10,127,058 Ship'ts / ..... 567,481 9,280,300 8,520,557 901,305 2,008 sales . Stock 1,030,844 ...... 1,783,131 Spring.

Today. Yesterday. Six Months' Clip. Medium ......7 @9c Mexican impr'vd 7 7 1-2@ 9c Mexican carpet::6 1-2@7 1-2c 7 @ 8c

Dallas Market. Dallas, Tex., July 11.—Market quotations reported by Carter's stock

Market dull and easy.

Choice |fat |grass steers,\$2.25@2.50 common to fair grass steers, \$.75@2.00; choice fat grass cows, \$1.60@1.80; common to fair grass cows, \$1.25@1.50; yearlings, \$6.00@9.00; bulls, \$1.00@1.25; stags, \$1.00@1.35; choice veal calves. \$3.00@3.50; common to fair veal calves. \$2.00@2.50; milch cows. \$15.00@25.00; choice fat mutton, \$2.00@2.25; common to fair mutton, \$1.50@1.75; goats, \$1.00 @1.50; choice corn fed hogs, \$4.25@4.50; common to fair hogs, \$3.50; stock

hogs, \$3.25@3.75.

The market for the past week has been fairly well supplied with all classes of stock, good fat stock finding ready sale at top prices. The outlook for next week is good.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, La., July 9 .- There has been large arrivals of common to good peeves for several days, the market is fully supplied; values declined fully 1-4c per pound, and poor stock is hard to sell. The receipts of fair to good cows and heifers continue moderate, and good fat stock is firm and fairly There has been a light run of calves

and yearlings for several days. The market is lightly supplied and strong, good stock is in demand. Hog market quiet, common stock

The sheep market continues dull and very unreliable. The "Mutton Butchers' Ring," is fully supplied. Left on hand at close of sales: Beef cattle, 267; calves and yearlings, 58; hogs, 52; sheep, 606.

Texas and Western cattle—Good to

choice beves per pound gross, 2 3-4@ 3 1-4e: common to fair beeves. 1 3-4@ 1-2c; good fat cows per pound gross, 2 1-4@2 1-2c; common to fair cows, each, \$8.00@12.00; good fat calves, each, \$7.50@9.00; common to fair calves, each, \$5.00@7.00; good fat yearlings, each, \$10.00@12.00; common to fair yearlings, each, \$6.00@9.00.

Hogs-Good fat cornfed per pound gross, 5@1-4c; common to fair per pound gross, 3.1-2@4 1-2c. Sheep—Good fat sheep, each, \$2.25@ 2.50; common to fair, each, \$1.25@2.00. Respectfully Yours, ALBERT MONTGOMERY.

Kansas City Market.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and nule department, report the market during the past week as having suffered considerably from the influence of the present strike. Notwithstanding this fact, there was quite a good auction on Tuesday. The bidding was prompt, and there was quite a fair run of both buyers and selfers. Prices continue very low on medium and cheaper grades of horses and mares. It is very difficult to tell when the present state of affairs will end. Country buyers must be exceedingly careful or they are sure to lose money.

Mules—Market at a standstill. Absolutely no trading in anything.

Kansas City Market Letter.

Kansas City Mo., July 10, 1894. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm

Cattle—Receipts the past week, 28,536 cattle and 1174 calves; shipments, 6668 cattle and no calves; drive-outs, 16,911 cattle and 859 calves. Wesk previous, receipts 22,184 cattle and 1910 calves; shipments 7704 cattle and 158 ealves and drive-outs 11,586

cattle and 1738 calves.

In the Texas division there were 16, In the Texas division there were 16,011 cattle; same time last year, 19,386. Notwithstanding the increase in the supply the market the past week was a very good one. Chicago being cut off by the strike, Kansas City had much new trade to supply with meats—and the East has had to look elsewhere for their cattle, and most of them were obtained here at Kansas City, and the market here was given a stimulus, notwithstanding a partial blockade by the strike;

But while the situation was more favorable to sellers up to Saturday, Monday brought a slower and weaker market. The strike being declared off on most of the reads leading into here on Saturday, Monday's trains brought many delayed cattle in and the pens were full of Western stuff. The Santa Fe, which had not been running for over a week, came in Monday night with a train in four sections containing 2000 cattle. These are times when shippers should move cautiously. The raising of the railway blockades are But while the situation was more

likely to bring a flood of cattle to mar-ket. And with this over-supply must

ome lower prices.

The quality of Western cattle now coming to market is very fair, though buyers are still complaining that they are too green to kill well. Nine-tenths of the range cattle coming to market are Texans that were taken to the Indian Territory early in the spring to be grazed. On Monday Harris Bros. & Childres of San Angelo, Tex., had in 288 Texas cows that were grazed in Western Kansas. They averaged 731 pounds and sold at \$2.35. They also had 78 steers averaging 279 pounds that had 78 steers averaging 979 pounds that sold at \$3.40. W. R. McIntire of Dallas, Tex., was here with 133 cows averaging 731 pounds that sold for \$2.10, and 45 cows averaging 709 pounds that

brought \$2.35.
W. H. Fetherstone of Henrietta, Tex. had in 44 grass steers averaging 1094 pounds that sold for \$3.55, and John H. & T. J. Belcher of the same place were here with 73 grass steers averaging 954 pounds that sold at \$3.25, and 107 grass steers averaging 998 pounds at \$3.20. Fed cattle as well as grassers have been doing very well. On Monday a lot of choice fed Texas steers, averag-ing 1110 pounds, sold at \$4.00. Texas calves are in very good demand at \$5

Good native steers are a little higher than a week ago, as both the Eastern and English markets are better. Several loads of choice export steers were sold here Monday at \$4.75 to \$4.90. But with all the railroads open to traffic again and a rushing of cattle into market from every quarter, it is feared the increased supply will work lower prices again.

Sales Monday were: Good to choice, averaging 1250 to 1500 pounds, at \$4.40@4.90; lighter weights, \$3.75@4.50; grass
Texas steers, \$2.50@3.50, and grass
Texas cows, \$2.00@2.50.
Hogs—Receipts for the past week,

24,981; shipments, 3258, and drive outs, 15,978; week previous, receipts, 43,789; shipments, 6986, and drive-outs, 38,292. The Fourth of July cut into the past week and, with the railroad blockade on a number of roads leading into here, cut down the supply. This, with no market in Chicago, that city being temporarily out of the trade, caused a firmer tone to the market and at times. better prices were obtained. But the situation was, and still is, an un-healthy one. No one can tell what a day may bring forth, hence caution should be the watchword. Stocks of provisions increased in packers' hands during June, so, aside from the tem-porary light receipts, the situation of the market is rather bearish than bullish. The extreme range Monday was \$4.90 to \$5.12 1-2; bulk of sales \$4.95 to

\$5.10. Sheep-Receipts the past week, 3118; shipments, 423, and drive-outs, 2501; week previous, receipts, 6719; ship-ments, 2324, and drive-outs, 3214. The more healthy tone noted in this market in my last letter was continued throughout the past week. There was quite a dropping off in the receipts, and with the reduced supply buyers bid up a little stronger for all good muttons and fat lambs, and even the low grades were worked off with less trouble, under the influence of the light offerings. But there were no new buyers here, and the improved feeling resulted solely from the reduction in the supply. Notes.

"Uncle" Henry Stephens came in a few days ago from Panhandle, Tex., and reports everything in fair condition there. Chas. Coon, Weatherford, Tex., was

here Monday looking around. W. J., John H. and T. J. Belcher and W. H. Featherstone, Henrietta, Tex., were here Monday with cattle. H. E. Hallsell, Indian Territory, was in Monday with cattle.

Mrs. John Drew of Childress, Tex., one of the fair cattle owners of Texas, was at the yards Monday on business CUTHBERT POWELL.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

The Strike and Its Effect on the Chicago, July 10.—The strike trouble has been the all-absorbing question

here during the past week. Business here at the yards has been completely paralyzed, and not a wheel has turned for a week. Chicago is the storm center of the whole movement, and the stock yards the principal base of operations. Consequently it is here that business has been the worst interrupted.

Forces sufficient to control matters, according to law, are now on hand, and under force of arms it is possible that some business could be done, yet nobody is willing to attempt any business under such risky and unfavorable circumstances. It is said on substantial authority that railroads will begin accept stock for shipment today, which means that they are about ready to force an end to the blockade. The sp-parent determination of trades unions te go out in sympathy may complicate matters still more, and may bring about serious results. It is the general opinion that the climax will be reached in a few days, and things will be adjusted one way or the other. There is some danger of a big rush of cattle to market as soon as the embargo raises, so we would advise our shippers to act with prudence and caution, and wait, if possible, until the markets get settled down to a regular basis.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. Yards, South Omaha, July 7-The Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal: The great railroad strike and the Fourth of July holiday had a tendency to restrict receipts of all kinds somewhat. Hogs and sheep fell off sharply, but the run of cattle was heavier than a week ago or than for the corresponding period one and two years ago. The figures are as follows:

Cattle Hogs Sheep Receipts this week. 12.481 23.577 873
Receipts last week. 10.415 41.273 2,784
Same week 1893..... 8.531 29.241 1.339
Same week 1892.....12.174 40.810 1,261 Naturally cattle values have been subject to violent fluctuations the past week, but conditions have been such that the tendency has been higher. For the first four days prices advanced snarply, and although on account of heavy supplies on Friday and Satur-

general market closed 25 to 40c higher than last week. The railroad trouble hurt the shipping and export trade, but dressed beef men bought freely as they were able to move their product easily by

day, some weakness developed, the

taking it around Chicago. As a result the matured heavy cattle did not begin to show the advance made by the light and medium grades. Killers were all after light carcasses, as dur-ing these hard times they find a greater call for that class of beef. For this reason, too, cow staffs has held its own fairly well all week under a

good general demand. The trade in feeders has been rather unsatisfactory, as the railroads have been very uncertain carriers. Prices have declined \$5\pi\_25c, but this is merely a temporary slump. Another week of favorable weather has improved the outlook for a tremendous corn crop just that much. This corn will have to be fed to cattle, and the cattle will have to come from the great plains of the West and Southwest. Cattlemen could not ask for a more favorable out-look for prices this fall. Current cattles values are about as follows: Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs,\$4 50@4 90

Choice steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs..... 3 50@4 10 Poor to medium cows ...... 1 25@2 75 Fair to choice feeders...... 3 10@3 50 Poor to medium feeders.... 2 60@2 90 Bulls, oxen and stags...... 1 50@3 50

than a week ago: Quotations:
Fair to good wethers.....\$2 50@3 25
Common and stock sheep ... 2 00@2 25
Good to choice lambs (40 to

100 lbs)....BRUCE McCULLOCH.

Stock Yards, Galveston, Tex., July 9.—Ed. Journal: I have but little change to note in the condition of our market here, prices ruling about the

same as last year.
Quite a number of our local buyers are preparing to feed extensively this winter, and the demand for likely steers for feeding purposes is therefore fairly active. Calves coming to market are as a

rule in poor flesh, and the same will with a few exceptions, apply to the majority of grown cattle being offered. When will Texas cattle-raisers con-sent to dispose of their cows before they become too old to put on flesh? Until that time comes, we may expect no better results. Our markets are being constantly supplied with a lot of inferior and trashy stock that is in no condition to butcher, and gives only dissatisfaction when disposed of to both buyer and seller. I have never had any difficulty in disposing of good marketable cattle at reasonably remunerative prices to the shipper, both summer and winter. The kick always comes from the shipper of trashy stock, who tries with all persuasiveness to convince you that his stock are prime and therefore entitled to the highest market price. When inferior cattle are eliminated from our markets we will hear no more cry about tuber culosis and diseased meat, which is now agitating the minds of some of our city fathers here, thereby inviting a system of inspection of cattle which will prove to be both useless and annoying to the stock-raiser and butcher. Yours truly,
A. P. NORMAN.

Texas Cotton.

The Dallas News on July 7 published it's second report on the cotton crop of the state, and in speaking of the report says:

The News presents its second crop report for this season this morning, showing the condition of the growing cotton crop in Texas. The returns are very full, coming from 360 points, representing 128 counties, and covering the entire cotton producing area of the state. These reports show that the conditions could scarcely be improved in any way; they show that the fields are clean and the farmers in every section are well up with their work The cotton plant is small, and in a few localities a little late, but is healthy and vigorous, and present conditions point to a full yield. These indications, however, apply to the present alone, and in the absence of rain for ten days and in the absence of rain for ten days after the average date of the reports, which is July 3, all may be reversed, and probably will be so, as numerous correspondents state. Corn is already. feeling the need of rain, and unless i feeling the need of rain, and unless it comes soon the brilliant prospects of last month for the corn crop will never be realized and the yield will be very materially cut down. Cotton, however, has not yet, according to the reports received, shown any signs of needing moisture, except in a few isolated cases. The hot weather has been lated cases. The promoting growth, and beneficial in promoting growth, and destroying insects, and unless the drouth continues far into July the yield of the staple will be a full one." The News is a first-class, enterpris-ing paper, and is to be congratulated for its very excellent work in this di-

The Weatherford Cottonseed Oil Co. at Weatherford, Texas, is having about \$10,000 worth of new machinery placed in its mills preparatory to commencing the new season on the 1st of Septem-ber.—Manufacturers' Record.

The above is very encouraging, considering the hard year on feeding cattle just passed, and also in the face of the depressed times. The Weatherford Cottonseed Oll company is composed of enterprising people, who have the means to back their judgment and they think money is to be made in feeding

It is a well known and recognized fact that cattle are not nearly so nu-merous in Texas now as they were a few years back, but this shortage should not encourage any one in thinking that prices should be noticeably affected by it, for there are plenty of cattle (and to spare, too) of all classes. Don't price your cattle too high if you desire to sell, else you may be compelled to hold them. Cat-tle are worth less than for years before, and no sales can be affected at fancy figures.

Texas cattle are going to market quite liberally, and the prices are satisfactory. Cotton seed cattle are not losing any money, and the prospects for good prices for grass cattle are encouraging.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

It is Vanderbilt, I believe, who is credited with the utterance of the brief but somewhat expressive expression, "the public be d-d." That his senti-ment is echoed and entertained by a great many others is demonstrated by recent events in the industrial world. Somtime back Geo. Pullman and his carpenters couldn't seem to agree on a schedule of wages. The carpenters wouldn't agree to work for the wages Pullman offered them and Pullman wouldn't give the wages they asked. They couldn't trade, as it were. To use a more costly and more ornamental expression, they couldn't hold com-mercial intercourse. The public went right on attending to its business. But Pullman's men went on a strike. Pull-man went on a strike too. They struck for better wages. He struck out for a summer resort. The weather was hot, orders for new cars were few, business vas dull, and Pullman having stood in with sleeping car porters for the past few weeks, was in easy circumstances financially, able to enjoy a vacation He was glad the men struck so as to give him time and opportunity to firt with the seaside summer girl and lavish some of the wealth concentrated by the sleeping car porters in ice cream for the aforesaid seaside summer girl. Still the public attended to its own business, neither interfering with the strikers' whims nor Mr. Pullman's sea-side dissipations. But some of the great labor organizations of the country decided that if Mr. Pullman wouldn't build any more cars he shouldn't run those he already had. The public wouln't have cared a great deal for this. The satisfaction of ridding the country of the Pullman sleep-ing car porters would have gone a long ways towards compensating for the inconvenience of doing without But the public has a modest desire to travel in some way occasionally and to market its fruit and melon crops, its live stock and its farm products, and it is exceedingly annoying to the aforesaid public while riding peacefully along in the day coach read ing the Live Stock and Farm Journal have brickbats and coupling pins hurled through the car windows and to have the engineer pulled off his engine, his engine killed, and the trafn carrying the said public left in the middle of a big prairie where ice water is scarce and beer not to be had. The public knowing that steers do not thrive and put on three and-a-half cents per pound fat while confined in stock cars, also mildly objects to have a train load of cattle bound for Chicago tied-up and side-tracked at Kalamazoo or some other seaport where hay is thirty-six dollars a ton.

Its melons and fruits not being canned for winter use, the public also objects to having the cars containing these products left for a few weeks on the prairie where the sun can have a chance of converting these luscious fruits of the earth into "mash" where there is no distillery near by to convert them into spirits. Now if it were only M. Pullman who wished to travel and who owned the steers and the fruits the public might take the cue from Mr. Vanderbilt and say, "Pull-man be d-d." But it must be remembered that all this time while men in idle and their wives and children getting in shape to get hungry and the whole public is suffering a paralysis of its business, that Pullman is off at the seaside eating stuffed crabs and red ice cream with a summer girl who wears a different dress each day. strikers are angry at Pullman and they haul off and slap the stuffing out of the public which does not know why it is being struck.

Now it strikes me that a party who is innocent ought to be protected in some way from angry combatants who find it inconvenient to get at each other. It occurs to me also that the rest of the American people are assist. government at what at least might be termed a fair salary with no overwork, and that we have a right to expect this well paid government to be us-ful when urgent occasion demands. I know that in the main we employ our administration for the arduousdut ies of displaying a bountiful supply of dignity and setting precedents but on occasions like the present our administration might put off its swallow-tailed coat and put on a flannel shirt and get out and attend to business. If it didn't do anything else it might set a precedent
—a great big able-bodied precedent that would be useful in case the country is in the future threatened with similar labor troubles.

The government ought to have the right to appoint a commission to inquire into such matters briefly and say how the trouble should be settled and then settle it on the spot. For instance in the present case of Mr. Pullman is responsible to the public for the inconveniences it is being put to and for the trifling losses of millions of dollars thus entailed, he should be told what to do and if he failed to get right up from the table with his saucer of ice cream half finished and go do what he was told a Gatling gun should be trained on him and a man be detailed to turn the crank until Mr. P. should be convinced of the error of his way and make haste to bring forth

fruits mete for repentance..
On the other hand if somebody else is treating the public to the present of affairs the same treatment should be vigorously administered to form the compound the animal fats that somebody else. Or in case Mr. P. are first reduced to a liquid state, and

and somebody else are jointly responsible for the destruction of life and property, which the country has just witnessed, then the government should take each party by the car, lead them gently to different places where jails and Gatling guns might be seen in the background and admonish them briefly what to do. We have a right to expect our government to earn its salary

in such times as these. I sincerely hope, however, that be-fore this is in type that the trouble will be over and the business of the country resumed, in which case the advice in this letter may be cut out, posted on the wall and used when future occasions may demand. I don't agree with the sentiment, "the public be d-d." SLADE.

#### A DANDY OR A LIAR.

Jay Kay Neglects His Pecos Valley Pickle Patch Long Eough to Write

Roswell, N. M., July 5, 1894. Editors Texas Live Stock and Farm

Journal; guess your sawed-off heavy weight thinks I'm a dandy, if not a liar, for when he was up here last he beguiled from me, over a sparkling glass of soda-pop, a promise to write oftener to the Journal. But I didn't know, when I made that promise, that I would, inside of a week, be a full-fledged granger again, and be up to my ears so to speak, in buttermilk, cockleburs, corn-planting and "sich." But so it goes: aways the unexpected that's happening. I wouldn't be writing this now. pening. I wouldn't be writing this now, only the sun was extra hot today, and Mrs. Kay called me from the garden patch where I was wrestling with a hoe and putting in about a hundred hills of cucumbers for late pickles, and told me that I'd surely get sunstruck if I didn't lay off till later in the day. I didn't need much persuading — hence these few lines.

Well, things are beginning to move a little in the Pecos valley. Even some of the old settlers have moved. They have been lured to their destruction by the ready cash of the great Pecos company, and have parted with their valuable ditch rights and green al-falfa fields and cottonwood-lined lanes and snady bowers and thrifty young orchards. Some of them will be sorry for it, mark my words, but then it will be too late; for the company has gobbled everything they could lay their hands on that had a water-right in sight, and they will peddle their water out to small farmers at \$1.25 per acre per annum. But the company is all right and knows what it is doing, and they will make every forty-acre tract in the Pecos valley that they can get the water on worth \$200 an acre inside of five years—mark my words for it again. How will they do it? By getting farmers who understand fruit growing to buy their lands in small tracts and grow apples for Texas and foreign markets (via Galveston) and early fruits of all kinds for Colorado

Kansas and other Northern markets.
The Pecos Valley railway is now being built to Roswell as fast as men and money can push the work. It is due here September 1, but has been delayed by the recent heavy-washouts, thich may throw it behind three or

We are going to have another fair here this fall if the railroad gets here in time. If we can have even as good a fair as we had last year and the people here to see our unique Alfalfa Palace and other wonders, it will be the biggest ad. the Pecos valley has ever had

Of course, you heard about the big rains we had about a month ago? And, of course, you know that means plenty

of grass and fat cattle. Well, things have cooled off a little bit, and I must go back to my cu-cumbers for pickles, I can see from Mrs. Kay's looks that it's time for me to hustle out, for she's counting mightily on making pickles enough this fall for the whole Pecos valley. If here's another real hot spell about from now and I get another lazy fit I'll let you know how "things is progressin'.'

JAY KAY.

#### A New Substitute for Lard. Manufacturer's Record

A patent was recently granted Alexander W. Winter, 263 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., on a method for combining mineral and vegetable oils. The following details will be of interest to cotton seed oll manufacturers:

The object of the invention is to provide an economical, useful and effi-cient compound designed for use in place of lard for cooking, butter or other food articles, and to that end it mineral oil such fatty substances of either animal or variety either animalor vegetable fats in the proper porportions to make a stiff and

useful compound. In making this compound a mineral oil is taken which has been preferably subjected to a refining process by distillation and pumping through animal charcoal, preferring to use the oil at a gravity of 33 degrees Baume, though the gravity of the oil may be varied considerably from this and is dependent entirely upon the amount of refining that it has been subjected to. A quantity of this is placed in any desired vessel. Then a compound is made of the animal fats that it may be desired to use, preferably oleo-stearine and tallow of equal proportions. The vegetable fats intended to use may be and are generally in a liquid state. In mixing the elements together

form substantially about 30 per cent of the compound. To this is added substantially 60 per cent of refined min-eral oil and substantially 10 per cent of vegetable fats, preferably of the of vegetable fats, preferably of the cotton seed, thoroughly commingling

the same. The entire compound is thoroughly efined while it is still in its liquid

form as follows:

The mixture is put into a tank or other suitable receptable formed of either wood or iron, and is then melted or put in a condition whereby the different ingredients will mix thoroughly in their liquid state. After this the compound is agitated either by air or a mechanical agitator, and while this is going on the refining is carried out by adding fuller's earth or any of the by adding fuller's earth or any of the other known refining agents. When the refining process is completed the fullers' earth is eliminated by either allowing the mixture to settle or the mixture pumped out through a filter and keeping the mixture warm until the filtering process is completed. After being refined and filtered it is run over a cooling optimizer settleted and over a cooling cylinder, agitated and drawn off into the various packages

and allowed to solidify.

The process described is only one of several methods that may be employed in mixing the compound. Variations in the proportions of the elements the compound are also intended.

#### A Profitable Horse.

One of the most profitable grades of horses to breed is the highbred saddler. His services are in active demand among a wealthy class of citizens in all the great cities of the United States. The equestrian art is taught in special schools organized to teach how to safely ride with grace and ease. Graduates from these instututions are everywhere seen on the boulevards and in the parks of Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and other metropolitan cities. Horseback riding is a healthful recreation and is highly recommended by the medical profession and is a luxury

indulged in by all whose means will permit the gratification.

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, General Grant and other presidents of the republic were passionately fond of the equestrian art and were accomplished riders. Any grade of horses that classes as one of the luxuries of wealth, like the trotter, ideal road horse, hackney and carriage horse, is certain to continue a staple article, and the business of breeding and conditioning them for market must

prove a profitable industry. While it is true that the price of fine saddle horses has declined in sympathy with all other grades of horses, the best specimens still command from \$300 to \$500. Kentucky and Missouri are the leading states in breeding saddle horses, although many fine speci-mens come from Tennessee. Their breeding is a combination of thorougbred, trotting and pacing blood, the most popular strains being Denmark, Black Squirrel and Montrose, all noted prize winners and great sires of saddle performers. An educated saddle horse is one who goes the saddle gaits, gal-lop, fox trot, amble, pace, and march, what is classified as the park gait, which is a measured, commanding walk.

To all the gaits must be united a fine individual to comprise the ideal high-priced saddle horse. To break and educate the saddler to all the stand-ard paces is necessary to reach the top prices. Some saddle horses are also broken to harness, and then grade as combination horses, although the highest grades are broken and used exclusively for equestrian purposes. branch of the live stock interests of the country could profitably be enlarged, as all the finer specimens not needed home consumption find quick sale for exportation .- Drovers' Journal.

#### A Dozen Photographs Free.

The Journal has a proposition this week to those of its readers who live at a distance and have no opportunity of having photographs taken. This offer not only includes a proposition to have them taken, but also to give Read the proposition headed "Your Eye Five Minutes."

#### Excursion Tickets

To all seaside and mountain summer resorts have been put on sale by the Southern Pacific, the Sunset Route, until October 31. Local excursions to Sour Lake are also arranged for at reduced rates. Before deciding over which route you will make your summer jaunt call on a ticket agent of the Sunset Route or address C. W. Bein, traffic manager, Houston, Tex., or L. J. Parks, assistant general passenger agent, Houston.

Texas wille have enough feed this year to fatten from 200,000 to 300,000 head of beef steers, to say nothing of hogs and sheep. Good crops are the rule over the state and our cattle will be well fed this winter.

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#### For Sale or Exchange.

#### LOST BROTHER.

J. W. Swendson of Hawthorns, Kans wants to know the whereabouts of his brother, rank FB. Swendson, last heard of in December, 1892. Was then working in the Indian Territory. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received. Please address

For Sale 200 ewes. High grade Southdowns; one and two years

H. O. SAMUELL,

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 3000 to 5000 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 subdivision. 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 cat-tle at any accessible railroad point. This range is within 60 miles of Clay-ton and 70 miles of Springer. Splendid winter protection. For prices and further information address Arthur Tisdall, Mgr. Bell ranch, San Miguel

#### PASTURE FOR LEASE. I have for lease cheap a 60,000 acre pasture in King and Stonewall coun-

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 480 acres of good land in the Pecos valley for sale cheap, or will

ties. Plenty of water and good fence.

H. H. HALSELL,

trade for sheep or cattle.

J. O. CAMERON, Eddy, N. M. FORT WORTH 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 stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, fine 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, 90 per cent tillable and of 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 classification.

ing house and stock yards. S. M. SMITH. Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth,

trated circular about Fort Worth pack-

WANTED Stock cattle, horses or sheep to handle on shares, or will pasture large bunch at reasonable rates. Plenty good water and grass. Galloway bulls for sale. Can refer you to stockmen that you know. L. H. HALLAM, Mirage, Deaf Smith Co., Tex.

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FOR SOME ONE.

to trade for good land or city property; or will sell at one-half their Easy terms. Investigate this.

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One hundred and fifty head of stock orses 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 3 years, which I will sell at \$25, \$30 and \$35 per head. Address Wm. Turner, San Angelo, Tex.



It is officially declared by the Russian government that cholera prevails ven governments of South Russsia

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The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and reshipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank, and the standard different countries in the base had been applied. ping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the busices; also an army of Eastern buyers insures this the hest market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock cattle, stock hogs and sheep.

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	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Bheep	Horses and Mules	Cars /
Official Receipt for 1893 Slaughtered in Kansas City Sold to Feeders Sold to Shippers Total Sold in Kansas City	249,017 360,237	1,427,763 10,125 510,469	569,517 372,385 71,284 15,200 458,869		99,755

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Caftle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	130.867	18,985	1,950
1886144,457	390,187	40,195	3,028
1887	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888 340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889467.340	1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890	1,673,314	156,185	5,318
1891	1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892 738,186	1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893852,642	1,435,271	242,581	12,269

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