Those who wish to secure the patronage of the stockmen and farmers of Texas will find it to their interest to advertise in the

TEXAS LIVE STOCK

FARM JOURNAL.

The Journal is read by a largepercentage of the best class of stockmen and farmers throughout the Southwest, and is therefore an excellent advertising medium. Try it.



Those who wish to buy, sell or exchange any kind of

Real Estate or Live Stock are respectfully requested to call on or correspond with

Loving Land and Live Stock Agency,

Opposite Pickwick Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

All property placed in their hands will receive prompt and careful attention, and will be advertised free of cost to owner.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.

TEX Live Stock and Fair GEO. B. LOVING ... Editor

> PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY ___BY__

JNO. O. FORD ... Business Manager.

JOS. L. LOVING Associate Is 9

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THE STATE FAIR. .

The Journal is in receipt of the list of premiums, rules and regulations for the ninth annual fair and exposition to be held at Dallas, Tex., Saturday, October 20, to Sunday, November 4. inclusive.

Too much cannot be said for this fair. It does more good for the state at large than can be detailed here. It advertises the state, its people, resources, products, etc., and is of untold value to every eitizen of the state.

This association has never been patronized as it should be. Last year was about the only time that it even paid expenses, but the plucky, enterprising stockholders have held on, having the welfare of the state at heart, and hope to now reap the reward so justly earned. Let every man, woman and child who possibly can attend the fair this year and let every one send for a catalogue, and if possible enter something for competition. There is a field for everything and anything worthy will

be gladly entered. The directors have las ing annoucement:

The ninth annual fair and exposition will be held at Dallas, October 20 to November 4, inclusive-sixteen days. In issuing the catalogue and premium Hist for the season of 1894, we deem it but proper to give in a brief manner an outline of our efforts in behalf of the state fair this fall. To make each fair and exposition more successful than the preceding one is. of course, the management's natural determination. Time, efforts and expense are, of course, all necessary to accomplishment of this end. These, in a proper manner, will be expended to the point where we hope to be successful. The interest manifested at all time by the people of our state in the state fair has been of no little encouragement to our work in its behalf. The popularity of the institution has grown year by year among our citizens, until no portion of the state but feel a pride in its success. Its reputation has become national. It stands today second to none of its kind in the Union- To preserve this popularity, to increase this interest and extend its reputation, we know depends on our efforts, aided by the co-operation of those interested in the perpetuation of the state fair. An annual entertainment like state fairs will in time become more or less monotonous in its varied features, if no material changes are made, and we realize more than ever in our work this season, the necessity of presenting to our visitors something new, something attractive, both as to exhibits in general as well as in the line ofamusement and entertainment, and we can assure our patrons in advance that "new exhibits" and "new feautures" "new attractions" and "new ideas" will be more of a fact than in name at the state fair this fall.

In the catalogue and premium list, you will find each and every department of a well-regulated fair and exposition represented, and there is manufactured but what will be found in some on of the departments, a premium offered for it. Careful revision has been given to the catalogue, and we are satisfied the premiums offered will meet with general approval. In a special manner we beg to invite attention to the material change and additions made in the various departments, notably, cattle, swine, poultry, agricultural products, educational, Texas manufactures, special premiums, etc., as the development of these respective departments demand.

HOW HARD ARE THE HARD TIMEST

Has it ever occurred to the Journal readers that a great deal of their talk about times being so awfully hard may be uncalled for and unnecessary? The Journal does not mean by this that does mean that nearly every one makes

it not then occur to some that this know him have no doubt of his ability grumbling and pessmistic kicking has to make this business a success. a tendency to make things even worse?

Are the cattle men and farmers of this state not in very good shape? As to the cattlemen, nearly all of them are working on borrowed capital but how many people nowadays are able to borrow? Many cattlemen borrow each they could give of their confidence in year \$100,000 from their commission houses and some get even more. Merchants in the cities are not able to borrow money in such quanties and as easily as cattlemen, hence the Journal argues that cattlemen are well off. It is true cattlemen are not worth a great deal, but they are just as good as money and a man who has cows can command "the coin.

As to our farmers they made enough last year to live on and are making splendid crops this year and are in no danger of either going broke or hungry. Then why should they complain? Are they not much more prosperous and fortunate than their brothers in the city who have no business, practically, no money to speak of, and are unable

to borrow from the banks? Why then should every man we meet shrug his shoulders and with a "quien sabe" expression over that times are har, tough, panicky and declare he is threatened with the poor house? This is not as it should be. Let everyone put their shoulder to the wheel, give a good stout heave and leave off talking of hard times, but do something and say something to make times bet-

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK MARKET

Recent Changes and Improvements in Stock Yards and Packing · House.

The Fort Worth (formerly Union stock yards) and the Fort Worth packing company have now, under the new management, been in operation since time they have not only had the mistakes of a former ownership and management to contend with, including the errors usually attending the opening up of great enterprises of this kind, but they have been compelled to operate in the face of the worst money stringency and greatest business stagnation ever known in the commercial world. Among the other obstacles that had to be met and overcome was the scarcity of hogs in Texas, an unjust discrimination in railroad freights, the opposition of rival concerns and the general want of confidence and mistrust asually felt by the public generally in new and great enterprises of this kind. Notwithstanding all this, both of the above named concerns have under the new management gone steadily along. They have kept every promise made to the people, have treated aff with whom they have come in contact fairly, squarely and courteously. The result is they have made many warm friends and have, despite all the drawbacks and obstacles, built up a good, nice, profitable little business.

The biggest step forward by both the stock yards and packing house companies is in the recent selections of the general managers of these two concerns. Mr. W. E. Skinner, for many years connected with the Union stock yards of South Omaha, has severed his connection with the last named company and accepted the management of the Fort Worth stock yards. Mr. Skinner will in future devote his entire time and attention to the interest of these yards and those who patronize them. He will not only make it his business to see that all stock unloaded at these yards are well fed, watered and afterward cared for and that the shippers are fairly and courteously treated, but he will also interest himself in bringing buyers from the different market centers to scarcely an article grown, raised on this place for the purchase of their supplies. He will also look after and see to it that shippers to or via the Fort Worth market are given just and

equitable rates. The Journal feels that it cannot say too much in Mr. Skinner's favor or in commendation of the stock yards company for having secured him. He is thoroughly familiar with the business in all its details, is, an energetic, hard worker, and withal a gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to do business. The Journal considers this move on the part of the stock yards company as almost insuring the success of the enterprise, and expects to see the Fort Worth market under Mr. Skinner's management rapidly come to the front and take its position along with St.

Louis, Kansas City and Omaha. The Fort Worth packing company has secured as general manager Mr. times are not to a degree hard, but J. P. Ward of Chicago, who has filled satisfactorily and successfully for thirthings appear much harder than they | teen years a similar position with one

lic overestimates the hard times and cago. Mr. Ward is well known in city of 15,000 souls and taxable property advertise by continuous croaking, does packing house circles, and those who

The fact that these two gentlemen after carefully surveying the field have resigned pleasant and profitable positions and come with their families and cast their lots with the institutions above named is the best evidence that these enterprises.

The Journal trusts that the stockmen and people generally of Texas will give these institutions the support and backing that their enterprise, worth and magnitude entitles them to. On this subject, however, the readers of this paper may expect to hear from us quite frequently in future

Mr. Skinner Interviewed.

A representative of The Journal called on Mr. Skinner at his new quarters in the Stock Yards hotel and exchange building and when asked in regard to his ideas and views the business he said:

"I have just come from Chicago, where I met the president of the two companies, and his instructions to me were to put forth every effort to build up the live stock market center in Fort Worth: as we have purchased the property, believing it to be a necessity to the development of the live stock industry in Texas, and our constant-aim must be in that direction. It has been said to me that the present owners of this property merely hold it as a matter of speculation. Let me earnestly try to disabuse the minds of those who believe this erroneous statement. In the first place, the amount of money expended in improving the property by the present owners indicates that they desire to build up the market and industry, so that as the business increases they may have the profit and pleasure of seeing their ideas material- that go to make a live stock market ized in the formation of what they for the Fort Worth plant to be put on ized in the formation of what they hope to make a large center. Further. la basis looking towards the making of large matter center in Texas. These requirements are that some class of houses located at this point are tireless. I am instructed to encourage all buyers of live stock to this center. Another tatement made is that if this packing plant would do what the locating of ther plarts would force them to do. there would be a kindlier feeling toward the market. If every man stands ing their various seasons all the year back and criticises and does not do anything to encourage live stock to come to this market, how can you expect the plant to improve or do better than they are? Did they have a fair supply of live stock to depend on coming in at all times, the packing plant

the uncertainty of supply. "Let each stockman who by location is able to ship some cattle to this market send some in and take no more chances than they now take at other markets, and see how soon the market will meet their most sanguine expectations.

would be enabled to do as they wish,

are now unable to take care of through

"Here is a home truth to every shipper that gets into the habit of going to one certain market: If he deviates and feels that prices obtained are not what they ought to be in his mind, he cusses his luck and vows never to go there again"; whereas, he goes to his regular market and takes the bitter with the sweet with a smile and goes again Now, make this your regular market; take the bitter with the sweet, and build up the home market."

Continuing, Mr. Skinner said: "There is every reasonably reason to believe that Galveston will soon be a deep water port. Then this will be the natural market for Texas fed cattle, as export buyers will be compelled to recognize the benefits to be derived from being able to export cattle at the shortest railroad haul point from the feed lots, and it is daily being learned that cattle should be killed as near the range and feed lots as possible. Why should not Texas have her market center, as where are there more cattle than in Texas? I am convinced that the Texas cattleman who desires can secure all the financial consideration he may need in Fort Worth if there should be a better understanding betwen him and the money people, or if they will seek each other, thus obviating the necessity of seeking outside aid.

"The markets already enjoying a large business did not have any better reasons to hope for success than the market at Fort Worth has: in fact, the immediate conditions surrounding Fort Worth are superior to those which met the Missouri markets when they set their first pegs. Fort Worth has lines of railway that are interested in the development of the industry in the state and anything that will aid the city especially. Ten years ago when what is now a stock yard and packing center at South Omaha, taking third rank with the markets of the world, was nothing but a corn field in Dougreally are. If it be true that the pub- of the leading packing houses of Chi- lass county, Neb. Today they have a

of over \$30,000,000. I think it can be done here.

Circular Letter. Mr. Skinner's office force were busily engaged mailing to the stockmen and stock farmers of the state the following circular letter which the Journal was kindly permitted to publish:

Fort Worth Stock Yards Co., Fort Worth, Tex., July 25, 1894. After a careful personal investigation and a discussion with the gentlemen whose ability have created other large live stock market centers, I have considered it an advisable move to leave a very pleasant position held with the management of the Union Stock Yards Company of South Omaha. Neb., to accept the management of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, Fort Worth, Tex. I have been coming to Texas for three years and during that time have made some very pleasant acquaintances with Texas cattlemen, therefore it is not as a stranger I come among you to give my humble aid in the up-building of a live stock market

in and for Texas. It is with the greatest pleasure that have noted during my frequent visits to Texas the general whole-souled good feeling that is evinced by the people of Texas towards any business that has on the face of it the improve-ment and upbuilding of their beautiful state. As my business made my acquaintance almost entirely cattleconsequently my conclusions in this direction were directed by them as

As I have come to Texas to make my home I consequently feel that I can ask you to give some attention to the creation of a home live stock market that will Chicago Omaha did for ka and Iowa. The creawhat C Nebraska tion of a live stock center necessar-ily enhances the value of real estate in the city in which it is located, and the farm and grazing lands in the state become more valuable when easy of access to a local market center This can be verified in the cities and states named above, as the stockyards and packing plants made a very large percentage of the tonnage and bank clearances of those cities. The who are familiar with the requirements cattle may during all seasons of the year be ready for market, in order that the packing houses may never be idle and that other buyers may be insured of all year chances to secure cattle required by them.

As it is an assured thing that Texas is in this shape, having its feeders, fed cattle and grass cattle moving durround, there is nothing left to do but to put our joint shoulder to the wheel and keep at least a portion of the amount of money paid into other states coffers through the live stock industry, by having the industry handled within the state in all its branches. The feeders and farmers have turned their attention to hogs so that the growth of that commodity will be on the increase and enable our market to be at all expand and develop trade that they

times well supplied with hogs. I am informed on good authority that \$15,000,000 annually is expended on hog products alone in the state of Texas. Why not keep at least a percentage of that money at home? The only way that money at home? The only way that we can have a center built up in nidst is by a long pull and a strong our midst is by a long pull and a strong pull altogether, and let the watch word from now on be a "Home Live Stock Market Center." The yards are large and capable of handling considerable livestock, well watered by artesian water, and supplied with the best hay and corn the market affords. Having yards for the accommodation of cattle destined to the feed lots of the Northern states, being recognized by government quarantine officials makes absolutely safe to run such cattle through our yards. We will always endeavor to have an efficient and care We will always ful corps of men to handle your stock.
In billing your stock to any of the

Northern markets, have "to be fed at Fort Worth Stock Yards" or "Privilege of Fort Worth Market" inserted on the bill. Be careful to see that this is done as it is a big step in aiding the center It will be our greatest effort to keep in touch with the feeder buyer, that he may be induced to seek his supply on Come out to the yards when in the city

and get acquainted with us. We have dations and electric car service between the city and the yards. If the man who has feeders for snie and the man who wants to buy feeders

will each correspond with the undersigned, it will naturally bring them Write or wire at any time for market

reports or other information.
W. E. SKINNER. General Manager

That rain has not yet blessed each and every section of the state is fully evidenced by the following wail, wole by the Sterling Courier

"The frog has ceased to croak: the birds warble their songs faintly as if in the far distance, and the prairie-dog sitteth on his hole and barketh not at the way-worn pedestrian as he passeth by on his way seeking greence fields. What has wrought such a change? We answer by saying it is the want of rain. But from present indications we think ere long the heavens will be opened and the rain will descend in great abundance, and there will be much rejoicing in the land."

Good wells are necessary adjuncts to successful cattle business. If you can't get them any other way, better go in debt. They are good mortgage lifters, and soon pay for themselves.



REV. G. W. SLAUGHTER.

There is no man now living in Texas, wobably, whose life acts are more closely bound to the history of the state than Rev. G. W. Slaughter, of Palo Pinto county, who is known as an old time soldier in the war of Texas independence, the Mexican, the civil good and so true to life that the Jourand numerous Indian wars; as a pioneer citizen; as a minister; as a cultured tits appreciation of the lady's work. man and as a stock farmer.

Born in Lawrence county, Mississippi, to Texas in 1830 and settled in the eastern part of the state. In 1832 hosti- irons, both of the regular iron and the gen. Mr. Slaughter took an active part in every war of the state, and for years fighters. 'A detailed account of all he filibustering parties in which he was engaged would fill several volumes. He with the cows themselves. To subwas a close friend to Sam Houston, tles except the Alamo, and assisted in with quite a number of calves following the capture of Canta Anna after the them at the same time. battle of San Jacinto

After the condition of the country befarmed and handled stock in a moderate way, between the skirmishes with the above county until 1851 when, bringing with him ninety-two head of bit," "spur," 'stirrup," "forked lightstock. He farmed and attended to his stock until 1857 when he decided there were advantages in visiting the wilder country further west and moved to several running letters, numerals, etc.; Palo Pinto county, settling on the place also a number of Spanish brands. She where he now lives, six miles north of Palo Pinto county.

When he came to Palo Pinto county he had 700 head of cattle and thirty or forty head of horses, mostly mares. For three years nothing of importance occurred and he and his prospered. His herd grew and was increased by purchases. In 1860 the Indians made a and go off to graze. She does not seem raid on him and carried away fortyeight head of his horses. He had some thirty stock horses left which he traded for 230 head of cattle located in Young county. This herd he put in charge of her subject justice and is most accurate George Lemey. He was prosperous, in every particular. She shows clearly again and in a few years the two herds were consolidated and his cattle numbered 8000 head.

Grass was fine, free and plentiful; The seasons were all that could be desired and the only draw back to the country was the Indians. Mr. Slaughter had many and varied experiences in Palo Pinto county, but withal was

In 1868 his herd was one of the largest in the state and in this year he sold to James C. Loving and Charles Rivers, who were then partners, 12,000 head of cattle which was most of the stock cattle he had. He and his son, C. C. Slaughter, now of Dallas, then began buying beeves and driving over the trail to Kansas, which business was followed for some years. The first year's drive was almost 2000 head, but each year thereafter the number was increased. The Slaughters were very successful in the trail business, making over and above all losses and expenses something more than \$150,-

Mr. Slaughter made his last trail drive in 1876. After this he bought a stock of cattle and settled at his old place in Palo Pinto county, where he has since lived in peace. He sold his stock cattle in 1885 at a good profit, and is now almost out of the business on account of his age. He, however, has a fortune, a fine home and a large farm, and wants nothing but peace and rest the balance of his life.

During eighty-three years George Webb Slaughter has lived the life of an honest, upright man; has contributed much toward the advancement and civilization of this state, not alone as a ploneer citizen, but also as a minister, since during the past fifty years he has never missed an opportunity to exert a religious influence over all, and many times has he preached | sure money-maker.

the gospel when an armed guard was necessary to protect both himself and the congregation from Indians. During his frontier life he preached regularly at several different places and a ride horseback of fifty miles to preach was of frequent occurrence.

Mr. Slaughter can relate many reminiscences and anecdotes, amusing and serious, happening during the "Injun days." The Journal would gladly reproduce them were it possible, but lack of space forbids.

Mr. Slaughter has several children, all grown and all married except one daughter.

Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, W. B Slaughter of Kansas City and John Slaughter of Colorado City are s ns of his and are among the most prom-inent cattlement in the country.

THE HERALDRY OF THE PLAINS.

Miss Alice MacGowan, one of the best known women newspaper and magazine writers of the day, whose particular field is Texas and usually the cattle country, has an article in the July number of McClure's Magazine on "The Heraldry of the Plains," which is se nal cannot help but express in this way

First she explains why cattle are branded and how the idea originated; in May, 1811, he moved with is father | then is told the methods of branding, followed by a description of branding lities with the Mexican authorities be- running iron or guacho. In this connection the lady says that it will at once become evident to the thinking obwas one of Texas' most noted Indian server that under existing methods of procedure the responsibility for a good can tell about the several wars and calf crop rests more with the hustling ability of the outfit on a ranch than stantiate this statement Miss Mac-Bowle, Fannin, Bullock and other noted | Gowap recites some instances of where Texans; was in all the prominent bat- some longhorn cows have been found

She reviews the humor found in cattle brands; speaks of the nick names came more settled, he was married and originating in brands, and how such settled in Sabine county, where he nick names cling to the ranch, as the lived until 1839. During this time he PUP is called the Pup ranch; the HE-L is appropriately named. She describes and illustrates such brands as Mexicans and Indians, and lived in the "hasknife," "hat," "swan,"

"house," "fish," "frying pan," "bridle ning," "fluidy mustard," "buzzard X." "camp kettle, ' "pick and pan," "scissors," "rocking chair," "tin cup," the explains fully and most thoroughly counter branding, methods of brand stealing, sleeper branding, picking brands, and discusses the much agitated question of the cruelty of branding and decides that the pain is only for the moment, since cattle will get up after being burned, shake their heads to think branding cruel.

-In the entire article Miss MacGowan shows a decided literary talent of which she may well be proud. She does that she is familiar with such life and knows how to express herself.

The Journal congratulates her on the success of this article, as it also does McClure's Magazine for publishing it. Anyone wanting to read it (and every cattle man should) can secure the July number by addressing S. S. McClure, 30 LaFayette place, New York. Price,

The Kansas City Drovers' Telegram is justly proud of Kansas City as a live stock market (and well it may be), and is always blowing its horn for that market. In a recent issue it says:

"The neatness and dispatch with which Kansas City has handled her cattle receipts during the recent labor troubles has been one of the best object lessons she could possibly have had. It has taught the country tributary to her that we are strong enough to run as a market in every possible manner. This week packers have taken at least two-thirds to threefourths of the entire receipts and at prices not equalled at any of the West-ern markets. Yesterday Nebraska cattle sold at \$4.65 and 5c per cwt higher than Chicago's top price. Kansas cattle brought \$4.75 and 15c higher than Chicago. Texas cattle have practically all sold and at relatively higher prices than at any other market. When markets are bad at this point it may safely be inferred that other markets are laboring under the same trouble. The West can congratulate themselves that practically a terminal market has been well established 550 miles closer to them. Three days this week Kansas City sold highr than Chicago."

Texas is the greatest cattle-producing state, but her cattle are not as good as they should be. Breed it. It is a

Shipments of American cattle to France this summer have evidently proved profitable, for exporters are still at it. According to Le Fermier, which is the official market paper of Paris, receipts of United States cattle have been nearly 1000 a week. These cattle have sold very well; much better, in , fact, than similar grades brought in the English markets, but still much below the fat, stall-fed cattle of France. American cattle during the past month have been quoted on the Paris market at \$12.50@14.50 per thousand dressed weight, while the best French cattle reached \$16.50. The liberal supplies of American cattle in France may be accounted for in a large measure by the glutted markets in England. Many of the cargoes crigingly intended for the the cargoes originally intended for the British markets were sent to Havre as soon as it was learned how badly de-pressed the markets were in England. The demand has been quite strong for our cattle at Paris, and now that the French have given our beef a fair test no doubt the demand will become permanent, so that hereafter we may consider Paris a regular market for our good export steers

The organization of the National Live Stock Sanitary association is movement in the right direction to deal efficiently with tuberculosis, lumpy jaw, glanders and other contagious and infectious diseases. While but only one-third of the states have a state veterinarian and live stock commission, it is important in this movement to have every state organized, and then develop uniform laws so that each state will regulate, stamp out and pay for all condemned stock. Our Illinois live stock commissioners, says the Western Live Stock Journal, are ac-tively co-operating with the other organfzed state commissions, and a meet-ing of this national commission will be called at Chicago this fall or next spring. Meanwhile the lumpy jaw cattle are now rigidly inspected at Chicacago, and by the aid of the Stock Yards Exchange all lumpy cattle are thrown and the illicit traffic it is hoped will be broken up. The tuberculosis dairy herds should be promptly in-spected, and when found infected, should be slaughtered without reserve that from greed or ignorance is destroying the lives of thousands of people who use the diseased milk or meat.

Tuberculosis or consumption in cattle is chiefly the result of close confinement in illy ventilated stables in dairy herds and pure-bred herds, while our farm herds are always as healthy as the wild herd of the plain. In the old European countries, the close confinement in small stables without ventilation has made tuberculosis almost a universal disease among their herds, and well it may cause alarm for the health and life of the people who must eat the meat and use the milk of such cattle. Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, says that if all tuberculous cows were to be killed. fresh milk would cost as much as champagne. This may be true of cows in England where the doctor came from, but it cannot be true of the cows in America outside of the cities. Dr. P. H.Brice, who, under the auspices of the provincial board of health of On-tario, Canada, has made an exhaustive study of the subject, announces that he elieves that the cause of tuberculosis is the close confinement of the dairy herds, where, for the sake of saving food, they are compelled to breath impure air. In fact, he concludes that tuberculosis, or consumption in cattle. confined to dairy herds in the cities and in the country where they are kept closely confined, and to thoroughbred herds which are constantly housed and stabled. We urge or state live stock commissioners in every state to have these dairy herds inspected, and the source of the evil abolished. It has cost the national government \$1,500,000 to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia from a mere handful of cattle. Tuberculosis should also be as vigorously stamped out regardless of cost.

Beef Cattle For Profit.

In a recent number of the Agricultural Epitomist, is an article by Walter Clark of Freeport, Ohio, on "Beef Cattle for Profit." He says with truth that success in any branch of live stock husbandry depends on three important factors, vis.: Good breed, good

feed and good care. First. The best breed obtainable should be sucured, and a good sire is half the herd. We want an animal that will make the greatest gain in shortest time, at the least cost of feed. So we want compact, medium-sized, thick-fleshed. easy keepers that will mature at three years old and make a 500 to 1700 pound steer. To obtain best results we should select animals of quiet disposition and hornless, as they are more quiet about feed racks and troughs. Those with broadbacks, deep loins and massive quarters, for it costs no more to produce a pound of steak than a pound of neck or tripe. As to the best breed, that depends somewhat on our surroundings. While Polled Angus suits some best, others

might like Herefords or Shorthorns. Second. Feed—In growing young stock we should feed to form plenty of bone and muscle and not too much fat forming food. So we should feed oats and bran very liberally and not too much corn the first two seasons. when the cattle are to be fed for market, increase the corn and oil meal ration and feed less oats and bran: bright, well cured clover and timothy or good corn fodder is the best for

rough feed. The golden text should be, feed and water regularly. Many farmers buy well bred stock, thinking they don't need as much feed or care as scrub stock. They suppose they will thrive on buckwheat straw and find a good shelter on the south side of a barbwire fence, and expect them to come out nice and sleek in the spring, and because they do not exceed their expectations the sornb farmer will still keep his scrub stock.

CATTLE WANTED.

Among our customers we have buyers for the following lots of cattle, viz: One thousand good four year old These are wanted by an East Texas feeder—who will buy and pay for the cattle now and receive them in September.

September.

Three thousand good two year old steers. These are wanted for a Wichita pasture. Could be handled in lots of 500 or over. Would not object to some threes it 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.

in Jack county.

Five hundred yearling steers for a

DYONS

EEP - CAT

LYONS

SHEEF SCATTLE

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 Amar-illo—also buyer for 2000 yearling steers to be delivered in pasture in Central

plains country.
We also have two customers each of whom want from 6000 to 10,000 head of whom want from 6000 to 10,000 head or mixed stock cattle. Parties who can fill any one or more of above inquiries or who have cattle of any kind for sale, are requested to

write us, giving full and complete de-scription of the cattle offered, price location, etc. Address The Loving Land and Live Stock

Agency,
GEO: B. LOVING & SON,
Managers, 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 e glad to see or hear from those wanting to buy.

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

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 constantly failing to cure with local treat-ment, pronounced it incurable. Seience 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 internally 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 falls to cure. Send for circulars and tes-timonials. Address, F. T. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by drugists, 75 cents.

Why Is It?

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SHEEP AND WOOL

The sheepman who has to hunt for a market for his mutton sneep is he who has only inférior stock to sell. Choice goods are always saleable.

The world could get on fairly well if a Pullman palace car never was pulled over a railroad again. But it would be a sad misfortune for the poorer classes of Europe and America if there were no more double-deckers to carry cheap and fat mutton from the ranches and farms to the crowded cities.

A man who has lots of money and very little common sense is apt to have after awhile lots of experience that ought to teach him common sense and very little money. The flockmaster who has both money in bank and healthy brains in his head is almost certain never to have to beg his bread or saw wood for old shoes.

Just twnty-five years ago the first horse butcher shop was opened in Parls, France. Now there are nearly 25.000 killed and eaten every year in the department of the Seine. All because the Paris'ans, who are not naturally stuck on horse or mule beef, can't get the fat and julcy mutton chops that ought to be grown for the Paris mar-kets by the 100,000 Texas farmers who persist in sticking to cotton and weeds instead of investing in good sneep to keep down the weeds and swell the bank accounts.

There can be no hide-bound rules for the government of a sheep ranch. Several principles must be understood and common sense must play a conspicuous part in the business. Hence it is that the most successful flockmaster is he who brings to bear on his business of breeding sheep and growing wooi the largest possible amount of business in-telligence. Plenty of men have made fort mes selling dry goods and groceries to lose them handling live stock, thinking to succeed without an intelligent appreciation of the conditions of the business. Every business requires special knowledge on the part of those engaged in it.

A Stock Journal subscriber requests the editor to say for him as follows: That he despises the fellow who is always growing about the sheep busidon't this fellow get out of it and let some one take his place who has faith in it? As long as a man stays in the church and denies the tenets of the church, he is dangerous. But once out, whether he is kicked out or gets out of his own accord, he is no longer in a position to injure the church very se riously. So it is with these faultfinding sheepmen. As long as they are "of the fraternity," they can and do hurt the business by abusing it. But if they will only get out of it, they may "cuss" it to their hearts content.

"Out of Fashion Out of Luck." The editor remembers affectionately

a bright young man who. in 1882, called on him in Tom Green county, Texas, and announced his determination to make a fortune in the sheep business.

was fresh from Scotland, and what he said about getting rich fast was rather in a spirit of fun than otherwise. He had a hobby, however, which he rode industriously for many On Saturdays, July 14, 21, 28, the San-ta Fe will sell excursion tickets to Gal-originate and develop the ideal sheep, combining the virtues of the mutton producer with the excellency of the wool-bearer. And he honestly thought he had the patience and experience to accomplish this long dreamed-of and yet far-away end. Until about 1888 or 1889 he stuck to

his text, and then he gave it up, sold and now in sight of old Sterling castle is trying to breed the horns off his herd of Highland cattle, that he is climatizing at the edge of the low lands. From his home he writes that he longs again to be roaming over the beautiful prairie of Western Texas. He adds: "You often laughed at me when I swore to develope the Ideal sheep. But while I didn't make half the progress I expected, couldn't have accomplished in fifty years what I first thought I could do in five. Neverthethat will be useful to me as long as I live. I got onto the idea that like does produce like, and that an indifferent sire will not father a first-class offspring. Further. I learned that patience is the crowing virtue on a sheep ranch as elsewhere, and that as 'Rome was not built in a day,' a greenhorn couldn't hope to excell in a year the wise men of his calling who had taken years to rub the green off, I didn't develop a new breed of sheep in Texas. but I am breeding the longhorns from the heads of my long-haired cattle, and every horn I shorten makes me money. Here, as there, fashion con-trols the price. Our long-horned beeves don't have an even break with the polls, so I am using the latter to help me knock the horns of the former into

The Journal wishes luck to its friend, and will take this opportunity to remind him that in Texas one way to make "Mexican sheep" is to cut the tails off of Mexican sheep. Possibly he may use his saw and acids to advant-age in putting his longhorns in better

Let Us Reason Together. Dr. Golen Wilson in Practical Farmer Sheepmen are anxiously taking note of everything occurring in the sheep industry. The "bears" have run to the extent of their tetner, and are now giv-ing their last wild kicks. Ovine pessimism and ovine optimism have had a severe encounter, and the latter is cer-tain to win the day. If the two parites will but reason together a little, there will be but one party left, and that will not be the pessimists. I have clipped from agricultural journals of note several editorial expressions upon the point, which I will present below. They are from papers published from Boston to St Louis. and were uttered since the 1st of May. The first is from a Massachusetts paper, whose identity I will not divulge, because I think the editor who asserted it must be ashamed of himself by this time. It is as follows: "It is a sad sequel to the agitation for free trade and the partial destruc-

tion of American industries that possi-ble free wool has reduced the value of

sections of New England a good hen will sell higher than a good sheep."
In the Boston (Brighton) market report of that paper, the same date. It is sheep weighing 90 pounds were quoted at 5 cents per pound. There is something sadly out of joint here. If Boston is the "hub" of intelligence, as her citizens claim, then the New England states must be the radiating spokes, and as such, must have diffused some of its intelligence throughout all of that territory. Only contempiate the idea. territory. Only contemplate the idea, 50 cents," when they could get nine times as much by sending them to Bos-ton! Either the Vermonters are not as shrewd as they have credit for, or else there is exaggeration, for political con-sumption at the other end of the line. In my own county grade store sneep sold for \$6 a head at auction last March.

Such talk produced the conditionated below by the Farmers' Guide: "The farmers have become scared about the prices of wool and mutton, and have sold every sheep carcass a glutted market would take. In doing this they cheapened the price of mutton and made confirmed mutton eaters of many city people. They will cry for mutton, and the price for good mutton will grow and continue good." The National Stockman and Farmer

tters these sensible words: Uuless all signs fail—and this is not a better prospect for reasonable prosperity than sheep husbandry. It is noticeable that the expressions of confidence in the future of the business come generally from men of experience who have before come through periods of great depression up to greater prosperity. Those who rush into any ness when it is on the boom and drop it as quickly when hard times comare now about all "shaken out" of the industry, and it does not that the markets are again likely to be burdened with sacrificed flocks. The staid Wool and Hide Shipper

One of Michigan's most successful sheep breeders told us last week that he had about 800 head of sheep, and was willing to buy good ones wherever he could find them cheap. He said he was in the business to stay, and that it would be many years hence before he ever expects to buy as cheaply again. He thinks it will not be long before he will reap his reward, as he has been through similar experiences That vivacious journal, Colman's Ru-ral World, gives the sprightliest talk

of any: The sheep industry will come to the front. There is no doubt of this; no room for doubt. Nobody knows better than sheepmen that they fool themselves every once in a while; and as the manly part of man comes to the rescue, the first to discover the mistake acknowledges it, takes it all back, buys more sheep, begins again and gets down to business. He is the bell-wether; the others hear the jingle and follow suit, stampeding the flock, every one trying to get ahead, to be a leader and to get there first.

To sum up: The sheep interests have been badly depressed, sure enough; but nine-tenths of it without reason. A few "bell-wethers" jumped out of the field and others followed as a matter of course. When the start was made, a class of persons who had rather see it that way than not, gave it impetus have been low only as compared with their own prices a few years ago; but they are not lower today in reality than then, nor so low, for they will buy more things the farmer needs than formerly. I am not mistaken when I say the signs of the times point to speedy renewal and great prosperity of the sheep industry. Letters and papers from the East, West and South indicate it. I think politics should not be a consideration in this business. People will eat meat and wear cloth ing. Sheep furnish both, and no other animal does

Every Fellow for Himself and the Devil Take the Hindmost. A horse life insurance society is doing business in New York. It issues policies on cound horses and young animals generally, worth \$400 to \$600. One of its agents was in Texas recently, and was asked to insure a flock of sheep that is running northwest from Midland. He said he wasn't insuring sheep, except against receiving considerate treatment at the hands of an American congress, but he would issue a policy on them in a minute if it wasn't that Texas has more worthless dogs and more sneaking coyotes and more sly wildcats and fewer wideawake, patriotic legislators than any state in the American Union. This was pretty rough on the Texas legislature, and the New York man is going to be "bucked" or made to "pull the badger" before he gets out of the state. But for all that, there is but one class of men that deserves more abuse than the average member of an average Texas legislature, and that is composed of men who have thousands of dollars invested in sheep, who know that they are heavy losers every year by reason of dogs, coyotes and cats, and yet either can't reswon't get together and act together in the effort to have ap-propriate laws passed for the protection of their flocks. A West Texas flockmaster about expressed the views of most of them when he said in The of most of them when he said in The Journal office recently: "I lose fully \$250 worth of lambs by wolves every year, but I can't assume the entire burden of controlling the Texas legislature, and since I can't get any of my neighbor sheep-breeders to join me in the matter. I have about concluded to sell out or give what sheep I have left to any one fool enough to attempt to handle them profitably, with both congress and the law-makers at home everlastingly picking on those engaged in the business." That he exaggerin the business. That he exagger-ated the business goes without the saying of it. Nevertheless, there is room for such criticism as to both of our law-makers in Washington and in Austin. And it is a mortifying fact that our Texas flockmasters are strangely disinclined to act together in strangely disinclined to act together in their own interests. There was, a few years ago, a live state wool-growers' association in the state. True, sheep were "booming" then. But it is when property of any kind is flat that it needs special attention. In the flush times of the early eighties money invested in good sheep made money fast in spite of the inattention of flockmasters to the details of their business, but in such times as these special many good flocks of sheep in Vermont to 50 cents a head. In many farming ness, but in such times as these special

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If you can turn the colt off, thoroughly developed, at 4 years old, it is better than handling and feeding him until he is 6. Good shelter and good feed in the winter help toward this

Mr. Livingston's letter shows clearly that the result of cheap breeding is cheap selling, and that the enterprise of improvement brings the reward of proserity just as the cheap mania brings ruin and depression.

Twenty-five years ago long distance racing was exceedingly popular, and its revival promises to add considerably to the attractiveness of the programs to the attractiveness of the programs in the grand circuit of 1894. Especially will this be the case at the Buffalo meeting, during which a match race for a purse of \$3000 will be decided between the great Buffalo mare Nightingale, 2.10 1-2, and J. H. Odell's celebrated stallion Greenlander, 2:12. That it will be one of the features of the big meeting goes without chanllenge. Nightingale will be driven by Ed F. Geers, and Greenlander will be piloted by Rody Patterson, both of whom ue-clare that the record will have to be lowered considerally by the winner. This contest possesses another feature that is of especial interest to breeders, and it is therefore something more than a simple trotting race. There is a steady foreign demand for American trotting and road horses, and European buyers all want long distance horses horses that can go two or three miles at top speed without injury. Turi journals assert that they are the only kind that will sell in England, Ger-Russia and France, and sucu being the case American breeders, are wide awake enough to cater to the ae mand. The contest between Nightingale and Greenlander is the beginning of a class of racing which must soon be adopted by all recognized racing as-

At the New York horse sale recently twenty-eight animals were disposed of for a total of \$10.360. Some of the prices realized were suggestive of a return of the boom in trotters. The yearling filly Miss Alcy, by Alcyone, Jr., brought \$1100, after she had shown a 2.40 gait upon the track. Silver Bond, a 2-year-old pacer, by J. J. Audubon. fetched \$1850, going to Peter Duryea. The filly was hitched, and on a heavy track in the rain she paced a quarter in 31 1-2 seconds. Bush, the beautiful black daughter of Alcyone, brought the top price of the day, going to the well-known New York breeder, Charles H. Kerner, for \$3'00. Bush has a record of 2.14 1-4, and she has trotted against such famous fast ones Kremlin, Martha Wikes, Pixley, Nightengale and Pamlico, winning sev enteen of the forty-one races in which she has taken part. Her turf career began as a 3-year-old, when she took a record of 2.46 1-2. This mark the mare has reduced in successive seasons to 2.27 1-4, 2.20 3-4, 2.16 and 2.1-4 1-4. Hitched to a high wheel sulky she recently turned the Poughkeepsie course in 2.17 3-4, which is fully equal to her record mile. Alcyone, Jr., trotted a mile in 2:23, and sold for \$925 to Peter

Some weeks ago, says the Inter

Ocean, the friends of Robert J. Kneebs. the Iowa horseman who now languishes in a German prison, charged with fraudulent practice upon the courses on the continent, wrote to several horsemen of prominence and unquestioned integrity, asking that in interest of justice to an American driver they visit the Kneebs stock farm at Wakefield, Neb., for the purpose of identifying the mare Bethel. 2:16 1-4. One of the gentleman thus addressed, who knew the mare Bethel well, as also many others of Kneebs' horses, upon receipt of the request, answered that he owuld be pleased to go and see the mare. Before going to Wakefield, however, he said to his friends: "I know Bethel and will recognize her instantly if she is there. and if she is in this country I will make affidavit to that effect. But I shall not swear to a falsehood for any man, and if you fail to find my affidavit among those that will presumably be forthcoming you may know to a dead moral certainty that it is because Bethel is not on the farm at Wake-field." The horseman who spoke as above did visit the Nebraska farm. but, strange to say, his affidavit was not among the number that are ex-pected to liberate Bob Kneebs from he German prison. There was some talk that Kneebs had taken both Bethel and Jessie Gaines. 2:15 1-2 to Europe, but the latter mare with a foal at her side, was seen at the farm. He did not see Bethel, however. The mare that was shown to him and represented to be Bethel he recognized as Clara Chatham. True, she has a scar on her left forearm, but it is merely a surface scar and has not yet entirely healed up, and hence shows plainly in the photograph which has been taken forwarded to the Berlin Jockey. The scar on Bethel is old and deep, the barb wire having cut through the muscles of the forearm. It is evident that Bethel is not at the Wake-field farm, and the endeavor to disfigure another mare named Clara Chatham, and by means of photo-graphs and affidavits of local friends of Kneebs prove a lie and secure his release is a bold piece of perjury and attempted swindling as can be imagined. There is no question that Bob Kneebs has Bethel or did have her with him in Germany.

Hairy Legged Horses. While breeders and farmers are so indifferent about breeding high-class horses, the city markets are becoming more particular about just the kind of horses they want. The manager of large transfer company said: "We want good, heavy, active, clean-legged horses. The drivers who prafer the Clyde or Shire horses, generally clip the long hair off their legs, as few horsemen in this country will take the time and trouble to keep the hair clean from the mud collected every day." Americans have never taken kindly to the "feather" on the legs, and the English and Scotch farmers are continually discussing the subject much as we discuss the color craze of out Shorthorns; we breed them that way because somebody wants them. A correspondent of the English Live Stock Journal writes
"As a breeder of Shire horses and a

farmer, I want to ask one question. What is the practical use of hair (or "feather," as it is called) on the legs of heavy cart horses? I know every breeder of repute will at once he very angry at such a question being put. after all the trouble they take, both naturally and artificially, to obtain "feather." From my own experience I can discover no use at all in it for practical work, either town or farm—for the latter is the greatest nuisance we have to contend with. In wet weather, on heavy land, the state of the legs of heavy, well-feathered Shire horses coming in from their work is only to be seen to be realized. horses coming in from their work is only to be seen to be realized. And only those who have endeavored to "do up" the horses for the night can appreciate the amount of the extra work and time which devolve upon the wagoners who look after them. I have often seen farm horses on heavy land, before the days of this "feather" craze, with their legs clipped clean of all the long hair, to both enable them to walk the land with greater ease, and to the land with greater ease, and to save trouble in the stable. Of course

now, if you are breeding for sale, to touch the hair would be fatal to all business. I have been lately very much struck with an account given to me by one of my own wagoners, who went on a visit to a relation in a large town, who had the charge of horses belonging to the corporation. He saw forty horses in one stable, and they all had the hair cut off their legs; their heels and round their fetlocks were quite bare of hair, and that up the back of the leg was cut as close as possible. They were gone over regularly every three weeks. Now, this shows clearly enough that they considered the hair of no practical considered the hair of no practical value, any more than it is thought to be on a farm. I had always under-stood that one reason we encouraged the superabundance of hair was that they liked it in the towns, where we find the best market for our heavy-legged horses. But having had this look behind the scenes, it seems to me that the "feather" is a fad. I am writing this simply for information, and to try to get some practical. common sense opinions on the question. If heavy-legged horses, is an advantage, by all means let us go on and en-courage its further development; but if it is of no practical use for either towns or country, surely we ought to stop an absurd fashion which leads no good end.

I am well aware that people say you cannot get the "bone" without "feather," and that it is absolutely necessary for heavy-legged horses; but has this been proved? Have not we rather Have not we rather that the heavy-legged horses have the hair, and the lighter legged ones have less, and instead of trying to increase the bone of the lighter ones, we have paid more attention to im-prove the quality of the hair of the heavy ones? By selection we can breed any type we like, and I believe if we could get the bone without the hair that our heavy-legged cart horses would be as much in demand as they are at present; would be less subject to disease in their legs and feet; and being much easier to look after in the stable, would be more practically val-

The Saddle Horse.

In an article on the saddle, horse, which appeared in the Louisville (Ky.) Post / John Duncan, a well-known breeder of that state, says: As with man, so with the animals under him which he has domesticated and bred and trained with special objects in view. No need of more than referring to the expertness attained in cons No need of more than referring quence of the existing division of labor; and so in like manner we have harness running horses, saddle horses and draft horses; cows superior as butter producers, others for the yield and quality of their milk, others for the beef they afford; then there are chickens for eggs, some being known for the number of eggs they produce, and others for the size and quality of their eggs, while some have recognition on account of the superiority of their flesh. It is thus all a matter of performance, pedigree being founded in performance; and therefore when we start to form a breed we lay our foundation with the materials demonstrably most fitted to do what we want done. Where men have recognized pedigrees they origin ate thus and not otherwise; and when a country has a nobility it will be found that the families ranking as of this class trace back as a whole to people of marked parts of some sort.

The making or fixing of a breed, the steps on the way toward getting an animal to the point where it is a purebred or purely bred for a given purpose, may not be regarded as by any means easy. Even with the subject or material all right on one side to begin, It requires five pure crosses—such is the established English runng on the subject—to take away the tain or taint from a scrub or other starting point. That is the rule in the country where our established breeds of domesticated animals originated, and the rule is none too severe. Of course in commencing a breed with nothing but raw material to work with it is differ-ent; and then the entire outlook is for the material best adapted for the pur-

The conditions thus outlined, as lying at the basis of all breed-making, the saddle horse breeders recognize, and so they are proceeding. What they are to have in the way of a test, answering to that which determines rank from year to year on account of earnings of get in the case of thoroughbreds, or in that of trotters by way of contribution to the 2.30 or standard list, does not appear to be yet fixed upon; yet certain it is that some such governing law must find recognition, the operation of the effect of which will be to eliminate whatever is non-essential and conduct on to the making of a breed that will neither need nor admit of the introduction of outside or uncertain elements; so that even individual meritorious performance will not alone give register-

The standard-bred saddle horse of today ought to be the closest approach that we have to the highest ideal in beauty of the hose—the horse above all horses in exercise and in pleasing the eye of the refined of our civilized life of today. In fulfilling such a bill high spirit and intelligence must ever be found together, and there must be good size without the slightest trace of coarseness anywhere. The gaits called for as a prime condition precedent to registration are these: Walk, trot. registration are these: Walk, trot, canter, rack and running walk, or fox trot or slow pace. Then there are what are known as foundation stock, the descendants of which are the first families and with all the privileges of such the horses ranking in the class of foundation stock are Denmark, Brink-er's Drennon, Sam Booker, John Dillard, Tom Hal, Coleman's Eureka. Vanmeter's Waxy. Cabell's Lexington. Copperbottom, Stump the Dealer, Texas, Prince Albert, Peter's Halcorn. Vernon's Roebuck. In the struggle for supremacy that always sets in in such cases the fittest of course survive, and already the foremost place under this idea is accorded to Denmark, so that he is sure to be to the saddler what Rysdyk's Hambletonian is to the trot-ter. Unbroken descent to foundation stock, whether to the stock of Denmark or to that of any of the other fourteen or to that of any of the other fourteen that are with him in the select foundation company, will always make a good case for eligibility to registration. This thought of forming a breed of saddle horses has grown healthfully out of a long experience in Kentucky and Tennessee in making saddlers from the best material that of control of the best material that offered, and with much of the material naturally first class. Now that the business is under the control of a definite purpose results, the finest even seen for horses are to be expected; and it is confidently believed that as a mindresting force in this relation, in connection with the big overtaked brains

of the life in our large cities, we are but entering upon a great new era for the saddle horse.

Thus in the well-bred American saddle horse we have fancy and fact, the ideal and the real, working together; and just as the English race horse is and just as the English race horse is far superior to the Arab and the Arab from which in its exacutials he has descended so will our saddler he as much ahead of anything else in his line as is the civilization to which he is related and of which he is the product in advence of all the past. In no previous age of the world was the animal life under human care protected and considered as it is now, and it is in the very nature of things that the horse the highest conception of that life, should take the position to which he is thus in every way entitled. It is in Oriental fancy only that the horse is more of an Arab than he is to an Anglo-Saxon.

POULTRY.

Shiftlessness tells quicker on a poultry plant than on any other occupa-tion. To make hens pay they must be well cared for.

The enterprising farmer knows how to make his crops profitable, but the hens very often do not pay for their feed. Reason, they are neglected.

It is said that the cross Hamburg-Plymouth Rock is an excellent laying strain and worth trying. The Black Hamburg is the best to use

In 1869 the value of the stock of poultry in the United States was placed at about \$20,000,000. Today the egg product 18 about \$100,000,000. Certainly poultry culture is growing.

The hard working farmer is always rewarded; it is the same with the poultry keeper. If the latter is willing to work, both with his brain and body, he is sure to succeed. Poultry manure should be gathered

often. It should not be allowed to heap up in the hen house, only to breed sickness and lice. Keep the house clean, and at the same time keep the lice down. No matter if you only keep a few ens it will pay to have a good house for them. Wagon sheds, tree tops and such roosting places will not benefit the fowl one bit, and it will only add

misery to the profits. Feeding for Eggs.

I feel so good of what my thirty Plymouth Rocks did in April, 1894, that I can't help letting my brother breeders know of it, as I rejoice very much in reading of others, and I suppose all others interested feel the same as I do. I have received of my thirty pullets 600 eggs in April, and since January have received 1605 eggs from the same flock up to May I, and have eighty nice lively little chicks, hatched by hens. My first hatched chicks are trying to crow.

This is the way I feed. It may interest some. In the morning I feed one gallon of cut clover, one quart of bran, one pont of corn and cob, ground, one pint of oats, and two quarts of water. Put on the stove in a tin bucket made that purpose, large, flat bottom. Let it come to a boil, mix well, and feed it warm. I also use green rye. cut and mix with cool water. At noon I scatter about a pint of oats and wheat, mixed in the litter, and they work like good fellows for it. Lawn clippings or green rye are given every day. In the evening about sunset, I give two quarts of grain, whole, two of equal parts wheat, oats and corn. In warm weather no corn. In the morning feed I also mix the table scraps and about three pints of green cut bone. The eggs all hatch well, ten to thirteen chicks from each thirteen eggs. I expect to hatch about 200 chicks, as ten hens are setting at present. The only thing that bothers me is the low price of eggs,-Cor.

POULTRY IN THE CITY.

Can be Made as Profitable as in the Country.

Orange Judd Farmer, About one-third of all the poultry raised in this country is owned in cities, towns and villages, and, it may be added that town people nearly always keep pure breeds, and know as much about raising poultry as farmers. Concerning the keeping of chickens in town Mr. Charles Graf says: "I think a small flock pays better in a city than in the country. I have a flock of 22 chickens-8 hens and 14 ullets of 1893, which I raised myself. 1 keep them in a coop 5x9 feet which stands in a yard 18x20 feet. In the month of January I got 257 eggs, and the cost for food during that period

was 60 cents for meal and corn. "All the scraps from the table are saved, even the water the vegetables are boiled in. Then I boil enough of potato peelings, rutabaga and turnin peelings, cabbage leaves, etc., to last three or four days. With that, the kitchen scraps and a handful of meal, I feed my chickens morning and night, but give it to them warm. But where the city folks have the advantage over the chicken raisers in the country is in the feeding of green, bone, which they can get at the butchers' for the asking. I have a green bone cutter and I would not part with it for a good, round sum, if I could not get and Of course it costs a good deal for a few chickens, but the saving in food will pay for it in a year, leaving out of consideration the gain in eggs. Keeping the Fowls at Work Im

portant. The house and vard are both rather small for 22 hens. but Mr. Graf got 257 eggs in January, which is evidence that he manages them properly. The size of the vard is not so important as to keep the hens at work. They can be kept busy on a small plot as well as in a large space, by giving them litter in which to scratch. When feeding them aim to give too little rather than too much. Allow them to finish their meal somewhat hungry, and then scatter a gill of millet seed in the litter which will induce them to scratch and work vigorously. It is not wise to feed them every time you have scraps. A light meal in the morning and a full meal at night is sufficient, especially in summer, else they will become too fat and have bowel disease.

One reason why a small flock pays in the city is there is no cost for la-bor. True, there is some labor re-quired, but it is so bestowed as to cost nothing. Fowls in a yard should be fed at regular intervals and not too often. If fed often they will not scratch, and will appear to be always hungry, following the attendant whenever he appears. This is only a habit which they learn. They are not hungry at all, but too lazy to work. If they do not work starve them down to it. No work no eggs. Plenty of work means healthy fowls, little expense, and a full egg basket.

Your Eye Five Minutes

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 proposition is this: -

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, or we will send a crayon portrait which will be a bust picture, sixe about 14x17 will be a oust picture, sixe about 14x17 inches, made from same picture.

Should more than one dozen photographs or more than one crayon portrait be desired, send two names and \$2 for each dozen photos or each crayon. Send a good photograph from which copies are to be made. We want 2000 new subscribers during the next sixty days on this proposition. Address Art Department. Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Tex.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Award.

SWINE.

See that your pigs get all the spare

Dry forest leaves make excellent bedding for young pigs.

Do not allow slops to stand until sour before giving to the hogs. Soured slop is spoiled slop. If you would have sweet, julcy

Pigs farrowed in April and May should be carefully looked after, as they are the cream of the se

meat, see that your pigs are kept growing steadily until killing time.

Keep your pigs in good dry quarters and give them plenty of good clean straw or litter for beddding, if you want strong, healthy pigs. Do not allow your brood sows to

suckle too many pgs. Remember that one well kept, thrifty pig is worth more than three haff starved ones It actually costs more to raise a razor back hog than a Berkshire, Poland-China or any of they improved breeds. Why? Because nature is against the former and for the latter.

A good swine breeder never worries over the cost of a good male or broad sow. He knows that the money spent for good stock is bread cast upon the waters, and that it will soon return.

If you have stock that you know is good advertise it and you will soon find buyers. If you have sorry stock kill it off and buy something some reliable breeder. It will you in dollars and cents.

There is just as much difference in the improved stock of today and the old razor back hog as there is in the machinery used today and that of a hundred years ago. If you are still hanging on to the old hog of fifty years ago you are losing time and Your meat is costing you than if you kept improved stock, and is not near so good.

There are few herds of Berkshire swine in the United States that have a better reputation than the "Haw Hill" herd of Springer Brothers, Springfield, Ill. Messrs. Springer have been breeding Berkshires for the past thirty years. This spring they have a choice ot of young pigs from their Windsor Castle, Hood Sallie and Manchester Lass sows, sired by good boars that have been selected with the utmost care. Messrs. Springer believe in the broad back, large ham and perfectlymarked pigs, as an examination of their her records will show. They also breed Jersey cattle, Southdown sheep, Light Brahma chickens and Bronze turkeys. They have a choice lot of young stock for sale at all times and prices to suit the times;

Farm and Dairy says: There can

be no doubt but that the popular type of American hog has undergone a marked modification in recent years. The writer recently marketed some 450 pound hogs in Chicago, the first buyer who saw them said, "don't want them at any price," other buyers were found who were willing to handle them at a reduction of 25 cents per hundred below hogs of equal quality 140 pounds lighter, which price was finally accepted as the best that could be done with them. The hogs in question were all barrows and as smooth a lot of 450 pound hogs as the most exacting buyer could ask; in this rethey were faultless, bu for modern demands. The rifice of 25 cents a hundred on the selling price was by no means the only loss sustained in making hogs of this weight as the last 150 pounds weight probably cost as much as the 200 pounds preceeding it. It is a well established fact that gain can be made in hogs weighing 200 pounds much cheaper than in those weighing 400 or over. Another modification that is just now demanded is a hog with less fat and more well flavored lean meat, larger and better bacon cuts. While corn must remain our chief hog feed, it will nevertheless pay to heed the demand for an improved bacon hog in our methods of feeding and breeding. The dairy fed hog will possess improved qualities in this respect.

The Boar.

Western Live Stock Journal. As with the sows, in a majority of cases, if one from the farm herd be selected, the selection should be made from among the early spring litters By this plan, with good treatment such as will secure a good growth and development, he can be made to make such a growth that he can be used to some extent for service late in the fall or early winter. Generally, with good treatment, a boar can be used to some extent for service when eight months old, but he must have been kept in a good, thrifty condition all through the summer. In nearly all cases the best plan is to provide a separate place for him. Have a good-sized lot well seeded down to grass with a small, comfortable honse. Have in the house a tight floor, upon which grain can be fed, and a good trough n which to feed slops and give water. Be sure that everything connected with the building and pen is made strong and tight. The object should be to restrain from the start. If he once gets into the habit of breaking out, he is about as unruly an anima as is usually found on the farm, and in all cases it will pay to take con-siderable pains to have strong and tight from the start, so that he will not get out the first time. He should be separated from the rest of the herd at least by the time that he is 3 nonths old, as it will bea much easier matter to get him accustomed to being restrained than if he is allowed to run much after he is weaned. Then it is quite an item to feed him so as o secure a good growth and development of bone and muscle, and when he is in a place to himself, this can be done to much better advantage than with the herd. It it at no time best to have him fat, but good care must be taken to keep him thrifty, in order to keep him vigorous, and secure a good development. If his pasture lot is not sufficient to afford him plenty of green food, it will be a good plan to cut clover and feed him. Purslane from the garden is a good green feed. Give him a good variety to keep him with a good appetite and maintain a

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

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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,

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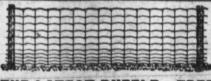
results were astrous, and we had to treat the case much longer in order to effect a cure than if we had seen the case in the first place. Remember, the best is al-ways the cheapest, and that Dr. Hathaway & Co. are considered to be the Leading Specialists in the treatment of all delicate and private diseases peculiar to men and women. Consult them and you are safe. Syphilis, Special Spec

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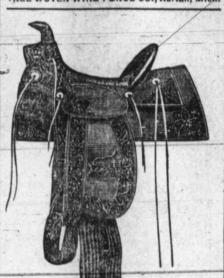
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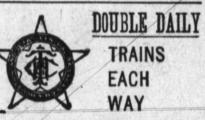
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Grow root crops, pumpkins and variety feed for the stock in winter to relish. Ensilage and roots give variety to the feeding and saves grain.

To breed good stock that command top prices on their merit requires en-ergy, brains and skill, with the courage to secure the best sires regardless of The live stock states are increasing

The live stock states are increasing their silos for ensilage, and improving their stock, methods of feeding and management. If you stop short of these, do not complain that stock does

A farmer can raise cattle, horses, hogs and poultry, feed all the grain and roughness raised on his farm to them and pay off a mortgage in that way and at the same time increase the fer-tility of his farm. He must not over-stock; a few less and better is the

To sell grain in market gives but lit-tle opportunity to feed the soil. To feed the products raised returns to the soil In consulting with a number of good farmers the general opision was in favor of feeding all products possible to stock and returning the manure to the soil that produced them.

Just as too close in-breeding has developed tuberculosis and reduced the vigor of breeding in cattle, so, too, has the same cause developed disease in our swine herds. The remedy is the selection of the most vigorous sires regardless of price, for the usefulness of our herds must be maintained at all hazards, and breeders should profit by the experience of others before it is too

Much waste follows feeding animals together. The stronger ones get too much, while the weaker individuals obtain scarcely enough for mainten-ance. Under these circumstances, healthy, vigorous animals, kept for breeding purposes, lay on superfluous flesh. This is costly and detrimental, as it must be removed before the breeding season and, often impairs fertility.
The weaker animals thus robbed of their proper food, yield no profit and produce undesirable offspring. If, howthese are kept apart and well cared for, they will more than pay for their feed and raising. In the case of horses, the quiet, inoffensive ones, if intelligent and obedient, are more and more called for. Most people prefer steady, faithful animals to fast,

The National Live Stock Sanitary association has been organized at Washington, composed of a representative of the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department, members of the different state live stock sanitary boards and sommissioners. State veterinarians and other state officials have supervision of the diseases of live stock. The report was adopted and a permanent organization effected by the election of the following officers: Prospection of the following officers: Prospection of the following officers: election of the following officers: President, J. A. Potts of Missouri: secretary. A. M. Brownlee of Illinois. These officers constitute an executive committee, to which was left the duty of choosing the time for holding the next meeting, which will be held at Chicago.

No man can starve a young animal even for a week and make up for it later. Time lost in that way is lost forever and worse than lost, for when the animal starts to run down it costs an extra effort to overcome that ten-dency and get a start the other way. make use of a The animal car certain amount of food, and there is no possibility of making up what is lost by failing to supply this all the time. Men who keep young stock just alive on rough fodder through the winter for the growth that they will make the next summer should be able to see that the summer's growth could be added just as well and much cheaper if the animals had been kept growing

The Brownwood Bulletin says: J. W. Cooper, one of Brown county's most successful farmers, living near Canon school house, was a pleasant and enter-taining visitor at the Bulletin office Monday. He brought with him three fine ears of corn, all raised in one hill, and some sorghum heads which beat anything in that line we have seen. He stated that last year he raised one load of oats, while this year he made eight loads. Last year two loads of sorghum was the yield, and this year ten loads have already been ricked. Last year his land produced twenty bushels of corn, this year 200 bushels aiready. He only raised one bale of cotton, but without any more rain will gin four bales this year. He had no garden last year, but now has a good one, the peas, beans and onlons already being saved. His farm is situated on what is called the "dry ridge" of Brown county, and contains only forty acres, although he rents more land from his neighbors. Mr. Cooper says it pays

Notwithstanding the prevalence of strikes and the large number of men in cities out of work, it has been this year as difficult as ever before to get good help for farm work. No doubt most of the strikers are very poor material to make farmers of, yet there would be more hope for speedy return of better wages if more of them would engage in farming. Thousands of the strikers are what is called single tax men. They have no idea of farming unless the government will e owners of farms off and give them their chance by paying rent in the form of taxation. But if they are willing to rent farms, that can be done in most localities now. The fruth is that the immigration that is coming in now does not take to the farm as did that which came thirty or forty years ago. The Italians are not afraid of hard work-they are now the reliance of contractors who have taken jobs requiring much heavy labor. But they don't like the isolation of country life, even though the labor be less and advantages greater than they can get where they are.

sWastefulness.

The wastefulness of the West is proverbial. The matter of fertility of the 'soil is a notable example. We in the West waste untold quantities of fertilizers that would be carefully utilized were it available in the East. In many portions of the West this soil robbery has become a practical question. It will not be long till it will be universal. At the Kansas experiment station the farm superintendent has been studying the subject, and these are some of his conclusions:

"Has your attention ever been called to the fact that when you feed a thou-sand bushels of corn to a lot of steers you waste 800 bushels of that corn That is the case if you do not save the manure, which comparatively few Western farmers do. The waste is really greater than that, for the animal really greater than that, for the animal system appropriates 20 per cent of the elements in the feed; the rest is expelled in the manure partly as undiagested material and partly as broken down tissues which flave been relylaced by the portion that has been assimilated. So it is entirely safe to say that 80 per cent of the elements in the feed are voided in the manure. Out of every thousand bushels of corn Out of every thousand bushels of corn

fed the manure then contains the elements (the nitrogen, the potash phosphoric acid) necessary for the re-production of the grain in 800 bushels of corn. Are you in the habit of al-lowing this amount of productive force to go to waste? You may not feed steers, but the same is true of the feed of all other classes of animals, of dairy cows, horses, hogs and poultry, at least 80 per cent of the plant food contained in the feed they consume, could be saved and employed as force in the reproduction of feed other farm crops. Nature wastes nothing. What is not actually stored up in the body of the animal in the form of an increase of flesh, or used in the production of milk or eggs, returns to mother earth whence it came, and if you do not utilize it for the production of crops you sustain a waste which sometimes will be sorely felt on the farm you cultivate. That time is not far distant, Aye, it is already here, in the case of a very large portion of our Western farms. Anxious inquirles are frequently heard as to how the productive power of the soil can be increased, and artificial fertilizers are

already, resorted to in the older por-tions of the West, while perhaps those same farmers who send to Chicago or New York for fresh supplies of plant food allow a rich store produced in their own barn yards and feed lots to go to waste unheeded. This is false economy. As a matter of fact, plant food cannot be obtained so cheaply as from barn-yard manure, and this is especially true when it can be had for the gathering as is the case on

Farming at the Stations. At the station at Brookins, S. D., they

desire to know certain things about the feeding of wheat to hogs, and they began a series of experiments, and they claim to have learned:

1. That hogs averaging about 100 pounds weight can be bought near September 1 at \$4.50 per hundred, live weight, fed three months on nothing but wheat, water, ashes and sait, and sold December 1 at \$5.50 per hundred dressed, and return 56 to 58 cents per bushel for the wheat, allowing the ma-nure made to offset the labor of caring

for the hog.
2. That wheat at present prices can be profitably fed as an entire ration, but it would undoubtedly pay better to mix it with some other food, particularly during the earlier stages of fat-

3. Hogs fed upon ground wheat made a more rapid and uniform gain and produced pork of rather nicer quality, but they also consumed more food. gain was about three cents a bushel more by feeding ground wheat, which scarcely paid the cost of grinding.

4. Ground wheat brought 58.39 cents whole wheat 55.33 cents, peas 65.36

cents, and corn 60 cents per bushel, on an average, for all the grain fed in ninety days, but there was not as much gain upon peas in the latter part of the test as during the first part, which would indicate that they were not as well adapted to a complete ration for a long period as eithr wheat or 5. The quality of pork made from

corn or ground wheat was about equal, and better than that made from whole wheat, peas or a mixed food, but that from the mixed food was the fattest. 6. The average daily gain on pea was 1.21 pounds, on whole wheat, 1.12 pounds, on ground corn, 1.40 pounds, on ground wheat 1.32 pounds and on mixed food 1.61 pounds.

7. There would have been a larger return for the food consumed if the hogs had been sold on October 28 in-stead of December 1, particularly in the case of the lot fed on peas. 8. Probably better results would have been obtained if the change from mixed food and plenty of exercise to close confinement and a single article of food

had been made more gradually. The Larticulturists of the stations at Baton Rouge and Calhoun have been making exhaustive tests of and experiments with fruits and vege² tables, and we will expect points from their report, rejecting such as we feel would be of little value in the Northern

states, where the soil and climate are so different.

Of four varieties of asparagus Moore's crossbred made best results. Conover's Colossal gave larger shoots than Baar's Mammoth, but was slower in forming a good bed. Palmetto proved to have small shoots and slow-growing roots. Seven plantings of beans were made the latest on September 3. The earliest picking was April 25. Their list of desirable beans and beats are all standard favorites here. Cabbages grow the year round in Louisiana. Their list of early, medium and late varies but little from such as would be given by selecting the chosen va-rieties of a half dozen market gar-

deners here. In sweet corn they were unfortunate, as out of twenty-six kinds, most were either badly affected by either rot or weevil, and many with both. They speak of Stowell's evergreen as having small, well-filled ears and as an early variety, and of Crosby's Early as a late variety. In their lettuce bed they had to put corn meal upon the ground for the ants to feed upon until the seed the ants could not destroy it.

In four varieties of onions sown in the open ground or under glass and transplanted they found the average weight increased in two cases, and in three cases the crop matured earlier, and in allocases a much increased total yield per row, where they were transplanted.

Of peas they found the Alaska the very earliest, yielding well and having a fine quality. 'Horsford's Market Gar-den was the best, second early; late crop, Champion of England.

crop, Champion of England.

Four years experiment causes them to believe the most profitable method of seeding for potatoes is to cut in pleces of two eyes. In tomates they say that the Acme, Beauty, Perfection and Stone are excelled by but few, as they produce an abundance of the finest kind of tomatoes.

In grapes they recommend Moore's Diamond, Moyer, Champion, Contord, Herberght and Sweet Mountain as the best among eighty-live varioties. The success they had this year in getting good fruits they attribute entitlely

ting good fruits they attribute entirely to persistent and thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture in the early spart of the season, and with amnoria-cal solution of copper after the grapes

In peaches the varieties which they find best would not be considered desirable in Northern states, although they speak well of Crawford's Farly and Late, Downing, Hale's Early, the Old Mixons, Susquehanna and Thurber, and say the Pien-to should be

In plums they find the Japanese yarieties nearly all desirable acquisitions to Louislana fruit growers, the Burbank, Satsuma and Botan being a trio hard to beat. In strawberries, out of seventy-six varieties, those that they select as best contain Michel's l'arly Crescent, Hoffman and Charles Downing among those that have been found good also at Northern stations.

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 offer not only includes a proposition to have them taken, but also to give them to you. Read the proposition headed "Your Ey's Five Minutes."

Dr. Price's Crean Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Medal and Diptoma.

HORTICULTURE

To kill worms, bran and Paris green put around the plant proves effective.

Bone meal and nitrate of soda are the best applications that can be given

To eradicate dandellons from lawns keep all the large, yellow flowers picked to prevent seeding and dig out the roots. On sandy or light soils the plants may be readily pulled after a hard rain, roots and leaves.

In spite of what has been said in its favor, the Japanese wineberry will not be planted for its fruit. It cannot equal the common raspberry, and un-less it can, it will not be wanted. It is a remarkably pretty, ornamental

Spread the manuse from the gutter onto the field where it is most needed and spread it broadly unless it is being saved for future special use. This is one of the greatest secrets of modern farming. Saving labor cheapens the cost of production and increases the

Farmers are everywhere casting about for the best means by which their operations may be more widely diversified. This is a move in the right direction, and will lead to an improve-ment in agricultural conditions in general. The single crop idea is a very bad one to tie to.

Tree planting is too generally slighted or not done at all. It is very important and profitable, and every farmer should do his share toward rendering the earth permanently more productive and beautiful. There is nothing which will add more to the market value of a farm than orchard and fruit planta-tions.-M. S. P.

Apple trees of unfertile varieties, separated from other trees and that do not bear should be grafted with a fertile variety. To stimulate growth where the orchard has been in sod and cropped annually, plow 3 to 4 inches deep in the spring, put on a liberal application of ashes and bone dust and cultivate every fortnight during the season until August or September.

There need be no fear of making the soil around large trees in full bearing too rich. If your orchards are fertilized or cultivated too highly they will run to wood, but in older trees this extra supply of nutriment will. if the tree be properly pruned, be turned to the producttion of a richer and better flavored fruit than the larger specimens which very young trees occasionally produce

In pitting potatoes or other roots a place not likely to be flooded nor saturated by stagnant water should be It need not be on very high chosen. ground, but a trench 10 or 12 inches leep should be dug around the pit and lower than it. On the other lower side of this trench it should have an outlet, so that water cannot stand in it. It is better to have a dry place for the pit, although such soil freezes deeper than that which is filled with

It would probably increase most of our garden crops if the land should be well rolled before putting in the seed. This is known to be a matter of importance with grain crops, and it yould work equally well in a garden. It is true that packing the ground down solidly when wet would lessen the crop, but when it is too wet to bear the rolling it is also too wet to plant. It should be dried either by draining or by stirring the surface until the moisture has evaporated. clod crusher, or a good stotne boat driven over the field, may do as a substitute for the roller, but it is not as easy on the horses.

Apple Culture. S. W. Chambers writes the American Agriculturist on the above subject as follows:

What to do with the land that will not bring more than from \$5 to 15 per acre has been a problem with many farmers, for generally such land is almost worthless for most crops. Located upon hillsides, or in exposed places where the soil is poor, there seems to be no demand or use for it. But in the last quarter of a century a great deal of this land in the Northern belt states has been turned into apple orchards, which have been paying from \$15 to \$75 per acre annually-a profit that would be considered satisfactory by any farmer. The orchards have been well taken care of, and have demonstrated what can be done. Instead of allowing the land to remain idle, the owners planted trees on them, and then carefully cultivated them. To-day the land is worth considerably more than at the beginning.

The only drawback to planting or-

chards on such land is that one has to wait so long for returns, but the orchards should be planted simply upon the principle that as we grow older the farm is becoming more valuable, even though we personally never receive the benefit. It is another way of laying up money for our children. The armies of worms and insects that attack the orchars are frightening many indolent farmers out of the business. They declare there is no money in the work, and in so doing the insects are doing a good turn to the careful, painstaking growers. The time is rapidly coming when only the careful and well posted will make meney in orcharding, and while others fail they will receive the benefits of markets only half supplied with fine fruits. Destructive insects and diseases are even now keeping down the supply of apples, so that the markets are rarely over-supplied. But those who study the latest methods of destroying the borer, codling moth, apple magot, apple scab and other foes will be sure to make orcharding pay more than if these insects had never existed. Those who do this work successfully will always be in the minority, and while the great number will be decrying the failure of thewhole business, the few progressive ones will

be making good incomes.

The trees on poor soil need more training than those on rich. Enrich the earth around the trees, and they will get established. Barnyard ma-nure is undou&btedly the best for this, where it is abundant do not be deceived into buying any prepared mixture. Allow poultry, sheep and swine to fertilize the orchards by roaming at large in them. They open the soil; let in the air and sunlight, fertilize the trees and destroy the insects. By turning teh orehards into poultry ranges you will add quite a little to the income from the eggs and fresh chickens supplied for the table or mar-

Train the trees young. The best authorities say that only the pocketknife should be used for pruning apple trees. This is only another way of saytrees. This is only another way of saying that the pruning should be done
early, before the branches have attained any great growth. Discover
whether the limbs need to be cut off
before they have reached the size of
the arm. Prune the young trees so
that they will form an even head, giving the heaviest amount of shade on the south side to shield from the hot sun. Use a color of has with magni-fying power to discover the insects on the limbs in broad daylight, and then clip off the twigs with the eggs or mats on them to burn-

DAIRY.

It is claimed that when a cow calves in the fall there is less danger of milk

Make a superior quality of butter and put your brand on it. Keep up your quality and customers will multiply.

It will be very hard to overdo the making of first-class butter. The demand for such goods is generally greater than the supply.

The most successful dairymen are most careful as to the condition in which the young animals are to be kept which are to be used in the dairy when they become old enough for being thus used, says a Canadian dairyman.

Why should the room in which milk is set be made perfect in sanitary conditions, such as good ventilation, cleanliness of floors, walls, etc., freedom of bad odors, etc.? To keep out undesirable bacteria and keep products free from bad odors

One who realizes the importance of cleanliness in handling milk says that milk should always be strained through a fine wire strainer and then through cloth. A single trial of the cloth strainer will convince any one that its use is imperatively necessary in order to have all the impurities Four thicknesses of butter cloth fast-ened to the under side of the wire strainer by a tin ring which slips over it, holding it in place, is a very satisfactory strainer.

The Jersey Bulletin believes that fat can be fed into milk, but does not be-lieve that it can be done suddenly, or to the same degree in all breeds, or to the same degree in all cows of the same breed. It is of necessity a very slow process. In some cows it is scarcely preceptible during one period of lactation. But it believes also that the fat-making capacity can be developed, to a smail extent, in the very poorest cows, giving time, patience, skill and plenty of rich food.

Dehorning Dairy Cows.

A practcal dairyman contributes the

following to the Northwestern Farmer: We don't hear so much about dehorning now-a-days as we used to, but judging the way horn clippers are being advertised there are a good many horns coming off: I hope they are steer horns, not those of dairy I hold the same opinion of dehorning now that I did at first, viz.: that while it may be well enough to dehorn a lot of steers, it is not well to dehorn dairy cows. There are some dairy cows. that are naturally vicious, I appose, and if they can't be prevent from goring other cows by any other means, their horns may be taken off, though I would prefer to put brass knobs on their horns rather than cut them off. So many men have dehorned their cows because they thought there was money in it-money to be made or saved in various ways. The cows can be packed closer in the stable, thus saving room; they can be fed in a shed out of one trough, they will drink together out of the tank, and so on. Now a dairy cow is an animal that deserves the kindest treatment at all times: It does not pay to huddle cows together in a stable to save room, neither does it pay to feed them in an open shed in cold weather. You never hear of a dairyman who has a first-class herd of cows that average him 800 pounds of butter a year, trying to see how economical he can be in the way of stable room; he treats his cows so as to make them as comforta-ble as possible, knowing as he does that the better he treats them the better they will treat him. I have kept cows for a good many years and have never had an accident from the is that I have raised nearly all cows, and treating them gently from calfhood up, it may be that gentle treatment by their owner induced them to treat one another with more consideration. However that may be, I have had no loss s to record, and have never dehorned a cow and do not

expect to. What Are Color and Flavor? L. L. Van Slyke of the New York experiment station in an exchange says on this subject: In order to give a definite answer to this question, we need to know, first, what natural butter color is and under what conditions is produced; and, second, what but ter flavor is and what conditions af-What do we know about the natural color of butter? One chemist claims to have separated it and determined, its composition, but work has never been confirmed and we eally know nothing about the composition of the natural coloring matter pounds that give butter its color are ntimately associated with probably mixed, rather than chemically united with the fat. So far as we know, none of the several compounds that are contained in milk fat or butter fat possess color other than white, so that the color appears to be something not a part of the fat itself: but there is room for investigation We know that the natural color of butter varies with different breeds of cows and with individuals and also with the kind of food eaten. claimed also, that the influence of light has something to do with the de-

elopment of color.
What do we know of butter flavor? confine the expression to desirable flavors in butter. No one has yet iso lated the compound or compounds that gives butter its flavor, or rather, flavors. Some claim and with some show of reason, that flavor is wholly due to food. Others claim that the flavor is wholly due to the ripening of cream, that is, the growth of certain kinds of bacteria. Still others attribute flavor largely to breed. The truth probably is that flavor is due to no one thing, for it certainly can be influenced by a variety of conditions. The latest inves tigations incline us to believe that the condition of ripening of cream is the most important and influential condition in determining flavor. Pure milk fat or butter fat has no flavor. It is highly probable that the flavor comes in no way from the fat, but more likely from the breaking up of other compounds contained in cream or milk. It will thus be seen that, while we have some definite knowledge about butter color and butter flavor, it is very far from being complete upon any single point; and until our knowlede covers more ground, we canot say definitely whether there is any intimate and necessary connection between natural butter color and

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COMMONPLACE LIVES.

"A commonplace lite," we say and we But why should we sign as we say? Makes up the commonplace day.

The moon and the stars are common-

place things.

And the flower that blooms, and the bird that sings.

And dark were the world, and sad our

lot, if the flowers should fail and the sun And God, who studies each separate

of commonplace lives makes His beautiful whole. -Home and Country Magazine.

You have doubtless heard people sneed at the "common" and the "common and the soult of soult a thing again. Remember "God who studies each separate soul, out of common place lives makes his beautiful whole." We are given to calling the workers of the vorld "common" and their lives "comtonpiace." What would become of this world if it were not for these workers? Who is it keeps the machin-ely of the world oiled and running si toothly? It is these we are prone to speak of as "common." It is decreeed sp ak of as "common." It is decreeed that some must work, others enjoy the fruits of their labors. But such is only for this life. And who can say which is the happier lot in this life? If your's is a life of cares and responsibilities, live it so that no one can justly term it a "commonplace life." The useful lives are not commonplace. They are the foundation stones of "Gdd's beautiful whole." That stones of "God's beautiful whole." That which is noble is not "commonplace." Which leads the nobler life, the but-terfly of society or the useful, practical, intelligent woman who is the soul of a small world called home?

LUCKY AND UNLUCKY.

Lee surrendered on Friday. Moscow was burned on Friday. Washington was born on Friday. Shakespeare was born on Friday. America was discovered on Friday Richmond was evacuated on Friday The Bastile was destroyed on Fri-

day.

Queen Victoria was married on Friday.
Fort Sumter was bombarded on Fri-

day. Napoleon Bonaparte was born on Friday.
Julius Caesar was assassinated on Friday.
The Mayflower pilgrims landed on Friday.
The battle of Waterloo was fought on

Friday.

Joan of Arc was burned at the stake on Friday.—Philadelphia Press.

Speech from the Soul. While the correct use of language

should be the aim and study of the young, it is neither just nor wise to judge the character of the people one meets by the quality of their syntax. But I have written my thought of all this to Council readers before, and only refer to it here to introduce this extract from Dr. Talmage's pen:

"Suppose a man in middle life finds himself without education, what is he to do? Do the best he can. The most effective layman in a former pastoral charge that I ever heard speak on religious themes could, within five minutes exhortation, break all the laws of English grammar, and if he left any law unfractured he would complete the work of lingual devastation in the prayer with which he followed it. But would rather have him pray for me I were sick or in trouble than Christian man I know of, and in that church all p ople preferred him in ex-hortation and prayer to all others. Why? Because he was so thoroughly plous and had such power with God he was irresistible, and as he went on in his prayer sinners repented and saints shouted for joy, and the be-reaved seemed to get back their dead in celestial companionship. And when he had stopped praying, and as soon as I could wipe out of my eyes enough tears to see the closing hymn. I ended meeting, fearful that some winded prayer meeting bore would pull us down from the seventh heaven.

'Not a word have I to say against accuracy of speech, or fine education, or high mental culture. Get all these you can. But I do say to those who were brought up in the day of poor schoolhouses and ignorant schoolmasters, and no opportunity, you may have so much of good in your soul, so much of heaven in your every-day life, that you will be mightier for good than any who went through the curriculm of Harvard or Yale or Offord, yet never graduated in the school of Christ."-Exchange.

Helpful Hints.

A belticking apron with a pocket across the bottom is the best thing for clothes pins,

Scrubbing Help.—I used to so much dread to clean the kitchen floor—hard wood and unpainted—until I found what a help a little concentrated lye is, used in the water. As I use a self-wringing mop I can use the lye quite strong, and how much whiter my floor does look with not half the work. Try it and save backache.—Kate Did.

Plug the Washtubs.—I have lately thought of and put to use an improvement and such a help on washday that I must sit down at once and write the sisters about it. As I have to do my own washing, with no help only what I can get from my one "man folk," when he sen't in too big a hurry to get into the field, I find emptying tubs by paiffuls, tipping them up and lifting them around, the hardest part of the work, and until my old wringer gave out and I had a new one with a washbench attached, the taking off and put-ting on the wringer every time a tub had to be emptied was no small task. But now behold me! Blessed with the new washbench that holds two tubs with the wringer in the center, which wrings both ways—just take the han-dle off one side and "hitch it" on the

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other and a hole and a plug in each tub, there's no more lifting of the wringer and tubs on washday, and the work is so much more easily and quickly done. Even if you can't have my combination wringer and washbench, sisters, you can at least have holes bored in your tubs and plugs fitted to them ,to save the lifting. Just hand this to your John a read, and I'm sure he'll start for the angur at once.-Hetty Hicks.

"During the canning season mi ny a cup of fruit juice is wasted that a light be converted into the best of vin gar. I know people who make all their vinegar for family use by simply keeping a jug in a warm place and pouring into it all fruit juice, rinsings from honey or syrup cups, or anything of the nature; fruit parings from sound fruit are boiled in water enough to nicely cover them and the water is then drained into the jug. Keep a cloth tied over the top of the jug instead of

corking it.
When the jug is full of vinegar pour it off, leaving a little with the "moth-er" in the bottom to hurry the fer-menting process. During the time when canning is in order more than one jug may be needed, but nearly every day during the year there will be a little juice left from canned or preserved fruits used on the table, a wee bit of this or that, which had bet ter go into the vinegar jug than the swill-pail. Last year we meant to have a few gallons of grape wine, but something went wrong with it; not liking to waste the grapes, sugar, time and labor that had been expended, I simply added a little mother and kept it in the sun for awhile, and if I did not have wine I had the nicest of vine

After this if I have too many grapes for other purposes I will know just what to do with them. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

ONYX.

"Columbian Bread."

Knowing Mrs. Ewing's reputation as a bread-maker, the following is taken from an exchange and given with confidence to our readers. Do like this sister. Follow her instructions if you would have good bread:

Did any of you, sister housekeepers, attend Mrs. Ewing's lectures on breadmaking during the housekeepers' congress of the Columbian exposition? We thought we had good bread at our home before, but upon hearing her lecture and seeing her exhibition we de-termined to follow her method. The result is the best bread I ever ate, not occasionally, but always, when her rule is followed. Quick raising and a large quantity of yeast insure the preserva-tion of the gluten in the flour. She clearly demonstrated that if a small quantity of yeast is used, the flour sacrifices its nutritive particles to make more yeast in order to bring the dough to the desired lightness. One cake of compressed yeast is the proportion to every pint of "wetting." Dissolve the yeast in a tablespoonful of cold water. take half milk and half water for the "wetting" and add one teaspoonful of salt. Use a dairy thermometer to test the temperature of your "wetting" and your flour. Both must be at 75 degrees. Then stir in as much flour as will free the sides of the pan from sticky dough. Do not use too sticky dough. Do not use too much flour. Then turn out on your board and knead it five minutes, more if you wish, but that will do for that amount of dough. Put it in your bread bowl and butter the top of the dough. Cover it and keep it at 75 degrees for three hours. Then make it up in small loaves—two inches wide, two inches deep, is the best size for pans. Let it rise one hour, butter the top and bake in a quick oven half an hour. If your husband and sons are like mine, they will want no other bread. The small size of the loaves insures its thorough Eating fresh bread no longer insures dyspepsia. If you keep a girl she will say it is the easiest way to make bread. Try it and write the household editor if you like the result.

Some Good Recipes.

Cream Pie.-Beat together one egg. haif a cup of sugar, three teaspoon-fuls of cornstarch and half a cup of cream. Stir altogether; warm two and one-half cups of milk, mix with the other ingeredients, and bake like custard pies.

Quick Soup .- In one quart of boiling water put one cup of cracker crumbs. one-half cup of Irish potatoes chopped fine, one tablespoonful of cice, butter the size of an egg, onion enough to flavor and salt and pepper to taste. Let this boil until done, then add a teaspoonful of extract of beef and a raw Beat the egg all together for a few minutes, then pour slowly into the boiling soup and stir constantly. The soup is then ready to serve.

New Culinary Notions.

Cream Biscuits—The secret of biscuit making is precision and dispatch. Laggards and lazy people are not successful biscuit-makers. The best cooks always say that they simply throw their biscuits together, and certainly they are not long about it. The cause of success is that biscuits begin to bake before the effervescent qualities of the powder or soda are exhausted. They are live biscuits, and are as light and puffy as beaten eggs. The best biscuits are rather small. The very large ones are not likely to be quite so light. They should be baked in a rather quick oven, and, to be perfect, are a yellow-They must be thoroughly done through.

Old-fashioned housekeepers say that the dough for cookies or gingerbread is, much more easily handled and rolled and stamped the day after it is made than on the same day. In cool weather it should be set where it will not be-

A professional cook teaches her class in pastry making to cut the circle of ple crusts one way around and the rim that surrounds the dish the other way. She says that this simple rule has an important bearing upon the flakiness of the result.

A coffee pot that filters is best if one is experienced in that art, but an

one is experienced in that art, but an old black Maryland cook can make the beverage in a plain, common tin pot, and have it fit for the gods. She puts the ground coffee in the pot and then shakes it about on the stove till thoroughly heated, and then pours on the boiling water. In this way the heated ground toffee imparts to the fluid an extra pungency of flavor and richness.—Exchange.

A Letter.

Editor Household Department: I enfoy your page ever so much. Am so much obliged to Mr. Loving for giving us an editor all our own. I think the letters from the women subscribers are real interesting. Wish more would write. I enjoyed isabelle's "Story of the Lead Pencil," so much—similar things have happened in our own

family. Father never reads the house-hold "business," as he calls it, but mother gave him that to read, and all the while he was reading she kept nudging him, 'till he said, 'Mother, for heaven's sake, leave me alone, I never fussed at you about a lead pencil." Mother said, "No, but you have about things no bigger."

You started out with a list of good books for summer reading, but you stopped—wish you would give some more. I do dearly love to read. If I can't get the new books, I like to know the names of them, and what other people are reading. I don't take any stock in the "Woman's Rights" question. I have no property in my own right, not even a husband. Ask Isaright, not even a husband. Ask Isabelle to write another story, so mother can nudge father again. I feel like you belong to us now, and you must never cuit us. FANNIE.

Good for Reflection.

Forgotten blessings—In our eager desire to obtain the good things of this life, the power, the fame or wealth which seems so glorious, so suited to promote our happiness, we often appear to forget that which we now possess, to look with dissatisfied eyes upon our humble surroundings, murupon our humble surroundings, murmur that we are not so prosperous as others, and thus thoughtlessly, yes wickedly, ignore our many priceless bleesings. It is say that a gentleman was walking the streets of a city and a wild-looking stranger approached him and said: "Did you ever thank God for your reason?" "No," replied the astonished man. "Then do it at once, for I have lost mine," said the other as he passed on. Yet we go about rejoicing that our minds are not only naturally balanced, but that reonly naturally balanced, but that re-finement and education have given them additional luster; that noble thoughts, high resolves and stirring enthusiasm are there engendered which lead to efficient action—perhaps without one thought of the devout thanks we owe our creator for this great, this unspeakable blessing. Another boon which is worth more than lands, or gold, or precious store—that for which many a millionaire would gladly give half his possessions—in good health.—Constance.

A Daughter's Friends—Friendship is often as much a matter of propinquity as of congeniality, and if a mother have her daughter's confidence and croose the families with whom she shall be intimately thrown, she can partly control the situation. A girl be warned against those would draw her into friendship by adultation and flattery, while one who will not condone her faults but will hold her up as the best is a friend one may trust. The most enduring friendships are those, I think, which are based on some goodness or grace of character-nothing ho ds love like the qualities that are love-worthy. If an unfortunate intimacy has been formed, it is wise for the mother t be both fair and kind, acknowledging any advantages or attractiveness, and thereby avoid arousing too warm a partisanship on the part of her daughter. Friendship, too, should have its reserves. It will/retain its bloom the longer where a sense of personal dignity preserves subtle barriers against excessive familiarity, where family affairs are not exposed, and the "holy of helics" of each patture valid from inholies" of each nature, veiled from in-trusion, is entered only by permission in moments of heart to heart communion. For many reasons a daughter's friends should feel themselves welcome in the home, not the least among them is the opportunity thus afforded of judging the girl's characters.—Ex-

change. Children's Diet-Be careful of the children's diet in hot weather, and at the first symptom of any disturbance of the bowels drop all fruits and vege-tables and give only such food as is known to be not at all laxative in its nature. Boiled rice, tapioca, milk toast and boiled milk (which may be cooled before drinking) is about all the va-riety a child shoud be given who has the least touch of bowel complaint. Of course the nursing baby's diet can only be regulated by that of its mother, but when a young babe that is fed on eow's milk shows signs of intestinal disturbance a cow should at once be taken from the herd and stall fed for a time, being led out for exercise and pure water daily, but not allowed to eat green herbage of any kind. If the trouble still continues try sterlizing the milk, and it is not safe to allow much time to elapse, if the attack is at all severe before sending for the best physician within reach. Carefully watching for first symptoms, however, and careful diet, will usually save a bill.-Aunt Hannah in Ex-

change. AN IMPROVISED FILTER.

A Simple Method of Making Bad Water Fit to Drink.

It often happens that drinking water is very impure, and con ains much mat-ter which it is important to get rid of before disinfecting by boiling. A few strands of candle wick, a piece of cheesecloth, or any other clean cloth which has been washed, as a clean towel, may be improvised as a filter. Provide two vessels, the one containing the water to be filtered placed above the receiving vessel; place one end of the cloth or wick in the vessel above. and let the other end hang over the lower vessel. As the water is descending from the upper to the lower vessel the cotton fibers will entangle the suspended matter, and the water, as it drops into the lower vessel, will be freed from much of the dirt which it contains. The water can then be boiled and made wholesome for drinking water. This method of filtering is useful in tenting, where wholesome, clean water is not at hand.—Good Health.

Leave Saturday evening for Galves-ton via Santa Fe, return Monday evening; \$5 round trip.

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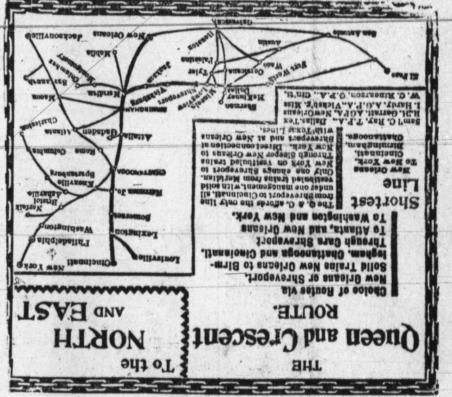
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The Great Santa Fe Route.

Improved Stock and Stable Cars

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RAILWAY COMPANY.

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line.
Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answ E. J. MARTIN. Genera Freight Agent, Sen Antonio. Tex. Tuck Boaz of this city shipped yes terday a car of beef to Lake Charles

S. C. French has been working the Katy between Fort Worth and Gaiveston the past week.

Webb & Hill of Albany had a train of beef cattle bound for Chicago through Fort Worth this week.

Court Babb came in from Decatur the other day. He reports things in general all right in Wise and adjoining

J. L. Pennington, of the Santa Fe, came in from a trip the other day and says his road is doing a good business, and that cattle on the line of his road are doing very well.

Charley Ware says everything along the Denver is all right; grass is good stock water sufficient for all purposes, the farmers have made good crops and everybody is happy.

A. P. Murchison of Amarillo passed through Fort Worth Monday en route home from a lengthy visit to the Pecos river country. Says everything in the West is in good shape.

William Way came in from a week's trip to the Territory Tuesday. Says it's very dry up there; grass and stock both need rain badly. Should rain come soon, however, that country will

J. W. Barbee, of the Cotton Belt, has removed his office pet, Little Jimmy, the monky, to his residence. This was necessitated because of a threat of some of his down-town neighbors to poison the monkey.

B. F. Gambill of Bolivar was here a few days since. He reports good crops in his section, and says cattle are in good shape. Mr. Gambill is a good friend of the Journal, and is a pleasant gentleman.

The Loving Land and Live Stock Agency of this city, of which George B. Loving & Son are managers, advertise a big string of cattle for sale in this issue. Cattle buyers will find this note of interest.

W. Curtis, of the Rock Island, is hard at work in the Territory, where his road is moving a good many cattle. The Rock Island country needs rain pretty badly in several places, but as yet nothing is suffering.

Receiver John D. Moore of the Fort

and Denver, who has just returned from a trip up the line, reports that grass on the extreme northwest end of the line is in fine condition and that cattle are doing well. Major Sam Hunt went to the Terri-

tory the other night. The major has recently marketed some of his cattle. and will run more of them at once. He has some 2500 to ship out, and says he will clean up the pasture this fall.

Attention is called to the advertise-ment of the Hawthorne Boys' School to be found in another column. This school is for boys, 8 to 16 years old, and is conducted in connection with the Western normal college of Lincoln, Neb., which guarantees its success.

William Blythe of Kansas City, who feeds a big string of cattle every year at Little Rock, was here yesterday en route to the Western part of the state on a prospecting tour. Mr. Blythe will doubtless buy his feeders while in the

"M. C.," an advertiser in The Journal this week, offers for sale 3100 acres of good land on the Nucces river. From the information furnished in the ad. would be a most excellent ranch. The attention of our readers is directed

N. Wallerich, corner Houston and First streets, this city, is one of the most noted dentists of the South. Has practicing in Fort Worth for years and has won for himself a most enviable reputation. See his card in this issue, and when in need of dental work call on him

A. O. Fox, proprietor of the Woodside stock farm, Oregon, Wis.. writes the Journal that a mistake appeared in his notice regarding the amount of amount should have appeared \$1000 instead of \$100. The Journal apologizes, and trusts its readers may all see that the fault lay with the printer.

The Onstad Chemical Company of Sioux Falls, S. D., has an advertise-ment in the Journal. This company manufactures the celebrated Onstad cure for lumpy jaw and every rattle cure for lumpy jaw and every cattle owner should keep a supply of their remedy on hand as it is a sure cure and lumpy jawed cattle are no good... Write the Onstad company.

David C. Pryor of Brinckley, Ark. was here a few days since. Dave is one of the heavy feeders of the Southwest and is counting on feeding an-other long string of stuff this season. Mr. Pryor went to his Oklahoma farm from here. Says he's got the finest orchard up there he ever saw. The Journal has promised to go up there and help him pick his strawberries.

The Journal desires to again make special mention of its good friends, the Fish & Keck Co., the live stock com-These gentlemen have long been faknown among the stockmen of Texas, not only as expert salesmen, but also as first-class, wide awake business gentlemen. They have all along been good friends and patrons of The Journal. In return we ask our friends to remember these gentlemen and give them a share of there patrongentlemen

John G. Peters of Whitt, Tex., was in Fort Worth Tuesday and favored The with a pleasant visit. Peters has a beautiful ranch in the famous Keechi valley, in Palo Pinto county, where his father located nearly years ago. Mr. Peters is there-one of the old-timers and, like all other old-timers, is a highly respected vell-to-do citizen.

G. W. Morris, a prominent stockman of Limestone county, in a private let-ter to the Journal says: "Everything in this part of the country is in good shape; we have had good rains, con-sequently both grass and crops are good. The corn crop is excellent, while good. The corn crop is excellent, while are but few cattle in this country, and few that are here look exceptionally well. There are but few cattle in this section suitable for feeders. The result is that we will soon have worlds of feed, but no cattle to eat it."

Judge H. H. Campbell, formerly manager of the Matador Land and Cattle Co., but now county judge of Motley county, writes the Journal to renew his subscription, and in addition to expressing himself as well pleased with the paper, says: "Motley and adjoining counties have been blessed with plenty of rain. The call crop, the grass crop and the farm crops are all good, while the crop of children is over an average." The judge very naturally concludes by saying that the "country is in good condition."

SOUTHERN TEXAS

(Edited by R. R. Claridyl, manager branch office Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal. Office, Room 5, over C. Frost & Co.'s bank, San Antonio.)

Mr. Claredge is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, contract adver-tising and generally represent the Jour-nal. All communications in connection with this department dressed to him. this department should be ad-

Messrs, Bennet & West, Jackson county, purchased 1000 steers, various ages, of Dr. Shaw of the same county. Dr. Shaw has sold his ranch to the home seekers and will practice law in Victoria.

R. M. Bennett of Bennett Bros., De-Witt county, was a caller at the San Antonio end of the Journal last week. Owing to the high price of feed they did not fatten as many cattle as usual last season, and, of course, are glad of it. But R. M. thinks the conditions will be more favorable this season, and if the signs continue right they will feed about 2000.

Col. John Tod of the Texas Land and Cattle company was in the Jour-nal office last week. Owing to the continued dry weather in the coast country he was afraid he would have to secure pasture elsewhere for about 5000 Laureles steers. But while he was here he got report of a big rain at the ranch and went down to investigate.

Several forced sales of sheep and catde are reported in various parts of Western Texas. Old Ten Percent should not bear down too hard in times like these. If he kills the goose where will the future eggs come from If he has no consideration for the people who have made him the owner of the earth and the fullness thereof, he might if not cash crazy see that it is to his own interest to go a little slow in crowding the mourners these times

We have too many elections.

The purchasable vote is growing as is also the wherewith to purchase the vote. Unless there is some way to burst the combination the days of the republic are numbered.

The road seems rocky for the San Antonio live stock show. If they would "fire" the Jonah mixed up with it they might have better luck. He probably has the enterprise "cungered.

All the Republicans and about half the Democrats down in a Southwest Texas district have been jumping on their members for permitting the terests of their districts to get lost in the shuffle. And now when they have a Democratic candidate pledged to those interests and with a dead cinch on the nomination they are about to try to down him with a Re The upshot of the matter will doubtless be that they will both beaten by some jumped up incompetent, upon whose principles and pledges even the good Lord does not keep tab: Politics! What craziness is committed in thy name!

.... Farm and Ranch says when the people remember Norman J. Coleman and Jerry Rusk and then contemplate the present secretary of agriculture they are ashamed of the latter. Disgusted, would the better fit their feel-

Your typo last week made me say that the range cattle would have to "howl" and bear the horn "les, Bawl is what. I wrote. If he can't read my chaste and elegant chirography he ought to know enough to not make cattle "howl."

The Alpine Avalanche says that panthers are becoming so numerous that section as to become a pest to the stockmen, killing calves in numbers and often grown cattle. An urgent need of Western Texas is wild animal bounty law, backed by an appropriation large enough to make make it effective. Several stockmen who have given the matter close at-tention claim that the loss of calves from wild animals is much greater than most stockmen have any idea, and accounts largely for the "short calf crop" that we hear about from time to time.

Colonel D. H. Snyder, of the well known firm of D. H. and J. W. Snyder of Georgetown, was here last week on his return from a trip to Arizona. has given the subject of irrigation some attention of late, and thinks that in one way and another irrigation could be developed in Texas with great benefit to the state. Even out in the plains country, Colonel Snyder believes that irrigation by means of wells could be made profitable, with adequate capac ity for water storage, and where the depth to water is not too great. His experience in procuring water for stock purposes has given him some valuable and interesting pointers upon the possibilities in utilizing water storage for irrigation purposes. It cost his firm at least \$20,000 to find out that the cheapest and in every way the best arrangement for water storage is the dirt reservoir, made by damning an aroya or constructing upon the level ground by making an embankment with the dirt scraped from the surface to be covered by the reservoir. Colonel Snyder says if the capacity of the reservoir is large enough to permit the windmill to run whenever there is wind enough a 16 foot mill, if the well is not very deep will supply all the cattle that ought to water at one place. On their plains ranch they have from which a large wind mill can raise water enough for 3000 cattle. But that reservoir would be a revelation to most tank makers.

Since I wrote that item about the Democratic congressman pledged to West Texas interests I learn that he is "pirooting" around over his district trying to make the people believe that present tariff tinkering, bond isdemonetizing, cuckoo, Lilikizoo administration is Democratic And now I don't care a continental if some Republican woods colt walks his log lengthwise.

When I suggested that it might en liven things a little, if some one would jump on me I hardly contemplated trouble with the ladies department of the Journal, but observe in the last number that a lady takes exception to what I had to say about roping off calves. I hardly think the good lady understood what I was driving at Certainly my aim was not to heap-con tumely upon the man with only six cows. Fact is, in the roping off system which has prevailed for so long in Texas. I am not aware that the man with six cows has been any more given to roping off calves than the man with a thousand cows. I should think, however that the man with a thousand cows could much better afford to practice roping off the calves for a little milk and butter than could the owner milk and butter than could the owner of only six cows. It seems to me that a man with only six cows ought to devote them to a better business than to raising calves. Indeed, my suggestion of a Jersey or two for family use was more for the benefit of the man with a large number of cows, devoted—exclusively to the business of raising calves. It a man owner voted exclusively to the business of raising carres. If a man ownsbut six cows they ought to be such cows that it would not require them all

to produce a little milk and butter for

the family use. They ought to be so good that one of them would answer that purpose, and the product of the other five should go to market in exchange for household supplies; and the calves ought to be worth more than seven dollars. By this it will appear that that if a man has only a few cows they need not necessarily be Jerseys. If they were short Horns, Red Polls or Devons, for instance, they would give more milk and raise better calves than would the sort of cows I described in the item to which the lady took exceptions. And certainly "roping off" the calves from such cows would seem a queer proceeding to people used to that class of cattle. In conclusion, I hope I have made myself better un-derstood and that in consequence the Journal's lady friend may decide that am not so much of a "greeny" after

Nearly everybody seems inclined to fump on Senator Pfeffer be-cause he suggested that a representative from each state would make a better government than we now have. In the light of the history that has been made of late years, it might be well for the people to think a little before they jump. The fact is that all our Legislative bodies are unwieldy from too great a number of representa-tives, to say nothing of mediocrity resulting largely from the same cause. Who can doubt for instance, that we would have a better state government if we had about one-third as many representatives and that one-third made up of about two-thirds better men. Senator P. may have carried the idea a little too far, but just far enough it is not such a bad one after all. A smaller and better representation is a needed reform.

A writer in Farm and Ranch estimating the irrigation capacity of twen-ty-three rivers having their source and mouth in Texas, says:

Taking the average rainfall at 30 inches over the entire drainage area, and the off-flow or drainage into the rivers at 40 per cent thereof, there should be available for purposes of irrigation 286,553,251,280 cubic feet per annum. Allowing one cubic foot of water to each square foot of land, this quantity would be sufficient to irrigate 6,623,367 acres. This, however, is not the full capacity, for according to observations made in many irrigated regions, from 50 to 65 per cent of the water so used finds its way back into the streams by percolation through the soil. One-half of the original water can be used again and in some lo-calities it may get into the canals three or four times, thus making it posible to irrigate from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 acres from the streams above men-tioned. The acreage value of a pernanent water right for irrigation in the United States is \$19.20 per acre. If we value such a right in Texas at \$10, the value of the water now going to waste in our state may be safely estimated at \$100,000,000 to \$120,000,000.

What a world of water running to waste.

And now they are extracting oil, and most valuable oil, too, from the peanut The meal, too, has been pronounc-ed a most excellent food for man and beast. A writer in the Southern Cultivator says of peanut meal:

But there would be little hope of inroducing this meal as food for men in this country so long as corn and wheat are so cheap. The future for it in the south is for fattening cattle. been proved that cotton seed meal is about as good as corn for producing high class beef. In many places down south there is no sale for the local cattle because the people have gotten a taste of the juicy western cuts, and refuse to eat any except stall fed beef. In Augusta, Ga., it is said that the butchers, almost without exception, refuse to handle the cattle from the surrounding country, but send to Chicago for their supplies. The southerners can not feed corn, as that is too expen sive. A general cultivation of peanuts would make it profitable to raise cattle again, and the farmers round the cities would be helped, and the freight on beef from Chicago south would

efited by avoiding that long, useless The meal is also first class for manure by mixing with other substances if we are to trust the opinions of the chemists at the Tennessee experiment station. We know how suitable cotton seed meal is for this purpose, and pea-

saved, and all would generally be ben-

nut meal is just as good. It is not necessary to do more than refer to the value of the peanut vine, because every farmer knows how greedily they are consumed by cows and horses. According to the chemand horses. According to the chemists of the Tennessee station, they are "superior to timothy, and but slightly inferior to clover hay." Mr. Atkinson, the Boston economist and statistician, declares that for hay alone, peanuts would be wealth for a northern farm, as they yield one to two tons per acre

-a yield equal to the best clover sod.

Even the hulls, the remaining by product in peanuts, are not wasted. Again we quote the Tennessee chemists that "their composition is quite similar to cotton seed hulls," and we know these are fed regularly to cattle and even horses. The Germans grind up the peanut hulls for cattle food, or make a certain kind of paper from

Fortunately peanuts are not an exhaustive crop; not any more so than cotton. The chemists say that if the vines are returned to the land, and only the nuts sold off, there is no greater damage of the soil elements than the cotton makes when the lint alone

The southern people know what an enormous industry has developed out of cotton seed, which, up to a few years ago, were looked on as not only a waste, but as a troublesome burden, to be gotten rid of at the least ex-It is safe to say that the dis covery of the cotton seed products annually puts into farmers' pockets nearly \$20,000,000 that used to be contemptuously thrown away. We know that peanut oil is just as good as cotton seed oil, and even better for some pur-poses, bringing 50 cents a gallon to cotton seed oil at 35 cents. the meal is equally rich, both for feeding and manuring purposes, selling a \$27 a ton to cotton seed meal at \$18 We know that the large bulk of the cotton plant, the stalk, leaves and burrs, are worthless, while not an ounce of the entire peanut plant is We know that the total expense of a peanut crop is not one-third of that of a cotton crop, and the harvesting is not one millionth of back-breaking pain of picking cotton. Land too poor for cotton will produce twenty or more bushels of peanuts to Some Tennessee make as high as seventy-five bushels an acre. Even a low price will make peanuts profitable, if a sure sale is

There is a good deal of talk in Texas about raising sheep for their wool. It is a good deal like raising cattle for their hides.

If a lot of men steal a railroad train they properly go to jail. If they steal the entire railroad rolling stock and all they go to the United States senate. In the language of that German friend of mine, makes heap o' difference who got dem "biles."

The following is an extract from one of Hear! Clews' (Wall street banker) regular weekly letters:
"The exports of gold continue, with-

tion; but have little or no effect upon the stock market, for the reason that the money can be well spared. The banks rather welcome the outflow than otherwise, as it will help to reduce the otherwise, as it will help to reduce the superabundance of cash at this center and stiffen rates. It is not a welcome incident that the gold should have to be supplied from the treasury with the result of cutting down its coin reserve. The banks, however, scarcely feel it to be their concern that the treasury resource is thus drawn upon. ** It is very clear, however, that if the treasury is to be expected to satisfy the future is to be expected to satisfy the future requirements of gold for export, it is imperative that some means must be taken to enable it to meet that demand, which has been heretofore mainly supplied by the banks. Congress cannot too soon bestow earnest attention upon too soon bestow earnest attention upon the question."

the question."

Of course you understand how the treasury is expected to satisfy "future requirements." Bond sales of course, "stiffen rates," eh? A good many think it about time for Wall street to ease up a little, Mr. Clews. If it proposes to run the government in the ground by its "stiffened rates" and "future requirements," the government. future requirements," the government may be taken out of the clutches of may be taken out of the clutch.
Wall street. In still other words, if
rates don't drop pretty soon, something
else may drop. See?

The United States senate seems to be for tariff reform, but like the boy said about his father's religion, they are "not working at it" much just now. But the sugar trust evidently puts in full time, as nearly all the congressional tariff tinkers agree that sugar shoul be protected while wool goes on the free list, and hides stay on the free By the way, have you ever heard a valid reason given why sugar should be projected any more than wool, hides, or anything else for that mat-

Mr. Will H. Ewing recently sent the following letter from San Antonio to Coleman's Rural World in which

reference is made to some horses that seem to be strictly "in it." Whether you have heard of the sale of the "Gray ghost" Dandy Jim or not I take it upon myself to inform you that I sold him last Monday to Dwyer Bros., owners of Madge Hatton 2:17 1-4. It is like losing my best friend to give him up. He will go down the big line this year and have a chance to show what he can do. I started him at San Antonio, last Saturday, and the time he made was sensational for this season of the year. He trotted the second mile in 2:06 1-4 with his head pulled off, and the third quarter of that mile he trotted in 29 1-2 seconds. He trotted an eighth around the first turn in 14 1-2 He is so much faster than he has ever been that there is no telling now fast he may go this year. I also sold to H. D. Kampman, Ned-

wood, by Nutwood. This fellow is going very fast in his work. Has shown his ability to beat 2.20 three times this early and has no work. Expected to be able to go three miles close to 2:15 with him at Denver. He will go down the line with Landy Jim in the hands of W. H. Shinn. I got \$3800 for Dandy Jim and \$2400 for Nedwhich was very cheap for the speed they had shown.

I am here this week at the races. I have Racer, Mr. L. P. Peck's horse. I gave him a mark of 24 1-4 last week. also have Princess, a 2-year-old pacer that can beat 2:25.

It has not been so very long since the idea was prevalent that good butter could not be made in Texas. No-body believes this now. While it is true that most of our butter makers are turning out butter of a greater or less degree of "rottenness," it is because they do not know how to make good butter, and the reason they find a market for the stuff at all is because there are so many people who do not know good butter when they taste it. will say, however, that most of the bad butter seen in the stores comes from the farms where only a few pounds are made by the family. a rule our butter dairymen who make specialty of butter making have most of the knowledge and appliances requisite for the production of good butter, and besides finding a good market for what they produce, the educating influence which they exercise upon the merchant and the consuming public in the direction of good butter is most salutary. But these country people Shades of a soap factory. A good deal of the stuff they bring to town would throw a freight train off the track, and is the sort of stuff some of our esteemed contemporaries would like to have protected against butterine. But for fear some other lady tackles me for a "greeny," I would explain that not quite all the country people, even in western Texas, make poor butter to sell. A good many of them doubtless make good butter and use it at home.

Territory cattle have been running near Kerworth lately, and returns have been satisfactory considering the times. "'Shang" Pierce shipped about 4000 "sea lions" from the territory to Kansas City lately, with his usual luck. Got the bulk of them off at 3 cents.

M. A. Kenedy of Williamson county is here prospecting to lease pasture and buy steers, and seems to have his eye on the hill country to the northvest of San Antonio. A pretty good country just now.

From late rain reports out toward El Paso, I judge they will be flying high out that way again soon. That has been a favored region the last year or

We may have a glorious country down this way in the fall. I have seen the country so bare in July that hardly hat full of grass could be found in three counties. And then after a root-soaker in August Ishave seen pretty good hay land in October in those same counties. And if that August rain comes and the banks ease up, I will report some cattle deals down this way that will be limited only by the stock of said material available. banks will ease up all right if the rain comes, unless Mr. Clews and his crowd continue to "stiffen rates" by their own peculiar methods. You know the sort of dance our bankers indulge in is governed largely by the manner in which Wall street pulls the string.

S. J. Whitsitt is in from his Atascosa county ranch, and reports a fair rain. which will do the cotton good, and if followed by more soon will result in general benefit to that section.

A friend said to me the other day: "Claridge, you seem inclined to jump on both sides of the trouble that keeps the country upset." Exactly, I grew up with a step-brother about my own age and size, with whom I used to scrap occasionally. Pater famalias would larrup us both with an impartiality beautiful to see at this distance. He seemed to understand the situation then, and I think I understand it now. Our government should follow his example, otherwise the result might turn out somewhat as it did on the only oc-casion on which the old gentleman, through no desire of his own, gave to one more and the other less than was one more and the other less than was coming to him. It was the province of Jimmie and I to make fires and feed the horses, cows and hogs, mornings, and sometimes when the mornings were cold and the bed warm, Jimmie and I would not respond very promptly to the parental call, in which case an impartial spanking was among the lia-

AINT cracks.—It often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil,

Strictly Pure White Lead

forms a permanent base for repainting and never has to be burned or scraped off on account of scaling or cracking. It is always smooth and clean. To be sure of getting strictly pure white lead, purchase any of the following brands:

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

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 pur 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.

bilities, except on one occasion. Jimmie was on the front side of the bed, the light was not good, and about the time the old gentleman got through with him I managed to get on the front side, leaving Jimmie behind, where he received a second dose. When we got out in the woods Jimmie asked: "How was it that pa licked me twice this

morning, and never touched you at all?" I explained the situation to him, when, without any preliminaries, he turned loose and gave me a licking that surprised me a good deal, as in pre-vious scraps I had been-getting rather the best of Jimmie. And then, when the government was made acquainted the real status of the matter, 1 got the spanking after all. The application of this episode may not in every particular fit the present emergency but I think there are some points of similarity.

Mr. O. G. Hugo is back from a trip to look after his territory cattle, which he reports doing well, but says the cattle in a good many pastures are suffering for water, and that the grass is also drying up. He sent a few cars to market, but discouraged with the price, \$2.40, he decided to wait a while, on theory that it can't get worse. I had observed down in this part of Texas that in the average fist of cattle the proportion of young steers is quite small, and the threes and fours a good deal larger. Mr. Hugo had ob-served the same thing, and accounts for it in this way. He says for the last few years the stockmen have shown a disposition to hold their young steers and market their cows and which has had the effect shorten the supply of young things at both ends. I asked him if he did now think, owing to the short supply of cattle, the present territory glut is about the last chance for such a thing till the country fills up with cattle again, and if he did not think when the cleanup is made in the territory this year that we will have a few good years of cattle business. He shrugged shoulders and looked dubious, but fin-ally admitted that the signs seem favorable for such a consumn but said he had been fooled so many times that he is not sure that some thing unforeseen will not come up to knock us out again.

Uncle Bill Hunter is here and says that some of these newspaper write-ups of the fellows fatigue him, and that not quite so much slobber and a little more attention to facts would be restful, or words to that effect. If he would look up the list of dead newspaper men, planted round over Texas, for a too candid expression of opinion, Uncle Bill might decide that the course profitable nor yet so safe as the policy he condemns. Uncle Bill is somewhat of a philosopher himself, but there are some matters connected with Texas journalism that he is not on to.

The Alpine Avalanche says: Panther are getting more nmerous every year in this part of the country and it's got the stockmen "guessing" as to low they will rid their ranges of them. So numerous are they on the river a calf can hardly grow up, and they a'so attack grown stock. To draw an idea of how numerous they get 'n some sections, near Haymond recently five were killed in one day.... There is said better grass on the Rio Grande better grass on the Rio Grande south of this place this year than known for many years, and stock are in good condition, but suffer much from the depredations of panther and other wild animals...J. E. Shoemake manager of M. Halff's ranch at Marathon, informed us that he would start a herd of cattle, composed of steers and cows, to the Panhandle country about the first of August. They are at present gathering them.

Good cattle and good feed will help more than any other two things to gus, the germ which make better markets.

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 ar riving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business 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 "Diver" to Kansas City and Chicago with out change of

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full

value for your money.

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A., Fort Worth. Texas. Items of Interest.

\$75,000 worth close in, clear San An-onio property 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 lands, all clear and well located, to trade for land.

A number of small farms, some of

we can exchange for stocks of mechandise or horses.
Some very desirable properties, both large and small, in the mountain region above San Antonio. In coast lands, both on the Galveston and Corpus Christi coasts, we are well fixed, and can suit you in size

and price. off rarches we have an extensive list. If you want a ranch, let us know

where and what size, and we will send description and make price and terms that will insure your attention. The lower Rio Grande is 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 doubt, interest you if you are looking that way.

We are offering 3000 head mixed shoen at price that will stand "free weel."

We want some 2 year-old steers.

CLARIDGE & PAYNE.

San Antonic. Texas.

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

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

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

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.

PASTURE FOR LEASE. I have for lease cheap a 60,000 acre pasture in King and Stonewall counties. Plenty of water and good fence. H. H. HALSELL, Decatur, Texas.

FORT WORTH Is the place to get near for the farmer and fruit grower; the stockman owning a small pasture in Texas raising his own feed and fattening his own stock is the man that gets there these times. I have for sale 4000 acres, forty miles from Fort Worth, nine miles from each of two railroads, fenced and cross fenced. 300 acres of creek valley in cultivation running water some ,timber, house, barn and orchard. Land is rolling prairie, well grassed, 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 circular about Fort Worth pack-

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

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.

A BARGAIN

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

Round Rock, Texas.

Of shorthand by home study if you will take our scientific course of mail in-sturctions. The cost will not be onetenth as much as attending school in person, and you can succeed as well. Dicksen school of shorthand, Bayard building, 1214 Main street, Kansas City. Mo. Hundreds of successful graduates. Ten years of continued success.

FOR SALE.

Three hundred stock horses, 100 saddle horses, all Northwest Texas raised and well bred. Also single and double drivers of the Hambletonian strain. For further information apply to A. E. Dyer, Albany, Texas.



Onstad's Lumpy Jaw Capsules Cures lumpy jaw in cattle by coming in direct contact with the actinomyces,

or ray funcauses: the disease, and in from six to twelve hours from the time of application every germ in the tumor is destroyed. Only one application is required in each case and there is sufficient in each box to cure four ordinary cases. Price, \$2 a cure four ordinary cases. Price, \$2 a box; capsule inserter, 25c; sent postpaid on receipt of price. Write us for particulars. The Onstad Chemical Co., box 2300, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Cattle in Ireland. Keen controversy has lately been go-

ing on in some of the papers over the vexed question whether Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus cattle are best suited to the circumstances of Ireland. Several breeders have expressed their opinions, some of them favoring the and some of them the other. Anketell-Jones, who is a well-known breeder of Polled cattle, writes thus:
"The farmers of Ireland outside of Ulster are, as a general rule, poor farmers. They till their land it is true, but they seldom benefit their land; and when they lay it back into pasture, instead of buying good grass seeds, they buy any dirt than can be had cheap—sweepings of hay lofts, etc. Now, the Shorthorns must have the best of land to do well on, whereas the Poll will thrive on almost anything, and will grow fat when the Shorthorn will starve. A remarkable instance of this I saw last October in Queen's county. A farmer was selling off all his stock; This yearlings were some by a Polled bull and some by a some by a Polled bull and some by a Shorthorn. When they arrived in the sale ring the 'colored' one brought from 2 pound 5 shilling to 3 pound 10 shilling a head; they were followed by the cross-bred Polls, same ages, grazed the cross-bred Polls, same ages, grazed on the same fields with the Shorthorn on the same fields with the Shorthorn crosses; they brought from 3 pounds 5 shillings to 4 pound 17 shilling 6d. They were in fine condition, and the Shorthorns were the picture of misery—nothing but skin and bones. The milking qualities of the breed are, no doubt, capable of improvement, but the Poil is the only cow I have met with yet that can rear her call well on poor land, and I have had instances of it this year, where I have taken away Shorthorn calves to (practically) save their lives, but have left the doddle and her calf together."—N. B. Agriculturist. Agriculturist.

Make Money

By saving it: Read The Journal's offer to subscribers only in this issue. Per-haps 'tis an offer you have been looking for, and of which you will be glad to avail yourself.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex., July 26.—Market for hogs strong on all good hogs, \$4.70@4.90: good light hogs, 160 pounds and up, \$4.35@4.50. Cows are a shade lower than last week: good cows selling \$1.35@1.50; medium cows. \$1.20@1.30; canning cows. \$1.00@1.35; good fat steers. \$2.00@2.50; feeders. \$1.75@2.00; good calves sell for \$2.50 per 100

STOCK YARDS NOTES STOCK YARDS NOTES

J. F. Butz. & Co.. commission merchants, report the following sales:

HOGS—Ten, 260 pounds average, sold for \$4.65; 4, 178 pounds average, \$4; 2, 280 pounds average, \$4.35; 3, 260 pounds average, \$4.25; 73, 210 pounds average, \$4.75;

CATTLE—Fifty-six beeves. 228 pounds average sold for \$2.75; 20 cows.

cattrice—Fitty-six beeves 22 pounds average, sold for \$2.75: 20 cows, 765 pounds average, \$1.50: 31 cows, 890 average, \$1.65: 3 caives, 210 average, \$2.50: 22 cows, 637 average, \$1.25: 6 calves, 191 average, \$2.50; 31 cows. 761 average, \$1.50; 7 cows. 580 average, \$1.35; 9 steers, 992 average, \$2.40; 4 feeders, 827 average, \$1.75; 24 steers, 1000 average, \$2.40; 4 calves, 257 average, \$3.00; 5 calves, 150 average, \$2.75.

Salesmen say the Fort Worth market can handle more stuff than is now coming very easily. But little improvement is expected in receipts, however, for a month or two. when it is thought the hog capacity of the plant will be taxed to the utmost, as it is reported on good authority that farmers all over the state are fattening hogs for this market. G. Harris was among the visiting stockmen at the yards this week.

Col. E. M. Daggett and cattle on this market. Col. Daggett is a Fort Worth citizen and takes pride in patronizing home industry. Let others follow in the colonel's steps and "the world will

M. G. Ellis of Fort Worth, who is one of the founders of the Fort Worth yards, visited and inspected Packing-

Taylor Bean of Oklahoma had a choice lot of hogs on this market. Says the Territory people feel a great interest in the Fort Worth institution and are coming here whenever they can. So mote it be. Another Territory shipper here was

J. T. Brown of Union City. He also is highly pleased with what he saw, and ays he will come again.

Joe Jamison, a Tarrant county stockman and farmer, was among the visit-

ors this week. President A. R. Bush of the Cattle Raisers' association says he has of late been over a large part of the state, and in every section he finds the grain crops. have been splendid. He also is glad to state that people are paying a great deal of attention to raising and feeding hogs now and predicts a big business for the Fort Worth packing house this fall and winter. "But that's good news," he continued. "for the packing house. I can handle them and will always be found willing to pay as much for them as any concern in the business. I anticipate the erection of another packing house at Fort Worth before the year is over, and when that happens look out for a boom in the packing business in this state. I am informed that all the big packers have their eyes on Texas as a field of operation, and they all know that they can carry their meats to Northern markets much more satisfactorily dressed than to have it come there on the hoof. Texas, will soon be supplied with home-grown

Charles Coon, the Weatherford cattleman, marketed three cars of calves here at \$2.50. They weighed 200

Dallas Market.

Dallas, Tex., July 25.—Market quotations reported by Carter's stock All classes of good stock continue.

to be very scarce, and what few that is marketed finds ready sale at top Stock and fat hogs are also scarce and find ready sale: stock hogs selling as high as 4 1-2. The outlook for all classes of good stock is good.

Chicago Market.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 25.
-Reported by Texas Live Stock commmission company.

Cattle - Receipts, 15,000. steady. Native canning cows, \$1.50@ 2.00; killers, \$2.25@3.50. Steers, dressed \$3.40@4.40; export, \$4.10@4.90; Texas grass cows and heifers, \$1.60@ 2.30; canning steers, \$2.20@2.50; dressed beef grass steers, \$2.66@2.90; fed Texas steers, \$2.75@3.90. Market closed firm.

Hogs-Receipts, 28,000. Light, \$5.00@ 5.20. Market 10c lower for the week. Sheep-Receipts, 7000. Market demoralized. Good to prime Texas muttons, \$2.50@2.85; common to fair, \$1.25 @2.00. Outlook bad.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., July 25 .- Cattle-Receipts, 2300 head; shipments, 1000. Market about steady for natives, strong and higher for Texas; native steers, 1200 to 1400 pounds, \$4.00@4.20; cows and heifers, \$2.15@2.50; Texas steers, pounds average, \$2.50@3.00; cows and heifers, \$1.50@1.60.

Hogs-Receipts, 4300 head; shipments. 1000. Market irregular, closed 5c off: choice heavy, \$5.25; good light, \$5.15@ 5.30: bulk of sales, \$5.10@5.16.

Sheep-Receipts, 2100 head; shipments 500. Market active, steady; fat lambs, \$4.00; fair to medium, \$3.25@3,65; good mixed sheep and lambs, \$2.35@2.75; common, \$2.00

KANSAS CITY. Kansas City, Mo., July 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 7900 head: *hipments, 1700; for best steady, others unevenly lower. Texas steers. \$2.20@ 3.30; beef steers, \$3.55@4.70; native cows, \$1.25@3.90; stockers and feeders.

Hogs-Receipts, 9600 head; shipments,

STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

1900. Market steady to 5c lower; bulk of sales, \$4.85@4.90; neavies, \$4.80@4.95; packers, \$4.85@4.95; mixed, \$4.75@4.90; lights, \$4.75@4.95; pigs, \$4.50@4.90.

Sheep — Receipts 1800 head; shipments, 500. Market slow but steady.

NOTES.
O. G. Hugo, Pearsal Tex., was here the first of the week with cattle from the Indian Territory. While he thinks that cattle have done well that were brought into the Territory the early part of the spring, he is satisfied with an average season at home there is nothing gained by bringing cattle West for grazing, but that they will do fully as well, if not better, on home pastures, as the earlier grass South and their accustomness to the home range is worth more than the slight difference in the grasses of the two countries. in the grasses of the two countries: HORSES.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the market during the past week, while some better than the preceeding one, as showing a very depressed state of affairs. Values are so unsteady that it is almost impossible to strike an average for quetations. There was a very fair local demand, and several buyers on the mar-ket from the Indian Territory and Texas, but they were imbued with the spirit of the times and wanted to buy everything at strike prices. Some nice, tasty drivers would sell fairly well, and good, smooth Southern chunks. About all that can be said is that prices are from \$10 to \$15 off. Things look a little brighter for next week, but country buyers must get more quality at less price or stop deal-

Some little trading in mules, but of no particular class; seems to be just a hit or miss. Prices \$5 to \$1.50 off on most everything since the

WOOL.

GALVESTON. Galveston, Tex., July 25.-Receipts oday: None.

This This This day. week. season. Recpts 14,159 320,870 10,726,424 10,952,866 Shp's.. 9,502,750 9,296,005 901,365 Stock 1,223,674 2,833,484 SPRING.

Today. Ø 9c 8 1-2@10c Ø 9 1-2c 9 1-2@11c Medium8 SIX MONTHS' CLIP. Medium7 @ 9c Fine7 @ 8c Mexican car. 6 1-2@ 7 1-2c 7 @ 8c

St. Louis, Mo., July 25.—Wool firm, with offerings of bright stocks selling readily. The principal movement is in Texas and territory stock, for which there is good demand at scoured value

Kansas City Market Letter. Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm

Kansas City, July 24.—Cattle Receipts for the past week, 26.153 cattle and 3478 calves; shipments. 8114 cattle and 952 calves: drive-outs, 15,818 cattle and 1475 calves. Week previous, receipts, 30,980 cattle and 2197 calves: ship-ments, 16,935 cattle and 238 calves; drive-outs, 17,222 cattle and 2344 calves.

The market has grown still weaker since my last letter. Now that the rail-road traffic is normal again, and there is a steady flow of cattle to market. and home-dressed and packed meats, and this city will be the center of operabuyers are more independent and bear-The great number of idle people the country and consequent falling off in the consumption of meat, is having its influence upon the market, and tending to keep prices down. Yet the situation is much better than this time last year, when we were in the midst of the worst panic the country ever saw, and all kinds of schemes bad to resorted to to get payment for cattle after they were sold.

Now money is in good supply and asily had, and the shipper gets cash whenever his cattle are sold-and prices now are fully as good, if not better. than then, and if present prices are not what ranchmen would like to see, they have the satisfaction of knowing they are selling well compared with other farm products, and the purchasing power of the dollar was never before so great in the history of the country as now. As for the future of the market, everything depends upon

the revival of the business of the country. There is a feeling that the market will pan out better, as a whole, than last year, but how much is the question. It is claimed by those in the trade that ought to know that the suppuly of range cattle is going to be light er than last year, and that not near all the cattle taken to the Indian Terri the cattle taken to the Indian Territory for grazing will come to market this season. Geo. S. Tamblyn, of the firm of Scalling & Tamblyn, is just back from the Creek Nation and says he is satisfied that we will have fewer Terras cattle on the market this season. Texas cattle on the market this season than last. He says that many of the cattle brought West last spring were old cows and thin steers, that will take more than one season to prepare for market, and as money can be easily had, this will also encourage many ranchmen to hold their thin cattle back.

So the situation of the trade should grow better rather than worse. The first Northwestern cattle came ket yesterday, a lot of good Montana steers being reported in Chicago. They were in good condition and sold well, so the supply is to be added to from that quarter.

The best sales of grass range steers here Monday were at \$2.90, which is 10c lower than last week. Cows, how-ever, are selling much the same as a week ago.

Harris Bros. & Childres of San Angelo, Texas, sold 30 cows, average 791 pounds, at \$2.15; 195 calves, 146 pounds, at \$5.50; W. M. McDowell, Ducan, I. T., 57 cows, average 710 pounds, at \$1.85; J. D. Edge, Lone Oak, Texas, sold 22 cows, average 756 pounds, at \$1.80; H. Roach, Brackettville, Texas, 124 cows, average 693 pounds, at \$2; G. W. Sanders, Pearsall, Texas, 103 cows, average 694 pounds, at \$2; F. Meyer & Sons, Sonora, Texas, 92 cows, average 721 pounds, at \$1.90.

J. C. Ramsey, Lampasas. Tex., sold 84 grass steers, average 909 pounds, at \$2.65; J. W. Wicks, Pilot Point, Tex., 23 grass steers, average 1075 pounds; at \$2.75; Mann & Robertson. Menardville, Tex., sold 196 cows, average 726 pounds at \$1.75.

Fed range cattle in sympathy with grass ones, are also a little lower, not many coming in. Natives, too, are off a little. Indeed the whole market is weaker, with the exception of choice export steers, which are doing a little

better under light arrivals. Sales Monday were: Good to choice corn fed native steers, averaging 1250 pounds to 1500 pounds, at \$3.85 to \$4.60; lighter weights, \$3.50 to \$4.00; grass Texas steers. \$2.10 to \$2.90, and grass Texas cows, \$1,30@2.10.

Hoggs—Receipts for the past week. 36.761; shipments, 7196, and drive-outs, 29.824. Week previous, receipts, 39,057; shipments, 9021, and drive-outs, 25,892. shipments, 9021, and drive-outs, 25,892.

There is nothing new in the hog market since my last letter. It is ruling much the same as the week previous. They are not coming in as freely as expected, and the undertone of the market is firmer. Buyers, however, are slow about bidding up prices. Shippers did less than last week, but there was a good steady packing demand, and the pens were kept fairly cleared. Extreme range Monday, 34.35 to \$5.06; bulk of sales, \$4.35 to \$4.96.

6569. Week previous, receipts, 9190; shipments, 2477, and drive-outs, 4005. There has been a marked falling off in the supply the past week, and under the influence of the reduced offerings the tone of the market has been me healthy. But buyers are slow to bid up prices, and rough and poor stuff is as low and hard to sell as ever. Good muttons are meeting with a little better demand, and there is a fair inquiry for healthy stockers, but buyers are judging closely, and as a whole the market is still a mean one.

Sales Monday were: Eighty-nine good muttons, average 98 pounds, at \$3.30; 21 good muttons, average 115 pounds, at \$3.10; 101 New Mexican culls, 64 pound, at 75c; 142 New Mexican stockers, average 71 pounds, at \$2.10; 42 native lambs, 76 pounds, at \$4.00; 120 native stockers, average 68

pounds, at \$1.75.

The fellowing have had in cattle since my last: Noland & Williams, Wagner, I. T.; W. L. Lanham, Wynnewood, I. T.; Jesse Reeves, Purcell, I, T.; East & McMurtry, Wichita Falls, Texas; Clare, Kenèdy & Wood, Beeville, Tex., cattle from Catoosa, I. T.; W. A. Ellis, San Angelo, Texas; G. W. Farmer, Junction City, Texas; Blanchard & Wingate, Ballenger, Texas; H. J. Hubbard, Burnet, Texas; O. G. Hergo, Pearsoll, Texas; B. Brown, Lavaca county, Texas; J. S. Andrews, Fort Worth, Tex.; E. Morris and R. R. Savage, Corpus Christi, Texas; H. H. Hallsell, Decatur, Texas; Blassengale & Nail, Denitur, Texas; Blassengale & Nail, Denison, Texas; Bird & Mertz, San Angelo, Texas; W. E. Hallsell, Vinita, I. T., and M. B. Guy, South Canadian, I. T. CUTHBERT & POWELL.

THE STATE FAIR.

Lack of Room—The Music—Prizes Do-nated—Baby Show—Races to Be Extra Good—An Interesting

Program.

Dallas, Tex., July 21.—The manage ment of the state fair is in a predica-ment with reference to being able to find place for all applications for space thus far made. The space in the machinery hall is already entirely taken and the prospects of a like occurence in the power and exposition halls is approaching. With these facts staring them in the face they are now contemplating

enlarging all the buildings.

The management announces the engagement of Prof. A. Liberati's military gagement of Prof. A. Liberati's military band for the coming fair and also a very fine quartette. Prof. Liberatiwrites that he will bring with him to Texas this fall a band in every way stronger than his former ones and that his quartette, composed of male and female volces, will be the finest yet beard in music ball. heard in music hall.

The following parties have made do-nations of special premiums to be offered for exhibits at the coming fair: Munger Machine Co., Merchant & Manning, W. T. Ikard, Geo. Mummert, J. O. Terrell, B. C. Rhone, J. D. Gray, Avery Planter Co., John F. Worley, L. Knepfly & Co., Max Hahn, John J. Conroy, Shook & Cooper, Flatau Manufacturing Co., S. Beck, Pratt Food Co., Sanger

Especial attention this season is being given to securing of a large list of both valuable and handsome special pre-miums. They will be published in cir-cular form and thoroughly distributed. Special premiums are always given in addition to money prizes, and in many instances this season, the management say, the winner of first premiums will have an opportunity of winning two prizes instead of one. The fair association will be very glad to hear from any one desiring to offer special pre-

The fair association is in receipt of several communications from ladies in and out of Dallas asking whether or not a baby show will be held at the fair this fall, and suggesting that it would be a good idea to offer prizes for the handsomest babies. The management is giving the matter favorable consideration and would be glad to have suggestions from all the mammas who desire to have their babies participate in the show. A suggestion offered by one of the correspondents is that a lifesize painting of the wining be offered as a prize, two prizes to be offered, one for boys and one for girls. W. J. Scott, who is north in the in-

terest of the fair, writes from St. Louis as follows: "I have interviewed most of the horsemen here and find that they are making preparations to be with us this fall. There is some complaint that the Texas state fair will have all the good things this fall and it will keep them hustling to keep the horses in this section. never saw more interest taken in the fair than this season, and not only will there be a large number of exhibitors from the North, but there will also come a big number of visitors" The following is from the Sporting

News: "The annual fair of the state of Texas will be held in Dallas, commencing October 20, and closing November 4. As baseball has taken quite hold on the people of the Lone Star state, the management of this fair beheve it imperative to give the public what it wants, and are accordingly what it wants, and are accordingly arranging dates for games between clubs of repute. The fair committee has, through the endeavors of Mr. C. P. Fegan, of the Texas and Pacific railroad, arranged dates with the New Orleans club of the Southern league It is highly probable that at the close of the championship season the Browns will not only visit Dallas, but also make a ture of Texas. If they so decide, they will play during fair week at the state fair grounds. They will then visit Corsicana, Waco, Austin, San Antonio, Houston, Galveston, and go out via Marshall or over to New

Orleans. The fair association has just closed arrangements with Prof. Atwater to place on exhibition his collection, which comprises horticultural, forestry floricultural, agricultural, mineral and geological specimens, game, fish, museum of antiquity and relics. This, it is claimed, is one of the finest collections in the South, and it will be one of the interesting features of the

ladies of the First Methodist church, Girl's co-operative home and the German Ladies' Aid society have each secured restaurant privileges and in a few days all privileges of the kind will be disposed of, the question being where to find room to locate them all The circuit racing program for the Texas fall meetings is now ready for distribution. The purses aggregate \$50,000, and the following meetings compose the circuit: Calvert. Hills Corsicana, Dallas, Taylor and San Antonio.

The attention of the ladies is called to the great variety of articles in-

cluded in the premium lists, beginning with the work of old ladies over 60 years of age, and ending with children's work. There is no need for any extra effort or expense in making an exhibit. Exhibitors can select such family use, and in making them up consult the catalogue and see that the style of work conforms to what the premium list calls for. In fancy work of all kinds, there can be an endless variety suitable for the style of the styl of all kinds there can be an endless variety, suitable for handsome presents of holiday gifts, and as exhibits can be marked for sale, to be sent after the fair to the person purchasing, it will be a good opportunity to dispose of them. In the special premiunms, which are to be donated by the Dallas merchants, the little folks are not forgotten, so they must be on the qui vive, and compete for some elegant prizes, suited to their tastes and needs. The express companies only charge one fare on goods sent to the fair, so it is expected that all parts of the state will be represented in a manner not heretofore excelled. Catalogue not heretofore excelled. Catalogue can be sent for or Mrs. Sydney Smith called on, room 216, Exall building, for information about the art, textile or culinary departments.

IN WHITE AND SMILES.

E. P. P. Talks of Good Things and Sweet Girl Graduates-Callahan County.

Baird, Tex., July 27.-Ed. Journal: After a thirty days' trip over the count, I have returned to my adopted home to cool off for awhile and rumi-nate on things in general.

There are many things to make one happy now; the strike is declared off,

watermelons are plentiful and grad-ually declining in price, and last but not least the sweet girl graduate is abroad in the land, starring her first season. How soul-inspiring it is to see them come tripping along arrayed in white and smiles, as if born to conquer. I remember how sweet, and sadly, too, when my heart used to bound at such fairy-engaging panoramas. Picnics are also becoming frequent, and make a fellow rejoice at the thought of returning home where he can get a square meal without making a grand rush for the last slice of bread. Amidst all these blessings I am constrained to exclaim with the

'Life is real, life is earnest. And the grave is not its goai."
Callahan county is above the average of Western counties in fertility of soil, and her people are excelled by none in all the good qualities of head and heart which go to make up a firstclass community. We have people from every section of the Union, from the snow-capped coasts of Maine to the silvery sands of torrid Florda. Being populated by people from everyof different lineage, religious where, creeds and political beliefs, it naturally follows that every tub stands on its own bottom, and for some reason we are comparatively free from the cliques. rings, etc., which usually curse and blight older communities. Our soil is easily cultivated and almost inexhaustible, and yields generally fairly good. When the rainy season becomes more bountiful and fixed, as they gradually are, we will compare most, favorably with any section, notwithstanding prophecies of the faint-hearted. One discouraged soul and Jobs comforter during the present panic lamented that we came west of the Brazos and said we would have always had a good hunting ground had the buffaloes been unmolested. We notice, though, that these carping critics stay with us, and those who seek greener pastures generally return. We will not make as much corn as we hoped for, but will make enough to feed on. We failed to make connection with a rain at the proper time.

Grass is improving, cattle and stock looking better, so all in all we hope to better condition to battle with hard times than we expected, in spite f Cleveland, Carlisle & Co. Several of your patrons wish to know

the best method of keeping potatoes. They make here all right, but rot and dry up much too soon.
In a few days I hope to be among the good people of Eastland and Co-manche counties. Will "drop you "drop you these few lines" from that section so E. P. P.

"Beware the pine tree's withered

Eeware the awful avaianche!" was the peasant's warning to the as-piring Alpine youth. Dangers greater these lurk in the pathway of the young man or young woman of the present as they journey up the rugged sidehill of Time. But they may all be met and overcome by a judicious and timely use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the celebrated cure for colds, cougns, catarra and consumption. Better than hypophosphites or cod liver oil; unrivalled and unap-proachable in all diseases arising from a scrofulous or enteebled condition of system.

'Discovery' is guaranteed to cure in all cases of diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded.

Hernia, or Rupture, permanently cured or no pay For treatise, testimonfals and numerous references, address World's Dispensary Medical association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hawthorne Boys' School.

To meet the constantly growing de-mand for a first-class boys' boarding school in connection with the college offering the best instruction at reasonable prices, the management of the Western Normal College have decided to open the Hawthorne Boys' School. The aim is to combine the characterbuilding influences of a good home with the spirit and method of a thorough school. The school is managed by the College, and the boys are placed under the immediate control of a principal who lives in the same building with them and inspires and directs a pure, happy, boyish life. Boys are admitted between the ages of eight and sixteen years. Many of the priv-ileges and elementary classes of the Preparatory Course of the College are open free to the boys of the school. The expense for a year of thirty-six weeks, including tuition, room rent, boarding washing, fuel and lights are \$200, without any extras. Correspond-ence is solicited. Address PRESIDENT WM. M. CROAN, Western Normal College, Lincoln, Neb.

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R. B. STEWART.

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CATTLE FOR SALE.

Parties wanting to buy cattle, may find it to their interest to carefully inspect the following list:
1650 good 3-year-old steers, in Donley county, price \$18.25, with 10 per cent

1000 4-year-old steers, in Donley coun-3000 3-year-old Donley county steers. at \$18.

at \$18.

2000 good- 3 and 4-year-old steers,
mostly fours, located and raised in Dewitt county, at \$20.

250 Mernard county 2 and 3-year-old
steers, in good flesh and fairly well
bred, will be delivered on board the
cars at Brownwood, at \$10.50 for the 2's
and \$13.50 for the 3s,

1000 good Tom Green county 4-year-old steers, at \$21. 1000 Jeff Davis county steers, year-lings, good ones, at \$8.25. 500 Jeff Davis county 2-year-old steers,

1500 yearlings, raised in Bell and ad-joining counties, one-third helfers, bal-ance steers, at \$5.50 for helfers and 1000 Hays county steers, yearlings, at

1900 Williamson county steers, yearlings, at \$7.25.
1000 mixed cattle in Nueces county, 1900 mixed cattle in Val Verde county

at a bargain.

1000 good Indian Territory raised 2-year-old steers at \$14.

1000 yearling heifers from the upper Peoos country at \$7.

500 Palo Pinto county feeders, good coes. at \$20.

200 Stephens county feeders at \$21. 3000 mixed yearlings from Runnels and adjoining counties, good cattle, at \$6.25 for heifers and \$8.25 for steers. We also have several good herds of mixed stock cattle, ranging in numbers from 1000 to 8000 head, that we can sell cheap and on easy terms. These FOR SALE.

3100 acres on Nueces river in McMuilen county. This pasture is fenced and has on it fine permanent lakes. There is also a convenient 4-room ranch house and a good farm. Price per acre, \$3.50. For full particulars address M. C., care this office. RAMS. BUCKS.

We have a choice lot of American Merino rams, big, strong, plain fellows; also a nice lot of Shropshire bucks, 1 and 2 years old. We are prepared to fill orders at prices to compare with the times. Write us. GEO. A and R. I. PAGE, Batavia, N. Y.

cattle are located in Western Texas and Eastern New Mexico and will be sold with or without the ranges. We respectfully invite correspondence the LOVING LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY,
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We make specialties of Envelopes, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Cards, Legal Blanks and Lawyers' Briefs. Would be pleased to quote you prices. Everything very low.

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Shoes we can wait for. but a new dress must be ready tomorrow. See The Journal's proposition as to how this may be brought about. In another

NOTICE TO STOCK RAISERS:

ones at \$20.

HOGS That are produced in this vicinity. They will purchase for slaughter Of all grades, while buyers and com mission men will be ready to forward shipments alive direct to Eastern markets, which have femous plied with Texas cattle via Chicago. Let the watchword of the stock-grower be the establishment of a home market, which they have it as without delay.

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS

CORRESPONDENCE.

SLADE ON HIS RAMBLES, Wagner Car Senator Gets in His Work-Interesting Trip Over the "Sap" Railway.

Editor Live Stock Journal: "Know ye the land where the ivy and

myrtle Are emblems of deeds which are done in her clime; Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle

Now soften to pity, now madden to crime?" If you don't know such a country, come down here and I'll find you good substitutes for the "emblems" above

If we have no genuine ivy down here, we can point with pride to the festoons of moss which hang from the liveoaks, and the unsoct trees may by a little stretch of imagination be made to do duty as myrtle.

The rage of the prolific and malig-

nant mosquito which abounds here,

even as the sands upon the seashore, will discount that of the vulture in the maddening to crime, while the heart that would not be softened to pity at the sight of an aged darky contemplating the last rays of the setting sun being reflected from the sunburnt rinds of the superannuated melon patches would be callous-minded, for it must be borns in mind that the water melon in this climate is very much in the sere and yellow leaf, and that conse-quently, for the darky the melancholy days have come. My experience so far three idoing good bye to ile list. Up club, which holds its daily seances in front of the Pickwick, has been mostly with railway travel and been mostly with railway travel and just here permit me to remark on the luxury of paying your fare instead of riding by virtue of a pass, providing, always, that somebody else is putting up for the fare. In the former case you feel at liberty to say what you please about the way these soulless corporations, conduct, their hastness. corporations conduct their business, while in the case of free transportawhile in the case of free transporta-tion you are like the man who coudn't hiss at the theater because the man-agement had deadheaded him in, but who insisted on going out and buying a ticket in order that he might hiss the performance. I am in a condition to hiss as much as I please.

Talk about senatorial dignity and de-liberation, you have it exemplified in the colored gentleman who officiates as magnate on the Wagner vestibule car. He is dignity, complacency and

deliberation all combined.
While lumbering along down some, where near Waco, the United States senator who travels on that line leaned on my shoulder and asked me if on my shoulder and asked the first would like some refreshments. I said that I didn't mind, seeing that it was he who invited me. Would I like some nice, cold chicken? I would. Would some pickled tongue suit me? It would. How about some bread? Of course. And butter? Certainly. Something to drink? Well, yes.

The senator made a salaam and ex-

ited. He retired to the cloak room and took a siesta or two and about the time I had concluded it was time to move the previous question, he approached and built a cute little table in front of me. Then he returned and finished his last siesta, after which he spread a cloth on my little table, and finished his last siesta, after which he spread a cioth on my little table, and after another recess laid a naphin in front of me. Then he adjourned for holiday recess, and ulpon reassembling brought me some canned chicken or prairie dog or some other equally delicious provender. I did my best on the fare and as neither my senator nor anything to drink was in sight, I made up hy mind to finish my meal without drinking anything. This I did, but on attempting to escape I found that the little table had been built around me in such a shape that built around me in such a shape that I was a prisoner. I bore my captivity for ages, when finally, as we drew near Temple, the senator appeared smile and a cup of cof I ventured the suggestion that the beverage he bore was slightly pos-terior in being served. "We has to make the doffee arter it

am ordered, boss."
"Ah, yes," I replied, with an attempt at sarcasm, "you have to grow the trees, gather the berries, etc."

It was evident from the look of

pained dignity on his face that I had been guilty of infringing on senatorial courtesy, and so I prevailed on the senator to remove the scaffolding from around me and give me my liberty once more, and seating myself in the smoking room, I could not help reflecting that it was kind of this dignitary, any way, to notice me at all. While thus seated and thus reflecting as I watched the blue smoke from a "two watened the blue smoke from a "two fer" curl to the tapestried ceiling, the senator appeared on the floor. He had a bill to introduce. He brought it on a sliver waiter, which he meant to utilize, no doubt, in carrying back the appropriation the bill provided for. The bill was unfolded and passed its first reading, which was something like

Boneless chicken 3 75 Cold tongue 8 15 Butter 1 25 Glass water 75

Grand total\$37 95 These figures may not be exactly correct as I put them down from memory, but they pretty correctly repesent the impression made on me at the time.

offered amendment after amendment to the bill, but they were each voted down by a strict party vote. I then asked for a conference committee, but the senate would not recede from its position and the bill finally passed. I have since taken my meals at the regular railway lunch counters.

But the officiousness of this august personage did not stop with the collection of this bill. The boneless prairie dog and pickled cow's liver I ate for supper did not harmonize in my interior department and when in the small hours of the morning I was suddenly seized with a desire to run out on the rear platform and see how the weather was, I couldn't find my shoes. Would you believe it, that confounded senator had taken them off and sublet the contract to have them "shined" for which he mulched me next morning in the sum of six bits.

At Luling I found myself side-racked awaiting a southbound San

Antonio and Aransas Pass (called 'Sap" for short) train. The "Sap" people have a number of branches. dips, angles and deviations in this part of the country all run more or according to railway ethics, but line running from Lockhart to Yo um may be said to be a James Dandy in its way of annihilating distance. Conductor Connolly, an old Fort Worth man, takes charge of the overland carovan which leaves Lockhart every morning and but for his genial companionship the weary traveler would suffer from ennul. He and his brakeman and engineer are on the best of terms socially, and frequently the train is stopped right in the middle of the road in order that they may enjoy a little tetetete while the bagmaster and the train butcher re mind one of home surroundings by such earnest expressions as "Come seben," "You dice," "Little Joe." "Eleven it is." "Up jumped the devil,"

"Eleven it is." "Up jumped the devil," and other familiar quotations.

At one place the engineer left the fireman to run the engine while he walked on ahead to where there had been a melon patch. This somewhat impleased the conductor, who remains the source of the throat water to the conductor of the throat water the conductor.

One Dollar Saved is One Dollar Made. That is Old!

FIFTY PER CENT SAVED ON THE FURCHASE PRICE OF A HOUS EHOLD NECESSITY IS BETTER THAN SO MUCH MONEY FARNED.

That is New. WHY?

Because it enables you to lend your intelligence and judgment to the benefit of your endeavor at judicious economy.

"THE STOCK JOURNAL"

Machine. which is now in the hands of the manufacturer, is being built for this purpose, and our object in offering our readers this machine is to save them money and to increase the circulation of the paper. To do this we give them the very best light-running. finest finished machine made. at or as near the factory price as possible.

EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

If after fifteen days trial it is not found satisfactory it may be returned if uninjured, and your money refunded. It is high time the people of this country should be released from the high-priced, monopoly-protected ma-chine, made to sell through agents who have long had the field to themselves. By special arrangements with one of the largest manufacturers in the country, we are enabled to offer our patrons a machine that we can confidently guarantee equal to the very best. This machine is of the very latest pattern. with full high arm, and is fully equal to those sold by agents at from 350 to \$60. An examination of the machine will convince you that this is true.

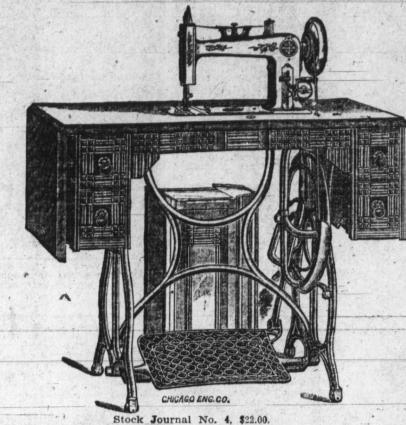
DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

Do not allow yourself to be deceived by persons interested in reflecting on the value of these machines. In the purchase of one of these machines you save about one-half of the expenses which enter into and form a part of the expense of a sewing machine, such as agents' salary, board, horse-hire, profits of middlemen and jobbers, who stand between the manufacturers and the small dealer, retailers' expenses and profits, canvassers' commissions, loss of accounts, interest on money and on past due accounts, store rent, insurance, clerk hire, taxes, etc. None of these things affect us. and we can sell almost at manufacturers' price.
The Gleaner Machine embodies all of THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES

known, and is warranted by the manufacturers for five years and by us-a proof of their almost absolute per-fection.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEANER MACHINE.

The arm of the Gleaner being high and long, gives ample room for hadling the most bulky work. All of the parts subject to wear are made of the finest steel carefully hardened, and so well fitted that the machine can be run at the highest speed with ease and without danger of getting out of order The machine uses a double thread and makes a lock-stitch. The take-up and feed are positive in their action. The needle is self-setting and held in the needle-bar by a patent clamp.



THE SHUTTLE is self-throwing, simple, made of the finest steel, and has the latest movement. There is no better shuttle made.

AUTOMATIC BOBBIN-WINDER. Every machine is fitted. without extra charge, with a perfectly automatic bobbin-winder, which winds the bobbin as evenly as a spool of thread. The adjustable hand wheel enables the operator to run the bobbin winder without operating the needle.

SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION Permits change from light to heavy work, or vice versa, with no change of

ATTACHMENTS. With each machine is furnished free one full set of attachments, which are warranted of solid steel, polished and nickel-plated and warranted for five years, which no other manufacturer in the United States does.

ACCESSORIES. The following accessories are also included: One dozen needles, one sewing gauge, six bobbins, one large and one small screw-driver, one gauge-screw, one oil can filled with oil, one wrench, and one elaborately illustrated instruction book containing complete directions for operating the machine and attachments and other such information as will enable a novice to handle the machine

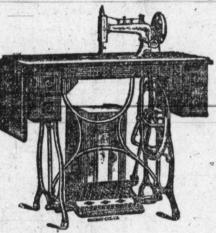
WOODWORK AND STAND.

The woodwork is made up from oak or black walnut, as preferred, and is first-class in every respect, all trim-mings being polished and nickel-plated. The stand is of the very latest con-

struction, thaving both treadle and drive-wheel hung on adjustable steel centers. The legs are fitted with nickelplated casters, and the treadle support has oil cups.

The machine No. 4, as per cut above, will be shipped f. o. b. factory for \$22, which will also include a year's subscription to THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

The machine No. 3, as per cut below, will be shipped f. o. b. factory by freight for \$17, which will also include a year's subscription to The Journal. The fiveyear guarantee also goes with this machine. It is not finished so elaborately as the No. 4 above, but in all essential points is equally as good.



Stock Journal No. 3, \$17.00 ADDRESS,

Fort Worth, Texas.

patch so that the other passenger and might have had a chance at the After remaining at the depot at Gonzales half an hour I overheard the following conversation between the engineer and conductor:

Live Stock and Farm Journal,

"Well, I guess we might as well be jogging along," said the engineer. "Oh, let's not be in a hurry," was the reply. "Bill Houston said maybe he would go over as far as Shiner with us today and I wouldn't like to leave him if he wants to go."

"Leave word for him to come on; he can overtake us over the divide—we got to stop there anyway while the fireman goes over across the field to get his washing, an' he may have to wait for ironing to be finished.' "All right; tell him to build up a fire in the boller an' lets be flyin'."

At one other station a man wanted to ship a calf by express and the good-natured brakeman got out and helped build a crate in which to ship the animal. At Dillworth the conductor said to the brakeman: "Run up there to Hartwell Jones' and ask Mrs. Jones how long before she will have her eggs ready; she said she wanted to send some to market today, an' say Jim you better wait and bring 'emdown." I only mention these incidents to show the spirit of accommdation and abandon which pervades the management of this line,

This country is the great breeding ground of the state for cattle and Mexicans. So far as I have yet seen the improved beef breeds have not been assiduously cultivated here. am somewhat impressed with the opinion that breeding here so far has been carried on with a view of developing speed rather than bulk, and that it has been reduced to a fine art. How-ever, I speak only from casual observation and may change my mind by next week. Crops are considerably more advanced here than with our more northern neighbors. The ginning season is well along, corn is gathered and preparations for plant-ing next year's crops are well along. Human nature is human nature everywhere, and the people here are no exception to the rule. For instance here, near the Gulf, the finest and freshest of fish can be had for a song and yet your landlord will insist on placing before you at each meal steaks from the hams of the race cattle which abound in the land, and if you have fish at all it is of the mud cat variety caught in the lagoons and about as luscious as a piece of alligator. Next Sunday I will spend on the coast and I'll have fish or trouble. I hope to give you something more in your line next week. SLADE. next week.

OUR NEW MEXICAN LETTER.

The Strike-Cattle and Sheen Notes. A Fine Home With Old-time Hospi-

Raton, N. M., July 18. To The Stock Journal:

My letter this week must necessarily be of a social nature, for there is absolutely nothing being done in the stock business. The strike is still on at this business. The strike is still on at this point, although the Santa Fe manages to get a mail train through from the north and from the south each day, yet the road is a long way from heing open. A few through freights pass each day, but no locals are running, and the yards at Vegas, Dillon and here are full of freight trains, which have been tied up since the strike commenced. The two trains of cattle spoken of in my last letter as being laid out not waiting for the train to reach the of in my last letter as being laid out

gan dying, when the agent succeded in finding a man willing to herd them. They were loaded yesterday and left here, so î suppose they will get through.

The merchants at Wagon Mound and Watrous are receiving wool in considerable quantities, for which they are paying 6 1-2, 8 and 9 cents per pound. Of course, in the majority of cases the sheepman turns his wool and gets credit on account. Not encouraging for the wool grower.

Yesterday Dr. Stolnaker drove me out over what was a few years ago the finest cattle range in Colfax county. We crossed Vega creek, then the sugarite, continuing our way east over the Capoline country, Johnson's mira and the old Tony Molohe ranche. Then changed our course slightly and took in Col. Dwyer's place, which is practically deserted, as are all others which was once the home of the catrie We arrived at the home of Mr. J. E. McKowen at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. There we found old-time hospitality. Our party consisted of three ladies and two gentlemen. We were cordially invited to remain to supper, which invitation we gladly accepted. While the meal was cooking, Mrs. Mc conducted us over her home. The house is of adobe, large rooms, beautifully furnished, and filled with as many pieces of rare bric-a-brac as can be found in the city residences. walls are adorned with fine paintirgs, gathered from other climes. Mrs. McKowen has traveled extensively, and gathered many beautiful pieces of art which now adorn their lovely home. Their orchard contains 1500 trees of various kinds, all just beginning to bear fruit.

We were next shown their horses, which are of good blood and in a thrifty condition. Nineteen little colts were counted in the pasture with their mothers. Next she proudly conducted us through her chicken coops, and never was it my pleasure to see a more cleanly kept one or one better arranged. She told us she had over 400. ranged. She told us she had over chicks, and we could not donbt it, for they were everywhere. She hatches them in an incubator. After they are strong enough to run about they are given in charge of some good old mother hen. We saw one little bantum with forty chicks claiming her atten-tion. Mrs. Mc. finds ready sale for all her farm produce in the Raton mar-ket. At this juncture a call to supper came. We were soon seated about the table where fine linen and heavy silver gave the proper finish to a feast fit for a king. Fried chicken with oldfor a king. Fried chicken with old-fashioned chicken gravy, nice thick cream right from the dairy, fresh but-ter and eggs, fruits of several kinds, in fact everything the appetite craved was right before us. Our host and mis wise pressed us to eat and treated us with old-fashioned courtesy. As soon as the meal was over we had to start on our journey home. We were twelve miles from town, but a good road with bright moonlight lay before us. We were pressed to return again on a visit to the ranch, and think we will go. Our team was fresh and rested up, so that we made the return trip in an hour and ten minutes.
We had forgotten the strike and its

attendant horrors until reminded

seeing the white tents which contained the boys in blue sent here to protec

the company's interests. Three companies are stationed here, and all trains carry guards. No hostilities or destruction of property has occurred here, but Uucle Sam evidently believes after all. be great gain.

an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

in all our travel yesterday we saw less than fifty head of cattle. How changed, and how strange it appeared to us. The range, too, is different. While they have had fine rains, the grass is poor, and all over the range there are acres and acres destitute of grass altogether, only covered with a stunted growth of weeds.
Sheep seem to have wintered better

here than in the valley. Terry Bros. report a satisfactory crop of lambs, as well as a good wool clip. But this strike has, it is feared, put a finish to Raton and its surrounding industries. The climate and beautiful scenery will remain though, despite the strife of man.

It was with pride we read the address of welcome our chief delivered before the assembled editors of the grand old state of Texas. His personal friends up here say they always knew it was in him.

> From Arkansas City. Arkansas City, Kan., July 17, 1894.

We are having no rain and everywe are laving no rain and every-thing is drying up. Very little hay will be cut this year, but there will be plenty of wheat, oats and straw. There will be a large yield of wheat and oats. They are threshing now. Wheat, 40 cents; oats, 25 cents; corn, 40 cents. Rough fat cows, \$1.75 to \$2 per 100. The Osages have about agreed with the United States commission to allot their lands and sell the remainder. This will cut off pasturage in the Territory. C. M.

Breeding and Improvement. Breeders of all kinds should now exert themselves more than ever and breed for the higher quality of individual merit and early maturity with health, vigor and standing.

Whether we breed pure-breds or grades these points must be our chief

interest. Of course we will use pure-bred sires, but we must not be content that he is pure-bred, high-bred or fancy-bred; these times we must look to the meat and dairy qualities or the purpose for which stock is bred.

An English breeder savs: The show yard is no test of the intrinsic excellence of the breed. A symmetrical form, beautiful appearance great autiful lence of the breed. A symmetrical form-beautiful appearance, grand outline, and high quality of flesh and hairs are very delightful, but utility after all is the main thing. We want Shortall is the main thing. We want Shorthorn females that combine this beautiful development to fecundity, affluent milk-bearing and aptitude to fatten when out of profit. Shorthorn breeders of the middle of the century neglected the dairy properties of their herds most shamefully, and this was at the very time when Richard Booth's colerities were carrying all before celebrities were carrying all before them. The aim for perfection at that them. The aim for perfection at that period was only a very partial one, after all. The beasts made perfect graziers as well as magnificent creatures to look at and win prizes; but in the latter part of the century we have discovered the vanity of all this without something more being attended to. Not altogether because dairying has become more profitable than grazing, but from it having been discovered that the cows that are the most affluent milkers are usually the best breeders. Nature is true to herself in making these characteristics. ing these characteristics inseparable and even if some of the more beautiful and grander characteristics of the Shorthorn should be lost to acquire these attributes of real utility, it might

THE UNION STOCK YARDS,

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World.

The center of the business system, from which the food products and man-ufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from.

Accommodating Capacity: 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs: 30:000 Sheep, 5000

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 lo cated here, together with a large bank. ping are unlimited. Packing houses lo cated here, together with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; 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 pea for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one charge of yardage during the entire time his stock re mains 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.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange

With its dome lighted ampitheater, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a seat ng capacity of 6000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts coachers, fire drivers or spee dy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTE RN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick marcontinue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

N. THAYER, President.

J. C. DENISON,

JOHN B. SHERMAN, GEO. T. WILLIAMS. Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr.

Secy, and Treas.

JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt. Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.

D. G. GRAY, Asst. Supt.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis. THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

Shippers Should See that their Stock is Billed Directly to the

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent,

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further East. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston and the Export trade to Europe. All the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipt for 1893. Slaughtered in Kansas City Sold to Feeders	956,792 249,017	1.948,373 1,427,768 10,125 510,469	569,517 372,385 71,284	1	99,755
Sold to Shippers Total Sold in Kansas City			15,200 458,869	22,522	
C. F. MORSE, General Manager,	E. E.	RICHARD	SON. Sec	retary and	Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD, Ass't General Manager,

E. RUST, Superintendent.

W. A. PAXTON, Vice-Pres. JOHN A. McSHANE, Pres.

J. C. SHARP, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

Largest Feeder Market in the World. Over 200,000 Feeders Sent to the Country in 1893.

RECEIPTS FOR NINE YEARS:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1885	114.163	130,867	18,985	1,950
1886		390,187	40.195	3,028
1887		1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888		1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889		1,206,695	159,053	7,595
1890		1,673,314	156.185	5,318
1891		1,462,423	170,849	8,592
1892		1,705,687	185,457	14,269
1893		1,435,271	242,581	12,269
		Control of the property of the	Control of the Contro	

We Want 150,000 Texas Cattle This Year. W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

San Antonio Health and Pleasure Resort.



The wonderful medicinal properties of this water, and cures it has performed, is astonishing the whole medical fraternity. Almost every aliment humanity is heir to will be benefited. Good accommodations. Address McC. SHACKLETT, San Antonio, Tex

